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**Financial services — Legal entity  
identifier (LEI) —**

**Part 2:  
Application in digital certificates**

*Services financiers — Schéma d'identifiant d'entité légale (IEL) —  
Partie 2: Utilisation dans les certificats numériques*



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# Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Structure of the X.509 public key certificate with embedded LEI</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Annex A (informative) Example digital certificate with embedded LEI and role</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Mutual benefits of combining LEIs and digital certificates for identity management</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>5</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 68, *Financial services*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Reference data for financial services*.

This first edition of ISO 17442-2, along with ISO 17442-1, cancels and replaces ISO 17442:2019, which has been technically revised.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17442 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Legal entity identification is an integrated and necessary component of financial transactions. Entering into business relationships requires “know your customer” processes to be initiated and maintained for the duration of these relationships and any longer-term data retention requirements to be addressed. Parties involved in financial transactions need to be identified in the records of these transactions. Then the risk for each party and the resulting concentration risk need to be measured. All of this needs to be achieved while the support for straight through processing (STP) is maintained.

Both legal entity identifiers (LEIs) and digital certificates are established tools for identity management. These tools can be of even greater benefit to users if they are combined so that they complement each other, providing a new solution to standardized digital identity. [Annex B](#) outlines the mutual benefits of this combination.

It is possible, for example, to display the LEI in a web browser address bar from the digital certificate or retrieve information from the LEI data record using an application programming interface (API).

Furthermore, the public key certificate can be linked to the LEI and its associated data record.



# Financial services — Legal entity identifier (LEI) —

## Part 2:

## Application in digital certificates

### 1 Scope

This document specifies a standardised way of embedding the legal entity identifier (LEI) code, as represented in ISO 17442-1, in digital certificates, represented by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Recommendation X.509 and its ISO equivalent standard, ISO/IEC 9594-8.

This document specifies the structure of a public key certificate conforming with ISO/IEC 9594-8 in which the LEI is embedded.

### 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

#### 3.1

##### **LEI data record**

set of data attributes associated with the legal entity identifier (LEI)

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 17442-1:2020, Clause 6.

#### 3.2

##### **object identifier**

##### **OID**

ordered list of primary integer values from the root of the international object identifier tree to a node, which unambiguously identifies that node

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 9834-1:2012, 3.5.11]

### 4 Structure of the X.509 public key certificate with embedded LEI

Embedding the LEI into digital certificates should be achieved by leveraging an object identifier (OID) to place the LEI in the public key certificate. The OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.52266.1 has been registered for this purpose.

In cases in which the role of the individual named in the digital certificate should be indicated, the optional element of role can be added to the digital certificate. For this purpose, OID 1.3.6.1.4.1.52266.2 (role) has been registered.

Thus, there are defined places for LEI and the role of the individual in public key certificates.