

SLS 1042:1995
(ISO 10383 : 1992)

Sri Lanka Standard
CODES FOR EXCHANGES AND REGULATED MARKETS-
MARKET IDENTIFIER CODES (MIC)

Gr. A

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

SLS 1042 : 1995
(ISO 10383 : 1992)

Sri Lanka Standard
CODES FOR EXCHANGES AND REGULATED MARKETS
- MARKET IDENTIFIER CODES (MIC)

NATIONAL FOREWORD

This standard was finalized by the Sectoral Committee on Information Technology and was authorized for adoption and publication as a Sri Lanka Standard by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1995-05-25.

This Sri Lanka Standard is identical with ISO 10383 : 1992 Codes for exchanges and regulated Markets - Market identifier codes (MIC), published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International standard has been accepted as suitable for publication, without deviation, as a Sri Lanka Standard. However, certain terminology and conventions are not identical with those used in Sri Lanka Standards, attention is therefore drawn to the following:

- a) Wherever the words 'International Standard/publication' appear, referring to this standard they should be interpreted as "Sri Lanka Standard".

Wherever page numbers are quoted, they are ISO page numbers.

CROSS - REFERENCES

International Standards

ISO 9362 : 1987 Banking-
Banking telecommunication
messages - Bank identifier

Corresponding Sri Lanka Standards

SLS 1056 : 1995 - Banking - Banking
telecommunication messages - Bank
Identifier codes.

-/ltf.

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
10383

First edition
1992-10-15

**Codes for exchanges and regulated
markets — Market identifier codes (MIC)**

*Codes de bourses et marchés réglementés — Codes d'identification des
marchés (MIC)*



Reference number
ISO 10383:1992(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 10383 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 68, *Banking and related financial services*, Sub-Committee SC 4, *Securities*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

© ISO 1992

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

International Organization for Standardization
Case Postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

Introduction

This International Standard specifies a universal method of identifying exchanges and regulated markets as sources of prices and related information in order to facilitate automated processing.

This International Standard is a specific application of ISO 9362.

Codes for exchanges and regulated markets — Market identifier codes (MIC)

1 Scope

This International Standard defines the first component (bank code) of the bank identifier code (BIC) specified in ISO 9362 as a universal market identifier code (MIC).

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 9362:1987, *Banking — Banking telecommunication messages — Bank identifier codes.*

3 Structure

The code consists of four contiguous characters. The first character shall be X. The remaining three characters shall be assigned by the registration authority and shall uniquely identify the market.

4 Examples

The following are examples of market identifier codes (MIC):

- a) XFRA (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse)
- b) XTSE (Toronto Stock Exchange)

The following are examples of applications where the MIC is the first component of a BIC as specified in ISO 9362:

- c) XFRADEFFBIC (Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse)
- d) XTSECATTBIC (Toronto Stock Exchange)

5 Registration authority

In accordance with the provisions of annex N of part 1 of the IEC/ISO Directives, *Provisions for the technical work*, the ISO Council has designated the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication S.C. (SWIFT) as the registration authority for ISO 9362. As registration authority for ISO 9362, SWIFT is responsible for ensuring that the first component (bank code) of all BICs for stock exchanges and regulated markets are in accordance with this International Standard.

Details regarding the procedures for the registration of BICs (and, therefore, MICs) and publication of these codes in directory form can be found in the annex to ISO 9362 entitled "Registration Authority Responsibility".

Annex A
(informative)

BIC directory

The BIC directory, which includes the MIC as the first component of the BICs for stock exchanges and regulated markets, is available from the secretariat of the registration authority¹⁾ and the ISO Central Secretariat²⁾, and also from ISO member bodies and SWIFT outlets, the addresses of which can be obtained either from the ISO Central Secretariat or SWIFT.

1) Registration authority for ISO 9362, c/o Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication S.C., 1 Avenue Adèle, B-1310 La Hulpe, Belgium.

2) ISO Central Secretariat, 1, rue de Varembé, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

SLS CERTIFICATION MARK

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution is the owner of the registered certification mark shown below. Beneath the mark, the number of the Sri Lanka Standard relevant to the product is indicated. This mark may be used only by those who have obtained permits under the SLS certification marks scheme. The presence of this mark on or in relation to a product conveys the assurance that they have been produced to comply with the requirements of the relevant Sri Lanka Standard under a well designed system of quality control inspection and testing operated by the manufacturer and supervised by the SLSI which includes surveillance inspection of the factory, testing of both factory and market samples.

Further particulars of the terms and conditions of the permit may be obtained from the Sri Lanka Standards Institution, 17, Victoria Place, Elvitigala Mawatha, Colombo 08.



SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The Sri Lanka Standards Institution (SLSI) is the National Standards Organization of Sri Lanka established under the Sri Lanka Standards Institution Act No. 6 of 1984 which repealed and replaced the Bureau of Ceylon Standards Act No. 38 of 1964. The Institution functions under the Ministry of Science & Technology.

The principal objects of the Institution as set out in the Act are to prepare standards and promote their adoption, to provide facilities for examination and testing of products, to operate a Certification Marks Scheme, to certify the quality of products meant for local consumption or exports and to promote standardization and quality control by educational, consultancy and research activity.

The Institution is financed by Government grants, and by the income from the sale of its publications and other services offered for Industry and Business Sector. Financial and administrative control is vested in a Council appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

The development and formulation of National Standards is carried out by Technical Experts and representatives of other interest groups, assisted by the permanent officers of the Institution. These Technical Committees are appointed under the purview of the Sectoral Committees which in turn are appointed by the Council. The Sectoral Committees give the final Technical approval for the Draft National Standards prior to the approval by the Council of the SLSI.

All members of the Technical and Sectoral Committees render their services in an honorary capacity. In this process the Institution endeavours to ensure adequate representation of all view points.

In the International field the Institution represents Sri Lanka in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and participates in such fields of standardization as are of special interest to Sri Lanka.