

International Standard

ISO 17573-3

Electronic fee collection — System architecture for vehicle-related tolling —

Part 3:

Data dictionary

Perception de télépéage — Architecture de systèmes pour le péage lié aux véhicules —

Partie 3: Dictionnaire de données

ISO 17573_3·2024

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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.

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 ISO 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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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 Technical Committee ISO/TC 204, *Intelligent transport systems*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 278, *Intelligent transport systems*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 17573-3:2023), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the AlphabetIndicator in the definition of a licence plate has been corrected to be encoded as a 6-bit value when using unaligned packed encoding rules;
- AlphabetIndicator, DriverClass, TripPurpose and vehicle-dimension-related parameters have been defined as separate data types.

A list of all parts in the ISO 17573 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

This document is a part of the ISO 17573 series which defines the system architecture for vehicle-related tolling. ISO 17573-1 gives a reference model for the system architecture. ISO/TS 17573-2 provides a collection of terms and definitions within the field of electronic fee collection (EFC) and road user charging that are used in the different documents published by ISO and CEN under the general title *Electronic fee collection*.

This document (ISO 17573-3) provides a data dictionary that contains the definitions of ASN.1 (data) types and the associated semantics.

The document is intended to be used as a reference by editors of ISO and CEN documents on EFC and in related areas of standardization (such as Intelligent transport systems, ITS).

It is foreseen that the library of ASN.1 (data) types contained in this document will be augmented with additional definitions as these become available.

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Electronic fee collection — System architecture for vehicle-related tolling —

Part 3:

Data dictionary

1 Scope

This document specifies the syntax and semantics of data objects in the field of electronic fee collection (EFC). The definitions of data types and assignment of semantics are provided in accordance with the abstract syntax notation one (ASN.1) technique, as specified in ISO/IEC 8824-1. This document defines:

- ASN.1 (data) types within the field of EFC;
- ASN.1 (data) types of a more general use that are used more specifically in standards related to EFC.

This document does not seek to define ASN.1 (data) types that are primarily related to other fields that operate in conjunction with EFC, such as cooperative intelligent transport systems (C-ITS), the financial sector, etc.

2 Normative references tos://standards.iteh.ai)

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/TS 17573-2, Electronic fee collection — System architecture for vehicle related tolling — Part 2: Vocabulary

ISO 612, Road vehicles — Dimensions of motor vehicles and towed vehicles — Terms and definitions

ISO 1176, Road vehicles — Masses — Vocabulary and codes

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

ISO 4217, Codes for the representation of currencies

ISO/IEC 7812-1, Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 1: Numbering system

ISO/IEC 7812-2, Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 2: Application and registration procedures

ISO/IEC 8859-1, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1

ISO/IEC 8859-2, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 2: Latin alphabet No. 2

ISO/IEC 8859-3, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 3: Latin alphabet No. 3

ISO/IEC 8859-4, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 4: Latin alphabet No. 4

ISO/IEC 8859-5, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 5: Latin/Cyrillic alphabet

ISO/IEC 8859-6, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 6: Latin/Arabic alphabet

ISO/IEC 8859-7, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 7: Latin/Greek alphabet

ISO/IEC 8859-8, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 8: Latin/Hebrew alphabet

ISO/IEC 8859-9, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 9: Latin alphabet No. 5

ISO/IEC 8859-10, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 10: Latin alphabet No. 6

ISO/IEC 8859-11, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 11: Latin/Thai alphabet

ISO/IEC 8859-13, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 13: Latin alphabet No. 7

ISO/IEC 8859-14, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 14: Latin alphabet No. 8 (Celtic)

ISO/IEC 8859-15, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 15: Latin alphabet No. 9

ISO/IEC 8859-16, Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets — Part 16: Latin alphabet No. 10

ISO/IEC 10646, Information technology — Universal coded character set (UCS)

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

 $In dian\ standard\ (IS)\ 13194, \textit{Indian\ script\ code\ for\ information\ interchange} - \textit{ISCII}_{53318d/180-17573-3-2024}$

Thai Industrial Standard (TIS) 620-2533, Standard for Thai character codes for computers

Vietnamese Standard (TCVN) 5712, Information Technology — Standard 8-bit Vietnamese character code set for use in information exchange

RFC 1489, Registration of a Cyrillic Character Set

RFC 2319, Ukrainian Character Set KOI8-U

Japan Industrial Standard (JIS) X 0213, Japanese standard character set

Chinese Standard (GB) 2312, Code of Chinese graphic character set for information interchange — Primary set

Chinese National Standard (CNS) 11643, National Chinese standard interchange code

Korean Standard (KS) X 1001, Korean national standard for character encoding

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 17573-2 and the following apply. ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

BITSTRING

<type> simple type (3.14) whose distinguished values are an ordered sequence of zero, one or more bits

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.7, modified — Term modified from "BITSTRING type" to "BITSTRING" and domain "<type>" added. NOTE has been removed.]

3.2

CHOICE

<type> type defined by referencing a list of distinct types; each value of the choice type is derived from the value of one of the *component types* (3.4)

Note 1 to entry: Each value of the choice type is derived from the value of one of the component types.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.14, modified — Term modified from "CHOICE type" to "CHOICE" and domain "<type>" added. Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.3

complex data type

one type that has more than three levels (3.17)

3.4

component type

one of the types referenced when defining a CHOICE (3.2), SET (3.12), SEQUENCE (3.10), SET OF (3.13), or SEQUENCE OF (3.11)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.15] Teh Standards

3.5

data type

categorization of an abstract set of possible values, characteristics, and set of operations for an attribute

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 25012:2008, 4.7 — modified, Note 1 to entry has been removed.]

