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Introductory note: The attached document is hereby submitted for a four-month letter ballot to the National Bodies of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32. The ballot starts 2005-01-19; ITTF must have the document two weeks before the balloting can start. Medium: E No. of pages: 121

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Information Technology - Business Operational View - Part 2: Registration of Scenarios and their Components as Business Objects

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102 **Foreword**

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

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

112 The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International
113 Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting.
114 Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies
115 casting a vote.

116 Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 may
117 be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all
118 such patent rights.

119 International Standard ISO/IEC 15944-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee
120 ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information Technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data Management and*
121 *Interchange*.

122 ISO/IEC 15944 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information Technology —*
123 *Business Operational View*.

124 *Part 1: Operational aspects of Open-edi for implementation*

125 *Part 2: Registration of scenarios and their components as business objects*

126 *Part 3: Open-edi description techniques*

127 *Part 4: Business transaction scenarios – Accounting and economic ontology*

128 *Part 5: Identification and mapping of various categories of jurisdictional domains as sources of*
129 *external constraints*

130 This standard contains several annexes with Annexes A and B being normative and Annexes C,
131 D, and E being for information purposes only. Normative Annex X is retained as a placeholder in
132 the first edition of Part 2. Annex X will eventually migrate to ISO/IEC 15944 Part 4: Business
133 transaction scenarios – Accounting and economic ontology, as that standard reaches FCD/FDIS
134 stage. At that time this Part 2 will be amended accordingly.

135 **0 Introduction**

136 **0.1 Purpose and overview**

137 ISO/IEC 14462 Open-edi Reference Model¹⁾ section 4.1.2 states:

138 “Different user groups will generate Open-edi scenarios in accordance with the specification given
139 in the BOV related standards. Open-edi shall be specified in conformity to the BOV related
140 standards. Business communities can propose Open-edi scenarios as candidates for
141 standardization and registration into (an) Open-edi scenario repository (ies). Procedures to be
142 used for introducing new Open-edi scenarios in one or more repositories are specified in a BOV
143 related standard.”

144 This standard is the second part of a multi-part standard that supports the registration of
145 scenarios, scenario attributes and scenario components as "business objects". The objective of
146 this standard is the identification, registration, referencing and re-useability of common objects in
147 a business transaction. As stated in ISO/IEC 15944-1, re-useability of scenarios and scenario
148 components is an achievable objective because existing (global) business transactions, whether
149 conducted on a for-profit or not for profit basis, already consist of reusable components
150 unambiguously understood among participating parties. However, such existing "standard"
151 components have not yet been formally specified and registered. The purpose of this standard is
152 to fill this gap.

153 An open-edi scenario is expected to be generated among user groups in accordance with the
154 specification given in the ISO/IEC 15944-1, and to be submitted as a candidate for a new Open-
155 edi scenario for reuse in the open world. User groups or parties will have a need to reuse an
156 Open-edi scenario as a whole or some component, or to refer just for preliminary negotiation and
157 further reuse purpose.

158 Open-edi scenario types will have specific or generic characteristics with different granularity, so
159 that the registration scheme should meet those requirements.

160 Open-edi scenarios include the following components to be described using an Open-edi
161 Description Technique (OeDT)

- 162 -Scenario attribute
- 163 - Role
- 164 - Information Bundle (IB)
- 165 - Semantic Component (SC)

166 **0.2 Use of « Person », « person », and « party » in the context of business**
167 **transactions and commitment exchange**

168 When the ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model standard was first developed, the “Internet”
169 and “WWW” were in their embryonic stage and their impact on private and public sector
170 organizations was not fully understood. Consequently, in the First Edition of ISO/IEC 14662
171 (1997), the Business Operational View (BOV) was initially defined as

1) ISO/IEC 14662 Information technology - Open-edi Reference Model/Technologies de l'information -
Modèle de référence EDI-ouvert. The English and French versions of this ISO/IEC standard are publicly
available. {See <<http://www.jtc1.org>>}

172 - "a perspective of business transactions limited to those aspects regarding the making of
173 business decisions and commitments among organizations which are needed for the
174 description of a business transaction".

