

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

**Information technology—Unique  
identifiers**

**Part 2: Registration procedures**

**STANDARDS**  
Australia



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee IT-034, Automatic Identification and Data Capture Techniques. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 15 November 2006.

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The following are represented on Committee IT-034:

- Australian Custom Service
  - Australian Data Capture Association
  - Australian Electrical and Electronic Manufacturers Association
  - Australian Retailers Association
  - Australian Veterinary Association
  - Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts
  - Department of Defence
  - Department of Primary Industries, Vic
  - RFID Association of Australia
  - The University of Adelaide
  - GS1
- 

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Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee and through public comment received.

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**Information technology—Unique  
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**Part 2: Registration procedures**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-034, Automatic Identification and Data Capture Techniques.

The objective of this Standard is to provide 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 Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC 15459-2:2006 *Information technology—Unique identifiers—Part 2: Registration procedures*.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this part of ISO/IEC 15459’ should read ‘this Australian Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by reference to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO	AS
3166 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions	2632 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions
3166-1 Part 1: Country codes	2632-1 Part 1: Country codes
15459 Information technology—Unique identifiers	15459 Information technology—Unique identifiers
15459-3 Part 3: Common rules for unique identifiers	15459.3 Part 3: Common rules for unique identifiers
19762 Information technology—Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) technique—Harmonized vocabulary	19762 Information technology—Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques—Harmonized vocabulary

Only international references that have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards have been listed.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. An ‘informative’ annex is only for information and guidance.

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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.

## AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

**Information technology — Unique identifiers —****Part 2:  
Registration procedures****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*