

# ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N 0696

Date: 2001-10-22

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### 1. Reason for Time Delays in Progress of Work - Dependence on Progress of Work of ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n and ISO/IEC 15944-1:200n Reaching the FDIS Stage

1.1 The source, rationale and business case for the need for this ISO/IEC 18038 standard is found in the identification of high priority standardization work items of the Report of the ISO/IEC JTC1 Business Team on Electronic Commerce {See ISO/IEC JTC1 N 5296} and the resulting NWI (New Work Item) proposal which was accepted. {See ISO/IEC JTC1 N 5846}

1.2 The two primary foundation standards for ISO/IEC 18038 standards development work are ISO/IEC 14662 and ISO/IEC 15944 multipart standard of SC32/WG1.

1.3 When this new ISO/IEC 18038 standardization project was announced early 2000 {See 32 N0464}, it was also assumed that ISO/IEC 15944-1, the foundation standard for ISO/IEC 18022 would reach FDIS status if not IS status in 2000. There has been a year delay in ISO/IEC 15944-1 reaching FDIS/IS status. This has also caused a delay in progress of work on ISO/IEC 18038.

#### 1.4 Past Resource Constraints on Time of Project Editor

As a member of the Canadian Advisory Committee (CAC) for JTC1/SC32, the Project Editor of ISO/IEC 18038 has during the past two years been required to dedicate an unforeseen and extraordinary amount of time in support of progressing (a) the SC32/WG1 work on ISO/IEC 15944-1 to FDIS status; and, (b) the SC32/WG2 work on ISO/IEC 11179-3. This is in addition to the Project Editor participating in work of ISO/IEC JTC1 SC17, SC27, and SC32 as well as several ISO TCs.

Now that ISO/IEC 15944-1 has reached FDIS stage and ISO/IEC 11179-3 is expected to reach FDIS stage within several weeks, development work on ISO/IEC 18038 can progress very rapidly for two reasons: (a) the foundation base standards ISO/IEC 15944-1 and ISO/IEC 11179-3 will be stable; and, (b) the Project Editor as well as SC32/WG1 members are free to devote serious time and resources to development of ISO/IEC 18038.

## **2. Revised Work Plan (based on Current Progress of Work on ISO/IEC 11179-3 and ISO/IEC 15944-1)**

### **2.1 1st Draft CD Document**

As soon as a FDIS ISO/IEC 15944-1 document is issued, this WD will be amended to incorporate relevant aspects of ISO/IEC FDIS 15944-1 as well as the relatively soon expected FDIS ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (especially its terms and definitions).

This 2<sup>nd</sup> WD will also be updated to incorporate:

- input from the SC31/WG2 (and SC32/WG2) October, 2001 meetings in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada;
- integration of relevant aspects of other ISO/IEC standards; and,
- contributions to ISO/IEC 18038 work.

This 2<sup>nd</sup> WD will serve as the basis for the SC32/32/WG1 April/May meeting in Korea. It is expected that as a result of the Korea meeting, the 2<sup>nd</sup> WD plus results of the Korea meeting will result in the issuance of a document which will go out for CD ballot.

2.2 A 2<sup>nd</sup> WD ISO/IEC 18038 will be prepared and issued as a SC32 document within one month after issuance of the FDIS ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n document.

2.3 It is assumed that the FDIS ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n document will go out for FDIS ballot prior to 31 January, 2002. If so, then the 2<sup>nd</sup> WD ISO/IEC 18038 document will be issued on or before 28 February, 2002.

2.4 If so, comments and contributions received on the 1st draft CD ISO/IEC 18038 prior to 31 March, 2002 will be incorporated in a 2nd draft CD ISO/IEC 18038 which will be posted to the SC32 website no later than 12 April, 2002. This 2nd draft CD ISO/IEC 18038 will serve as the basis for discussion at the Spring, 2002 SC32/WG1 meeting in Korea.

- 2.5 Based on discussions on the 2nd draft CD and instruction to the Project Editor, (e.g., resolutions of SC32/WG1, the Project Editor will prepare within one month following the Korea meetings, a document which will be issued for CD ballot by the SC32 secretariat.
- 2.6 Due to the dependency of ISO/IEC 18038 on progress of work of ISO/IEC 15944-1 as well as ISO/IEC 11179-3 reaching FDIS phase, the target dates for ISO/IEC 18038 are now:

Stage	Date
CD	2002-05
FCD	2002-10*
FDIS	2003-03*
IS	2003-06*
	* Exact month dependent on date of meetings.

**3. Use of UML (Unified Modelling Language)**

In the period between this initial WD and the progressing of work towards a draft CD stage for the Spring, 2002 SC32/WG2 Korea meeting, appropriate UML models will be developed. Douglas Mann has agreed to undertake this work in support of the development of ISO/IEC 18038. This work will also ensure alignment with UML models found in ISO/IEC FDIS ISO/IEC 15944-1 and UML models resulting from FCD ISO/IEC 11179-3 reaching FDIS stage.

**4. Standard ISO/IEC Presentation Format**

Time/resource constraints did not permit the addition of standard ISO/IEC presentation of this WD. This work will be completed as part of the CD document preparation.

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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 technologies, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. 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.

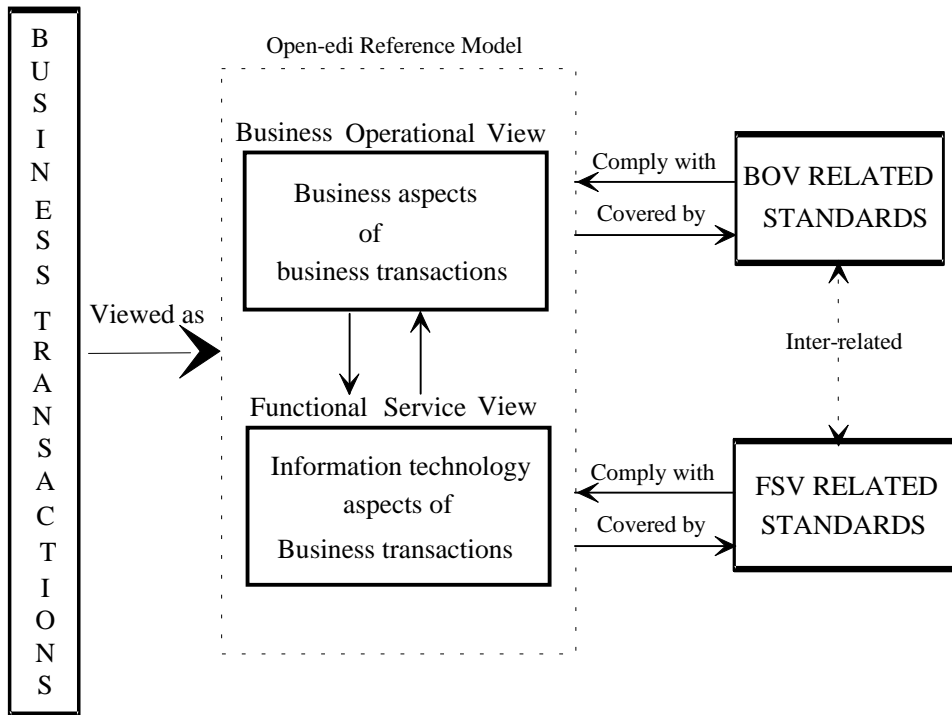
This ISO/IEC 18038 was prepared by the ISO/IEC Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information Technology*, Subcommittee SC32, *Data Management and Interchange*.



## 0 INTRODUCTION

### 0.1 PURPOSE AND FOCUS

The ISO/IEC 14622 Open-edi Reference Model described the conceptual architecture necessary for carrying out Open-edi. The architecture described the need to have two separate and related views of business transaction. The first is the Business Operational View (BOV). The second is the Functional Service View (FSV). Figure 1 from ISO/IEC 14662 illustrates the Open-edi environment.<sup>1</sup>



The Business Operational View (BOV) addresses the operational, i.e. non-technical, requirements for the interworking among Open-edi parties (OePs) in support of business transactions. A second important function of the BOV is that it serves to identify demands on the supporting IT products and services, i.e. the Functional Services View (FSV). {See further Clause 5.5. “Business Requirements on FSV” in ISO/IEC 15944-1}.

The business requirements include business conventions, agreements and rules among those

<sup>1</sup> Note: “Business transaction”, “Business Operational View (BOV)”, and “Functional Service View) are all defined terms in ISO/IEC 14662. Their definitions are found in Clause 3.1 below.

conducting business transactions. A key requirement is the need to be able to identify and reference external constraints on business transactions. This requirement is summarized in Clause 7 “Standards Urgently Needed to Support Electronic Commerce” namely,

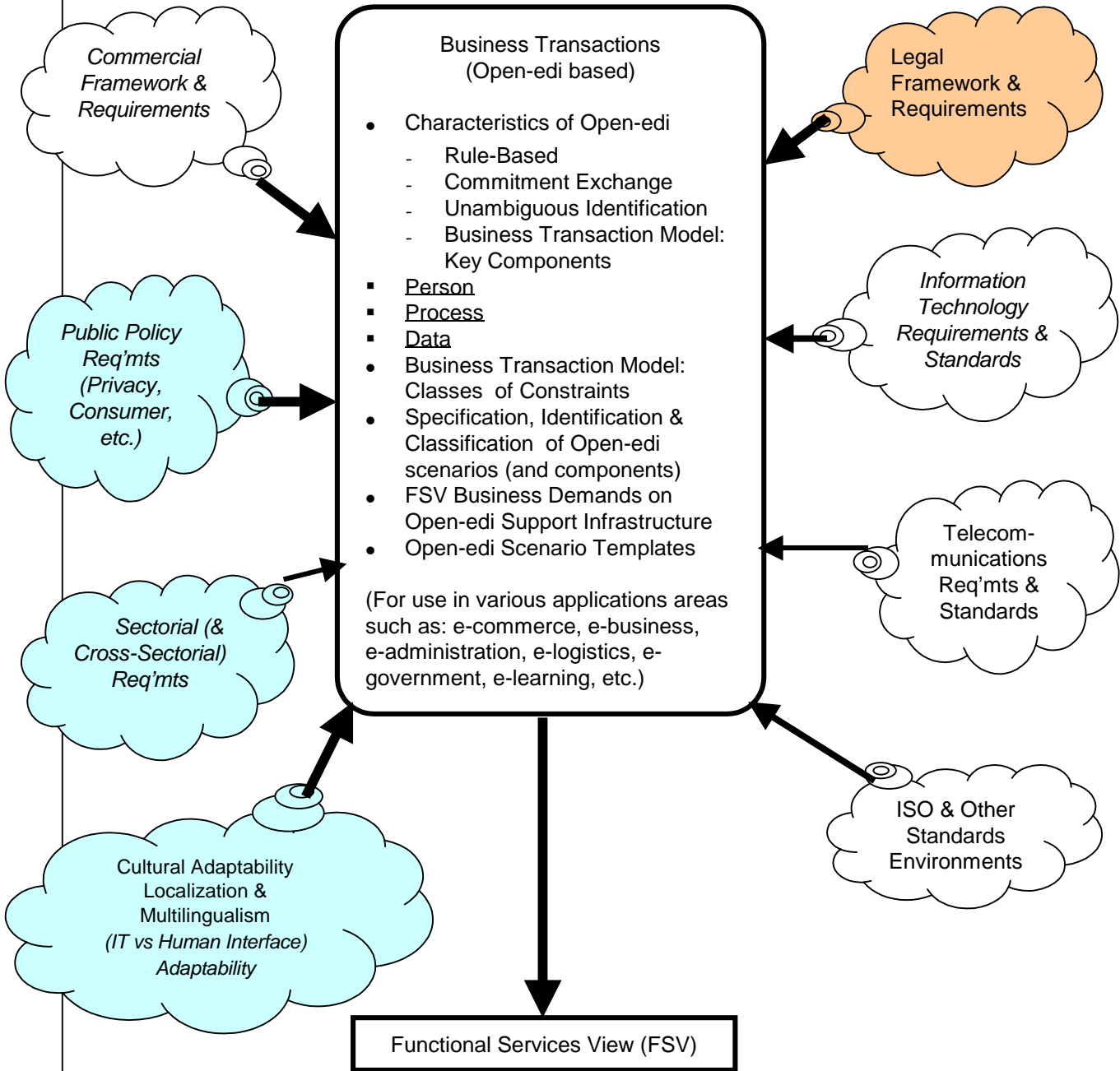
*“Electronic commerce, like present-day commerce, has to comply with the requirements of jurisdictions which impact the way in which electronic commerce is carried out. In addition, to jurisdictions which have a physical, i.e. geographic dimension, there are jurisdictions bounded by type of goods or services dimensions. Examples of jurisdictions with a physical dimension are the European Union, NAFTA, California, Punjab, etc.; (2) those with a goods dimension is the Multi-Fibre Textile Agreement (NAFTA); and, (3) those of a services dimension are found in the transportation, banking, environment, etc. sectors” {See ISO/IEC JTC1 N5296}.*

A major and very significant source of external constraints are laws and regulations governing business transactions. No tools or mechanisms currently exist for the identification and mapping of various categories of jurisdictions as sources of such external constraints. This standards addresses this requirement.

## 0.2 Requirements on the Business Operational View (BOV) aspects of Open-edi

The general requirements on the Business Operational View aspects of Open-edi have been identified in Clause 0.2 of ISO/IEC 15944-1. The sources of requirements on the Business Operational View (BOV) aspects which need to be integrated and/or taken into account in the development of business descriptive techniques for Open-edi based business transactions are summarized in an integrated view of the business operational view as illustrated in Figure 2. Using this view, the primary focus of this standard is the “*Legal Framework & Requirements*”. Included also are (1) “*Public Policy Requirements (Privacy, Consumer, etc.)*”; (2) “*Sectorial (& Cross-Sectorial) Req'mts*”; and (3) “*Cultural Adaptability, Localization & Multilingualism (IT vs Human Interface) Adaptability*”.

**Sources of Requirements on the Business Operational View (BOV) aspects of Open-edi which need to be integrated and/or taken into account in**



### 0.3 RESERVED

*Placeholder for additional "topic" if needed. If not will be dropped at CD stage.*

### 0.4 USE OF "PERSON", "PERSON", "ORGANIZATION" AND "PARTY" IN THE CONTEXT OF BUSINESS TRANSACTION AND COMMITMENT EXCHANGE

In electronic business transactions, whether undertaken on a for profit or not for profit basis, the key element is commitment exchange among Persons made between and among machines (automata or computer programs) acting on behalf of Persons, who are the only entities able to make commitment. The construct of Person has been defined (in ISO/IEC 15944-1) in such a way that it is capable of having the potential legal and regulatory constraints applied to it. There are three broad categories, i.e., subtypes, of Persons as players in Open-edi and as possible Source Authorities for a Coded Domain: the Person as "individual", the Person as "organization", and the Person as "public administration".

The reader of this standard should understand that:

- the use of Person with a capital "P" represents Person as a defined term, i.e., as the entity within an Open-edi party that carry the legal responsibility for making commitment(s);
- "individual", "organization", and "public administration" are defined terms representing the three common subtypes of "Person"; and,
- the words "person(s)" and/or "party(ies)" are used in their generic contexts independent of roles of "Person" as defined subtypes in the ISO/IEC 15944-1 standard. A "party" to a business transaction has the properties and behaviours of a "Person".