175 The 1984 ISO/IEC 6523 standard definition of "organization" was used in the first edition of
176 ISO/IEC 14662. ISO/IEC 6523 was changed in 1998 when it became a two-part standard. The
177 fact that today Open-edi through the Internet and WWW also involves "individuals" has been
178 taken into account in the revision of this standard. Further, ISO/IEC 14662 did not define
179 "commitment", nor the discrete properties and behaviors an entity must have to be capable of
180 making a "commitment" as well as bridging legal and IT perspectives in the dematerialized world
181 of the Internet.

182 During the development of ISO/IEC 15994-1 the term "commitment" was defined. At the same
183 time it was recognized that in order to be able to make a commitment, the term Open-edi Party
184 was not specific enough to satisfy scenario specifications when the legal aspects of commitment
185 were considered. In many instances commitments were noted as being actually made between
186 and among machines (automata or computer programs) acting under the direction of those
187 legally capable of making commitment, rather than the individuals in their own capacities. It was
188 also recognized that in some jurisdictions commitment could be made by 'artificial' persons such
189 as corporate bodies.

190 To address these extended requirements an additional term: Person, was created. The construct
191 of Person has been defined in such a way that it is capable of having the potential legal and
192 regulatory constraints applied to it.

193 The reader should understand that

194 - the use of the Person with a capital "P" represents Person as a defined term, i.e., as the
195 entity within an Open-edi Party that carries the legal responsibility for making commitment(s);

196 - "individual", "organization" and "public administration" represent the three common subtypes
197 of "Person". Definitions for these terms and their use are found in ISO/IEC 15944-1.

198 - the words "person(s)" and/or "party(ies)" are used in their generic contexts in this standard. A
199 "party to a business transaction" has the properties and behaviours of a "Person". {See
200 further ISO/IEC 15944-1, Clause 6, and in particular 6.1.3 and 6.2}.

201 **0.3 Importance and role of terms and definitions**

202 Project Editor's Note

203 *At the SC32/WG1 October, 2004 meeting in Tallinn, Estonia it was decided, as reflected in the*
204 *editing instructions for Parts 2, 3, 4 & 5 to add an Introductory Clause on the importance and role*
205 *of definitions, which should be included in Parts 2, 3 4. and 5. At the time of the tabling of this*
206 *Part 2 document, the text for this common clause was not yet finalized and agreed to among the*
207 *Project Editors for Parts 2, 3, 4 & 5. The Project Editor drafted the text that follows from*
208 *comments submitted on the ballot of the second Part 2 CD.*

209 The ISO/IEC Directives Part 2 provide for "Terms and definitions" as a "Technical normative
210 element," necessary for the understanding of certain terms used in the document. A primary
211 reason for having "Terms and definitions" in a standard is because one cannot assume that there
212 exists a common understanding, worldwide, for a specific concept. And even if one assumes that
213 such an understanding exists, then having such a common definition in Clause 3 serves to
214 formally and explicitly affirm (re-affirm) such a common understanding, i.e. ensure that all parties
215 concerned share this common understanding as stated through the text of the definitions in Clause
216 3.

217 A primary objective of this multipart standard on business semantic descriptive techniques is to
 218 ensure that there is a common understanding of the Business Operational View (BOV) from
 219 commercial, legal, ITC, public policy and cross-sectorial perspectives. It is therefore important to
 220 ascertain and confirm that which may be considered a “common understanding” in one of these
 221 domains is also so unambiguously understood and accepted in the others.

222 This subclause is included in each Part of this multipart standard to emphasize that harmonized
 223 terms and definitions are essential to the continuity of the overall standard. Terms/definition
 224 should be established as early as possible in the standards development process. Comments on
 225 any definition should address the question of changes needed to avoid possible misinterpretation.
 226 Definitions may need to be amended/improved as part of the harmonization of terms/definitions
 227 among the various Parts.

228 In order to minimize ambiguity in the terms and definitions introduced in Clause 3 of each Part of
 229 this multipart standard, Canada has committed to develop French language equivalents for the
 230 same. Some terms/definitions may need to be amended/improved as part of developing the
 231 French language translation.

232 Normative Annex A Consolidated list of terms and definitions with cultural adaptability: ISO English
 233 and ISO French language equivalency is derived from Clause 3 of each Part of ISO/IEC 15944.
 234 Canada has committed to maintain this comprehensive list in a database as the reference file for
 235 Annex A. This Annex A reference file will insure the consistency of terms/definitions among the
 236 various Parts in the on-going harmonization effort. Annex A is repeated in each Part as a
 237 convenient reference.

