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STANDARDS
Australia



Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Unique identification

Part 6: Groupings



AS ISO/IEC 15459.6:2023

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- Australian Retailers Association
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- GS1 Australia
- Intelligent Transport Systems Australia
- National Association of Testing Authorities Australia
- Steel Reinforcement Institute of Australia

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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 document is to specify a unique string of characters for the identification of groupings of products, product packages, transport units and items. The character string is intended to be represented in a linear bar code symbol and two-dimensional symbol or other AIDC media attached to the entity to meet management needs and/or regulatory needs (e.g. customs clearance). To address these needs different types of identifiers are recognized in the various parts of the AS ISO/IEC 15459 series, which allows different requirements to be met by the unique identifiers associated within the context of the specific parts of the AS ISO/IEC 15459 series.

The identity for groupings is intended for “look-up” purposes and cannot be directly used as an entity identity in the strictest sense of the definition as used, for example, in AS ISO/IEC 15459-1:2023, AS ISO/IEC 15459-4:2023, and AS ISO/IEC 15459-5:2023.

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Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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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. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*; Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 15459-6:2007), which has been technically revised.

This corrected version of ISO/IEC 15459-6:2014 incorporates the following correction plus other minor editorial modifications. Clause 6.3 has been modified as follows:

“6.3 Permissible character sets in an identity

The identity shall use alphabetic, numeric and special characters from the invariant character set ISO/IEC 646, see Annex A in ISO/IEC 15459-3.

More compact data encoding may be attained by using only upper case alphabetic characters and numeric digits.

An Issuing Agency may have additional requirements on the repertoire of characters found within identities using its IAC.

Any data processing system shall be capable of processing identities using the full repertoire of characters permitted by ISO/IEC 646.”

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 15459 series can be found on the ISO website.