### 0.5 BENEFITS OF USE OF ISO/IEC 18038

#### *Project Editor's Note*

*Text under development.*

- *reduce ambiguities*
- *maximize re-use*

**"computational integrity:** *the expression of standards in a form that ensures precise description of behaviour and semantics in a manner that allows for automated processing to occur, and the managed evolution of such standards in a way that enables dynamic introduction by the next generation of information systems".*

## 0.5 ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENT

### *Project Editor's Note*

*This clause will be completed prior to CD stage.*

## 1 SCOPE

### **Integrated Business Operational View (BOV) – Legal and Requirements as Source of External Constraints on Business Transactions**

The Open-edi Reference Model (ISO/IEC 14662, Section 4) states:

*"The intention is that the sending, by an Open-edi party, of information from a scenario, conforming to Open-edi standards, shall allow the acceptance and processing of that information in the context of that scenario by one or more Open-edi parties by reference to the scenario and without the need for agreement. However, the legal requirements and/or liabilities resulting from the engagement of an organization in any Open-edi transaction may be conditioned by the competent legal environment(s) or the formation of a legal interchange agreement between the participating organizations. Open-edi parties need to observe rule-based behaviour and possess the ability to make commitments in Open-edi (e.g., business, operational, technical, legal and/or audit perspectives)."*

The BOV-related standard ISO/IEC 15944-1 "Business Agreement Descriptive Techniques – Part 1: Operational Aspects for Open-edi Implementation" addresses the fundamental requirements of the commercial and legal frameworks and their environments on business transactions, and also integrates the requirements of the information technology and telecommunications environments.

This BOV-related standard addresses the requirement to be able to identify and reference categories of "jurisdictions" as distinct legal and regulatory frameworks and their environments as sources of external constraints on business transactions.

In addition to the existing strategic directions of "portability" and "interoperability", the added strategic direction of ISO/IEC JTC1 of "cultural adaptability" is supported in this standard. This BOV standard also supports requirements arising from the public policy/consumer environment, cross-sectorial requirements and the need to address horizontal issues.<sup>2</sup> This BOV standard integrates these different sets of requirements. {See above Figure 2}.

This standard allows constraints (which include legal requirements, commercial and/or international trade and contract terms, public policy (e.g. privacy/data protection, product or service labelling, consumer protection), laws and regulations) to be defined and clearly integrated into Open-edi through the BOV. This means that terms and definitions in this standard serve as a common bridge among these different sets of business operational requirements allowing the integration of sets of rules defining these legal requirements to be integrated into business processes electronically as well as their re-use as components in business transactions.

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<sup>2</sup> See further on these requirements the Recommendations of the ISO/IEC JTC1 Business Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC) [Ref: ISO/IEC JTC1 N5296].

## 1.1 EXCLUSIONS

### 1.1.1 Mutual Recognition of a Jurisdiction by another Jurisdiction

The issue of recognition by parties to a business transaction of the applicability of the requirements in the form of external constraints origination from a jurisdiction is outside the scope of this standard. Also outside the scope of this standard, is the issue of recognition by one jurisdiction of the existence, competency and/or applicability of the rules of another jurisdiction.

### 1.1.2 Formation of Jurisdictions

This standard focusses on the identification and categorization of existing jurisdictions based on accepted practices and conventions [*Note: References will be provided*]. The issue of formation of new legal and/or regulatory frameworks as “jurisdictions” is outside the scope of this standard.

## 2 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

### Project Editor's Notes

1. *The list of normative references presented below is a candidate list. It will be amended as required. Standards which end up not being used in the text at FCD stage will be deleted*
2. *Not yet included here are normative references of the nature of international legal conventions of the which "govern" jurisdictions as "Referenced Specifications" (e.g. those UN such as the Vienna Convention and others).*
3. *ISO Directives allow for normative referencing of non-ISO/EC "documents" as "Referenced Specifications" or an "RS". {See further, ISO IEC JTC1 N4046 "The Normative Referencing of Specifications other than International Standards in JTC1 International Standards – Guidelines for JTC1 SCs" (1996-03-13)}*
4. *It is recommended that for the CD ballot document, the Normative References be divided into two parts, namely,*
  - 2.1 *ISO/IEC*
  - 2.2 *Referenced Specifications*

### 2.1 ISO/IEC

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Collective Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent addition of the standards indicated below.

Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 639:1998 (E/F) Code for the representation of names of languages/Code pour la représentation des noms de langue

ISO FDIS 639-1:2001 (E/F) Codes for the representation of names of languages - Part 1: Alpha-2 code/Codes pour la représentation de noms de langues - Partie 1: Code alpha-2

ISO 639-2:1998 (E/F) Codes for the representations of names of languages - Part 2: Alpha-3 code/Codes pour la représentation des noms de langue - Partie 2: Code alpha-3

ISO 704:2000 (E) Terminology work - Principles and methods  
ISO 704:2000 (F) Travail terminologique - Principes et méthodes

ISO 1087-1:2000 (E/F) Terminology work - Vocabulary - Part 1: Theory and application/Travaux

terminologiques - Vocabulaire - Partie 1: Théorie et application

ISO 1087-2:2000 (E/F) Terminology work - Vocabulary - Part 2: Computer applications/Travaux terminologiques - Vocabulaire - Partie 2: Applications logicielles.

ISO/IEC 2382:1976-2000 (E/F) Information Technology - Vocabulary, Parts 1-34/Technologies de l'information - Vocabulaire, Parties 1-34

ISO 2788:1986 (E) Documentation - Guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri

ISO 2788:1986 (F) Documentation - Principes directeurs pour l'établissement et le développement de thesaurus monolingues

ISO 3166-1:1997 (E) Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes

ISO 3166-1:1997 (F) Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leur subdivisions - Partie 1: Codes pays

ISO 3166-2:1998 (E) Codes for the representation of countries and their subdivisions - Part 2: Country subdivision code

ISO 3166-2:1998 (F) Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions - Partie 2: Code pour les subdivisions de pays

ISO 3166-3:1999 (E) Codes for the representation of countries and their subdivisions - Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries

ISO 3166-3:1999 (F) Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions - Partie 3: Code pour les noms de pays antérieurement utilisés

ISO 4217:2001 (E/F) Codes for the representation of currencies and funds/Codes pour la représentation des monnaies et types de fonds

ISO 5127-1:1983 (E) Documentation and information - Vocabulary - Part 1: Basic concepts

ISO 5127-1:1983 (F) Documentation et information - Vocabulaire - Partie 1: Notions fondamentales

ISO 5127-2:1983 (E) Documentation and information - Vocabulary - Part 2: Traditional documents

ISO 5137-2:1983 (F) Documentation et information - Vocabulaire - Partie 2: Iconic documents

ISO 5127-6:1983 (E) Documentation and information - Vocabulary - Part 6: Documentary languages

ISO 5137-6:1983 (F) Documentation et information - Vocabulaire - Partie 6: Langues documentaires

ISO 5127-11:1987 (E) Documentation and information - Vocabulary - Part 11: Audio-visual documents

ISO 5137-11:1983 (F) Documentation et information - Vocabulaire - Partie 11: Documents audiovisuels

ISO 5964:1985 (E) Documentation - Guidelines for the establishment and development of multilingual thesauri

ISO 5964:1985 (F) Documentation - Principes directeurs pour l'établissement et le développement de thesaurus multilingues

ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (E) Information Technology - Structure for the identification of organizations and organization parts Part 1 : Identification of organization identification schemes  
ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (F) Technologies de l'information - Structures pour l'identification des organisations et des parties d'organisations - Partie 1: Identification des systèmes d'identification d'organisation

ISO/IEC 6523-2:1998 (E) Information Technology - Structure for the identification of organizations and organization parts Part 2: Registration of organizations identification schemes.

ISO/IEC 6523-2:1998 (F) Technologies de l'information - Structures pour l'identification des organisations et des parties d'organisations - Partie 2: Enregistrement des systèmes d'identification d'organisation

ISO 8583: 1993 Financial transaction card originated messages - Interchange message specifications

ISO 8601:2000 (E) Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times

ISO/IEC 9594.1-9:1995 Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory. (This nine part standard was developed in collaboration with the ITU-T with the identical text published as ITU-T Recommendation X.500)

ISO 9735-1:1998 (E) Electronic data interchange for administration, commerce and transport (EDIFACT) -- Application level syntax rules (Syntax version number:4) -- Part 1: Syntax rules common to all parts, together with syntax service directories for each of the parts

ISO/IEC 9798-1:1997 Information technology - Security techniques - Entity authentication - Part 1: General

ISO/IEC 10164-15:2001 (E) Information technology -- Open Systems Interconnection -- Systems Management: Scheduling function. [also ITU-T Recommendation X.746]

ISO 10241:1997 (E) International terminology standards - Preparation and Layout  
ISO 10241:1997 (F) Normes terminologiques internationales - Élaboration et présentation

ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (E) Information technology -- Specification and standardization of data elements - Part 1: Framework for the specification and standardization of data elements

ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 (E) Information technology -- Specification and standardization of data elements -- Part 3: Basic attributes of data elements

ISO/IEC FCD 11179-3:200x (E) Information technology -- Data management and interchange - Metadata registries (MdR) -Part 3: Registry metamodel (MdR3) [32 N0643 2001-05-21]

ISO/IEC 11179-4:1995 Information technology -- Specification and standardization of data elements -- Part 4: Rules and guidelines for the formulation of data definitions

ISO/IEC 11179-5 Information technology -- Specification and standardization of data elements -- Part 5: Naming and Identification principles for data elements

ISO/IEC FCD 11581-5:2000 Information technology -- User system interfaces and symbols -- Icon symbols and functions -- Part 5: Tool icons

ISO/IEC FCD 13251:2001 (E) Collection of graphical symbols for office equipment  
ISO/IEC FCD 13251:2001 (F) Collection de symboles graphiques pour équipement de bureau

ISO/IEC TR 14369:1999 (E) Information technology -- Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces -- Guidelines for the preparation of Language-Independent Service Specifications (LISS)

ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (E) Information technology - Open-edi Reference Model  
ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (F) Technologies de l'information - Modèle de référence EDI-ouvert

ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (E) Information technology -- An operational model for characters and glyphs

ISO/IEC FDIS 15944-1 (E) Information Technology - Business Agreement Semantic Descriptive Techniques - Part 1: Operational Aspects of Open-edi for Implementation

ISO/IEC WD 15944-2 (E) Information Technology - Business Agreement Semantic Descriptive Techniques - Part 2: Registration of Scenarios, Scenario Attributes and Scenario Components

ISO/IEC WD 18038:2001 - Information Technology - Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains

ISO 19108:2000 (E) Geographic information - Temporal schema

ISO DIS 19115:2000 (E) Geographic information - Metadata

ISO/IEC 19501-1 (E/F) Information technology - Unified Modeling Language (UML) - Part 1: Specification/Technologies de l'information - Langage de modélisation unifié (UML) - Partie 1: Spécification

## **2.2 Referenced Specifications**

All references in this subclause were correct at the time of approval of this International Standard. The provisions of the referenced specified specifications, as identified in this subclause, are valid with the context of this IS. The reference to a specification within an IS does not give it any further status within ISO/IEC; in particular, it does not give the referenced specification the status of an Internal Standard.

*[ Above text taken from ISO/IEC JTC1 N4046. Specific RSs to be inserted prior to CD ballot]*

### 3 TECHNICAL NORMATIVE ELEMENTS

#### Project Editor's Notes on Terms/Definitions

1. *Not all the terms/definitions listed below may be required by the time this document reaches the FCD ballot stage.*
2. *This standard maximizes, use of applicable terms and definitions drawn from many existing standards, particularly ISO/IEC 14662 and ISO/IEC 15944-1 as well as ISO/IEC FCD 11179-3 (see further below). Many of the terms and definitions presented here were already identified and discussed at earlier SC32/WG1 meetings, i.e., as needed to be incorporated in the working draft as being relevant, (e.g., see 32N0486 and 32N135). During the WD stage and prior to the CD ballot stage, the terms/definitions listed below will be verified against the standards referenced to ensure that the updated version is referenced.*
3. *Some of the terms/definitions provided below are taken from ISO/IEC FDC 11179-3 which is out for ballot. Terms and definitions pertaining to Contact Person, Location, Address (physical or electronic), etc., are not yet included in this WD. There is a set of Canadian ballot comments on FCD ISO/IEC 11179-3 proposing a systematic and integrated approach to this family of terms and the definitions involved. Depending on the results of the FDC ballot comment resolution and preparation of the FDIS 11179-3 document, terms/definition related to the new ISO/IEC 11179-3 will be amended, added or deleted as relevant to this standard.*
4. *There is a linkage between the development of this standard and that of ISO/IEC 18022. The set of terms and definitions listed below is currently common to both the 1<sup>st</sup> WD for this standard and that for the 1<sup>st</sup> WD for 18022. By the time each reaches the CD ballot stage, this will no longer be so.*

#### 3.1 DEFINITIONS

##### 3.1.001 **agent**

a Person acting for another Person in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a business transaction.

##### NOTE:

Excluded here are agents as "automatons" (or robots, bobots, etc.). In ISO/IEC 14662, "automatons" are recognized and provided for but as part of the Functional Service View (FSV) where they are defined as an "Information Processing Domain (IPD)". ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.01)

##### 3.1.002 **Application Program Interface (API)**

a boundary across which application software uses facilities of programming languages to invoke services. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.1)

3.1.003      **attribute**

a characteristic of an object or entity. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.1.1)

3.1.004      **attribute capsule**

an attribute that encapsulates other attributes. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.1.2)

3.1.005      **(attribute) value**

a specific occurrence of an attribute.

Example: "Blue" is an attribute value for the attribute "color". ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.02.11)

3.1.006      **attribute value**

a representation of an instance of an attribute. ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 (3.2 E) (3.5 F)

3.1.007      **authentication**

the provision of assurance of the claimed identity of an entity. ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996

3.1.008      **authenticity**

the property that ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is the one claimed. Authenticity applies to entities such as users, processes, systems and information. ISO/IEC TR 13335-1:1996 (3.3)

3.1.009      **business**

a series of processes, each having a clearly understood purpose, involving more than one organisation, realised through the exchange of information and directed towards some mutually agreed upon goal, extending over a period of time. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.2)

3.1.010      **Business Operational View (BOV)**

a perspective of business transactions limited to those aspects regarding the making of business decisions and commitments among organisations, which are needed for the description of a business transaction. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.3)

3.1.011      **business transaction**

a predefined set of activities and/or processes of organisations which is initiated by an organisation to accomplish an explicitly shared business goal and terminated upon recognition of one of the agreed conclusions by all the involved organisations although some of the recognition may be implicit. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.4)

3.1.012      **buyer**

a Person who aims to get possession of a good, service and/or right through providing an acceptable equivalent value, usually in money, to the Person providing such a good, service and/or right. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.08)

**3.1.013 character**

a member of a set of elements that is used for the representation, organization or control of data.

