AS 5018:2025

Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Electronic animal identification — National coding scheme (ISO 11784:2024, MOD)



AS 5018:2025

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Agriculture Victoria
AusAgritech Association
Australian Veterinary Association
Consumers Federation of Australia
Department of Defence (Australian Government)
Harness Racing Australia
Integrity Systems Company

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Australian Standard®

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How to read this Standard

This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

Recommendations, permissions and possibilities

The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

This Standard is a modified adoption of an International Standard. It makes changes to the international text.

The changes to the international text are shown in boxes in the text. These boxes have the heading "National Variations".

To use this Standard in Australia/New Zealand, the changes in the national variation boxes need to be followed.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee EL-070, Animal Identification, to supersede AS 5018-2001, *Electronic animal identification — National coding scheme (ISO 11784:1996, MOD)*.

The objective of this document is to specify the structure of the radio-frequency (RF) identification code for animals.

This document is an adoption with national modifications, and has been reproduced from ISO 11784:2024, *Radio frequency identification of animals — Code structure*. The modifications are set out in national variations boxes which give instructions where the ISO text is to be modified for use in Australia. Due to ISO copyright policy it is not possible to directly modify the ISO content.

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

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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.

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 ISO 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).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 19, *Agricultural electronics*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 11784:1996), which have been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendments ISO 11784:1996/Amd. 1:2004 and ISO 11784:1996/Amd. 2:2010.

The main changes are as follows:

— references to ISO 24631-1 has been included to specify the granting and the use of the manufacturer's numbers;

— the following new annexes have been added:

  Conditions for using ISO 11784 coding (Annex A);

  Conditions of use of transponder registration (Annex B);

  Conditions of use of manufacturer codes (Annex C);

  Steps RA shall take if rules as defined in this document are disrespected (Annex D);

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Introduction

NATIONAL VARIATIONS

1. *Delete* third sentence and *replace* with, "The transmission protocols between transponder and transceiver are the subject of AS 5019:2025."

2. In the fifth paragraph, *delete* "These characteristics are the subject of ISO 15639[5]."

This document specifies the structure of the radio-frequency (RF) identification code for animals. RF identification of animals requires that the bits transmitted by a transponder are interpretable by a transceiver.

Usually, the bit stream contains data bits, defining the identification code and a number of bits to ensure correct reception of the data bits. This document specifies the structure of the identification code.

The transmission protocols between transponder and transceiver are the subject of ISO 11785.

This document does not specify the characteristics for advanced transponders. These characteristics are the subject of the ISO 14223 series[2],[3],[4].

This document does not specify the characteristics of the injection sites for injectable transponders. These characteristics are the subject of ISO 15639[5].

This document does not specify the characteristics of the evaluation protocols (including granting and use of a manufacturer code). These characteristics are the subject of the ISO 24631 series[6],[7].

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