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Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management —

Part 2: Unique identification for RF tags registration procedures

Technologies de l'information — Identification par radiofréquence pour la gestion des objets —

Partie 2: Identification unique des tags RF

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Contents

Page

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.

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).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see http://patents.iec.ch).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This first edition of ISO/IEC 15963-2 together with of ISO/IEC 15963-1, cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 15963:2009, which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

— Update to include the addition of part 2 — registration details, and to add new registration information.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 15963 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

ISO/IEC 15963 (all parts) is one of a series of International Standards and Technical Reports developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31 for the identification of items (Item Management) using radio frequency identification (RFID) technology.

This document describes registration procedures for the unique identification of RF tags.

It is intended for use in conjunction with other International Standards developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31 for "RFID for item management" and “Real time locating systems” such as ISO/IEC 18000 (all parts) and ISO/IEC 24730 (all parts).

The procedures and obligations needed to construct an identity to achieve unique identification of an entity are defined in this document.

Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management —

Part 2: Unique identification for RF tags registration procedures

1 Scope

This document specifies the procedural requirements to maintain identities and outlines the obligations of the Registration Authority.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 15963-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Part 1: Unique identification for RF tags numbering systems*

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19762 and ISO/IEC 15963-1 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Issuer code

Organisations that want to register an issuer code in the ISO/IEC 15963-2 Class shall apply to the Registration Authority for the registration and assignment of a code. An application form is available or provided upon request from the Registration Authority. Separate application forms should be submitted for each code requested.

Applications for an issuer code shall comply fully with the procedures outlined by the Registration Authority.

A completed application form shall be forwarded to the Registration Authority.

A completed application form containing the issuer code assigned by the Registration Authority shall be sent back to the applicant.

5 Registration authority

5.1 Contact details

The Registration Authority for ISO/IEC 15963-2 is listed at:

http://www.iso.org/mara.

5.2 Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Registration Authority (Registration Services) shall be to receive, acknowledge and process applications from organizations wishing to register an issuer code in accordance with this document (see Clause 4).

5.3 Register of issuer codes

The Registration Authority shall maintain a database of information taken directly from the application form.

A copy of each application received shall be maintained on file by the Registration Authority.

Based on the information contained in this database, the Registration Authority shall publish a register of issuer codes.

The register shall be published in alphabetical order (in English) of issuer names and of issuer codes.

The register of issuer codes shall contain the following information:

a) name of issuer;

b) address as indicated on the application form;

c) issuer code assigned to the issuer by the Registration Authority;

d) which qualifiers are recommended by the issuer for use with assigned strings to create identities; and

e) the numbering structure employed by the issuer within the context of the specific methods of ISO/IEC 15963.

5.4 Issuer code allocation

Issuer codes shall be a hexadecimal number allocated from the characters A to F (A, B, C, D, E, F) and the numeric digits (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) e.g. 9D.

Issuer codes shall be allocated for the use of methods as stated in ISO/IEC 15963-1.

Bibliography

[1] ISO 690, *Information and documentation — Guidelines for bibliographic references and citations to information resources*

[2] ISO 80000-1, *Quantities and units — Part 1: General*

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

[4] ISO 6346, *Freight containers — Coding, identification and marking*

[5] ISO/IEC 7816-6, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 6: Interindustry data elements for interchange*

[6] ISO/IEC/TR 10000-1, *Information technology — Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles — Part 1: General principles and documentation framework*

[7] ISO 10241-1, *Terminological entries in standards — Part 1: General requirements and examples of presentation*

[8] ISO 14816, *Road transport and traffic telematics — Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Numbering and data structure*

[9] ISO/IEC 18000-3, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 3: Parameters for air interface communications at 13,56 MHz*

[10] ISO/IEC 18000-63*Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 63: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type C*

[11] ISO/IEC 18000-7, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 7: Parameters for active air interface communications at 433 MHz*

[12] ISO/IEC 24730 (all parts), *Information technology — Real-time locating systems (RTLS)*

[13] ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, *Principles and rules for the structure and drafting of ISO and IEC documents*, 2018

[14] ANS INCITS 256, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

[15] ANS INCITS 371, Real Time Locating Systems (RTLS)

[16] GS1 General Specifications (GS1, Brussels)

[17] EPCglobal Tag Data Standards (GS1, Brussels)