NOTE - Characters may be categorized as follows:

Types and Examples:

graphic character: (e.g., digit, letter, ideogram, special character)

control character: (e.g., transmission control, character, format effector, code extension character, device control character). ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.01)

**3.1.014 character set**

a finite set of different characters that is complete for a given purpose.

Example: The international reference version of the character set of ISO 646. ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.02)

**3.1.015 characteristic**

abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects.

NOTE - Characteristics are used for describing concepts. ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.2.4)

**3.1.016 code**

data representation in different forms according to a pre-established set of rules.

NOTE 1:

In this standard the "pre-established set of rules" are determined and enacted by a Source Authority and must be explicitly stated. ISO 639-2:1998 (3.1)

**3.1.017 coded character set**

a set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the relationship between the characters of the set and their coded representation. (ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993) ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.2)

**3.1.018 coded domain**

a domain (1) for which the boundaries are defined and explicitly stated as a rule-base of a Source Authority; and, (2) for which each entity which qualifies as a member of that domain is identified through one or more codes, one of which must be an ID code.

NOTES -

(1) A coded domain in turn can consist of two or more coded domains, i.e., through the

application of the inheritance principle of object classes.

- (2) Entities which are members of a coded domain are referred to as instances of a class in UML.

#### 3.1.019 **coded domain object class**

a set of things in the real world that are identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behaviours follow the same set of rules as established by a Source Authority.

#### NOTES

- (1) A coded domain object class can be considered a peculiar/specialized subtype of object class.
- (2) A coded domain object class focuses on things in the real world and not on sets of ideas, abstractions, etc. These are addressed as parts of conceptual domains.
- (3) In this standard "sets of things in the real world" are deemed to be "entities" in the form of persons, objects, events, and processes. An entity can be, and often is, a member of more than one coded domain object class.

#### 3.1.019 **coded set**

a set of elements which is mapped on to another set according to a code.

Example: A list of the names of airports which is mapped on to a corresponding set of three-letter abbreviations. ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.02.02)

#### 3.1.020 **coded Domain Registration Schema**

the formal definition of both (1) the data fields contained in the specification of an entity forming part of a coded domain including the allowable contents of those fields; and, (2) the rules for the assignment of identifiers.

#### 3.1.021 **coded Domain Source Authority**

a Person, usually an organization, which sets the rules governing a coded domain.

#### NOTES

- (1) For widely used coded domains the coded Domain Source Authority is often a jurisdiction.
- (2) Specific sectors, (e.g., banking, transport, geomatics, agriculture, etc.), may have particular coded Domain Source Authority(ies) whose coded domains are used in many

other sectors.

- (3) A coded Domain Source Authority usually also functions as a Registration Authority but can use an agent, i.e., another Person, to execute the registration function on its behalf.

### 3.1.22 **coding scheme**

collection of rules that maps the elements of one set on to the elements of a second set.

#### NOTES

1. The elements may be characters or character strings.
2. The first set is the coded set and the second is the code element set.
3. "coding scheme" is preferred to "code" in this part of ISO/IEC 7826 as the latter has several (deprecated) meanings. [ISO 2382-4]
4. In this standard, the "collection of rules" for mapping the elements of another set of codes are determined and enacted by the Source Authority and must be explicitly stated. [Adapted from ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.3)] ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.3)

### 3.1.023 **commitment**

the making or accepting of a right, obligation, liability or responsibility by a Person that is capable of enforcement in the jurisdiction in which the commitment is made. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.09)

### 3.1.024 **composite identifier**

an identifier functioning as a single unique identifier consisting of one or more other component identifiers, and one or more other component data elements, whose interworking are rule-based.

#### NOTES

- (1) Most widely used composite identifiers consist of the ID of the overall identification/numbering schema, (e.g., ISO/IEC 6532, ISO/IEC 7812, ISO/IEC 7506, UPC/EAN, ITU-R E.164, etc.), which is often assumed, the ID the issuing organization (often based on a block numeric numbering schema), the ID of the entities forming part of members of each issuing organization.
- (2) Identifiers (in business transactions) are for the most part composite identifiers.

### 3.1.025 **composite type**

a data type that has a data structure composed of the data structures of one or more data types and that has its own set of permissible operations.

Example: A data type "complex number" may be composed of two "real number" data types.

NOTE - The operations of a composite type may manipulate its occurrences as a unit or may manipulate portions of these occurrences. ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.05.10)

**3.1.026 computational integrity**

the expression of standards in a form that ensures precise description of behaviour and semantics in a manner that allows for automated processing to occur, and the managed evolution of such standards in a way that enables dynamic introduction by the next generation of information systems. ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Business Team on Electronic Commerce Clause 6.2 (JTC1 N5437)

**3.1.027 computer program**

means data representing instructions or statements that, when executed in a computer system, causes the computer to perform a function.

**3.1.028 computer service**

includes data processing and the storage or retrieval of data.

**3.1.029 computer system**

means a device that, or a group of interconnected or related devices one or more of which,

- (a) contains computer programs or other data, and
- (b) pursuant to computer programs,
  - (i) performs logic and control, and
  - (ii) may perform any other function.

**3.1.030 concept**

unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics.

NOTE - Concepts are not necessarily bound to particular languages. They are, however, influenced by the social or cultural background which often leads to different categorizations. ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.2.1)

**3.1.031 constraint**

a rule, explicitly stated, that prescribes, limits, governs or specifies any aspect of a business transaction.

NOTES:

1. Constraints are specified as rules forming part of components of Open-edi scenarios, i.e., as scenario attributes, roles, and/or information bundles.
2. For constraints to be registered for implementation in Open-edi, they must have unique and unambiguous identifiers.

3. A constraint may be agreed to among parties (condition of contract) and is therefore considered an "internal constraint". Or a constraint may be imposed on parties, (e.g., laws, regulations, etc.), and is therefore considered an "external constraint". ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.11)

#### 3.1.032 **consumer**

a buyer who is an individual to whom consumer protection requirements are applied as a set of external constraints on a business transaction.

#### NOTES:

1. Consumer protection is a set of explicitly defined rights and obligations applicable as external constraints on a business transaction.
2. The assumption is that a consumer protection applies only where a buyer in a business transaction is an individual. If this is not the case in a particular jurisdiction, such external constraints should be specified as part of scenario components as applicable.
3. It is recognized that external constraints on a buyer of the nature of consumer protection may be peculiar to a specified jurisdiction. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.12)

#### 3.1.033 **data**

representations of recorded information that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a computer system. Based on Canadian Criminal Code Section 342 and ISO/IEC 2382

#### 3.1.034 **data**

a reinterpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing.

NOTE - Data can be processed by humans or by automatic means. ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993 (01.01.02)

#### 3.1.035 **data (in a business transaction)**

representations of recorded information that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a computer system. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.14)

#### 3.1.036 **data element**

a unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.35)

#### 3.1.037 **data element (in organization of data)**

a unit of data that is considered in context to be indivisible.

Example: The data element "age of a person" with values consisting of all combinations of 3 decimal digits.

NOTE - Differs from the entry 17.06.02 in ISO/IEC 2382-17. ISO/IEC 2382-04:1998 (04.07.01)

3.1.038 **data element attribute**

an attribute of a data element. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.1.6)

3.1.039 **data element value**

a value out of a set of permissible values pertaining to a data element. ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 (3.6)

3.1.040 **dataset**

identifiable collection of data.

NOTE:

A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or feature type, is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature or feature attribute contained within a larger dataset. A hard copy map or chart may be considered a dataset. ISO DIS 19115:2001 (4.2)

3.1.041 **dataset series**

collection of datasets sharing the same product specification. ISO DIS 19115:2001 (4.3)

3.1.042 **definition**

a statement which describes a concept and permits its differentiation from other concepts within a system of concepts. (Note: See ISO 1087) ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.1.7)

3.1.043 **designation**

representation of a concept by a sign which denotes it.

NOTE - In terminology work three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations and terms. ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.4.1)

3.1.044 **distinguishing identifier**

data that unambiguously distinguishes an entity in the authentication process. ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996

3.1.045 **Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)**

the automated exchange of any predefined and structured data for business purposes among information systems of two or more organisations. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.5)

3.1.046 **entity**

any concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist, including associations among these things.

Example: A person, object, event, idea, process, etc...

NOTE - Please observe that an entity exists whether data about it are available or not. ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.02.05)

**3.1.047 entity authentication**

the corroboration that the entity is the one claimed. ISO/IEC 9798-1:1997 (3.3.11)

**3.1.048 (entity) identification**

a method of using one or more attributes whose attribute values uniquely identify each occurrence of a specified entity. ISO/IEC 2382-17:1996 (17.02.14)

**3.1.049 enumerated domain**

a value domain that is specified by a list of all Permissible Values. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.72)

**3.1.050 exchange code set**

a set of codes identified in a coded domain as being suitable for information exchange as shareable data.

NOTE

(1) Examples here are the 2-alpha and 3-alpha codes in ISO 3166-1.

**3.1.051 external constraint**

a constraint which takes precedence over internal constraints in a business transaction, i.e., is external to those agreed upon by the parties to a business transaction.

NOTES:

1. Normally external constraints are created by law, regulation, orders, treaties, conventions or similar instruments.
2. Other sources of external constraints are those of a sectorial nature, those which pertain to a particular jurisdiction or a mutually agreed to common business conventions, (e.g., INCOTERMS, exchanges, etc.).
3. External constraints can apply to the nature of the good, service and/or right provided in a business transaction.
4. External constraints can demand that a party to a business transaction meet specific

requirements of a particular role. Examples here include:

- only a qualified medical doctor may issue a prescription for a controlled drug;
- only an accredited share dealer may place transactions on the New York Stock Exchange;
- hazardous wastes may only be conveyed by a licensed enterprise.

5. Where the information bundles (IBs), including their Semantic Components (SCs) of a business transaction are also to form the whole of a business transaction, (e.g., for legal or audit purposes), all constraints must be recorded.

For example, there may be a legal or audit requirement to maintain the complete set of recorded information pertaining to a business transaction, i.e., as the information bundles exchanged, as a "record".

6. A minimum external constraint applicable to a business transaction often requires one to differentiate whether the Person, i.e., that is a party to a business transaction, is an "individual", "organization", or "public administration". For example, privacy rights apply only to a Person as an "individual". ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.23)

#### 3.1.052 **Formal Description Technique (FDT)**

a specification method based on a description language using rigorous and unambiguous rules both with respect to developing expressions in the language (formal syntax) and interpreting the meaning of these expressions (formal semantics). ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.6)

#### 3.1.053 **Functional Service View (FSV)**

a perspective of business transactions limited to those information technology interoperability aspects of IT Systems needed to support the execution of Open-edi transactions. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.7)

#### 3.1.054 **glyph**

a recognizable abstract graphic symbol which is independent of any specific design (ISO/IEC 9541-1:1991) ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.5)

#### 3.1.055 **human interface equivalent**

a representation of the semantics of an ID code of a coded domain in a formalized manner suitable for communication to and understanding by humans.

#### NOTES:

- (1) In most cases there will be multiple human interface equivalent representations as required to meet localization requirements, i.e., those of a linguistic nature, jurisdictional nature and/or sectorial nature.

- (2) Human interface equivalents include representations in various forms or formats, (e.g., in addition to written text those of an audio, symbol (and icon) nature, glyphs, audio, image, etc.).

### 3.1.056 **ID Code**

ID Code (1) an identifier assigned by the Source Authority to a member of a coded domain.

#### NOTES -

- (1) The rules governing the assignment of an ID code resides with the Source Authority and forms part of the SA's Coded Domain Registration Schema.
- (2) Un UML modelling notation an ID code is viewed as an instance of an object class.
- (3) Associated with the ID code can be:
  - (3.1) one or more equivalent codes;
  - (3.2) one or more equivalent representation especially in the form of human equivalent linguistic expressions.

ID code: (2) a code which functions as an identifier of an entity which is a member of a coded domain. ID codes must be unique within their Coded Domain Registration Schema.

ID code: (3) an identifier assigned by the Source Authority for a coded domain.

#### NOTES

- (1) The rules for assignment of an ID code reside with the Source Authority and form part of a SA Registration Schema.
- (2) Within each SA Registration Schema, ID codes assigned must be unique

#### Project Editor's Notes:

*Three variant definitions and notes of an ID code need to be integrated into a single definition and set of notes. This should be completed prior to the CD phase.*

### 3.1.057 **identification**

a rule-based process, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more attributes, i.e., data elements, whose value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the occurrence or existence of a specified entity. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.26)

**3.1.058 identifier (in business transaction)**

an unambiguous, unique and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a rule-based identification process. Identifiers must be unique within the identification scheme of the issuing authority.

**NOTES -**

NOTE 1 - Although an identifier is a single value, this single value may be composed of one or more atomic components. For example, the last number or terminal digit can be a "check" digit, or intelligence may be built into the identifier according to the business rules governing the identification process and the assignment of identifiers by the issuing organization.

NOTE 2 - An identifier as a single value can include a combination of the identifier of the issuing organization and the identification number assigned by that issuing organization, i.e., standards such as ISO/IEC 6523, 7501, 7812, etc., are based on this principle.

NOTE 3 - Whether an identifier used in a business transaction has built-in intelligence or not is determined by the agreed upon rule base of the issuing authority. Many existing international (and national) standards exist resulting in what are considered "intelligent identifiers". Organizations which wish to map such intelligent identifiers to "non-intelligent identifiers" in their internal applications can use ISO/IEC TR 15452 - "Information Technology - Specification of data value domains". ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.27)

**3.1.059 identifier (in metadata)**

a linguistically neutral sequence of characters, capable of uniquely identifying that with which it is associated, within a specified context. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.1.9)

**3.1.060 individual**

a Person who is a human being, i.e., a natural person, who acts as a distinct indivisible entity or is considered as such. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.28)

**3.1.061 information (in information processing)**

knowledge concerning objects, such as facts, events, things, processes, or ideas, including concepts, that within a certain context has a particular meaning. ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993 (01.01.01)

**3.1.062 Information Bundle (IB)**

the formal description of the semantics of the information to be exchanged by Open-edi Parties playing roles in an Open-edi scenario. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.2)

**3.1.063 internal constraint**

a constraint which forms part of the commitment(s) mutually agreed to among the parties to a business transaction.

NOTE: Internal constraints are self-imposed. They provide a simplified view for modelling and re-use of scenario components of a business transaction for which there are no external constraints or restrictions to the nature of the conduct of a business transaction other than those mutually agreed to by the buyer and seller. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.32)

**3.1.064 issuing organization (IO)**

body that assumes responsibility for the administration of a specific coding scheme. ISO/IEC 7826-2:1994 (3.1)

**3.1.065 IT-enablement**

the transformation of current standards utilized in commerce, (e.g., code tables), from a manual to computational perspective so as to be able to support computational integrity. ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Business Team on Electronic Commerce Clause 6.2 (JTC1 N5437)

**3.1.066 IT interface equivalent**

a computer processable identification of [text being drafted including computational integrity]

**3.1.067 jurisdiction**

a distinct legal and/or regulatory framework which is a source of external constraints on Persons, their behaviour and the making of commitments including those involving business transactions.

