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## **Identification cards — Identification of issuers —**

### **Part 2: Application and registration procedures**

*Cartes d'identification — Identification des émetteurs —  
Partie 2: Procédures de demande et d'enregistrement*

Reference number  
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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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 document 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 and IEC 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 on 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 the following URL: [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology, SC 17, Cards and personal identification*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO/IEC 7812-2:2015), which has been technically revised. Key changes made in this edition:

- Clause 3, added definitions for “registration management group” and “routing”;
- Clause 4, streamlined section to state all conditions as criteria for approval, removing criteria for rejection;
- Revised roles and responsibilities of sponsoring authorities, registration management group and registration authority to be clearer; removed terms from the registration authority’s responsibilities that belong in the contract;
- Removed Contact Information as an informative annex;
- Removed the IIN application form as a normative annex;
- Removed template of a blockholder Letter of Agreement as an informative annex.

A list of all the parts in the ISO 7812 series, can be found on the ISO website.

## Introduction

This document is one of a series of International Standards specifying:

- a numbering system for the identification of card issuers operating within an interchange environment, the format of the issuer identification number and the primary account number;
- the application and registration procedures for card issuers who operate a card program within an international interchange environment.

Card issuers not operating in an international interchange environment are encouraged to contact their sponsoring authorities for a number assigned by that national standards body, or the Registration Authority (RA) if no Sponsoring Authority (SA) exists. Use of a national IIN will avoid conflicts if the cards are used in an international interchange environment.



# Identification cards — Identification of issuers —

## Part 2: Application and registration procedures

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the application and registration procedures for Issuer Identification Numbers (IINs) issued in accordance with ISO/IEC 7812-1.

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 7812-1, *Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 1: Numbering system*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 7812-1 and the following apply.

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

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

#### 3.1

##### **administrative blockholder**

institution that is assigned a block of IINs for re-assignment to card issuers within its specific industry or geographic area of jurisdiction

Note 1 to entry: Upon assignment of the IIN to the card issuers, registration of the IIN is transferred to the individual card issuer. IINs no longer in use by the card issuers are returned to the RA. These IINs are assigned in accordance with the procedures established herein and under legal agreement with the RA.

#### 3.2

##### **block of IINs**

reservation in the *ISO Register of Card Issuer Identification Numbers* of a series of two or more IINs for assignment by an administrative or card scheme blockholder

#### 3.3

##### **card scheme blockholder**

institution representing a group of card issuers, and who provides an interchange environment to facilitate the issuance and acceptance of the cards of that group

Note 1 to entry: The core service provided by the card scheme blockholder is a governing set of rules and policies and includes additional services such as authorization services. Registration of the IINs within the block is retained by the card scheme, and IINs no longer in use by the card issuers are returned to the card scheme. Interchange among the card scheme members is governed by a set of operating procedures.