238 **0.4 Organization and description of the document**

239 This Part of ISO/IEC 15944 describes the procedure by which Open-edi Scenarios and scenario
 240 components can be registered, starting with requirements in Clause 5 for reusability and the
 241 ability to support cultural adaptability, as well as requirements of a jurisdictional nature as are
 242 applicable to the nature and goal of the business transaction. Registration principles are then
 243 stated in Clause 7, including:

- 244 • the federation of registration authorities,
- 245 • internationally unique identification of Open-edi registry entries,
- 246 • responsibilities of registration authorities,
- 247 • registry operation,
- 248 • registration status,
- 249 • information required for registering scenarios and scenario components,
- 250 • formal specification of scenarios and scenario components using an Open-edi Descriptive
 251 Technique

252 Information required for registration of Open registry entries includes attributes for administration,
 253 scenario scoping and specification, and scenario classification. The composite Open-edi registry
 254 entry identifier is described in Clause 7. All Open-edi registration administration attributes are
 255 listed in normative Annex B. Informative Annex C provides a convenient reference to Open-edi
 256 scoping and specification attributes. Informative Annex D provides a description of scenario
 257 classification concepts, while normative Annex X is retained in this first edition of Part 2 as a
 258 placeholder of enumerated classification concepts. (Annex X will eventually migrate to ISO/IEC
 259 15944 Part 4.)

260 Provisions for Registration Authority and operations and Maintenance of the register are
 261 specified in Clauses 8 and 9, respectively, with reference to various sections of ISO/IEC
 262 Directives, 5th Edition that pertain to registration authorities. Informative Annex E provides
 263 information on two classes of constraints, i.e., internal and external, as part of the business
 264 transaction model.

265 **Information Technology - Business Operational View - Part 2:**
266 **Registration of Scenarios and their Components as Business**
267 **Objects**

268 **1 Scope**

269 This Business Operational View (BOV) related standard addresses the requirements of
270 producing, updating and registering an Open-edi scenario as well as scenario components.

271 This standard provides requirements for

- 272 – Open-edi scenario registration method and procedure
- 273 – Information required to register Open-edi scenarios and scenario components
- 274 – Role and operation of registration authorities of Open-edi scenarios
- 275 – Identification of scenario specification attributes as stated in all the parts of this multipart
276 standard

277 This international standard defines the procedures to be applied by qualified JTC1 Registration
278 Authority(ies) appointed by the ISO and IEC council to maintain a register(s) of Open-edi
279 scenarios and/or scenario components for the purpose of their reusability.

280 Project Editor's Note

281 *Provision is made here for including in this Part a subclause entitled "Aspects not currently*
282 *addressed" depending on ballot comments received and resolution of the same,*

283 **2 Normative references**284 Project Editor's Notes

285 1. *Clause 2 will be updated following resolution of FCD ballot comments to contain only the*
 286 *normative references appropriate to definitions and terms utilized from other standards in*
 287 *this Part.*

288 2. *Where definitions already exist in international standards, the standard is referenced.*

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

292 ISO/IEC 7812-1: 2000 Identification cards – Identification of issuers – Part 1: Numbering system

293 ISO/IEC 7812-2: 2000 Identification cards – Identification of issuers – Part 2: Application and
 294 registration procedures

295 ISO/IEC 14662: 2004 Information Technology - Open-edi reference model

296 IEC/ISO 15944-1: 2002 Information technology- Business agreement semantic descriptive
 297 techniques Part 1: Business operational aspects of Open-edi for implementation

298 ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003 Information technology – Metadata registries (MDR) – Part 3: Registry
 299 metamodel and basic attributes

300 ISO/IEC 11179-6: Information technology – Metadata registries (MDR) – Part 6: Registration

301 ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (E) Information Technology - Structure for the identification of organizations
 302 and organization parts - Part 1: Identification of organization identification schemes

