INTERNATIONAL ISO

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Supply chain applications of RFID — Freight containers

Applications RFID à la chaîne logistique — Conteneurs de fret

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member 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 shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 17363 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 122, *Packaging.*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 17363:2007), which has been technically revised.

ISO 17363 has two annexes, Annexes A and B, which provide normative information.

Introduction

The 'Supply Chain' is a multi-level concept that covers all aspects of taking a product from raw materials to a final product to shipping to a final place of sale. Each of these levels covers many aspects of dealing with products and the business process for each level is both unique and overlapping with other levels.

This International Standard has been created with a vision of compatibility both at the physical and command level and the data level with the four other standards within the suite of International Standards, *Supply chain applications of RFID.* Due to the different data structures in each of these International Standards they cannot take the form of interchangeability. However, these International Standards are designed to be interoperable and non-interfering. They include:

— ISO 17363, *Supply chain applications of RFID — Freight containers*;

— ISO 17364, *Supply chain applications of RFID — Returnable transport items (RTIs) and returnable packaging items (RPIs);*

— ISO 17365, *Supply chain applications of RFID — Transport units*;

— ISO 17366, *Supply chain applications of RFID — Product packaging*;

— ISO 17367, *Supply chain applications of RFID — Product tagging.*

These International Standards define the technical aspects and data hierarchy of supply chain management information required in each layer of the supply chain. Air interface and communication protocol standards supported within these International Standards are ISO/IEC 18000 and ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802; commands and messages are supported by ISO/IEC 15961 and ISO/IEC 15962. The semantics of these International Standards are defined in ISO/IEC 15418 and their syntax is defined in ISO/IEC 15434.

Excluded, though embraced, is the work of:

— ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31 in the area of technical standards related to air interface, data semantic and syntax construction, and conformance standards;

— ISO/TC 104 in the area of freight container security, including electronic seals (e-seals) (ISO 18185), and container identification.