**3.1.068 language**

system of signs for communication, usually consisting of a vocabulary and rules. (From ISO 5127-1)

NOTE:

In this standard, language refers to "natural languages" or special languages but not "programming languages". ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.2.15)

**3.1.069 language code**

combination of characters used to represent a language or languages. ISO 639-2:1998 (3.2)

**3.1.070 list**

an ordered set of data elements. ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.08.01)

**3.1.071 localization**

pertaining to or concerned with anything that is not global and is bound through specified sets of parameters of:

- (a) a linguistic nature including natural and special languages and associated multilingual requirements;
- (b) jurisdictional nature, i.e., legal, regulatory, geopolitical, etc.;
- (c) a sectorial nature, i.e., industry sector, scientific, professional, etc.;
- (d) a human rights nature, i.e., privacy, disabled/handicapped persons, etc.; and/or,
- (e) consumer behaviour requirements.

Within and among "locales", interoperability and harmonization objectives also apply. ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC), p.25 (ISO/IEC JTC1 N5437)

**3.1.072 location**

a place (either physical or electronic) that can be defined as an address. TBITS/NCTTI-37

**3.1.073 medium**

physical material which serves as a functional unit, in or on which information or data is normally recorded, in which information or data can be retained and carried, from which information or data can be retrieved, and which is non-volatile in nature.

**NOTES:**

- (1) This definition is independent of the material nature on which the information is recorded and/or technology utilized to record the information, (e.g., paper, photographic, (chemical), magnetic, optical, ICs (integrated circuits), as well as other categories no longer in common use such as vellum, parchment (and other animal skins), plastics, (e.g., bakelite or vinyl), textiles, (e.g., linen, canvas), metals, etc.).
- (2) The inclusion of the "non-volatile in nature" attribute is to cover latency and records retention requirements.
- (3) This definition of "medium" is independent of:
  - a) form or format of recorded information;
  - b) physical dimension and/or size; and,
  - c) any container or housing that is physically separate from material being housed and without which the medium can remain a functional unit.
- (4) This definition of "medium" also captures and integrates the following key properties:
  - a) the property of medium as a material in or on which information or data can be recorded and retrieved;
  - b) the property of storage;
  - c) the property of physical carrier;
  - d) the property of physical manifestation, i.e., material;

- e) the property of a functional unit; and,
- f) the property of (some degree of) stability of the material in or on which the information or data is recorded. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.32)

3.1.074 **metadata**

data about data elements, including their data descriptions, and data about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility. ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.06.05)

data about data. ISO/IEC FCD 11179-3:200n

3.1.075 **metadata entity**

set of metadata elements describing the same aspect of data.

NOTE 1 May contain one or more metadata entities

NOTE 2 Equivalent to a class in UML terminology. ISO DIS 19115:2001 (4.7)

3.1.076 **metadata section**

subset of metadata which consists of a collection of related metadata entities and metadata elements. ISO DIS 19115:2001 (4.8)

3.1.077 **model**

abstraction of some aspect of reality. ISO DIS 19115:2001 (4.9)

3.1.078 **multilingualism**

the ability to support not only character sets specific to a (natural) language (or family of languages) and associated rules but also localization requirements, i.e., use of a language from jurisdictional, sectorial and consumer marketplace perspectives.

3.1.079 **name**

designation of an object by a linguistic expression. ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.3) \* Also cited in 15944-1 (3.1.33)

3.1.080 **object**

anything perceivable or conceivable.

NOTE - Objects may be material (e.g. engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond), or immaterial (e.g. conversion ratio, a project play) or imagined, (e.g., a unicorn). ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.1.1)

3.1.081 **object class**

a set objects. A set of ideas, abstractions, or things in the real world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behavior follow the same rules. ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.45)

3.1.082 **Open-edi**

electronic data interchange among multiple autonomous organisations to accomplish an explicit shared business goal according to Open-edi standards. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.9)

**3.1.083 Open-edi Party (OeP)**

an organisation that participates in Open-edi.

NOTE:

Often in this ISO/IEC 15944-1 standard referred to generically as "party" or "parties" for any entity modeled as playing a role in Open-edi scenarios. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.11)

**3.1.084 Open-edi scenario**

a formal specification of a class of business transactions having the same business goal. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.12)

**3.1.085 Open-edi standard**

a standard that complies with the Open-edi Reference Model. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.10)

**3.1.086 Open-edi Support Infrastructure (OeSI)**

a model of the set of functional capabilities for Open-edi systems which, when taken together with the Decision Making Applications, allows Open-edi Parties to participate in Open-edi transactions. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.2.1)

**3.1.087 Open-edi support organization**

an organization, acting on behalf of an Open-edi Party(ies) to provide necessary support enabling execution of Open-edi transactions, but which is not modelled as a role(s). ISO/IEC 14662 (4.2.2)

**3.1.088 Open-edi system**

an information technology system which enables an Open-edi Party to participate in Open-edi transactions. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.2.1)

**3.1.089 organization**

a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose.

NOTE: The kinds of organizations covered by this International Standard include the following examples:

- a) an organization incorporated under law;
- b) an unincorporated organization or activity providing goods and/or services including:
  - 1) partnerships;
  - 2) social or other non-profit organizations or similar bodies in which ownership or

- control is vested in a group of individuals;
  - 3) sole proprietorships
  - 4) governmental bodies
- c) groupings of the above types of organizations where there is a need to identify these in information interchange. ISO/IEC 6523-1: 1998 (3.1)

**3.1.090 organization part**

any department, service or other entity within an organization, which needs to be identified for information interchange. ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.2)

**3.1.091 organization Person**

an organization part which has the properties of a Person and thus is able to make commitments on behalf of that organization.

**NOTE:**

- (a) an organization can have one or more organization persons.
- (b) an organization person is deemed to represent and act on behalf of the organization and to do so in a specified capacity.
- (c) an organization person can be a "natural person" such as an employee or officer of the organization.
- (d) an organization person can be a legal person, i.e., another organization. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.45)

**3.1.092 permissible value**

an expression of a value meaning in a specific value domain. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.96)

**3.1.093 persona**

the set of data elements and their values by which a Person wishes to be known and thus identified in a business transaction. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.46)

**3.1.094 Person**

an entity, i.e., a natural or legal person, recognized by law as having legal rights and duties, able to make commitment(s), assume and fulfil resulting obligation(s), and able of being held accountable for its action(s).

**NOTES:**

- (1) Synonyms for "legal person" include "artificial person", "body corporate", etc., depending on the terminology used in competent jurisdictions.
- (2) Person is capitalized to indicate that it is being utilized as formally defined in the standards and to differentiate it from its day-to-day use.
- (3) Minimum and common External Constraints applicable to a business transaction often

require one to differentiate among three common subtypes of Person, namely "individual", "organization", and "public administration". ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.47)

**3.1.095 Person Authentication**

the provision of the assurance of a Recognized Person Identity (rPi) (sufficient for the purpose of the business transaction) by corroboration. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.48)

**3.1.096 personal information**

any information about an identifiable individual that is recorded in any form, including electronically or on paper.

NOTE - Some examples would be information about a person's religion, age, financial transactions, medical history, address, or blood type.

**3.1.097 pivot code set**

the set of codes in a coded domain which is made publicly known and available, the most stable, representing the defined semantics. Most often it is the same as the ID code.

**NOTES**

- (1) The use of the pivot code as distinguished from the ID code supports the requirement of a Source Authority to maintain internally and on a confidential basis the ID code of its members. Here the pivot code.
- (2) At times a coded domain has more than one valid code set, (e.g., ISO 639, ISO 3166, etc.).

For example in ISO 3166-1 the 3-digit numeric code is the pivot. The 2-alpha and 3-alpha code sets can change when the name of the entity referenced is changed by that entity.

**3.1.098 preferred term**

term recommended by an authoritative body. ISO 1087:1990 (5.6.1)

**3.1.099 process**

a series of actions or events taking place in a defined manner leading to the accomplishment of an expected result. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.51)

**3.1.100 property**

a peculiarity common to all members of an object class. ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.48)

**3.1.101 public administration**

an entity, i.e., a Person, which is an organization and has the added attribute of being authorized to act on behalf of a regulator. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.52)

**3.1.102 recognized Person identity (rPi)**

the identity of a Person, i.e., Person identity, established to the extent necessary for a specific purpose in a business transaction. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.53)

**3.1.103 recorded information**

any information that is recorded on or in a medium irrespective of form, recording medium or technology utilized, and in a manner allowing for storage and retrieval.

**NOTES -**

- (1) This is a generic definition and is independent of any ontology, (e.g., those of "facts" versus "data" versus "information" versus "intelligence" versus "knowledge", etc.).
- (2) Through the use of the term "information," all attributes of this term are inherited in this definition.
- (3) This definition covers:
  - (a) any form of recorded information, means of recording, and any medium on which information can be recorded; and,
  - (b) all types of recorded information including all data types, instructions or software, databases, etc. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.49)

**3.1.104 Registration Authority (RA)**

a Person responsible for the maintenance of one or more Registration Schemas including the assignment of a unique identifier for each recognized entity in a Registration Schema. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.555)

**3.1.105 registration authority (RA)**

body responsible for maintaining the register of coding schemes and for the issuance of international coding scheme identifiers (ICSIs). ISO/IEC 7826-2:1994 (3.3) [Deprecated now that ISO 7826 has been withdrawn]

**3.1.106 registration authority identifier (RAI)**

an identifier assigned to a registration authority. ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.57)

**3.1.107 Registration Schema (RS)**

the formal definition of both the data fields contained in the specification of a persona of a Person and the allowable contents of those fields, including the rules for the assignment of identifiers. (This may also be referred to as a profile of a persona). ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.56)

**3.1.108 regulator**

a Person who has authority to prescribe external constraints which serve as principles, policies or rules governing or prescribing the behaviour of Persons involved in a business transaction as well as the provisioning of goods, services, and/or rights interchanged. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.57)

- 3.1.109      **repertoire**  
a specified set of characters that are represented in a coded character set. (ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993)ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.16)
- 3.1.110      **retention period**  
the length of time for which data on a data medium is to be preserved. ISO/IEC 2382-12:1988 (12.04.11)
- 3.1.111      **role**  
a specification which models an external intended behaviour (as allowed within a scenario) of an Open-edi Party. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.1)
- 3.1.112      **scenario attribute**  
the formal specification of information, relevant to an Open-edi scenario as a whole, which is neither specific to roles nor to information bundles. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.3)
- 3.1.113      **seller**  
a Person who aims to hand over voluntarily or in response to a demand, a good, service and/or right to another Person and in return receives an acceptable equivalent value, usually in money, for the good, service and/or right provided. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.60)
- 3.1.114      **semantic component (SC)**  
a unit of information unambiguously defined in the context of the business goal of the business transaction.  
  
A SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs. ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.2)
- 3.1.115      **shareable data**  
data that has precise identifiers, meaning, structures, and values. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.2.26)
- 3.1.116      **specification**  
[text being drafted] needed to distinguish between (1) to describe = description; (2) to specify = specification.
- 3.1.117      **sponsoring authority (SA)**  
body recognized in accordance with the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 7826, to receive proposals from issuing organizations for the registration of coding schemes and to submit applications to the registration authority. ISO/IEC 7826-2:1994 (3.2)
- 3.1.118      **standards**  
documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials,

products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.

[This is the generic definition of "standards" of the ISO and IEC (and now found in the ISO/IEC JTC1 Directives, Part 1, Section 2.5:1998) {See also ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996 (1.7)} <<<http://www.iso.ch/infoe/intro.html>>>]

**3.1.119 storage**

the retention of data in a storage device. ISO/IEC 2382-12:1988 (12.02.04)

**3.1.120 storage device**

a functional unit into which data can be placed, in which they can be retained, and from which they can be retrieved. ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993 (01.01.10)

**3.1.121 term**

designation of a defined concept in a special language by a linguistic expression.

NOTE - A term may consist of one or more words i.e. simple term, or complex term (5.5.6)] or even contain symbols. ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.2)

**3.1.122 third party**

a Person besides the two primarily concerned in a business transaction who is agent of neither and who fulfils a specified role or function as mutually agreed to by the two primary Persons or as a result of external constraints.

NOTE - It is understood that more than two Persons can at times be primary parties in a business transaction. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.63)

**3.1.123 text**

data in the form of characters, symbols, words, phrases, paragraphs, sentences, tables, or other character arrangements, intended to convey a meaning and whose interpretation is essentially based upon the reader's knowledge of some natural language or artificial language.

Example: A business letter printed on paper or displayed on a screen. ISO/IEC 2382-23:1994 (23.01.01)

**3.1.124 unambiguous**

the level of certainty and explicitness required in the completeness of the semantics of the recorded information interchanged appropriate to the goal of a business transaction. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.64)

**3.1.125 value domain**

a set of permissible values. It provides representation, but has no implication as to what data element concept the values may be associated with nor what the values mean. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.135)

3.1.126      **value item**

a representation of a value meaning in a specific value domain. The actual value. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.143)

3.1.127      **value meaning**

the meaning or semantic content of a value. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.144)

3.1.128      **value meaning identifier**

the unique identifier for a value meaning. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.148)

3.1.129      **value meaning set**

the relationship between a conceptual domain and a set of value meanings. ISO/IEC 11179-3:200n (3.3.149)

3.1.130      **vendor**

a seller on whom consumer protection requirements are applied as a set of external constraints on a business transaction.

NOTES:

1. Consumer protection is a set of explicitly defined rights and obligations applicable as external constraints on a business transaction.
2. It is recognized that external constraints on a seller of the nature of consumer protection may be peculiar to a specified jurisdiction. ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.65)

3.2      SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

*[TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO CD STAGE]*

## **4 FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS**

4.1 PERSPECTIVE OF JURISDICTION AS A SOURCE OF EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS  
PERSONS AND COMMITMENT EXCHANGE IN A BUSINESS TRANSACTION

4.2 BASIS A PIVOT JURISDICTION = UN RECOGNIZED "NATION STATE"

4.3 LINKAGE OF JURISDICTION AND OBJECT CLASS

4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF A JURISDICTION

4.5 RULES GOVERNING THE IDENTIFICATION OF CATEGORIES OF JURISDICTIONS

**4.5.1 As Single Entities**

**4.5.2 Levels of Jurisdictions**

**4.5.3 As a Set of Joint Entities, i.e., Bilaterals**

**4.5.4 As a Set of Multiple Entities, i.e., as Multilaterals**

**4.5.5 As a Regional Entity**

**4.5.6 As an International Entity**

#### 4.6 JURISDICTIONS MAPPED VIA ROLE, FUNCTION, GOOD AND/OR SERVICE

5-8 <<OPEN>>

**9      TEMPLATE FOR IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF A JURISDICTION**

## 10 REFERENCES

## ANNEX A (NORMATIVE) CONSOLIDATED LIST OF TERMS AND DEFINITIONS WITH CULTURAL ADAPTABILITY: ISO ENGLISH AND ISO FRENCH LANGUAGE EQUIVALENCY

*Project Editor's Notes:*

- (1) *Annex A Matrix will be updated to reflect the content of Clause 3.1 and all the French language equivalent terms and definitions provided.*
- (2) *During the development work of ISO/IEC 18038 some terms/definitions may be added as required. Further, for those terms/definitions for which ISO/IEC 18038 is the source, the definitions may change, i.e. be improved.*

Clause	Table of Contents	Pa
A.1	Introduction	A
A.2	ISO English and ISO French	A
A.3	Cultural Adaptability and Quality Control	A
A.4	Organization of Annex A Consolidated List in Matrix Form	A
A.5	Consolidated List of ISO/IEC 18038 Terms and Definitions	A

### A.1 Introduction

Users of this ISO/IEC 18038 standard may not have ready access to all standards referenced in either the ISO English language version or the ISO French language equivalent where available.