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

305 ISO/IEC Directives, 5th Edition, Section 2.7.2, Clause 18, Annex E, pertaining to registration
 306 authorities

307 Project Editor's Note

308 *As part of resolution of FCD ballot comments it may well be necessary to include Normative*
 309 *References for other than JTC1 standards, e.g. Incoterms (see CD for 15994-5 as found in*
 310 *JTC1/SC32 document 32N1080*

311 **3 Definitions**312 Project Editor's Note

313 *At the SC32/WG1 October, 2004 meeting in Tallin, Estonia, it was agreed and resolved that all*
 314 *the terms and definitions in the multipart 15944 standard would be and remain harmonized.*
 315 *Consequently, as part of the ballot comments and their resolution on this Part 2 and those of*

316 *other Parts, the resulting FDIS document for this Part 2 will contain the complete text of all the*
317 *definitions for Part 2 as agreed to by SC32/WG1.*

318 For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 15944, the following terms and definitions apply.

319 **3.1**

320 **address**

321 a set of data elements that specifies a **location** to which a recorded information item(s), a
322 **business object(s)**, a material object(s) and/or a person(s) can be sent or from which it can be
323 received

324 NOTE 1 An address can be a physical address and electronic address.

325 NOTE 2 In the identification, referencing and retrieving of registered business objects, it is necessary to
326 state whether the pertinent recorded information is available in both physical and virtual forms.

327 NOTE 3: In the context of Open-edi, a "recorded information item" is modelled and registered as an Open-
328 edi Scenario, Information Bundle (IB) or Semantic Component (SC)

329 **3.2**

330 **administrative note**

331 any general note about the **Open-edi registry entry**

332 **3.3**

333 **applicant**

334 a **Person** which requests the assignment of an **Open-edi registry entry** and an associated **entry**
335 **label**

336 NOTE An applicant can be an individual, organization, or public administration

337 **3.4**

338 **business** [ISO/IEC FDIS 14662:2004]

339

340 **3.5**

341 **business object**

342 an **unambiguously** identified, specified, referenceable, registered and re-useable **Open-edi**
343 **scenario** or **scenario component** of a **business transaction**

344 NOTE As an "object", a "business object" exists only in the context of a business transaction.

345 **3.6**

346 **business object identifier**

347 the unique identifier of a **business object** in an **Open-edi registry entry** within an **Open-edi**
348 **Registration Organization**

349 **3.7**

350 **business object status**

351 a designation of the status in the administrative process of a **Open-edi Registration**
352 **Organization** for handling **Open-edi registry entries**

353 **3.8**

354 **business object type**

355 The coded domain for the type of business object being registered, i.e., scenario, IB or SC

356 **3.9**
 357 **Business Operational View** [ISO/ FDIS 14662:2004]
 358

359 **3.10**
 360 **business transaction** [ISO/IEC FDIS 14662:2004-]
 361

362 **3.11**
 363 **change description**
 364 the description of why and how the Open-edi registry entry has been modified since the prior
 365 version of the Open-edi registry entry

366 NOTE It is advised that such a change description be accompanied by the "original " template values
 367 utilized and a " change template" indicating which of the "Decision Code(s)" have been changed as well as
 368 the date the change will take effect.

369 **3.12**
 370 **coded domain**

371 a domain for which (1) the boundaries are defined and explicitly stated as a **rulebase** of a **coded**
 372 **domain Source Authority**; and, (2) each entity which qualifies as a member of that domain is
 373 identified through the assignment of a unique **ID code** in accordance with the applicable
 374 **Registration Schema**.

375 NOTE 1 The rules governing the assignment of an ID code to members of a coded domain reside with its
 376 Source Authority and forms part of the Coded Domain Registration Schema of the Source Authority.

377 NOTE 2 Source Authorities which are jurisdictional domains are the primary source of coded domains.

378 NOTE 3 A coded domain is a data set for which the content of the data element values are predetermined and
 379 defined according to the rule base of its Source Authority and as such have predefined semantics.

380 NOTE 4 Associated with a code in a coded domain can be:

381 - one or more equivalent codes;

382 - one or more equivalent representations especially those in the form of human interface equivalent
 383 (linguistic) expressions.

384 NOTE 5 In a coded domain the rules for assignment and structuring of the ID codes must be specified.

385 NOTE 6 Where an entity as member of a coded domain is allowed to have, i.e., assigned, more than one ID
 386 code, i.e., as equivalent ID codes (possibly including names), one of these must be specified as the pivot ID
 387 code.

