
**Identification cards — Contactless
integrated circuit(s) cards — Proximity
cards —**

**Part 3:
Initialization and anticollision**

**AMENDMENT 3: Handling of reserved fields
and values**

*Cartes d'identification — Cartes à circuit(s) intégré(s) sans contact —
Cartes de proximité —*

Partie 3: Initialisation et anticollision

AMENDEMENT 3: Maniement de champs et valeurs réservés



PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

© ISO/IEC 2006

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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.

Amendment 3 to ISO/IEC 14443-3:2001 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and personal identification*.

As part of maintaining ISO/IEC 14443-3:2001, a need was raised to better clarify the handling of fields and values reserved by ISO/IEC for future use. This Amendment addresses the required document enhancements.

ISO/IEC 14443-3:2001 defines certain fields and values as Reserved for Future Use (RFU) by new ISO/IEC rules that may be added in later versions. This Amendment includes clarification that products that comply to ISO/IEC 14443-3:2001 shall not improperly use RFU fields and values, plus documentation of product behaviour, that when followed by PICC and PCD designs commenced after publication of ISO/IEC 14443-3:2001, should assist with backward compatibility and interoperability for future definition by ISO of RFU fields and values. Consequently, many of the references to “should” may be changed into a definitive “shall” in the second edition; thus, it is recommended to implement them at this time.

