

Australian Standard[®]

**Information technology—Unique
identifiers**

**Part 3: Common rules for unique
identifiers**

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.

This Standard was published on 27 December 2006.

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
-

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 06520.

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.

Keeping Standards up-to-date

Australian Standards® are living documents that reflect progress in science, technology and systems. To maintain their currency, all Standards are periodically reviewed, and new editions are published. Between editions, amendments may be issued.

Standards may also be withdrawn. It is important that readers assure themselves they are using a current Standard, which should include any amendments that may have been published since the Standard was published.

Detailed information about Australian Standards, drafts, amendments and new projects can be found by visiting www.standards.org.au

Standards Australia welcomes suggestions for improvements, and encourages readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Contact us via email at mail@standards.org.au, or write to Standards Australia, GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001.

Australian Standard[®]

**Information technology—Unique
identifiers**

**Part 3: Common rules for unique
identifiers**

First published as AS ISO/IEC 15459.3—2006.

COPYRIGHT

© Standards Australia

All rights are reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, without the written permission of the publisher.

Published by Standards Australia GPO Box 476, Sydney, NSW 2001, Australia

ISBN 0 7337 7951 4

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 common rules that apply for unique identifiers for item management that are required to ensure full compatibility across classes of unique identifiers for RFID users.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC 15459-3:2006 *Information technology—Unique identifiers—Part 3: Common rules for unique identifiers*.

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 references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO/IEC	AS ISO/IEC
15418 Information technology—EAN/UCC Application Identifiers and Fact Data Identifiers and Maintenance	15418 Information technology—EAN/UCC Application Identifiers and Fact Data Identifiers and Maintenance
15459 Information technology—Unique identifiers	15459 Information technology—Unique identifiers
15459-2 Part 2: Registration procedures	15459.2 Part 2: Registration procedures
19762 Information technology—Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques—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.

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 configuration, maintenance history, address, order number, contents of the item, weight, sender, batch or lot number, etc.

The information is often held on computer systems, and may be exchanged between parties involved via EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) and XML (eXtensible Markup Language) messages.

There are considerable benefits if the identity of the item is represented in bar code format, or other AIDC (Automatic Identification and Data Capture) media and attached to or made a constituent part of that which is being uniquely identified so that

- it can be read electronically, thus minimising errors;
- one identity can be used by all parties;
- each party can use the identity to look up its computer files to find the data associated with the item;
- the identifier is unique within the class and cannot appear on any other item of the class during the lifetime of the item.

The common rules for unique identifiers for item management are defined in this part of ISO/IEC 15459.

Currently in preview, click buy full version

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Information technology — Unique identifiers —

Part 3: Common rules for unique identifiers

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 15459 specifies the common rules that apply for unique identifiers for item management that are required to ensure full compatibility across classes of unique identifiers.

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/IEC 15418, *Information technology — EAN/UCC Application Identifiers and Fact Data Identifiers and Maintenance* ¹⁾

ISO/IEC 15459-2, *Information technology — Unique identifiers — Part 2: Registration procedures*

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

ISO/IEC 9834-1, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: General procedures and top arcs of the ASN.1 Object Identifier tree*

GS1 *General Specifications*, GS1

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts) and ISO/IEC 15459-2 apply.

4 Distinguishing between classes of unique identifier

The International Standard recognizes classes of unique identifiers, each class being used to identify items with a specific role. An organisation may adopt the usage of one or more classes of the unique identifier.

ISO/IEC 15459-2 requires Issuing Agencies to define rules that ensure that no unique identifier issuer can issue a duplicate unique identifier within a defined class. Organisations making use of the unique identifier should ensure that the unique identifiers for the different classes are treated as distinct references.

1) GS1 was formed in 2005 from the joining together of EAN International and the Uniform Code Council (UCC). Since 2005, "EAN/UCC Application Identifiers" have been re-branded "GS1 Application Identifiers".