INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO
4217

Codes for the representation of currencies

Codes pour la représentation des monnaies

Contents

Page

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).

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).

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

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 68, *Financial services*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Core banking*.

This eighth edition cancels and replaces the seventh edition (ISO 4217:2008), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

There is a need for a universally applicable code for the identification of currencies. This International Standard is the worldwide recognized multi-industry standard on currency codes based on the list of country names obtained from the United Nations as described in ISO 3166-1. The ISO 4217 lists of codes are used in banking and business globally in all their various domains of activities.

Codes for the representation of currencies

1　Scope

This International Standard specifies the structure for a three-letter alphabetic code and an equivalent three-digit numeric code for the representation of currencies. For those currencies having minor units, it also shows the decimal relationship between such units and the currency itself.

The scope of this International Standard also includes funds and precious metals.

This International Standard also includes basic guidelines for its maintenance.

This International Standard is intended for use in any application of trade, commerce and banking, where currencies and, where appropriate, funds are required to be described. It is designed to be equally suitable for manual users and for those employing automated systems.

2　Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3166-1:2013, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

3　Terms and definitions

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

3.1
country name
name of a country, dependency or other area of particular geopolitical interest

3.2
currency
medium of exchange of value, defined by reference to the geographical location of the monetary authorities responsible for it

3.3
fund
artificial currency used as calculation basis for another currency (or currencies) and/or for accounting purposes

3.4
minor unit
unit of recorded value (i.e. as recorded by banks) which is a division of the respective unit of currency or fund

EXAMPLE　　　The US cent is a one hundredth part of the US dollar; the GB penny is a one hundredth part of the pound sterling.

Note 1 to entry: Some currencies have minor units that are used in low-value coinage within a country or locality, but which are not used by the national or international banking system in making formal records of value.