This standard maximizes the use of existing standards where and whenever possible including relevant and applicable existing terms and definitions. This Annex A contains the consolidated list of the ISO English and ISO French language paired terms and definitions used in this standard including those terms and definitions introduced in this standard. The source is Clause 3.1 Definitions.

### A.2 ISO English and ISO French

This standard recognizes that the use of English and French as natural languages is not uniform or harmonized globally. (Other examples include use of Arabic, German, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, etc. as natural languages in various jurisdictions).

Consequently, the terms "ISO English" and "ISO French" are utilized here to indicate ISO specialized use of English and French as natural languages in the specific context of international standardization, i.e., as a "special language".

### A.3 Cultural Adaptability

ISO/IEC JTC1 has added "cultural adaptability" as the third strategic direction which all standards development work should support. The two other existing strategic directions are "portability" and "interoperability". Not all ISO/IEC JTC1 standards are being provided in more than one language, i.e., in addition to "ISO/IEC English," in part due to resource constraints.

Terms and definitions are an essential part of a standard. This Annex serves to support the "cultural adaptability" aspects of standards as required by ISO/IEC JTC1. Its purpose is to ensure that if, for whatever reason, a ISO/IEC JTC1 standard is developed in one ISO/IEC "official" language only, at the minimum the terms and definitions are made available in more than one language.

A key benefit of translation of terms and definitions is that such work at providing bilingual/multilingual equivalency:

- should be considered a "quality control check" in that establishing an equivalency in another language ferrets out "hidden" ambiguities in the source language. Often it is only in the translation that ambiguities in the meaning, i.e., semantics, of the term/definition are discovered. Ensuring bilingual/multilingual equivalency of terms/definition should thus be considered akin to a minimum "ISO 9000-like" quality control check; and,
- is considered a key element in the widespread adoption and use of standards world-wide (especially by users of this standard who include those in various industry sectors, within a legal perspective, policy makers and consumer representatives, other standards developers, IT hardware and service providers, etc.).

### A.4 Organization of Annex A

The terms/definitions are organized in matrix form in alphabetical order (English language). The columns in the matrix are as follows:

Col. No.	Use
1	ID as per ISO/IEC 18038 (3.1.nn)
2	Source. International standard referenced or ISO/IEC 18038
3	ISO English Language - Term

<b>Col. No.</b>	<b>Use</b>
4	ISO English Language - Definition
5	ISO French Language - Term *
6	ISO French Language - Definition*

The primary reason for organizing the columns in this order is to facilitate the addition of equivalent terms/definitions in other languages as added sets of paired columns, (e.g., Spanish, Japanese, German, Russian, etc.).

- \* Use of an asterisk (\*) in Columns 5 and 6 indicates that the ISO standard referenced (other than ISO/IEC 18038) in Column (2) does not have an ISO French language version. For these terms and definitions, ISO/IEC 18038 is providing the ISO French language equivalent.

## A.5 Consolidated List of ISO/IEC 18038 Terms and Definitions

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.01)	agent	<p>a Person acting for another Person in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a business transaction.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>Excluded here are agents as "automatons" (or robots, bobots, etc.). In ISO/IEC 14662, "automatons" are recognized and provided for but as part of the Functional Service View (FSV) where they are defined as an "Information Processing Domain (IPD)".</p>	mandataire	<p>Personne</p> <p>autre Pe</p> <p>le contex</p> <p>d'affaires</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>Sont exc</p> <p>que les «</p> <p>robots, b</p> <p>norme IS</p> <p>« automa</p> <p>et prévus</p> <p>services</p> <p>sont défi</p> <p>traitemen</p>
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.1.1) ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 (3.1)	attribute	A characteristic of an object or entity.	attribut	Caractér entité.
	ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996	authentication	the provision of assurance of the claimed identity of an entity.	authentification	attestatio par une e
	ISO/IEC TR 13335-1:1996 (3.3) monolingual (English) only	authenticity	the property that ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is the one claimed. Authenticity applies to entities such as users, processes, systems and information.	authenticité	propriété d'un suje celle qui L'authen entités te des proc des infor
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.2)	business	a series of processes, each having a clearly understood purpose, involving more than one organisation, realised through the exchange of information and directed towards some mutually	affaires	série de une final impliqua réalisés p d'informa l'accomp

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			agreed upon goal, extending over a period of time.		accepté une certa
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.3)	Business Operational View (BOV)	a perspective of business transactions limited to those aspects regarding the making of business decisions and commitments among organisations, which are needed for the description of a business transaction.	Vue opérationnelle des affaires (BOV, Business Operational View)	vue pers transacti ceux des par les o et d'enga affaires c décrire u
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.4)	business transaction	a predefined set of activities and/or processes of organisations which is initiated by an organisation to accomplish an explicitly shared business goal and terminated upon recognition of one of the agreed conclusions by all the involved organisations although some of the recognition may be implicit.	transaction d'affaires	ensembl menées et/ou de suitent, organisa dans les exprimé lorsqu'es conclusi les organ que cette partielle
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.08)	buyer	a Person who aims to get possession of a good, service and/or right through providing an acceptable equivalent value, usually in money, to the Person providing such a good, service and/or right.	acheteur	Personne bien, ser fournissa acceptab l'argent, bien, se
	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.01)	character	A member of a set of elements that is used for the representation, organization or control of data.  NOTE - Characters may be categorized as follows:  Types and Examples:  graphic character: (e.g., digit, letter,	caractère:	Élément pour con gérer des  NOTE - être clas  Types et  ???????

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			ideogram, special character) control character: (e.g., transmission control, character, format effector, code extension character, device control character)		
	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.02)	character set	A finite set of different characters that is complete for a given purpose.  Example: The international reference version of the character set of ISO 646.	jeu de caractères	Ensemble de caractères complet  Exemple de référence de l'ISO
	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.2.4)	characteristic	Abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects.  NOTE - Characteristics are used for describing concepts.	caractère	propriété d'un ensemble  NOTE - Il décrit le
	ISO 639-2:1998 (3.1)	code	data representation in different forms according to a pre-established set of rules.  NOTE 1:  In this standard the "pre-established set of rules" are determined and enacted by a Source Authority and must be explicitly stated.	code	représentation différente règles pr
	ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.2)	coded character set	a set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the relationship between the characters of the set and their coded representation. (ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993)		
		coded domain	NEW		
	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.02.02)	coded set	A set of elements which is mapped on to another set according to a code.	jeu code	Ensemble correspondant ensemble code.

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			Example: A list of the names of airports which is mapped on to a corresponding set of three-letter abbreviations.		Exemple aéroports avec leur internatic
	ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.3)	coding scheme	<p>Collection of rules that maps the elements of one set on to the elements of a second set.</p> <p>NOTES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The elements may be</li> <li>2. The first set is the coded set nt set.</li> <li>3. "coding scheme" is preferred 26 as the latter has several -4]</li> <li>4. In this standard the e elements of another set of codes e Source Authority and must be</li> </ol> <p>[Adapted from ISO/IEC 7826-1:1994 (3.3)]</p>		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.09)	commitment	the making or accepting of a right, obligation, liability or responsibility by a Person that is capable of enforcement in the jurisdiction in which the commitment is made.	engagement	création d'une ob d'une res Personne la juridict laquelle l
	ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Business Team on Electronic Commerce Clause 6.2 (JTC1 N5437)	computational integrity	the expression of standards in a form that ensures precise description of behaviour and semantics in a manner that allows for automated processing to occur, and the managed evolution of such standards in a way that enables dynamic introduction by the next generation of information systems.	intégrité informatique	expressio forme qu précise c sémantico un traiter que l'évo normes d une intro génération

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	- WGECE N103 & N400				informati
	Criminal Code 347.1(2)  - WGECE N400	computer system	means a device that, or a group of interconnected or related devices one or more of which,  (a) contains computer programs  (b) pursuant to computer  (i) performs logic and  (ii) may perform any	ordinateur	dispositif dispositif uns aux plusieurs  (a) co  (b) co  (i)  (ii)
	Based on ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, Section 2.5.6, 1998; see also ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996 (1.7)	consensus (standardization perspective)	general agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments.  NOTE - Consensus need not imply unanimity.	consensus (perspective de la normalisation)	accord g l'absence l'encontr émanant des intér processu en consi toutes le rapproch divergen  NOTE - N pas néce
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.11)	constraint	a rule, explicitly stated, that prescribes, limits, governs or specifies any aspect of a business transaction.  NOTES:  1. Constraints are specified as of Open-edi scenarios, i.e., as formation bundles.	contrainte	règle, é prescrit, aspect d  NOTES:  1. Le a-d. d'attr  2. Le

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			<p>2. For constraints to be open-edi, they must have unique and</p> <p>3. A constraint may be agreed (contract) and is therefore considered an internal constraint. It may be imposed on parties, (e.g., a constraint on a party before considered an "external</p>		<p>ans l'EDI-</p> <p>3. U</p> <p>comme «</p> <p>st par co</p>
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.12)	consumer	<p>a buyer who is an individual to whom consumer protection requirements are applied as a set of external constraints on a business transaction.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. Consumer protection is a set of regulations applicable as external constraints on a business transaction.</p>	consommateur	<p>acheteur</p> <p>auquel s</p> <p>de protec</p> <p>comme e</p> <p>externes</p> <p>d'affaires</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. La</p> <p>liquent à</p>
		consumer (cont'd)	<p>2. The assumption is that a buyer is not the case in a particular business transaction. Its should be specified as part of the contract.</p> <p>3. It is recognized that external constraints of consumer protection may be</p>	consommateur (suite)	<p>2. Le</p> <p>tion d'aff</p> <p>omme fais</p> <p>3. O</p> <p>relever d'</p>
	Based on Canadian Criminal Code Section 342 and ISO/IEC 2382  - WGEC N400 & N103	data	<p>representations of recorded information that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a computer system.</p>	donnée (Code criminel du Canada)	<p>représen</p> <p>enregistr</p> <p>l'ont été</p> <p>utilisées</p>

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	ISO/IEC 2382-1:1993 (01.01.02)	data	A reinterpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing.  NOTE - Data can be processed by humans or by automatic means.	données	Représentation d'une information formalisée, conventionnelle, destinée à la communication, à l'interprétation ou au traitement automatique.  NOTE - Les données peuvent être traitées par des humains ou par des moyens automatiques.
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.14)	data (in a business transaction)	representations of recorded information that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a computer system.	donnée (dans une transaction d'affaires)	représentation enregistrée d'information qui a été préparée ou qui est en cours de préparation dans une forme adaptée à l'utilisation dans un système informatique.
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.35)	data element	A unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes.	élément de données	unité d'information dont la définition, l'identification, la représentation et les valeurs autorisées sont spécifiées par un ensemble de caractéristiques.
	ISO/IEC 2382-04:1998 (04.07.01)	data element (in organization of data)	a unit of data that is considered in context to be indivisible.  Example: The data element "age of a person" with values consisting of all combinations of 3 decimal digits.  NOTE - Differs from the entry 17.06.02 in ISO/IEC 2382-17.	élément de données (en organisation de données)	Donnée indivisible considérée dans un contexte.  Exemple: «âge d'une personne» avec des valeurs consistant de toutes les combinaisons de 3 chiffres décimaux.  NOTE - Diffère de l'entrée 17.06.02 de la norme ISO/IEC 2382-17.
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.1.6)	data element attribute	an attribute of a data element		
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:1994 (3.6)	data element value	A value out of a set of permissible values pertaining to a data element.	valeur d'élément de donnée	Valeur tirée d'un ensemble de valeurs autorisées appartenant à un élément de donnée.
	ISO DIS 19115:2001	dataset	identifiable collection of data.		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	(4.2)		NOTE:  A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or feature type, is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature or feature attribute contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.		
	ISO DIS 19115:2001 (4.3)	dataset series	collection of datasets sharing the same product specification.		
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.1.7)	definition	a statement which describes a concept and permits its differentiation from other concepts within a system of concepts. (Note: See ISO 1087)		
	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.4.1)	designation	representation of a concept by a sign which denotes it.  NOTE - In terminology work three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations and terms.	designation	représentation signe qui  NOTE - En terminologie types de symboles termes.
	ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996	distinguishing identifier	data that unambiguously distinguishes an entity in the authentication process.	identificateur distinctif	information ambiguïté processus
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.5)	Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	the automated exchange of any predefined and structured data for business purposes among information systems of two or more organisations.	Echange de Données Informatisé (EDI, Electronic Data Interchange)	échange de structuré traiter de systèmes plusieurs
	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999	entity	Any concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist.	entité	tout objet concret ou

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	(17.02.05)		including associations among these things.  Example: A person, object, event, idea, process, etc...  NOTE - Please observe that an entity exists whether data about it are available or not.		existé ou  Exemple idée, pro  NOTE - existe qu à son su
	ISO/IEC 9798-1:1997 (3.3.11) monolingual (English) only	entity authentication	the corroboration that the entity is the one claimed.	authentification de l'entité	corrobor celle qui
	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1996 (17.02.14)	(entity) identification	a method of using one or more attributes whose attribute values uniquely identify each occurrence of a specified entity.	identification (d'entités)	méthode ou plusie valeurs d façon un d'une en
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.72)	enumerated domain	a value domain that is specified by a list of all Permissible Values.		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.23)	external constraint	a constraint which takes precedence over internal constraints in a business transaction, i.e., is external to those agreed upon by the parties to a business transaction.	contrainte externe	contraint contraint transacti est exte entre les transacti
		external constraint (cont'd)	NOTES:  1. Normally external constraints are laws, treaties, conventions or similar  2. Other sources of external nature, those which pertain to a common business exchange, etc.).  3. External constraints can	contrainte externe (suite)	NOTES:  1. N nents ser  2. D de conve  3. D nsaction

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			service and/or right provided in a		
		external constraint (cont'd)	<p>4. External constraints can be defined as constraints that a transaction must meet specific criteria. Examples here include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ only a qualified person or a controlled drug;</li> <li>➤ only an accredited person like the New York Stock Exchange;</li> <li>➤ hazardous wastes management enterprise.</li> </ul>		4. D... ques d'un...
		external constraint (cont'd)	<p>5. Where the information is contained in the Financial Statements (SCs) of a company (or the whole of a business for legal purposes), all constraints must be satisfied.</p> <p>For example, there may be a requirement to maintain the complete set of recorded transactions as a transaction, i.e., as the company maintains a "record".</p>		5. L... tituent l'er... nregistré... P... à une tra...
		external constraint (cont'd)	<p>6. A minimum external constraint for a transaction often requires one to be a "Person" (i.e., that is a party to a business organization", or "public administration". It is not only to a Person as an "individual".</p>		6. U... ne, c.-à-d... « publique ».
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.6)	Formal Description Technique (FDT)	a specification method based on a description language using rigorous and unambiguous rules both with respect to developing expressions in the language (formal syntax) and interpreting the meaning of these expressions (formal semantics).	Technique de description formelle (FDT, Formal description Technique)	méthode... sur un lan... faisant a... rigoureux... pour le d... d'express... (syntaxe... l'interpré... ces expr... formelle)
	ISO/IEC	Functional	a perspective of business	Vue fonctionnelle	vue pers...

