INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Third edition
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Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification —

Part 2: Registration procedures

Technologies de l'information — Identification automatique et techniques de capture de données — Identification unique —

Partie 2: Procédures d'enregistrement

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 15459-2:2006), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 15459 consists of the following parts (as a result of the reconstruction of previously published parts 1 to 8), under the general title *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification*:

— *Part 1: Individual transport units*

— *Part 2: Registration procedures*

— *Part 3: Common rules*

— *Part 4: Individual products and product packages*

— *Part 5: Individual returnable transport items (RTIs)*

— *Part 6: Groupings*

Introduction

Unique identification can occur at many different levels, at item level, on the transport unit, on the returnable transport item, at grouping levels, and elsewhere. Such entities are often handled by several parties, both public and private, throughout their lifecycle. Each of these parties must be able to identify and trace such distinct entities so that reference can be made to associated information such as quality inspection data, the chemical substance contained, the batch or lot number of parts, components or raw materials, etc.

The associated information is typically held in some kind of database. The information can be accessed using EDI exchange or another appropriate access protocol, e.g. a directory access protocol.

There are considerable benefits if the identity of the entity is represented as a bar code or other AIDC (Automatic Identification and Data Capture) media and attached to, or made a constituent part of, that which is being uniquely identified so that:

— it can be read electronically, thus minimizing errors;

— one identity can be used by all parties;

— each party can use the identity to look up its computer files to find the data associated with the entity.

All AIDC technologies have the potential to encode an identity. It is expected that application standards, using various automatic identification technologies, will be developed based upon the identity as a prime key. These application standards, which can include additional rules for which level of identification should be used, are often made available from the Issuing Agency.

The procedures and obligations needed to construct an identity to achieve unique identification of an entity are defined in this part of ISO/IEC 15459.

Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification —

Part 2: Registration procedures

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 15459 specifies the procedural requirements to maintain identities and outlines the obligations of the Registration Authority.

This part of ISO/IEC 15459 excludes those entities where ISO has designated Maintenance Agencies or Registration Authorities to provide identity and/or identifier schemes. It does not apply to:

— freight containers, because their unique coding is specified in ISO 6346, *Freight containers — Coding, identification and marking*;

— vehicles, because their unique identification is specified in ISO 3779, *Road vehicles — Vehicle identification number (VIN) — Content and structure*;

— car radios, because their unique identification is specified in ISO 10486, *Passenger cars — Car radio identification number (CRIN)*.

The exclusion also applies to:

— ISO 2108, *Information and documentation — International standard book number (ISBN)* and ISO 3297, *Information and documentation — International standard serial number (ISSN);*

NOTE The scope of each of ISO 2108 and ISO 3297 identifies the title rather than the individual copy of a book or periodical. As such, the level of identification achieved is at a level similar to the unique identity as defined in ISO/IEC 15459-6. Individual copies of a title (book or periodical) may be identified using ISO/IEC 15459-4.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 15459-3, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification — Part 3: Common rules*

ISO/IEC 19762-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 1: General terms relating to AIDC*