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Information technology — Personal identification — ISO-compliant driving licence

Part 2: Machine-readable technologies

Technologies de l'information — Identification des personnes — Permis de conduire conforme à l'ISO

Partie 2: Technologies lisibles par une machine

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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

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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.

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.

ISO/IEC 18013-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and personal identification*.

ISO/IEC 18013 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Personal identification — ISO-compliant driving licence*:

— *Part 1: Physical characteristics and basic data set.* Part 1 defines the basic terms for ISO/IEC 18013, including physical characteristics, basic data element set, visual layout, and physical security features.

— *Part 2: Machine-readable technologies.* Part 2 defines the technologies that may be used for ISO/IEC 18013, including the logical data structure and data mapping for each technology.

— *Part 3: Access control, authentication and integrity validation.* Part 3 defines the electronic security features that may be incorporated under ISO/IEC 18013, including mechanisms for controlling access to data, verifying the origin of an ISO-compliant driving licence, and confirming data integrity.

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 18013 prescribes requirements for the implementation of machine-readable technology on an ISO-compliant driving licence (IDL).

One of the functions of an IDL is to facilitate international interchange. Storing IDL data in machine-readable form supports this function by speeding up data input and eliminating transcription errors. Consequently, the automation and productivity of traffic law enforcement and other traffic safety processes can be improved.

This part of ISO/IEC 18013 allows issuing authorities to customise machine-readable data for domestic use. Apart from international interchange, the use of an IDL as a domestic driving licence thus provides for domestic standardisation and creates a domestic infrastructure capable of processing IDLs issued by other issuing authorities.