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	14662:1997 (3.1.7)	Service View (FSV)	transactions limited to those information technology interoperability aspects of IT Systems needed to support the execution of Open-edi transactions.	des services (FSV)	transacti ceux des fonctionn coopérati d'informa à l'exécu d'EDI-ou
		ID Code	NEW		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.26)	identification	a rule-based process, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more attributes, i.e., data elements, whose value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the occurrence or existence of a specified entity.	identification	processu énoncée l'utilisati attributs, données combina identifier l'occurre entité sp
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.27)	identifiant (in business transaction)	an unambiguous, unique and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a rule-based identification process. Identifiers must be unique within the identification scheme of the issuing authority.	identificateur (transaction d'affaires)	valeur no linguistiq de l'appli d'identifi Les iden uniques d'identifi émettrice
	WGEC N104 & N105	identifiant (in business transaction)	an unambiguous and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a rule-based identification process. Identifiers must be unique within the identification scheme of the issuing authority.	identificateur (transaction d'affaires)	valeur no linguistiq de l'appli d'identifi Les iden uniques d'identifi émettrice
*		identifiant (in business transaction) Cont'd	NOTES - NOTE 1 - Although an identifier is a single value, this single value may be composed of one or more atomic components. For example, the last number or terminal digit can	identificateur (transaction d'affaires) suite	NOTES - NOTE 1 soit une être com plusieurs exemple

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			be a "check" digit, or intelligence may be built into the identifier according to the business rules governing the identification process and the assignment of identifiers by the issuing organization.		chiffre te «de vérif renseign intégrés conforme commer processu l'attributi l'organisa
*		identifiant (in business transaction) Cont'd	NOTE 2 - An identifier as a single value can include a combination of the identifier of the issuing organization and the identification number assigned by that issuing organization, i.e., standards such as ISO/IEC 6523, 7501, 7812, etc., are based on this principle.	identificateur (transaction d'affaires) suite	NOTE 2 valeur sin combina l'organisa numéro l'organisa exemple l'ISO/CE sont bas
*		identifiant (in business transaction) Cont'd	NOTE 3 - Whether an identifier used in a business transaction has built-in intelligence or not is determined by the agreed upon rule base of the issuing authority. Many existing international (and national) standards exist resulting in what are considered "intelligent identifiers". Organizations which wish to map such intelligent identifiers to "non-intelligent identifiers" in their internal applications can use ISO/IEC TR 15452 - "Information Technology - Specification of data value domains".	identificateur (transaction d'affaires) suite	NOTE 3 qui déter renseign identifica transacti nombreu internati actuelles que l'on «identific organisa transform intelligen intelligen internes, TR 1545 l'informat Spécifica valeur de
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x	identifiant (in metadata)	a linguistically neutral sequence of characters, capable of uniquely		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	(3.1.9)		identifying that with which it is associated, within a specified context.		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.28)	individual	a Person who is a human being, i.e., a natural person, who acts as a distinct indivisible entity or is considered as such.	individu	Personne c-à-d. un agit à titre distincte comme t
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.2)	Information Bundle (IB)	the formal description of the semantics of the information to be exchanged by Open-edi Parties playing roles in an Open-edi scenario.	Faisceau d'informations) (IB, Information Bundle)	descriptio sémantico échangé d'EDI-ou scénario
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.32)	internal constraint	a constraint which forms part of the commitment(s) mutually agreed to among the parties to a business transaction.  NOTE: Internal constraints are <u>self-imposed</u> . They provide a simplified view for modelling and re-use of scenario components of a business transaction for which there are no external constraints or restrictions to the nature of the conduct of a business transaction other than those mutually agreed to by the buyer and seller.	contrainte interne	contraint l'engagem mutuelle d'une tra  NOTE: internes présente modélisa compos transacti contraint quant à l transacti celles co entre l'ac
	ISO/IEC 7826-2:1994 (3.1)	issuing organization (IO)	Body that assumes responsibility for the administration of a specific coding scheme.		
	ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Business Team on Electronic Commerce Clause 6.2	IT-enablement	the transformation of current standards utilized in commerce, (e.g., code tables), from a manual to computational perspective so as to be able to support computational integrity.	habilitation TI	transform actuelles commer de codes mode inf assurer u

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	(JTC1 N5437)  - WGEN N104 & N400				
		jurisdiction	NEW		
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.2.15)	language	system of signs for communication, usually consisting of a vocabulary and rules. (From ISO 5127-1)  NOTE:  In this standard, language refers to "natural languages" or special languages but not "programming languages".		
	ISO 639-2:1998 (3.2)	language code	combination of characters used to represent a language or languages.	codet de langue	combina utilisées langue o
	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.08.01)	list	An ordered set of data elements.	liste	Ensembl dont l'ord
	ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC), p.25 (ISO/IEC JTC1 N5437)  - WGEN N103 & N400	localization	pertaining to or concerned with anything that is not global and is bound through specified sets of parameters of: (a) a linguistic nature including associated multilingual  (b) jurisdictional nature, i.e.,  (c) a sectorial nature, i.e., onal, etc.;	localisation	se rappo ce qui n'e par une s particuli (a) un tes; (b) un (c) un
		localization (cont'd)	(d) a human rights nature, i.e., sons, etc.; and/or, (e) consumer behaviour  Within and among "locales", objectives also apply.	localisation (suite)	(d) un (e) le  D

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	- TBITS/NCTTI-37  - WGEN N105 & N104	location	a place (either physical or electronic) that can be defined as an address.	emplacement	lieu (physique ou électronique) pouvant être défini comme une adresse.
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.32)	medium	physical material which serves as a functional unit, in or on which information or data is normally recorded, in which information or data can be retained and carried, from which information or data can be retrieved, and which is non-volatile in nature.	support	matériel fonctionnel sur lequel l'information ou les données sont normalement enregistrées, à partir duquel l'information ou les données peuvent être récupérées, et qui est de nature non-volatile.
*		medium (cont'd)	Notes:  (1) This definition is independent of the material nature on which the information is recorded and/or technology utilized to record the information, (e.g., paper, photographic, (chemical), magnetic, optical, ICs (integrated circuits), as well as other categories no longer in common use such as vellum, parchment (and other animal skins), plastics, (e.g., bakelite or vinyl), textiles, (e.g., linen, canvas), metals, etc.).	support (suite)	Notes :  (1) Cette définition est indépendante de la nature matérielle sur laquelle l'information est enregistrée et de la technologie utilisée pour enregistrer l'information, (par exemple, papier, photographie, (chimique), magnétique, optique, ICs (circuits intégrés), ainsi que d'autres catégories qui ne sont plus d'usage courant telles que le vélin, le parchemin (et autres peaux animales), les plastiques, (par exemple, la bakélite ou le vinyle), les textiles, (par exemple, le lin, le canvas), les métaux, etc.).
*		medium (cont'd)	(2) The inclusion of the "non-volatile in nature" attribute is to cover latency and records retention	support (suite)	(2) L'inclusion de l'attribut "non-volatile en nature" est destinée à couvrir la latence et la conservation des enregistrements

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			requirements.		rétention
*		medium (cont'd)	(3) This definition of "medium" is independent of:  a) form or format of recorded  b) physical dimension and/or  c) any container or housing material being housed and without functional unit.	support (suite)	(3) La définition indépendante des caractéristiques suivantes: a) la forme ou le format de l'enregistrement b) la dimension physique et/ou c) tout contenant ou logement matériel qui est logé et sans unité fonctionnelle.
*		medium (cont'd)	(4) This definition of "medium" also captures and integrates the following key properties:	support (suite)	(4) La définition reflète et intègre les propriétés clés suivantes:
*		medium (cont'd)	a) the property of medium as a carrier of data can be recorded and  b) the property of storage; c) the property of physical dimension; d) the property of physical form; e) the property of a functional unit; f) the property of (some) material on which the information or	support (suite)	a) la propriété du support en tant que support de données; b) la propriété de stockage; c) la propriété de dimension physique; d) la propriété de forme physique; e) la propriété d'unité fonctionnelle; f) la propriété de (certain) matériel sur lequel l'information ou
	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.06.05)	metadata	Data about data elements, including their data descriptions, and data about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility.	métadonnée	Donnée descriptive des données, y compris les descriptions de données, les droits de propriété, les chemins d'accès, les droits d'accès et la volatilité des données.
	WGEC N103 & N400	multilingualism	the ability to support not only character sets specific to a (natural) language (or family of languages) and associated rules but also localization requirements, i.e., use	multilinguisme	capacité de supporter non seulement des jeux de caractères spécifiques à une (langue naturelle) ou à une famille de langues et des règles associées, mais aussi des exigences de localisation, c'est-à-dire, l'utilisation

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			of a language from jurisdictional, sectorial and consumer marketplace perspectives.		exigence localisati l'utilisatio perspect commer
	ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.3)  * Also cited in 15944-1 (3.1.33)	name	Designation of an object by a linguistic expression.	nom	Désignati unité ling
	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.1.1)	object	Anything perceivable or conceivable.  NOTE - Objects may be material (e.g. engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond), or immaterial (e.g. conversion ratio, a project play) or imagined, (e.g., a unicorn).	objet	Tout ce q conçu.  NOTE - matériels une feuil ou immat rapport d projet), o exemple
	ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.45)	object class	A set objects. A set of ideas, abstractions, or things in the real world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behavior follow the same rules.		
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.9)	Open-edi	electronic data interchange among multiple autonomous organisations to accomplish an explicit shared business goal according to Open-edi standards.	EDI-ouvert	échange par appli ouvert en organisa objectif d partagé.
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.11)	Open-edi Party (OeP)	an organisation that participates in Open-edi.  NOTE:  Often in this ISO/IEC 15944-1	Partenaire d'EDI-ouvert	organisa ouvert.  NOTE:  Dans la r

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			standard referred to generically as "party" or "parties" for any entity modeled as playing a role in Open-edi scenarios.		souvent générique « parties modélisé dans les
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.12)	Open-edi scenario	a formal specification of a class of business transactions having the same business goal.	scénario d'EDI-ouvert	spécifica de transa partagea d'affaires
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.10)	Open-edi standard	a standard that complies with the Open-edi Reference Model.	norme d'EDI-ouvert	norme qu référenc
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.2.1)	Open-edi Support Infrastructure (OeSI)	a model of the set of functional capabilities for Open-edi systems which, when taken together with the Decision Making Applications, allows Open-edi Parties to participate in Open-edi transactions.	Infrastructure de support d'EDI-ouvert (OeSI, Open-edi Support Infrastructure)	modèle de capacités systèmes lorsqu'ell applicati permette ouvert de transacti
	ISO/IEC 14662 (4.2.2)	Open-edi support organization	an organization, acting on behalf of an Open-edi Party(ies) to provide necessary support enabling execution of Open-edi transactions, but which is not modelled as a role(s).	organisation de support d'EDI-ouvert	organisa ou plusie ouvert po nécessai transacti n'est pas rôles.
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.2.1)	Open-edi system	an information technology system which enables an Open-edi Party to participate in Open-edi transactions.	Système d'EDI-ouvert	système un parteri prendre p d'EDI-ou
	ISO/IEC 6523-1: 1998 (3.1)	organization	a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose.  NOTE: The kinds of organizations covered by this International Standard include the following	organisation	cadre un une ou p agissent agir afin  NOTE: L couverts l'ISO/CE

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			<p>examples:</p> <p>a) an organization incorporated</p> <p>b) an unincorporated goods and/or services including:</p> <p>1) partnerships;</p>		<p>exemple</p> <p>a) or</p> <p>b) au</p> <p>1) so</p>
*		organization (cont'd)	<p>2) social or other non-profit which ownership or control is vested</p> <p>3) sole proprietorships</p> <p>4) governmental bodies</p> <p>c) groupings of the above types need to identify these in information</p>	organisation (suite)	<p>2) or</p> <p>oupe de</p> <p>3) en</p> <p>4) ac</p> <p>c) re</p> <p>informati</p>
	ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.2)	organization part	any department, service or other entity within an organization, which needs to be identified for information interchange.	partie d'organisation	n'importe ou autre organisa d'identifi d'informa
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.45)	organization Person	<p>an organization part which has the properties of a Person and thus is able to make commitments on behalf of that organization.</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>(a) an organization can have</p> <p>(b) an organization person is behalf of the organization and to do</p> <p>(c) an organization person can employee or officer of the</p> <p>(d) an organization person can anization.</p>	personne d'organisation	<p>partie d'u</p> <p>propriété</p> <p>ainsi cap</p> <p>engagem</p> <p>organisa</p> <p>NOTE:</p> <p>(a) un</p> <p>(b) un</p> <p>écifiée.</p> <p>(c) un</p> <p>(d) un</p>

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.96)	permissible value	an expression of a value meaning in a specific value domain.		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.46)	persona	the set of data elements and their values by which a Person wishes to be known and thus identified in a business transaction.	persona	série d'éléments de leurs valeurs. Personne ainsi identifiée dans une transaction.
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.47)	Person	<p>an entity, i.e., a natural or legal person, recognized by law as having legal rights and duties, able to make commitment(s), assume and fulfil resulting obligation(s), and able of being held accountable for its action(s).</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>(1) Synonyms for "legal person" "incorporate", etc., depending on the jurisdictions.</p> <p>(2) Person is capitalized to formally defined in the standards and by use.</p> <p>(3) Minimum and common in a business transaction often three common subtypes of Person,</p>	Personne	<p>entité, c'est-à-dire physique ou morale, reconnue par la loi comme ayant des droits et des devoirs, capable d'engagements et de remplir les obligations qui en résultent et capable d'être tenue responsable.</p> <p>NOTES:</p> <p>(1) Personne, selon la législation.</p> <p>(2) acronyme</p> <p>(3) acronyme</p>
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.48)	Person Authentication	the provision of the assurance of a Recognized Person Identity (rPi) (sufficient for the purpose of the business transaction) by corroboration.	authentification d'une Personne	don de l'identité d'une Personne (suffisant pour la transaction) par corroboration.
	Privacy Paper, p.28 - WGEN N106	personal information	<p>Any information about an identifiable individual that is recorded in any form, including electronically or on paper.</p> <p>NOTTE - Some examples</p>	renseignements personnels	Tout renseignement sur un individu inscrit ou enregistré, quel qu'en soit le support, électronique ou papier.

