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English Version

**Automatic vehicle and equipment identification - Electronic
Registration Identification (ERI) for vehicles - Part 1:
Architecture (ISO/TS 24534-1:2007)**

Identification automatique des véhicules et des
équipements - Identification d'enregistrement électronique
(ERI) pour les véhicules - Partie 1: Architecture (ISO/TS
24534-1:2007)

Straßenverkehrstelematik (RTTT) - Automatische
Identifizierung von Fahrzeugen und Ausrüstungen -
Elektronische Identifizierung für die Registrierung (ERI) -
Teil 1: Architektur (ISO/TS 24534-1:2007)

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Foreword

This document (CEN ISO/TS 24534-1:2007) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 278 "Road transport and traffic telematics", the secretariat of which is held by NEN, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 204 "Transport information and control systems".

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of normative document:

- an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;
- an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

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ISO/TS 24534-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*, and by Technical Committee CEN/TC 278, *Road transport and traffic telematics* in collaboration.

ISO/TS 24534 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) for vehicles*:

- *Part 1: Architecture*
- *Part 2: Operational requirements*
- *Part 3: Vehicle data*
- *Part 4: Secure communications using asymmetrical techniques*
- *Part 5: Secure communications using symmetrical techniques*

Introduction

A quickly emerging need has been identified with administrations to improve the unique identification of vehicles for a variety of services. Situations are already occurring where manufacturers intend to fit lifetime tags to vehicles. Various governments are considering the needs and benefits of Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) as a legal proof of vehicle identity with potential mandatory uses. There is commercial and economic justification both in respect of tags and infrastructure that a standard enables an interoperable solution.

ERI is a means of uniquely identifying road vehicles. The application of ERI will offer significant benefits over existing techniques for vehicle identification. It will be a suitable tool for the future management and administration of traffic and transport, including applications in free-flow, multi-lane traffic conditions with the capability to support mobile transactions. ERI addresses the need of authorities and other road users for a trusted electronic identification, including roaming vehicles.

The unique vehicle identifier is held in a secure environment within an Electronic Registration Tag (ERT) fitted to a vehicle. The identifier used to identify a vehicle is called the vehicle identifier or vehicleId. The preferred vehicle identifier is the VIN, assigned to the vehicle by its manufacturer in accordance with ISO 3779, or a variant of this vehicle identifier.

The ERT may contain vehicle data in addition to the unique identifier, as required by authorities or their agents for ERI applications (e.g. vehicle registration details). An ERT is the core component for simple to complex applications of ERI, ranging from a simple read-only device, with more complex applications requiring one or more communications systems.

The ERT may be accessed by an Electronic Registration Reader (ERR), either to read, or read/write data, from or to an ERT.

Optionally, the ERT may communicate with other onboard vehicle equipment. The potential range of ERI applications, simple to complex, will require interoperability to exist between an ERT and an ERR by application.

This part of ISO/TS 24534 illustrates the ERI system concept and the fully featured ERI function enabling simple to complex applications of ERI.

The various parts of ISO 24534 provide the overall framework for ERI and specification of requirements for “fully featured” ERI. An associated International Standard in this family of ERI standards, ISO 24535, provides a subset of these requirements to provide a “basic ERI” functionality. Figure 1 shows the functional stack accommodating both fully featured and basic ERI.

