



Technical Specification

ISO/IEC TS 7367-2

Personal identification — mdoc schemas —

Part 2: Mobile vehicle certificate

Identification personnelle — Schémas mdoc —

Partie 2: Certificat mobile pour les véhicules

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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.

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 or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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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. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and security devices for personal identification*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 7367 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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 and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

This document is part of the ISO/IEC 7367 series which specifies mdoc schemas. An mdoc can be held on a mobile device and can be verified by a verifier using a reader device with mechanisms specified in ISO/IEC 18013-5, ISO/IEC TS 18013-7 and ISO/IEC TS 23220-4.

This document specifies the data structure of a mobile Vehicle Certificate.

An mVC serves two core functions:

a) Confirmation of vehicle register data

It serves as confirmation of information recorded in the issuing authority's vehicle register for a specific vehicle. This can include details about the vehicle's user or holder, the owner or titleholder, and unique identifiers such as configuration and technical specifications.

b) Confirmation of conformity with issuance requirements

It confirms that the vehicle meets any conditions set by the issuing authority for the issuance of an mVC. Typical requirements can include:

- 1) payment of vehicle-related taxes;
- 2) fulfilment of annual roadworthiness inspections;
- 3) proof of valid insurance coverage.

In addition to its role as a confirmation document, an mVC can support enforcement of vehicle-related regulations, particularly in roadside environments, by providing data relevant to the authorization to operate a vehicle. Examples include:

- restricting road access to vehicles with specific attributes;
- verifying the identity of the authorized vehicle user.

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Personal identification — mdoc schemas —

Part 2: Mobile vehicle certificate

1 Scope

This document provides the logical data structure of a mobile Vehicle Certificate (mVC) in conformity with ISO/IEC TS 23220-2 that serves as a confirmation of vehicle register data and confirmation of conformity with issuance requirements.

Other documents related to vehicle administration, such as a document that proves ownership of a vehicle and is designed to be used for ownership transfer, are out of scope of this document.

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 code*

ISO 3166-2, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 2: Country subdivision code*

ISO 3779, *Road vehicles — Vehicle identification number (VIN) — Content and structure*

ISO/IEC TS 23220-2, *Cards and security devices for personal identification — Building blocks for identity management via mobile devices — Part 2: Data objects and encoding rules for generic eID systems*

RFC 3339, *Date and Time on the Internet: Timestamps*

RFC 8943, *Concise Binary Object Representation (CBOR) Tags for Date*

UNITED NATIONS. *Convention on Road Traffic*. Consolidated version including amendments entered into force on 28 March 2006. Vienna, 8 November 1968. United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 1091, no. 15810. [online]. Available at: https://unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/conventn/Conv_road_traffic_EN.pdf

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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

mdoc

mobile document

set of attributes and credentials issued by one or more issuers into an mdoc app and managed by an mdoc app, in accordance with ISO/IEC 23220-1

Note 1 to entry: A mobile document is considered a digital document. An mdoc app managing more than one mobile documents is also considered an eID-Wallet.

Note 2 to entry: In ISO/IEC 18013-5, mdoc represents mdoc app or mobile eID.

EXAMPLE Mobile documents include eID documents and licences or certificates that give the holder permission.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 23220-1:2023, 3.22, modified — preferred term changed to mdoc, definition changed to include accordance with source document, Note 2 to entry " document" changed to "eID".]

3.2

issuing country

country which issued the *mobile Vehicle Certificate* (3.4) or within which the *issuing authority* (3.3) is located

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 18013-1:2018, 3.12, modified — "DL" replaced with "mobile Vehicle Certificate", "licensing authority" replaced by "issuing authority", "according to Annex F" removed.]

3.3

issuing authority

name of the authorized organization that issues *mobile Vehicle Certificate* (3.4)

3.4

mobile Vehicle Certificate

mobile document which confirms the information recorded in the vehicle register of the issuing authority in respect of a *vehicle* (3.5) and which confirms the conformity with the requirements for issuance of the document

Note 1 to entry: The mobile Vehicle Certificate is an *mdoc* (3.1) with document type and namespace specified in 6.1 and data elements specified in 6.2. An mVC can be verified with mdoc readers according to ISO/IEC TS 23220-4 and mDL readers according to ISO/IEC 18013-5 and ISO/IEC TS 18013-7, where such readers are provided with the definition of an mVC

Note 2 to entry: The certificate includes information about the vehicle and the *user* (3.6) or the *owner* (3.7), or both, of the vehicle.

Note 3 to entry: The conformity requirements for issuance of the mVC can include (periodical) requirements that can be applicable to the vehicle, e.g. annual registration.

Note 4 to entry: The certificate, known as the registration certificate in the UNITED NATIONS. *Convention on Road Traffic* 1968, is also known as vehicle licence, vehicle registration certificate, or in the EU as Part I of the registration certificate.

3.5

vehicle

wheeled or tracked device designed or adapted mainly to be used on land, motorised or to be towed by a motorised device on wheels

EXAMPLE Motor vehicles, motor cycles, trailer or semi-trailer are examples of vehicles.

3.6**user**

natural or legal person who has been granted the right of use and benefit of the vehicle by the owner of the vehicle and who is recorded as user of the *vehicle* (3.5) in the system of the authority issuing the *mobile Vehicle Certificate* (3.4)

Note 1 to entry: The user is responsible and liable for the vehicle e.g. in terms of fines, insurance, taxes or technical state of the vehicle. Being a user of a vehicle does not imply ownership of the vehicle. A natural person can be authorized by the user to use the vehicle by sharing the mobile Vehicle Certificate with such person. The user can also be referred to as the registered holder of the vehicle.

3.7**owner**

natural or legal person that has the right to sell or dispose of the *vehicle* (3.5) and who is recorded as the owner of the *vehicle* (3.5) in the system of the authority issuing the *mobile Vehicle Certificate* (3.4) according to the rules of the issuing authority

Note 1 to entry: The owner can also be referred to as the title holder or lien holder of the vehicle.

3.8**presenter**

natural person who is presenting the *mobile Vehicle Certificate* (3.4) to other persons, authorities or entities

Note 1 to entry: The presenter doesn't have to be the same person as the user or owner of the vehicle in the vehicle register.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviations apply

CBOR concise binary object representation

CDDL concise data definition language

IA issuing authority

mdoc mobile document

mVC mobile Vehicle Certificate

MSO Mobile Security Object

5 General principles

This document focuses on the authorization to operate the vehicle. Usually (depending on national legislation) the document which conveys the authorization to operate should be kept in the vehicle while the vehicle is being driven. The mVC is a confirmation of information recorded by the issuing authority and a confirmation of the conformity with the requirements for issuance of the mVC. These requirements can include (periodical) requirements that can be applicable to the vehicle, e.g. annual registration.

The certificate can contain information about:

- the registration;
- the user(s), also known as the holder of the vehicle;
- the owner(s), also known as the title holder of the vehicle;
- unique identification, configuration and technical capacity of the vehicle;
- annual legal and/or technical conformity of the vehicle for use on a public road.