388 NOTE 7 A coded domain in turn can consist of two or more coded domains, i.e., through the application of the
 389 inheritance principle of object classes.

390 NOTE 8 A coded domain may contain ID code which pertain to predefined conditions other than qualification of
 391 membership of entities in the coded domain. Further, the rules governing a coded domain may or may not
 392 provide for user extensions.

393 EXAMPLE Common examples include: (1) "0" (or "00", etc.) = Others, Not Known; (2) "9" or ("99", etc.) = Not
394 Applicable.

395 NOTE 9 In object methodology, entities which are members of a coded domain are referred to as instances of a
396 class.

397 NOTE 10 In UML modelling notation, an ID code is viewed as an instance of an object class.

398 3.13

399 **coded Domain Source Authority**

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

401 NOTE 1 For widely used coded domains the coded domain Source Authority is often a jurisdiction.

402 NOTE 2 Specific sectors, (e.g., banking, transport, geomatics, agriculture, etc.), may have particular coded
403 domain Source Authority(ies) whose coded domains are used in many other sectors.

404 NOTE 3 A coded domain Source Authority usually also functions as a Registration Authority but can use an
405 agent, i.e., another Person, to execute the registration function on its behalf.

406 3.14

407 **commitment** [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002]

408

409 3.15

410 **composite identifier**

411 an **identifier** (in a **business transaction**) functioning as a single unique identifier consisting of
412 one or more other identifiers, and/or one or more other data elements, whose interworking are
413 rule-based

414 NOTE 1 Identifiers (in business transactions) are for the most part composite identifiers.

415 NOTE 2 The rules governing the structure and working of a composite identifier should be specified.

416 NOTE 3 Most widely used composite identifiers consist of the combinations of:

417 - the ID of the overall identification/numbering schema, (e.g., ISO/IEC 6532, ISO/IEC 7812, ISO/IEC
418 7506, UPC/EAN, ITU-R E.164, etc.), which is often assumed;

419 - the ID of the issuing organization (often based on a block numeric numbering schema); and,

420 - the ID of the entities forming part of members of the coded domain of each issuing organization.

421 3.16

422 **computational integrity**

423 the expression of a **standard** in a form that ensures precise description of behaviour and semantics
424 in a manner that allows for automated processing to occur, and the managed evolution of such
425 **standards** in a way that enables dynamic introduction by the next generation of information
426 systems

427 NOTE Open-edi standards have been designed to be able to support computational integrity requirements
428 especially from a registration and re-use of business objects perspective.

- 429 **3.17**
 430 **constraint** [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002]
 431
- 432 **3.18**
 433 **Contact**
 434 an instance of a **role** of a **Person** to whom a recorded information item(s), a material object(s), a
 435 **business object**(s), and/or natural persons (as either individual(s), or organization **Person**(s) can
 436 be sent to or received from in a specified context
- 437 NOTE 1 A Person here as a Contact can be an individual, an organization (or organization part or
 438 organization Person).
- 439 NOTE 2 Contact is capitalized to distinguish it from the many ordinary uses of the word
- 440 **3.19**
 441 **Contact information** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.27)]
 442
- 443 **3.20**
 444 **Contact name** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.28)]
 445
- 446 **3.21**
 447 **Contact title** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.29)]
 448
- 449 **3.22**
 450 **creation date**
 451 the **date** the Open-edi registry entry for a **business object** was created
- 452 **3.23**
 453 **date**
 454 an ISO 8601 compliant representation of a date in a YYYY-MM-DD format using the Gregorian
 455 calendar
- 456 **3.24**
 457 **definition** [ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.3.1)]
 458
- 459 **3.25**
 460 **documentation language code**
 461 the **language code** of the **language** used for documentation by the **Open-edi Registration**
 462 **Organization**
- 463 NOTE Use the three character alphabetic codes and names from ISO 639-2/T (Terminology).
- 464 **3.26**
 465 **effective date**
 466 the date an Open-edi registry entry became/becomes available to registry users

467 **3.27**
468 **entry label**
469 the **name** information uniquely associated with the identification and resulting **International**
470 **Registration Business Object Identifier** of a registered **Open-edi scenario** or **scenario**
471 **component**

472 NOTE More than one entry label may be associated with an IRBOI depending on the applicable languages
473 utilized.

474 **3.28**
475 **external constraint** [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002]
476

477 **3.29**
478 **Human Interface Equivalent (HIE)**
479 a representation of the **unambiguous** and IT-enabled semantics of an **IT interface equivalent** (in
480 a **business transaction**), often the **ID code** of a **coded domain** (or a **composite identifier**), in a
481 formalized manner suitable for communication to and understanding by humans

482 NOTE 1 Human interface equivalents can be linguistic or non-linguistic in nature, but their semantics remain
483 the same although their representations may vary.

