International Standard **ISO** 8532

Securities — Format for transmission of certificate numbers

Valeurs mobilières — Format pour la transmission des numéros de titres et de certificats

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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8532 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 68, *Banking*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Securities — Format for transmission of certificate numbers

0 Introduction

The widespread application of automated data processing (ADP) has led to a growing need to record and transmit the certificate numbers of securities using electronic media.

Automated processing of these numbers requires that their format be defined and standardized at international level.

This International Standard takes into account the great variety of security and certificate numbers already in existence. The structure of the certificate numbers of future security issues will, however, be the subject of a future International Standard.

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the format required for the transmission on electronic media of certificate numbers to other organizations or establishments (for example as part of a securities message, in accordance with ISO 7775).

This International Standard applies to all types of securities regardless of issuer or country of issuance.

2 Reference

ISO 7775, *Securities — Standard scheme for message types.*

3 Definitions

3.1 certificate number : Number identifying one specific document of any security issue.

NOTE — This definition includes transferable or negotiable receipts representing underlying securities.

3.2 denomination : Face value expressed in terms of either nominal amount or number of shares/units represented by the security document.

4 Specifications for the transmission of certificate numbers

4.1 The necessary information shall be transmitted as one datafield or as multiple datafields of variable length.

4.2 Each datafield comprises only the numbers of certificates of the same denomination. When there are multiple denominations, they shall be transmitted in the order from highest to lowest.

4.3 Each datafield consists of the following subfields which shall be transmitted in the following sequence :

4.3.1 Quantity of certificate(s).

4.3.2 Denomination of certificate(s) without mentioning additional specifications such as currency.

4.3.3 Certificate number(s).

NOTE — The order of the certificate numbers within this subfield is left to the discretion of the sender unless otherwise agreed upon.

4.4 Each transmission of a datafield or of multiple datafields shall be preceded by the field name or the field code (for example "Certificate numbers" or "35E" in accordance with ISO 7775).

4.5 The following character set shall be used:

0 to 9	(according to the numbers on the certificate);
A to Z	(according to the letters on the certificate; only capital letters shall be used);
: (colon)	separates fields where the transmission contains multiple datafields;
; (semi-colon)	indicates the end of the datafield transmission;
+ (plus sign)	separates the subfields within a datafield;
, (comma)	separates individual numbers and/or number sequences;
— (hyphen)	links the first certificate number to the last certificate number in cases where numerical sequence occurs (see 5.1);