

The logo consists of the letters 'I B I N' in a white, sans-serif font, enclosed within a white rectangular border.

I B I N

International
Blockshare
Identification
Number

The background features several sets of concentric, curved blue lines that resemble ripples or a stylized fingerprint pattern, set against a dark blue background.

Summary

International Securities Identification Number (ISIN)

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The International Securities Identification Number, commonly referred to as ISIN¹, is an identification number that is utilised to identify financial assets such as securities. ISIN is similar to a serial number. ISIN was firstly issued in 1981 but the numbers did not gain wide global acceptance until 1989. Initially, ISIN was previously only considered as a secondary form of security identification, used primarily for clearing and settlement.

ISIN is not only significant for clearing and settlement purposes, but it's widely used by share custodians to keep track of holdings. Today, ISIN is utilized and accepted globally as a standard norm in identifying securities in the traditional financial market.

International Blockshare Identification Number (IBIN)

The International Blockshare Identification Number, alternatively referred to as IBIN, is an identification number for equities that seek to be listed on blockchain based exchanges. When issuers' equity is listed on blockchain based exchanges, they undergo a process called cryptonization.

Cryptonization is the materialization of equity on the blockchain. Before the cryptonized equities can be listed they need an IBIN, which is the blockchain equivalent of ISIN. IBIN consist of 13 alphanumeric characters that are unique to the respective equity, exchange traded commodities and other cryptonized assets.

Blockchain & Equity Markets

Traditional markets transact multi-trillion dollars' worth of equity on a regular basis. The manner in which the traditional system functions is lethargic, and there are too many intermediaries between issuers and investors. The collection of too many parties in the assembly line leads to delayed deliveries of the equity, high costs and high inefficiencies.

Settlement for equity can take a few days because the practice of trading shares and payment settlement has not drastically changed since its inception². Blockchains are decentralized and encrypted, they offer a cost-effective solution that not only saves money, but also time and labour compared to the traditional equity markets.

Blockchain "is essentially a distributed database of records or public ledger of all transactions or digital events that have been executed and shared among participating parties"³.

The NEM blockchain in particular is one technology that offers solutions to the problems encountered in the traditional equity markets. The technologies incorporated into the NEM blockchain include; multiple ledgers to manage multi asset transactions, namespaces for unique registrations, smart contracts in the form of transaction management and the ability to implement private chains⁴.

These technologies allow for equities that would normally be exclusive to traditional electronic trading platforms, to migrate to blockchain based trading platforms. Equities traded on blockchain based exchanges are identified and tracked using the International Blockshare Identification Number.

1 <https://www.isin.org/isin/>

2 <https://nem.io/wp-content/themes/nem/files/RadicalizingEquityMarket.pdf>

3 <http://scet.berkeley.edu/wp-content/uploads/BlockchainPaper.pdf>