484 NOTE 2 In most cases there will be multiple human interface equivalent representations as required to
485 meet localization requirements, i.e. those of a linguistic nature, jurisdictional nature and/or sectorial nature.

486 NOTE 3 Human interface equivalents include representations in various forms or formats, (e.g., in addition
487 to written text those of an audio, symbol (and icon) nature, glyphs, image, etc.)

488 [ISO/IEC 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)]

489 **3.30**
490 **IB identifier**
491 a unique, linguistically neutral, unambiguous, referencable **identifier** of an **Information Bundle**

492 **3.31**
493 **ID code**
494 an **identifier** assigned by the **Source Authority** to a member of a **coded domain**. **ID codes**
495 must be unique within their **Coded Domain Registration Schema**.

496 NOTE 1 Associated with an ID code in a coded domain can be :

497 one or more equivalent codes;

498 one or more equivalent representations, especially those in the form of human equivalent (linguistic)
499 expressions.

500 NOTE 2 Where an entity as a member of a coded domain is allowed to have more than one ID code, i.e., as
501 equivalent codes (possibly including names), one of these must be specified as the pivot ID code.

502 EXAMPLE Common examples include: (1) the use of an ID code "0" (or "00" ,etc.), for Other, Not Known; (2)
503 the use of an ID code "9" (or "99") for Not Applicable; (3) the pre-reservation of a series or set of ID codes
504 for use for "user extensions".

505 NOTE 3 A coded domain may contain ID codes pertaining to entities which are not members as peer
506 entities, i.e., have the same properties and behaviours, such as ID codes which pertain to predefined

507 conditions other than member entities. If this is the case, the rules governing such exceptions must be
508 predefined and explicitly stated.

509 NOTE 4 In UML modeling notation, an ID codes is viewed as an instance of an object class. [ISO/IEC
510 15944-5]

511 **3.32**
512 **identifier (in business transaction)** [ISO/IEC 15944-1 :2002]
513

514 **3.33**
515 **Information Bundle (IB)** [ISO/IEC 14662:2004]
516

517 **3.34**
518 **internal constraint** [ISO/IEC FDIS14662:2004, also 15944-1:2002]
519

520 **3.35**
521 **International Registration Business Object Identifier (IRBOI)**
522 internationally unique **identifier** for an **Open-edi registry entry**

523 NOTE IRBOIs are of the nature of a composite identifier.

524 **3.36**
525 **International Standard Identifier**
526 **Identifier** of the version of ISO/IEC 15944-2 upon which attributes are based

527 **3.37**
528 **IT interface equivalent**
529 a computer processable identification of the **unambiguous** semantics of a **scenario, scenario**
530 **attribute** and/or **scenario component(s)** pertaining to a **commitment** exchange in a **business**
531 **transaction** which supports **computational integrity**

532 NOTE 1 IT interface equivalents have the properties of identifiers (in business transaction) and are utilized
533 to support semantic interoperability in commitment exchange.

534 NOTE 2 An IT interface equivalent at times is a composite identifier.

535 NOTE 3 An IT interface equivalent as a composite identifier can consist of the identifier of a coded domain
536 plus an ID Code of that coded domain.

537 NOTE 4 An IT Interface Value is independent of its encoding in programming languages or APIs.

538 NOTE 5 An IT Interface Value is independent of its encoding in programming languages or APIs.

539 **3.38**
540 **jurisdictional domain**
541 a jurisdiction, recognized in law as a distinct legal and/or regulatory framework, which is a source of
542 **external constraints** on **Persons**, their behaviour and the making of **commitments** among
543 **Persons** including any aspect of a **business transaction**

544 NOTE 1 The pivot jurisdictional domain is a United Nations (UN) recognized member state. From a legal and
545 sovereignty perspective they are considered "peer" entities. Each UN member state, (a.k.a. country) may have

546 sub-administrative divisions as recognized jurisdictional domains, (e.g., provinces, territories, cantons, länder,
547 etc.), as decided by that UN member state.

