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Information technology — Unique identifiers —

Part 2: Registration procedures

Technologies de l'information — Identificateurs uniques —

Partie 2: Procédures d'enregistrement

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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

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

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 15459-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 15459-2:1999), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates Technical Corrigendum ISO/IEC 15459-2:1999/Cor.1:2004. Because the scope of ISO/IEC 15459 has been expanded beyond transport units, the term “license plate” in the first edition of ISO/IEC 15459 has been replaced by “unique identifier” in the second edition.

ISO/IEC 15459 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Unique identifiers*:

— *Part 1: Unique identifiers for transport units*

— *Part 2: Registration procedures*

— *Part 3: Common rules for unique identifiers*

— *Part 4: Unique identifiers for supply chain management*

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Introduction

Unique identification can occur at many different levels in the supply chain, at the transport unit, at the item level, and elsewhere. Such distinct entities are often handled by several parties: the sender, the receiver, one or more carriers, customs authorities, etc. Each of these parties must be able to identify and trace the item so that reference can be made to associated information such as address, order number, contents of the item, weight, sender, batch or lot number, etc. There are considerable benefits if the identity of the item is common between all the relevant parties.

The procedures and obligations to construct a unique identifier for item management are defined in this part of ISO/IEC 15459.

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Information technology — Unique identifiers —

Part 2:
Registration procedures

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1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 15459 specifies the procedural requirements to maintain a non-significant, unique identifier for item management applications, and outlines the obligations of the Registration Authority and Issuing Agencies.

This part of ISO/IEC 15459 excludes those items where ISO has designated Maintenance Agencies or Registration Authorities to provide identification 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 higher than the unique identity required to be compliant with this part of ISO/IEC 15459.

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 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO/IEC 646, *Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

ISO/IEC 15459-3, *Information technology — Unique identifiers — Part 3: Common rules for unique identifiers*

ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts), *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*

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