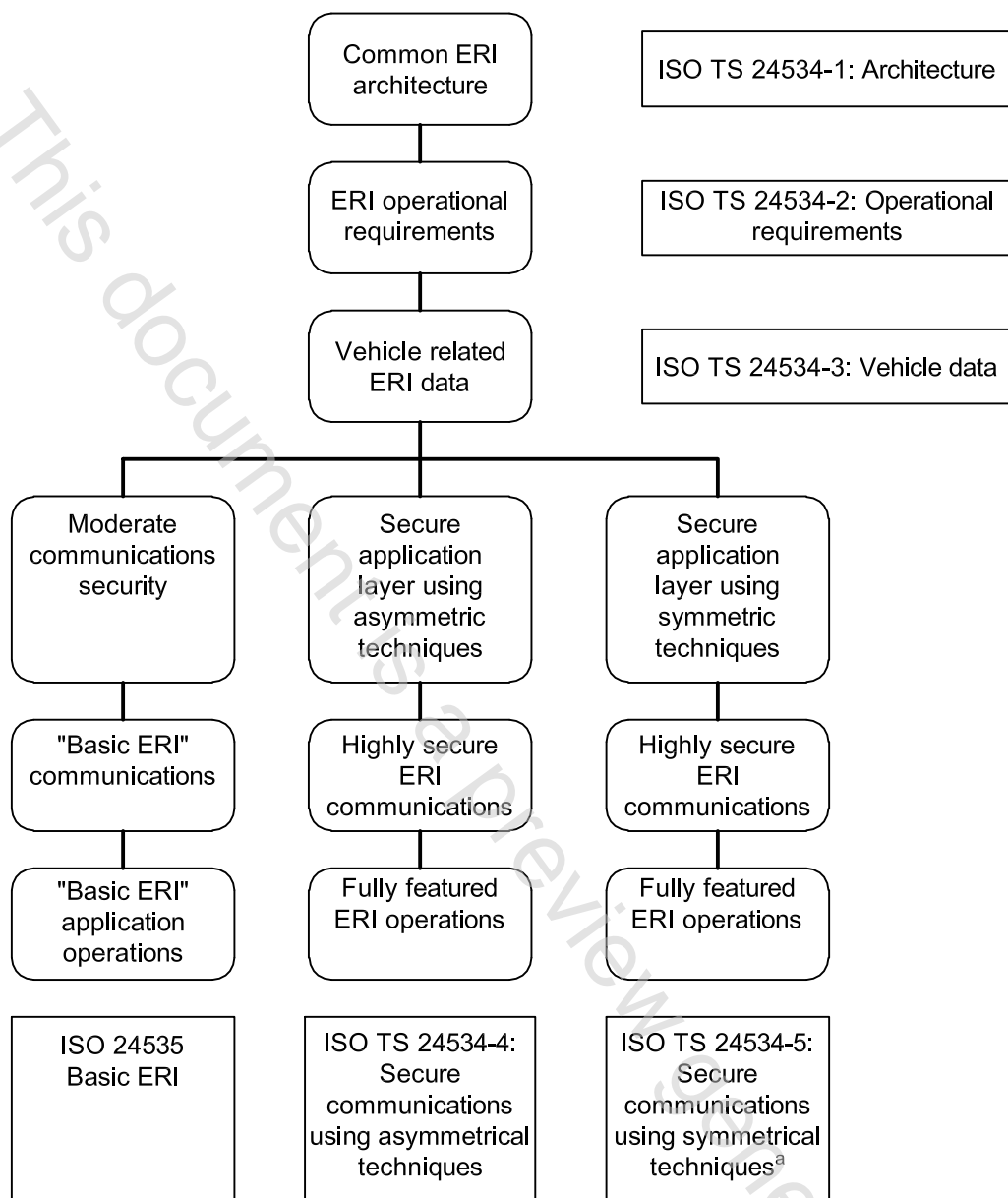


Figure 1 — Functional stack accommodating both "fully featured" and "basic" ERI

Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Electronic Registration Identification (ERI) for vehicles —

Part 1: Architecture

1 Scope

This part of ISO/TS 24534 provides the requirements for electronic registration that is based on an identifier assigned to a vehicle (e.g. for recognition by national authorities), suitable to be used for:

- electronic identification of local and foreign vehicles by national authorities,
- vehicle manufacturing, in-life maintenance and end-of-life identification (vehicle life cycle management),
- adaptation of vehicle data (e.g. for international resales),
- safety-related purposes,
- crime reduction, and
- commercial services.

It adheres to privacy and data protection regulations.

This part of ISO/TS 24534 provides an overview of the ERI system concept, in terms of the onboard vehicle components and the external off-vehicle components required for an operational system. The detailed requirements are defined in the Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 of ISO 24534 and for the more limited, relevant provisions of ISO 24535.

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 7498-2, *Information processing systems — Open Systems Interconnection — Basic Reference Model — Part 2: Security Architecture*

ISO 14814, *Road transport and traffic telematics — Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Reference architecture and terminology*

ISO/IEC 9798-1, *Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication — Part 1: General*