



LIECHTENSTEIN
BANKERS ASSOCIATION

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Further information

Your client adviser will be pleased to help at any time should you have further questions in connection with the use of the IBAN in cross-border payment transactions.

Structure of IBANs in EU states and additional countries

Country	Country Code	Characters
Andorra	AD	24
Austria	AT	20
Belgium	BE	16
Denmark	DK	18
Finland	FI	18
France	FR	27
Germany	DE	22
Gibraltar	GI	23
Greece	GR	27
Hungary	HU	28
Iceland	IS	26
Ireland	IE	22
Italy	IT	27
Liechtenstein	LI	21
Luxembourg	LU	20
Monaco	MC	27
Netherlands	NL	18
Norway	NO	15
Poland	PL	28
Portugal	PT	25
Slovenia	SI	19
Spain	ES	24
Sweden	SE	24
Switzerland	CH	21
United Kingdom	GB	22

FINANCIAL CENTRE

IBAN – INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

Information for Customers
of Liechtenstein Banks

IBAN - INTERNATIONAL BANK ACCOUNT NUMBER

IBAN stands for «International Bank Account Number» and is an internationally standardised account number format. It is used in cross-border payment transactions between European countries to ensure an efficient processing of payment orders. The existing account number is not affected thereby and continues to be valid.

Description of a Liechtenstein IBAN

The length of the IBAN can be determined independently by each European country. However, it may not contain more than 34 alphanumeric symbols.

In Liechtenstein this account number is composed as follows:

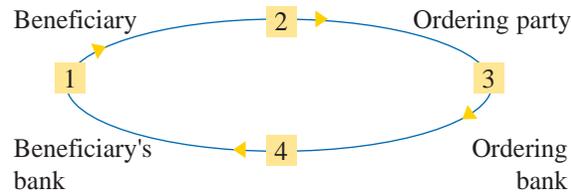
- Country code: LI 2 characters
- Check number applied to whole IBAN: 2 characters
- Institution identifier (BC number): 5 characters
- Account number of the beneficiary: 12 characters
- IBAN 21 characters

Example of a Liechtenstein IBAN (21 characters)

L	I	2	3	2	5	6	1	4	5	6	8	9	5	4	1	2	1	7	8	5	
Country code		Check number		Institution identifier					Account number												

(cf. structure of IBANs in EU states and additional countries on final page)

The IBAN in the payment transaction cycle



1. The beneficiary's bank notifies the account holder of the IBAN in a suitable manner (e.g. when confirming the opening of the account, imprint on statement of account);
2. The beneficiary passes on the IBAN of his account to the ordering party;
3. The ordering party issues a payment order quoting the IBAN of the beneficiary;
4. The ordering bank checks the IBAN and transmits the payment to the beneficiary's bank.

Recommendations

- Pass on your IBAN if you are expecting payments from Europe;
- Likewise ask your trading partners for their IBANs;
- The citation of the BIC (Bank Identifier Code, also called the SWIFT address) of the beneficiary's bank in conjunction with the use of the IBAN is necessary and useful. This enables payments to be processed more rapidly and efficiently;
- Payment orders citing IBAN and BIC assist automated processing (STP = Straight Through Processing) and in many cases prevent additional costs (repair charges).

Advantages for the customer

- The bank and the beneficiary's account can be clearly identified - payment can be routed through an automated process via several financial institutions, in any European country and via several payment transaction systems;
- The check number enables the IBAN to be checked immediately at the ordering bank. Costly delays and incorrect entries can thus be avoided.