3.6 <u>ISO 17573-3:2024</u>

INTEGER undards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/86b0192d-3a50-4e2a-857f-811af053af8d/iso-17573-3-2024

<type> simple type (3.14) with distinguished values which are the positive and negative whole numbers, including zero (as a single value)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.48, modified — Term modified from "INTEGER type" to "INTEGER" and domain "<type>" added. NOTE has been removed.]

3.7

object

well-defined piece of information, definition, or specification which requires a name in order to identify its use in an instance of communication

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.52, modified — NOTE has been removed.]

3.8

OCTET STRING

<type> simple type (3.14) whose distinguished values are an ordered sequence of zero, one or more octets, each octet being an ordered sequence of eight bits

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.55, modified — Term modified from "OCTET STRING type" to "OCTET STRING" and domain "<type>" added.]

3.9

parent type

type that is being constrained when defining a *subtype* (3.16), and which governs the subtype notation

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.58, modified — Term modified from "parent type (of a subtype)" to "parent type". NOTE has been removed.]

3.10

SEQUENCE

<type> type defined by referencing a fixed, ordered list of types (some of which can be declared to be optional)

Note 1 to entry: Each value of the SEQUENCE type is an ordered list of values, one from each *component type* (3.4).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.67, modified — Term modified from "SEQUENCE types" to "SEQUENCE" and domain "<type>" added. Second part of original definition moved to Note 1 to entry.]

3.11

SEQUENCE-OF

<type> type defined by referencing a single component type (3.4)

Note 1 to entry: Each value in the SEQUENCE-OF type is an ordered list of zero, one or more values of the component type.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.68, modified — Term modified from "SEQUENCE-OF types" to "SEQUENCE-OF" and domain "<type>" added. Second part of original definition moved to Note 1 to entry.]

3.12

SET

<type> type defined by referencing a fixed, unordered, list of types (some of which may be declared to be optional)

Note 1 to entry: Each value in the SET type is an unordered list of values, one from each *component type* (3.4).

Note 2 to entry: Where a component type is declared to be optional, a value of the SET type need not contain a value of that component type.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.72, modified — Term modified from "SET types" to "SET" and domain "<type>" added. Second part of original definition moved to Note 1 to entry. Note 1 to entry updated as Note 2 to entry.]

3.13

SET-OF

<type> types defined by referencing a single component type (3.4)

Note 1 to entry: Each value in the SET-OF type is an unordered list of zero, one or more values of the component type.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.73, modified — Term modified from "SET-OF types" to "SET-OF" and domain "<type>" added. Second part of original definition moved to Note 1 to entry.]

3.14

simple type

type defined by directly specifying the set of their values

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.74]

3.15

single-level data type

data type (3.5) which is a SEQUENCE (3.10), or SEQUENCE OF (3.11) defined by referencing a simple type (3.14) or a subtype (3.16) of a simple type

3.16

subtype

<parent type> type whose values are a subset (or the complete set) of the values of some other type (the
parent type) (3.9)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2021, 3.8.76, modified — Term modified from "subtype (of a parent type)" to "subtype" and domain "reached and domain "reached and domain domain

3.17

three-level data type

data type (3.5) which is a CHOICE (3.2), SEQUENCE (3.10), or SEQUENCE OF (3.11) defined by referencing at least one two-level data type (3.18)

3.18

two-level data type

data type (3.5) which is a CHOICE (3.2), SEQUENCE (3.10), or SEQUENCE OF (3.11) defined by referencing a single-level data type (3.15)

4 Abbreviated terms

ASN.1 abstract syntax notation one

BCD binary coded decimal

CO carbon monoxide

CO₂ carbon dioxide <u>| | en Standards</u>

DSRC dedicated short-range communication

EFC electronic fee collection

GLONASS global navigation satellite system of the Russian Federation

GNSS global navigation satellite system 0 17573-3:2024

GPS global positioning system

GTRF global terrestrial reference system

HC hydrocarbon

ICC integrated circuit(s) card

ITRF international terrestrial reference frame

ITRS international terrestrial reference system

JGS Japan satellite navigation geodetic system

LAC localization augmentation communication

NO_X nitrogen oxides

OBE on-board equipment

OBU on-board unit

QZSS quasi-zenith satellite system

RSE roadside equipment

TC toll charger

TSP toll service provider

UCS universal character set

VAT value-added tax

5 EFC common data object definitions

5.1 General

In this clause, the structure of all EFC common data objects is described. The formal definition provided in <u>Annex A</u> in terms of data type definitions applies. In addition to the structure description, each data object is also given a semantics.

Each one of the common data types defined herein is used by more than one document in the suite of CEN or ISO documents in the field of EFC. These documents may also define their own data types when none of the common data types defined herein satisfies their need.

The definitions of the EFC common data types are ordered according to their data type level:

- first subtypes based on simple data types (e.g. INTEGER or OCTET STRING),
- then single-level data types,
- then two-level data types,
- then three-level data types, _______/standards iteh ai
- then complex data types.

Data types are ordered alphabetically within each level.

5.2 Subtypes of simple data types | SO |

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5.2.1 AccountStatus

The data type AccountStatus shall be of the simple type as specified in Table 1.

Table 1 — AccountStatus

Subtype	Parent type	Semantics
-	INTEGER	AccountStatus provides the status of the user's account. The following semantics are assigned:
		 ok: The amount stored in the account is above or equal to the predefined threshold;
		 low: The amount stored in the account has fallen below a predefined threshold;
		— empty: The amount stored in the account is zero;
		 negative: The amount stored in the account has fallen below zero.

5.2.2 ActualNumberOfPassengers

The data type ActualNumberOfPassengers shall be of the subtype as specified in Table 2.