

SWIFT/BIC code

Bank Identifier Code — 8 or 11 chars.

```
^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?$/
```

Token-by-token breakdown

Token	Meaning
^	start of string (or line in multiline mode)
[A-Z]{6}	exactly 6 times: any of: uppercase letters
[A-Z0-9]{2}	exactly 2 times: any of: uppercase letters, digits
(	start of a capturing group
[A-Z0-9]{3}	exactly 3 times: any of: uppercase letters, digits
)?	end of group, optional (zero or one)
\$	end of string (or line in multiline mode)

Quick usage in 7 languages

JavaScript	<pre>const re = /^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?\$/; re.test(value);</pre>
Python	<pre>import re re.match(r"^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?\$", value)</pre>
Java	<pre>Pattern.compile("^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?\$").matcher(value).matches();</pre>
C# / .NET	<pre>Regex.IsMatch(value, @"^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?\$");</pre>
Go	<pre>regexp.MustCompile(`^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?\$`).MatchString(value)</pre>
Ruby	<pre>/^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?\$/ .match?(value)</pre>
PHP	<pre>preg_match('~^[A-Z]{6}[A-Z0-9]{2}([A-Z0-9]{3})?\$~', \$value);</pre>

Common pitfalls

- **Anchored to the whole string.** This pattern uses ^ and \$, so it requires the entire input to match. To find it inside a longer text, drop the anchors and use the global (g) flag.
- **Uppercase only.** Ranges like [A-Z] won't match lowercase. Add a-z (or the i flag) if lowercase input should be accepted.
- **Validate beyond format.** Matching the format doesn't guarantee the value is real. Confirm the swift/bic code against a source of truth (database, API, or checksum) where it matters.