ICS 03.080.99
CCS A 20

NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB/T 26819-2026

Replacing GB/T 26819-2011

Specification for credit subject identification

信用主体标识规范

Issued on: March 31, 2026 **Implemented on: July 1, 2026**

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

Foreword

This document conforms to GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting is scheduled. This document replaces GB/T 26819-2011 "Specification for Credit Subject Identification". Compared with GB/T 26819-2011, except for structural adjustments and... Aside from editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

a) The scope of the standard has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the.2011 edition).

b) Terms and definitions have been changed (see Chapter 3, Chapter 3 of the.2011 edition);

c) Additional basic requirements have been added (see Chapter 4);

d) The composition of the organizational credit entity identifier has been removed (see

4.1 in the.2011 edition).

e) The Organization Credit Entity Identifier (see

4.2 in the.2011 edition) has been removed.

f) Organization names have been removed (see

4.3 in the.2011 edition);

g) The organization's identity has been changed (see Chapter 5, Chapter 4 of the.2011 edition);

h) The identification of natural persons has been changed (see Chapter 6, Chapter 5 of the.2011 edition);

i) "Foreigner's Permanent Resident Identity Card Number" has been added to "Other Legally Valid Document Numbers" (see 6.2.5);

1 Scope

GB/T 26819-2026 is the Chinese national standard covering identifying the subject of a credit record - the unified social credit code for an organisation and the identifiers for an individual or a sole trader, and the rules that keep two records about the same party from being read as two parties. It replaces GB/T 26819-2011 and has been in force since 1 July 2026, and it belongs with the individually-owned business credit guideline GB/T 47953-2026. It was issued on 31 March 2026 and has been in force since 1 July 2026, replacing GB/T 26819-2011. The document is under the responsibility of the Standardization Administration of China. This page is published from the official record of the 2026 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document specifies the basic requirements for credit subject identification, provides identification methods for organizations and natural persons within the credit subject, and outlines the credit... The use of main logo. This document applies to the identification of credit subjects in credit investigations, credit management, credit supervision, and related credit activities.

4 Basic Requirements

4.1 Compliance The organization that generates/assigns credit entity identifiers should have clear constraints on the allocation, use, query, and sharing of these identifiers. At the same time, a correction channel should be established to allow credit entities to raise objections and apply for correction of their identification information.

4.2 Dynamism Organizations that generate/assign credit entity identifiers should establish an information verification system and promptly update and record changes in the status of credit entities (such as enterprises). Information such as name changes or cancellations, name changes or deaths of natural persons, etc., enables dynamic management and traceability of identification information.

4.3 Normative A single credit entity can possess multiple types of identification codes simultaneously. All credit information systems should generate/assign identification codes to credit entities in accordance with these regulations. The identification information of credit entities should be entered and stored in accordance with the formats and requirements stipulated/defined by the relevant authorities, avoiding errors due to spelling, encoding, or formatting. Information mismatch can occur due to errors or other reasons.

4.4 Verifiability The agency that generates/assigns credit entity identifiers should support the rapid identification of credit entities through different categories/forms of credit entity identifiers. Cross-verification of retrieval and identity should be conducted, and technologies such as blockchain, big data, and artificial intelligence should be leveraged to improve information processing efficiency.

4.5 Security Organizations that generate/assign credit entity identifiers should establish mechanisms to securely control the use of these identifiers and prevent tampering. Misuse or forgery of identifiers may be addressed by using encryption, desensitization, or other measures to process credit entity identifier information when necessary.

5 Organizational Identification

5.1 Form Organizational identifiers include, but are not limited to.

a) Unified Social Credit Code;

b) Global Corporate Identifier (GCI);

c) Electronic identity verification;

d) Decentralized identity verification.

Note. The identification code for foreign organizations shall be based on the relevant certificate number issued by the competent authority of that country.

5.2 Unified Social Credit Code The Unified Social Credit Code is the most core credit entity identification code for domestic organizations. Its coding rules follow GB 32100 and are a set of... An 18-bit unique identifier used to identify legal persons and other organizations. Using the unified social credit code as its core, it can link and integrate multi-dimensional regulatory data, and uses standardized QR codes as its display medium. For example, in business operations... The main credit code is a credit information integration and application identifier that is displayed as a QR code and is generated based on the unified social credit code. See Appendix A for details.

5.3 Global Corporate Identifier The Global Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) follows the encoding rules of GB/T 42495.1-2023 and is a fixed-format 20-letter number. A unique identifier, which is not repeated globally, is used to uniquely identify a legal entity (such as a company, bank, or government agency) participating in global financial transactions.

5.4 Electronic Identification of Organizations An organization's electronic identity (EID) is used to securely verify an organization's identity on the internet or electronic devices, through digital means. Digital certificates and encryption algorithms ensure the authenticity of an organization's identity.

Note. EIDs are usually issued by government agencies (such as public security departments) or trusted third-party organizations and have legal effect.

5.5 Decentralized Identity Identification for Organizations Decentralized Identity (DID) for organizations is a digital identity stored and managed based on blockchain or distributed ledger technology. The identifier is generated using an encryption algorithm and is unique globally.

Note. Decentralized Identity (DID) is a new type of digital identity mechanism defined and standardized by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), aiming to provide a universal framework for global digital identity applications. DID allows organizations to have complete control over their identity information, deciding when and how to share it without relying on centralized institutions (such as governments, enterprises, or social platforms) for authentication. Each DID identifier is a string of characters. A unique string containing the method name (such as the blockchain type) and a specific identifier.

6 Natural Person Identification

6.1 Form Forms of identification for natural persons include, but are not limited to.

a) An identification code containing the legally valid identification document number of the natural person;

b) Electronic identity verification of natural persons;

c) Decentralized identity verification for natural persons;

d) Biometric identification mark of natural persons.

6.2 Identification code containing the legally valid identification document number of the natural person

6.2.1 Structure The identification code containing the legally valid identification document number of a natural person is the most important identification code for that natural person, and it consists of the country and region name code, type, and other information. It consists of a code, citizen identification number, and other legally valid document numbers.

6.2.2 Country and region name codes Country and region names are represented using three coding methods. two-character Latin letter codes, three-character Latin letter codes, and Arabic numerals. Code.

6.2.3 Type Code The type code uses two characters to represent the citizen identification number or other legally valid document number, as shown in Table 1.

6.2.4 Citizen Identification Number The citizen identification number, conforming to GB 11643, is the credit subject identification code for citizens of the People's Republic of China. For those without a citizen identification number... Natural persons with an identity number may use other valid identification document numbers as credit subject identifiers, such as military personnel's valid identity document numbers, or Taiwanese residency numbers. Mainland Travel Permit Number, etc. Non-citizens of the People's Republic of China use their passport numbers and valid document numbers recognized by the Chinese government as their natural person credit subject identification codes.