548 NOTE 2 Jurisdictions can combine to form new jurisdictional domains (e.g. through bilateral, multilateral and/or
549 international agreements).

550 EXAMPLE Included here, for example, are the European Union, NAFTA, WTO, WCO, ICAO, WHO, Red
551 Cross, the ISO, the IEC, the ITU, etc.

552 NOTE 3 Several levels and categories of jurisdictional domains may exist within a jurisdictional domain

553 NOTE 4 A jurisdictional domain may impact aspects of the commitment(s) made as part of a business
554 transaction including those pertaining to the making, selling, transfer of goods, services and/or rights (and
555 resulting liabilities) and associated information. This is independent of whether such interchange of
556 commitments are conducted on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis and/or include monetary values.

557 NOTE 5 Laws, regulations, directives, etc., issued by a jurisdictional domain are considered as parts of that
558 jurisdictional domain and are the primary sources of external constraints on business transactions.

559 [ISO/IEC 15944-5]

560 **3.39**

561 **jurisdictional domain identifier**

562 the ID code of a jurisdictional domain as recognized for use by peer jurisdictional domains with a
563 system of mutual recognition

564 NOTE The default convention here is to use the applicable codes from the coded domain found in the two-
565 part ISO 3601 standard. However, other coded domains may be referenced and used (e.g. those of
566 members of the WTO, those of members of the Cooperative Customs Council (CCC), etc.

567 **language**

568 system of signs for communication, usually consisting of vocabulary and rules

569 NOTE In this standard, language refers to natural languages or special languages, but not "programming
570 languages" or "artificial languages" [ISO 5127-2: 2001 (1.1.2.01)]

571 **3.40**

572 **language code**

573 combination of characters used to represent a **language** or **languages**

574 NOTE In this ISO/IEC 15944-2 standard, the ISO 639-2/T (terminology) three-alpha code shall be used.
575 [ISO 639-2: 1998 (3.2)]

576 **3.41**

577 **location**

578 a place, either physical or electronic that can be defined as an **address**

579 **3.42**

580 **name** [ISO 1087 : 1990 (5.3.1.3)]

581

582 **3.43**

583 **natural language**

584 **language** which is or was in active use in a community of people, and the **rules** of which are
585 mainly deduced from the usage

586 [ISO 5217:2000 (1.1.2.02)]

587 **3.44**

588 **official language**

589 an **external constraint** in the form of a **natural language** specified by a **jurisdictional domain** for
 590 official use by **Persons** forming part of and/or subject to that **jurisdictional domain** for use in
 591 **communication(s)** either (1) with that **jurisdictional domain**; and/or, (2) among such **Persons**,
 592 where such **communications** are **recorded information** involving **commitment(s)**

593 NOTE 1 Unless official language requirements state otherwise, Persons are free to choose their mutually
 594 acceptable natural language and/or special language for communications as well as exchange of
 595 commitments.

596 NOTE 2 An official language(s) can be mandated for formal communications as well as provision of goods and
 597 services to Persons subject to that jurisdictional domain and for use in the legal and other conflict resolution
 598 system(s) of that jurisdictional domain, etc.

599 NOTE 3 Where applicable, use of an official language may be required in the exercise of rights and
 600 obligations of individuals in that jurisdictional domain.

601 NOTE 4 Where an official language of a jurisdiction has a controlled vocabulary of the nature of a terminology,
 602 it may well have the characteristics of a special language. In such cases, the terminology to be used shall be
 603 specified.

604 NOTE 5 For an official language, the writing system(s) to be used shall be specified, where the spoken use of
 605 a natural language has more than one writing system.

606 EXAMPLE 1 The spoken language of use of an official language may at times have more than one writing
 607 system. For example, three writing systems exist for the Inuktitut language. Canada uses two of these writing
 608 systems, namely, a Latin-1 based (Roman), the other is syllabic-based. The third is used in Russia and is
 609 Cyrillic based.