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			gion, age, financial transactions,		NOTE - médical
	ISO 1087:1990 (5.6.1)	preferred term	Term (5.3.1.2) recommended by an authoritative body.	terme privilégié	Terme (5) un organ
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.51)	process	a series of actions or events taking place in a defined manner leading to the accomplishment of an expected result.	processus	série d'ac qui se pr définie e résultat a
	ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.48)	property	A peculiarity common to all members of an object class.		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.52)	public administration	an entity, i.e., a Person, which is an organization and has the added attribute of being authorized to act on behalf of a regulator.	administration publique	entité, c. est une o supplém agir au n réglemen
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.53)	recognized Person identity (rPi)	the identity of a Person, i.e., Person identity, established to the extent necessary for a specific purpose in a business transaction.	identité d'une Personne reconnue	identité d selon les d'une tra un but sp
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.49)	recorded information	any information that is recorded on or in a medium irrespective of form, recording medium or technology utilized, and in a manner allowing for storage and retrieval.	information enregistrée	toute info ou dans sa forme ou la tec façon à p son extra
*		recorded information (cont'd)	NOTES - (1) This is a generic definition and is independent of any ontology, (e.g., those of "facts" versus "data" versus "information" versus "intelligence" versus "knowledge", etc.).	information enregistrée (suite)	NOTES - (1) Cette indépend (par exem «faits» p à «l'infor «renseig «connais
*		recorded information (cont'd)	(2) Through the use of the term "information," all attributes of this term are inherited in this definition.	information enregistrée (suite)	(2) Dans «informa ce terme

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
*		recorded information (cont'd)	(3) This definition covers:  (a) any form of recorded and any medium on which  (b) all types of recorded s, instructions or software,	information enregistrée (suite)	définition (3) Cette élément  (a) to enregistré (b) to es, etc.
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.555)	Registration Authority (RA)	a Person responsible for the maintenance of one or more Registration Schemas including the assignment of a unique identifier for each recognized entity in a Registration Schema.	organisme d'enregistrement	Personne d'un ou d'enregist l'attributi unique p reconnue d'enregist
	ISO/IEC 7826-2:1994 (3.3)	registration authority (RA)	Body responsible for maintaining the register of coding schemes and for the issuance of international coding scheme identifiers (ICSIs).		
	ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.57)	registration authority identifier (RAI)	An identifier assigned to a registration authority.		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.56)	Registration Schema (RS)	the formal definition of both the data fields contained in the specification of a persona of a Person and the allowable contents of those fields, including the rules for the assignment of identifiers. (This may also be referred to as a profile of a persona).	schéma d'enregistrement	définition données caractéri d'une Pe admissib compris identifical égaleme persona)
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.57)	regulator	a Person who has authority to prescribe external constraints which serve as principles, policies or rules governing or prescribing the behaviour of Persons involved in a business transaction as well as the provisioning of goods, services.	autorité de réglementation	Personne contraint principes règles ré comporte concerné d'affaire.

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			and/or rights interchanged.		biens, se échangé
	ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.16)	repertoire	a specified set of characters that are represented in a coded character set. (ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993)		
	ISO/IEC 2382-12:1988 (12.04.11)	retention period	The length of time for which data on a data medium is to be preserved.	période de rétention	Durée pe données support d conservé
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.1)	role	a specification which models an external intended behaviour (as allowed within a scenario) of an Open-edi Party.	rôle	spécifica comporte d'un part le cadre
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.3)	scenario attribute	the formal specification of information, relevant to an Open-edi scenario as a whole, which is neither specific to roles nor to information bundles.	attribut de scénario	spécifica informati globalité ouvert, q spécifiqu faisceau.
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.60)	seller	a Person who aims to hand over voluntarily or in response to a demand, a good, service and/or right to another Person and in return receives an acceptable equivalent value, usually in money, for the good, service and/or right provided.	vendeur	Personne volontair demande un droit à qui reçoit équivalen habituelle
	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.2)	semantic component (SC)	a unit of information unambiguously defined in the context of the business goal of the business transaction.  A SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs.	Composant sémantique (SC, Semantic Component)	unité d'in manière contexte la transa  Un SC p composé
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.2.26)	shareable data	data that has precise identifiers, meaning, structures, and values.		
	ISO/IEC 7826-	sponsorina	Body recoanized in accordance		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
	2:1994 (3.2)	authority (SA)	with the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 7826, to receive proposals from issuing organizations for the registration of coding schemes and to submit applications to the registration authority.		
	This is the generic definition of "standards" of the ISO and IEC (and now found in the ISO/IEC JTC1 Directives, Part 1, Section 2.5:1998) {See also ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996 (1.7)} << <a href="http://www.iso.ch/infoe/intro.html">http://www.iso.ch/infoe/intro.html</a> >>	standards	documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose.	norme	accords des spéc autres cr être utilis tant que ou défini pour ass produits, sont apte
	ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.2)	term	Designation (5.3.1) of a defined concept (3.1) in a special language by a linguistic expression.  NOTE - A term may consist of one or more words (5.5.3.1) i.e. simple term (5.5.5), or complex term (5.5.6)] or even contain symbols (5.3.1.1).	terme	Désignat d'une un notion (3 langue d  NOTE - constitué (5.5.3.1) terme co de symb
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.63)	third party	a Person besides the two primarily concerned in a business transaction who is agent of neither and who fulfils a specified role or function as mutually agreed to by the two primary Persons or as a	tierce partie	Personne personne lieu par u et qui n'e d'elles, e remplit u

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			<p>result of external constraints.</p> <p>NOTE - It is understood that more than two Persons can at times be primary parties in a business transaction.</p>		<p>l'accord n</p> <p>personne</p> <p>lieu, ou le</p> <p>externes</p> <p>NOTE –</p> <p>deux Per</p> <p>être les p</p> <p>dans une</p>
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.64)	unambiguous	the level of certainty and explicitness required in the completeness of the semantics of the recorded information interchanged appropriate to the goal of a business transaction.	non-ambigu	niveau d exigé da sémantico enregistra but d'une
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.135)	value domain	a set of permissible values. It provides representation, but has no implication as to what data element concept the values may be associated with nor what the values mean.		
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.143)	value item	a representation of a value meaning in a specific value domain. The actual value.		
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.144)	value meaning	the meaning or semantic content of a value.		
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.148)	value meaning identifier	the unique identifier for a value meaning.		
	ISO/IEC 11179-3:200x (3.3.149)	value meaning set	The relationship between a conceptual domain and a set of value meanings.		
	ISO/IEC 15944-1 (3.1.65)	vendor	<p>a seller on whom consumer protection requirements are applied as a set of external constraints on a business transaction.</p> <p>NOTES:</p>	fournisseur	Vendeur exigence consomm de contra transacti

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
			<p>1. Consumer protection is a set of regulations applicable as external protection.</p> <p>2. It is recognized that external aspects of consumer protection may be</p>		<p>NOTES:</p> <p>1. La Loi sur le droit de consommation.</p> <p>2. Outil de protection du consommateur, protection</p>

**ANNEX B (NORMATIVE) IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF COUNTRIES AND JURISDICTION ON A "PEER-TO-PEER" BASIS**

## **ANNEX C (NORMATIVE) CODES REPRESENTING UN RECOGNIZED (AND CANDIDATE) COUNTRIES AND THEIR OFFICIAL LANGUAGES**

*Project Editor's Notes:*

1. *At the Piscataway, USA, summer meeting of SC32/WG1, the Project Editor was requested to head the development of a normative annex for "Codes representing UN recognized (and candidate) countries and their official languages".*
2. *The need for such a coded domain arises from:*
  - *the fact that ISO 3166-1 contains in its set of permissible values identification codes and name representation of many entities which are not "countries" although users of ISO 3166-1 (mistakenly) believe they are. {For all the details, see further 32 N353 Annex B}*
  - *the fact that from a business transaction perspective one needs to be able to support external constraints of a jurisdictional and linguistic nature particularly in making commitments among autonomous parties;*
  - *the fact that ISO 639-2 contains codes for names of languages which either are no longer in daily use and/or recognized as a "valid language" for use in contract formation; and,*
  - *the fact that ISO 639-2 not only contains two code sets but also variant name representations of languages. Further, these name representations are from a bibliographic and/or terminological perspective and may not be the same as the "official" name of a language in a specific jurisdiction.*

### **C.1 DEVELOPMENT NOTES ON ANNEX X**

The approach taken to developing this coded domain is the following:

1. **What are Countries?**

Used Annex B (in 32 N535) to generate a set of UN recognized countries, i.e., nation states, as peers as well as candidate countries.

These are qualified as follows:

<b>UN Member Status of Countries</b>	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	a country recognized as a nation state by the UN and a peer member of the UN
2	a country recognized as a peer nation state by the UN but not a member of the UN
3	a geopolitical entity recognized by the UN as being a potential candidate nation state as well as a peer member of the UN

## **2. What are Official Languages of "Countries" and their Official Names?**

ISO 639-2 contains codes for names of languages which either are no longer in use and/or are not recognized as languages for use in business transactions or commitment exchange.

Further, ISO 639-2 has variant name representation for languages and such official name representations may well not be the same as that name used for the official language (in "ISO English" or "ISO French") in a country.

Finally, it is recognized that some countries may not have an official language, i.e., *de jure*, as stated officially in the constitution of that country or so declared by its (highest) legislative body. Such countries are considered to have "*de facto*" official language status.

Official languages are therefore qualified as follows:

<b>Codes Representing Official Language Status in a Country</b>	
<b>Code</b>	<b>Status</b>
1	a natural language officially recognized in the constitution of country referenced (or so declared by its highest legislative body), a.k.a. <i>de jure</i> , official languages.
2	a natural language not having Code "1", but having <i>de facto</i> recognition for use in commitment exchange, contract formation including that of Persons among themselves as well as interactions with public administrators(s) of that country.

### **3. Process for Determining Official Languages**

A country can have one or more official languages. Various sources exist on "official languages", but a detailed analysis has indicated that for many countries the set of official languages of a country is not the same. In order to have an "official" and certifiable code set it is necessary to require each country to determine what its official language(s) is as well as their names of such official languages.

There is no pre-established focal point in each country to obtain this information. Consequently, request for an official input of the required information is being forwarded to the "Permanent Representative" to the UN of each of its member bodies.

### **4. Standard for the Identification of Combinations of Countries and their Official Languages**

4.1 At present, three different code sets are in use for the identification of countries, geopolitical entities; namely:

- a 3-digit code           Source = UN
- a 3-alpha code         Source = UN
- a 2-alpha code         Source = ISO 3166-1.

Here the alpha codes are represented in both lower and upper case.

4.2 At present, there are three different code sets in use for the identification of natural languages; namely:

- a 2-alpha code                      Source = ISO 639-1
- a 3-alpha code (bibliographic)    Source = ISO 639-2/B
- a 3-alpha code (terminological)    Source = ISO 639-2/T

Codes representing languages are represented as lower case.

4.3 One should keep in mind that ISO 4217 has a single code for currencies and funds; namely:

- a 3-alpha.

Codes representing currencies and funds are represented in UPPER CASE only.

4.4 In order to minimize ambiguity in business transactions, it is recommended that the standard Open-edi convention be to identify and reference:

- countries via their 3-digit (numeric) code, i.e., as "nnn";
- languages via their 3-alpha code using the lower case, i.e., as "aaa";
- currencies and funds via their 3-alpha code using upper case, i.e., as "AAA".

The unique country = (official) language combination will be identified and referenced as "nnn:aaa".

## 5. Draft Coded Domain Structure

The working draft of the coded domain structure for "18038:x" is as follows:

Column ID	Specification
	<b>IT Interface</b>
(1)	Table ID, i.e., the ID of the Coded Domain, currently set as 18038:x
(2)	The ID code of a member of this CODED DOMAIN currently represented as "nnn:aaa" where "nnn" is the 3-digit UN code for the country, and "aaa" is the 3-alpha code of ISO 639-2/T
(3)	The UN status code for a country
(4)	Official Language Codes
	<b>Human Interface</b>
(5)	The UN Member Date
(6)	The UN 3-digit code
(7)	The UN 3-alpha code
(8)	The ISO 3166-1 2-alpha code
(9)	The official short name of the Country - English
(10)	The official short name of the Country - French
(11)	The official name of the language - English
(12)	The official name of the language - French

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalentents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1946-11-19	004	AFG	AF	Afghanistan	Afghanistan		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	008	ALB	AL	Albania	Albanie		
18038:x		1		1962-10-08	012	DZA	DZ	Algeria	Algérie		
18038:x		1		1993-07-28	020	AND	AD	Andorra	Andorre		
18038:x		1		1976-12-01	024	AGO	AO	Angola	Angola		
18038:x		1		1981-11-11	028	ATG	AG	Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua-et-Barbuda		
18038:x		1		1992-03-09	031	AZE	AZ	Azerbaijan	Azerbaïdjan		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	032	ARG	AR	Argentina	Argentine		
18038:x		1		1945-11-01	036	AUS	AU	Australia	Australie		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	040	AUT	AT	Austria	Autriche		
18038:x		1		1973-09-18	044	BHS	BS	Bahamas	Bahamas		
18038:x		1		1971-09-21	048	BHR	BH	Bahrain	Bahreïn		
18038:x		1		1974-09-17	050	BGD	BD	Bangladesh	Bangladesh		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	051	ARM	AM	Armenia	Arménie		
18038:x		1		1966-12-09	052	BRB	BB	Barbados	Barbade		
18038:x		1		1945-12-27	056	BEL	BE	Belgium	Belgique		
18038:x		1		1971-09-21	064	BTN	BT	Bhutan	Bhoutan		
18038:x		1		1945-11-14	068	BOL	BO	Bolivia	Bolivie		

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1992-05-22	070	BIH	BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnie-Herzégovine		
18038:x		1		1966-10-17	072	BWA	BW	Botswana	Botswana		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	076	BRA	BR	Brazil	Brésil		
18038:x		1		1981-09-25	084	BLZ	BZ	Belize	Belize		
18038:x		1		1978-09-19	090	SLB	SB	Solomon Islands	Salomon, Îles		
18038:x		1		1984-09-21	096	BRN	BN	Brunei Darussalam	Brunéi Darussalam		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	100	BGR	BG	Bulgaria	Bulgarie		
18038:x		1		1948-04-19	104	MMR	MM	Myanmar	Myanmar		
18038:x		1		1962-09-18	108	BDI	BI	Burundi	Burundi		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	112	BLR	BY	Belarus	Bélarus		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	116	KHM	KH	Cambodia	Cambodge		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	120	CMR	CM	Cameroon	Cameroun		
18038:x		1		1945-11-09	124	CAN	CA	Canada	Canada		
18038:x		1		1975-09-16	132	CPV	CV	Cape Verde	Cap-Vert		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	140	CAF	CF	Central African Republic	Centrafricaine, République		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	144	LKA	LK	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka		

