
**Information technology —
Telecommunications and information
exchange between systems — Procedure
for the registration of assigned numbers
for ISO/IEC 26907 and ISO/IEC 26908**

*Technologies de l'information — Procédure d'enregistrement des
numéros d'ordre pour l'ISO/CEI 26907 et l'ISO/CEI 26908*

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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 13560 was prepared by Ecma International (as ECMA-381) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

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Introduction

This International Standard specifies the registration procedures for the PHY ID, Specifier ID and Regulatory Domain registers used in ISO/IEC 26907 and ISO/IEC 26908. Entries in these registers are likely to be added over time. Therefore, these contents are implemented as registers rather than as tables in the base standards.

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Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Procedure for the registration of assigned numbers for ISO/IEC 26907 and ISO/IEC 26908

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedure to be followed by a Registration Authority in preparing, maintaining and publishing International Registers of assigned numbers and associated descriptions for entries specified in Clause 4, for use with ISO/IEC 26907 and ISO/IEC 26908. This International Standard does not specify any method of using any attribute or identifier registered according to this International Standard.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 26907:2009, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — High-rate ultra-wideband PHY and MAC standard*

ISO/IEC 26908:2009, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — MAC-PHY interface for ISO/IEC 26907*

ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives, 5th Edition

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

bit

binary digit with value ZERO or ONE

3.2

string

sequence of at least one and at most 50 characters encoded in ISO/IEC 8859-1

3.3

octet

sequence of eight bits

4 International Registers

4.1 PHY ID

The PHY ID is one octet that uniquely identifies a specific implementation of the PHY, as specified in Annex B of ISO/IEC 26908:2009.

Requestors shall specify a unique string for registration with a PHY ID value.

4.2 Specifier ID

The Specifier ID is a two octet value that uniquely identifies the owner of any Specifier ID as specified in Annex C of ISO/IEC 26907:2009.

Requestors shall specify a unique string for registration with a Specifier ID value.

4.3 Regulatory Domain

The Regulatory Domain Number is a value that uniquely identifies a specific regulatory domain, as specified in 16.8.18 of ISO/IEC 26907:2009.

The Registration Authority shall specify a unique string for each Regulatory Domain Number value as required by regulatory changes.

5 Registration Authority

5.1 Appointment

2.7.2.1 of the ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives direct appointment of the Registration Authority for the International Registers defined in Clause 4.

5.2 Duties

5.2.1 Maintenance of International Registers

The Registration Authority shall maintain the International Registers specified in 4.1 and 4.2 due to Registration as specified in Clause 7, withdrawal (as specified in Clause 8) or amendment (as specified in Clause 9) of assigned strings for allocated PHY ID or Specifier ID values.

The Registration Authority shall maintain the International Regulatory Domain (http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/UWB_Regulatory_Domain.htm) Register specified in 4.3 if and when regulations so require.

5.2.2 Publication of public content of International Registers

The Registration Authority shall publish the assigned values and associated descriptions from the International Registers for public access at <http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/standards/Ecma-368.htm> at no cost.

5.2.3 Inform the requestor of the decision

The Registration Authority shall inform the requestor of the decision to register, reject, withdraw or amend.