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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	148	TCD	TD	Chad	Tchad		
18038:x		1		1945-09-24	152	CHL	CL	Chile	Chili		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	156	CHN	CN	China	Chine		
18038:x		1		1945-11-05	170	COL	CO	Colombia	Colombie		
18038:x		1		1975-11-12	174	COM	KM	Comoros	Comoros		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	178	COG	CG	Congo	Congo		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	180	COD	CD	Congo, The Democratic Republic of the	Congo, La République démocratique du		
18038:x		1		1945-11-02	188	CRI	CR	Costa Rica	Costa Rica		
18038:x		1		1992-05-22	191	HRV	HR	Croatia	Croatie		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	192	CUB	CU	Cuba	Cuba		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	196	CYP	CY	Cyprus	Chypre		
18038:x		1		1993-01-19	203	CZE	CZ	Czech Republic	Tchèque, République		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	204	BEN	BJ	Benin	Bénin		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	208	DNK	DK	Denmark	Danemark		
18038:x		1		1978-12-18	212	DMA	DM	Dominica	Dominique		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	214	DOM	DO	Dominican Republic	Dominicaine, République		

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1945-12-21	218	ECU	EC	Ecuador	Équateur		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	222	SLV	SV	El Salvador	El Salvador		
18038:x		1		1968-11-12	226	GNQ	GQ	Equatorial Guinea	Guinée équatoriale		
18038:x		1		1945-11-13	231	ETH	ET	Ethiopia	Éthiopie		
18038:x		1		1993-05-28	232	ERI	ER	Eritrea	Érythrée		
18038:x		1		1991-09-17	233	EST	EE	Estonia	Estonie		
18038:x		1		1970-10-13	242	FJI	FJ	Fiji	Fidji		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	246	FIN	FI	Finland	Finlande		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	250	FRA	FR	France	France		
18038:x		1		1977-09-20	262	DJI	DJ	Djibouti	Djibouti		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	266	GAB	GA	Gabon	Gabon		
18038:x		1		1992-07-31	268	GEO	GE	Georgia	Géorgie		
18038:x		1		1965-09-21	270	GMB	GM	Gambia	Gambie		
18038:x		3			275	PSE	PS	Palestinian Territory, Occupied	Palestinien occupé, Territoire		
18038:x		1		1973-09-18	276 <sup>***3)</sup>	DEU	DE	Germany	Allemagne		
18038:x		1		1957-03-08	288	GHA	GH	Ghana	Ghana		

<sup>3.\*\*\*)</sup> 280 continues to represent "Germany" in certain standards by ISO/TC 68

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		?1		1999-09-14	296	KIR	KI	Kiribati	Kiribati		
18038:x		1		1945-10-25	300	GRC	GR	Greece	Grèce		
18038:x		1		1974-09-17	308	GRD	GD	Grenada	Grenade		
18038:x		1		1945-11-21	320	GTM	GT	Guatemala	Guatemala		
18038:x		1		1958-12-12	324	GIN	GN	Guinea	Guinée		
18038:x		1		1966-09-20	328	GUY	GY	Guyana	Guyana		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	332	HTI	HT	Haiti	Haïti		
18038:x		2			336	VAT	VA	Holy See (Vatican City State)	Saint-Siège (État de la Cité du Vatican)		
18038:x		1		1945-12-17	340	HND	HN	Honduras	Honduras		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	348	HUN	HU	Hungary	Hongrie		
18038:x		1		1946-11-19	352	ISL	IS	Iceland	Islande		
18038:x		1		1945-10-30	356	IND	IN	India	Inde		
18038:x		1		1950-09-28	360	IDN	ID	Indonesia	Indonésie		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	364	IRN	IR	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Iran, République Islamique d'		
18038:x		1		1945-12-21	368	IRQ	IQ	Iraq	Iraq		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	372	IRL	IE	Ireland	Irlande		

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1949-05-11	376	ISR	IL	Israel	Israël		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	380	ITA	IT	Italy	Italie		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	384	CIV	CI	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire		
18038:x		1		1962-09-18	388	JAM	JM	Jamaica	Jamaïque		
18038:x		1		1956-12-18	392	JPN	JP	Japan	Japon		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	398	KAZ	KZ	Kazakstan	Kazakstan		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	400	JOR	JO	Jordan	Jordanie		
18038:x		1		1963-12-16	404	KEN	KE	Kenya	Kenya		
18038:x		1		1991-09-17	408	PRK	KP	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	Corée, République populaire démocratique de		
18038:x		1		1991-09-17	410	KOR	KR	Korea, Republic of	Corée, République de		
18038:x		1		1963-05-14	414	KWT	KW	Kuwait	Koweït		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	417	KGZ	KG	Kyrgyzstan	Kirghizistan		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	418	LAO	LA	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao, République démocratique populaire		

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IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
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(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	422	LBN	LB	Lebanon	Liban		
18038:x		1		1966-10-17	426	LSO	LS	Lesotho	Lesotho		
18038:x		1		1991-09-17	428	LVA	LV	Latvia	Lettonie		
18038:x		1		1945-11-02	430	LBR	LR	Liberia	Libéria		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	434	LBY	LY	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Libyenne, Jamahiriya arabe		
18038:x		1		1990-09-18	438	LIE	LI	Liechtenstein	Liechtenstein		
18038:x		1		1991-09-17	440	LTU	LT	Lithuania	Lithuanie		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	442	LUX	LU	Luxembourg	Luxembourg		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	450	MDG	MG	Madagascar	Madagascar		
18038:x		1		1964-12-01	454	MWI	MW	Malawi	Malawi		
18038:x		1		1957-09-17	458	MYS	MY	Malaysia	Malaisie		
18038:x		1		1965-09-21	462	MDV	MV	Maldives	Maldives		
18038:x		1		1960-09-28	466	MLI	ML	Mali	Mali		
18038:x		1		1964-12-01	470	MLT	MT	Malta	Malte		
18038:x		1		1961-10-07	478	MRT	MR	Mauritania	Mauritanie		
18038:x		1		1968-04-24	480	MUS	MU	Mauritius	Maurice		
18038:x		1		1945-11-07	484	MEX	MX	Mexico	Mexique		
18038:x		1		1993-05-28	492	MCO	MC	Monaco	Monaco		

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1961-10-27	496	MNG	MN	Mongolia	Mongolie		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	498	MDA	MD	Moldova, Republic of	Moldova, République de		
18038:x		1		1956-11-12	504	MAR	MA	Morocco	Maroc		
18038:x		1		1975-09-16	508	MOZ	MZ	Mozambique	Mozambique		
18038:x		1		1971-10-07	512	OMN	OM	Oman	Oman		
18038:x		1		1990-04-23	516	NAM	NA	Namibia	Namibie		
18038:x		1		1999-09-14	520	NRU	NR	Nauru	Nauru		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	524	NPL	NP	Nepal	Népal		
18038:x		1		1945-12-10	528	NLD	NL	Netherlands	Pays-Bas		
18038:x		1		1981-09-15	548	VUT	VU	Vanuatu	Vanuatu		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	554	NZL	NZ	New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	558	NIC	NI	Nicaragua	Nicaragua		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	562	NER	NE	Niger	Niger		
18038:x		1		1960-10-07	566	NGA	NG	Nigeria	Nigéria		
18038:x		1		1945-11-27	578	NOR	NO	Norway	Norvège		
18038:x		1		1991-09-17	583	FSM	FM	Micronesia, Federated States of	Micronésie, États fédérés de		

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1991-09-17	584	MHL	MH	Marshall Islands	Marshall, îles		
18038:x		1		1994-12-15	585	PLW	PW	Palau	Palaos		
18038:x		1		1947-09-30	586	PAK	PK	Pakistan	Pakistan		
18038:x		1		1945-11-13	591	PAN	PA	Panama	Panama		
18038:x		1		1975-10-10	598	PNG	PG	Papua New Guinea	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	600	PRY	PY	Paraguay	Paraguay		
18038:x		1		1945-10-31	604	PER	PE	Peru	Pérou		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	608	PHL	PH	Philippines	Philippines		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	616	POL	PL	Poland	Pologne		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	620	PRT	PT	Portugal	Portugal		
18038:x		1		1974-09-17	624	GNB	GW	Guinea-Bissau	Guinée-Bissau		
18038:x		3			626	TMP	TP	East Timor **)4	Timor oriental ***)5		
18038:x		1		1971-09-21	634	QAT	QA	Qatar	Qatar		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	642	ROM	RO	Romania	Roumanie		

<sup>4,\*\*)</sup> Provisional name

<sup>5,\*\*\*)</sup> Nom provisoire, codet numérique provisoire

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	643	RUS	RU	Russian Federation	Russie, Fédération de		
18038:x		1		1962-09-18	646	RWA	RW	Rwanda	Rwanda		
18038:x		1		1983-09-23	659	KNA	KN	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis		
18038:x		1		1979-09-18	662	LCA	LC	Saint Lucia	Sainte-Lucie		
18038:x		1		1980-09-16	670	VCT	VC	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint-Vincent-et-les Grenadines		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	674	SMR	SM	San Marino	Saint-Marin		
18038:x		1		1975-09-16	678	STP	ST	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tomé-et-Principe		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	682	SAU	SA	Saudi Arabia	Arabie saoudite		
18038:x		1		1960-09-28	686	SEN	SN	Senegal	Sénégal		
18038:x		1		1976-09-21	690	SYC	SC	Seychelles	Seychelles		
18038:x		1		1961-09-27	694	SLE	SL	Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone		
18038:x		1		1965-09-21	702	SGP	SG	Singapore	Singapour		
18038:x		1		1993-01-19	703	SVK	SK	Slovakia	Slovaquie		

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1977-09-20	704	VNM	VN	Viet Nam	Viet Nam		
18038:x		1		1992-05-22	705	SVN	SI	Slovenia	Slovénie		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	706	SOM	SO	Somalia	Somalie		
18038:x		1		1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud		
18038:x		1		1980-08-25	716	ZWE	ZW	Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe		
18038:x		1		1955-12-14	724	ESP	ES	Spain	Espagne		
18038:x		3			732	ESH	EH	Western Sahara <sup>**6</sup>	Sahara occidentale <sup>**7</sup>		
18038:x		1		1956-11-12	736	SDN	SD	Sudan	Soudan		
18038:x		1		1975-12-04	740	SUR	SR	Suriname	Suriname		
18038:x		1		1968-09-24	748	SWZ	SZ	Swaziland	Swaziland		
18038:x		1		1946-11-19	752	SWE	SE	Sweden	Suède		
18038:x		2			756	CHE	CH	Switzerland	Suisse		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	760	SYR	SY	Syrian Arab Republic	Syrienne, République arabe		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	762	TJK	TJ	Tajikistan	Tadjikistan		

<sup>6\*\*)</sup> Provisional name

<sup>7\*\*\*)</sup> Nom provisoire

Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages											
IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x		1		1946-12-16	764	THA	TH	Thailand	Thaïlande		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	768	TGO	TG	Togo	Togo		
18038:x		1		1999-09-14	776	TON	TO	Tonga	Tonga		
18038:x		1		1962-09-18	780	TTO	TT	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinité-et-Tobago		
18038:x		1		1971-12-09	784	ARE	AE	United Arab Emirates	Émirats arabes unis		
18038:x		1		1956-11-12	788	TUN	TN	Tunisia	Tunisie		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	792	TUR	TR	Turkey	Turquie		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	795	TKM	TM	Turkmenistan	Turkménistan		
18038:x		1		2000-09-05	798	TUV	TV	Tuvalu	Tuvalu		
18038:x		1		1962-10-25	800	UGA	UG	Uganda	Ouganda		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	804	UKR	UA	Ukraine	Ukraine		
18038:x		1		1993-04-08	807	MKD	MK	Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	Macédoine, L'ex-République yougoslave de		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	818	EGY	EG	Egypt	Égypte		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	826	GBR	GB	United	Royaume-		

**Annex C.6 Matrix Representing UN Recognized (and Candidate) Countries and their Official Languages**

IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
								Kingdom	Uni		
18038:x		1		1961-12-14	834	TZA	TZ	Tanzania, United Republic of	Tanzanie, République-Unie de		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	840	USA	US	United States	États-Unis		
18038:x		1		1960-09-20	854	BFA	BF	Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso		
18038:x		1		1945-12-18	858	URY	UY	Uruguay	Uruguay		
18038:x		1		1992-03-02	860	UZB	UZ	Uzbekistan	Ouzbékistan		
18038:x		1		1945-11-15	862	VEN	VE	Venezuela	Venezuela		
18038:x		1		1976-12-15	882	WSM	WS	Samoa	Samoa		
18038:x		1		1947-09-30	887	YEM	YE	Yemen	Yémen		
18038:x		1		1945-10-24	891	YUG	YU	Yugoslavia	Yougoslavie		
18038:x		1		1964-12-01	894	ZMB	ZM	Zambia	Zambie		

**C.7 SAMPLE CASE STUDY - CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA**

IT Interface					Human Interface Equivalents						
Table ID	ID Code	UN Status Code	Off. Languages	UN Member Date	Numeric Codes	Alpha - 3 Code	Alpha - 2 Code	ISO Name - English	ISO Name - French	Official Name of Language - English	Official Name of Language - French
(01)	(02)	(03)	(04)	(05)	(06)	(07)	(08)	(09)	(10)	(11)	(12)
18038:x	124:eng	1	eng	1945-11-09	124	CAN	CA	Canada	Canada	English	anglais
18038:x	124:fra	1	fra	1945-11-09	124	CAN	CA	Canada	Canada	French	français
18038:x	710:afr	1	afr	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Afrikaans	afrikaans
18038:x	710:nbl	1	nbl	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Ndebele, South	ndébélé du Sud
18038:x	710:nso	1	nso	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Sotho, Northern	sotho du Nord
18038:x	710:sot	1	sot	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Sotho, Southern (aka Sesotho)	sotho du Sud (aka sesotho)
18038:x	710:ssw	1	ssw	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Swati	swati
18038:x	710:tso	1	tso	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Tsonga	tsonga
18038:x	710:tsn	1	tsn	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Tswana	tswana
18038:x	710:ven	1	ven	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Venda	venda
18038:x	710:xho	1	xho	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Xhosa	xhosa
18038:x	710:zul	1	zul	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	Zulu	zoulou
18038:x	710:eng	1	eng	1945-11-07	710	ZAF	ZA	South Africa	Afrique du Sud	English	anglais



**ANNEX D (NORMATIVE) CODES REPRESENTING LEVELS OF JURISDICTIONS**

**ANNEX E (INFORMATIVE) MATRIX OF CODES REPRESENTING ADMINISTRATIVE SUBDIVISIONS OF THREE NATION STATES COMPRISING A "SINGLE JURISDICTION" FROM A PARTICULAR CONTEXT - THE NORTH AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (NAFTA)**

**ANNEX F (INFORMATIVE) <<OPEN>>**

## **ANNEX G (INFORMATIVE) USE OF UML AND XML**

### *Project Editor's Notes:*

1. *It is anticipated that:*
  - *Annexes C, D, E, and F will contain UML based representation, (e.g., of the different coded domains currently embodied in each set of "codes representing x" serving as an example.*
  - *Annexes C, D, E and F will also contain XML based mapping of the coded domains. [There are some copyright issues here].*
2. *The purpose of this Annex G is to serve as the container for all the UML diagrams required to support Clauses 4 - 9 as well as required added informative text.*
3. *The designation of Annex G may change as work progresses, (e.g., it may well become Annex C, i.e., before the case studies/examples).*

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