610 EXAMPLE 2 Another spoken language with two writing systems is that of Serbian and Croatian. They are the
 611 same spoken language but the former is written using the Cyrillic alphabet and the latter uses the Latin-1
 612 (Roman) alphabet.

613 NOTE 6 A jurisdiction may have more than one official language but these may or may not have equal status.

614 EXAMPLE Canada has two official languages, Switzerland has three, while the Union of South Africa has
 615 eleven official languages.

616 NOTE 7 The BOV requirement of the use of a specific language will place that requirement on any FSV
 617 supporting service.

618 EXAMPLE A BOV requirement of Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Korean, etc., as an official language
 619 requires the FSV support service to be able to handle the associated character sets.

620 NOTE 8 A jurisdictional domain decides whether or not it has an official language. If not, it will have a de
 621 facto language

622 **3.45**

623 **Open-edi Description Technique (OeDT)** [ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.1)]

624

625 **3.46**
626 **Open-edi register**
627 the information store or database maintained by an **Open-edi Registry**

628 **3.47**
629 **Open-edi registration administration attribute**
630 a member of a set of **attributes** to uniquely identify an **Open-edi scenario, information bundle,**
631 or **semantic component** and the relevant **Person** responsible for its maintenance

632 **3.48**
633 **Open-edi Registration Authority (OeRA)**
634 the body responsible for maintaining the register of **OeROs** and for the issuance of **OeRO**
635 identifiers

636 **3.49**
637 **Open-edi Registration Organization (OeRO)**
638 A body qualified by the **OeRA** to assume the responsibility for the registration of **scenario** and
639 **scenario components**

640 **3.50**
641 **Open-edi Registration Organization Identifier (OeORI)**
642 an identifier assigned to an **Open-edi Registration Organization**

643 **3.51**
644 **Open-edi Registration Organization name**
645 a designation for the **Open-edi Registration Organization**

646 **3.52**
647 **Open-edi Registration Organization address**
648 the physical, electronic, postal or delivery **address** of the **Open-edi Registration Organization**

649 **3.53**
650 **Open-edi Registry (OeR)**
651 an information system for registering **scenarios** and **scenario components**

652 **3.54**
653 **Open-edi registry entry**
654 the information within a registry relating to a specific **Open-edi scenario** or component of
655 scenario including linkage information to a **scenario content**

656 **3.55**
657 **Open-edi registry entry language code**
658 the **language code** of the **language** used for the **Open-edi registry entry** by the **submitting**
659 **organization**

660 **3.56**
661 **Open-edi registry record**
662 a collection of information for an Open-edi registry entry

663 **3.57**
664 **Open-edi Scenario (OeS)**
665

- 666 **3.58**
 667 **Open-edi sponsoring authority**
 668 a body recognized in accordance with the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 15944, to receive
 669 **Open-edi Registration Organization** applications for submission to an **Open-edi Registration**
 670 **Authority**
- 671 **3.59**
 672 **organization** [ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.1)]
 673
- 674 **3.60**
 675 **organization address**
 676 the physical, electronic, postal or delivery **address** of the **organization**
- 677 **3.61**
 678 **organization name** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.94)]
 679
- 680 **3.62**
 681 **origin**
 682 the source (document, project, discipline or model) for the **Open-edi registry entry**
- 683 **3.63**
 684 **Person** [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002]
 685
- 686 **3.64**
 687 **physical address**
 688 an **address** that is used/recognized by a postal authority and/or courier service to deliver
 689 information item(s), material object(s), or **business object**(s) to a **Contact** at either an actual
 690 address or a pick-up point address, (e.g., P.O. Box, rural route, etc.)
- 691 **3.65**
 692 **principle**
 693 a fundamental, primary assumption and quality which constitutes a source of action determining
 694 particular objectives or results
- 695 NOTE 1 A principle is usually enforced by rules that affect its boundaries.
- 696 NOTE 2 A principle is usually supported through one or more rules.
- 697 NOTE 3 A principle is usually part of a set of principles which together form a unified whole.
- 698 EXAMPLE: Within a jurisdictional domain, examples of a set of principles include a charter, a constitution,
 699 etc.
- 700 **3.66**
 701 **process** [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002]
 702
- 703 **3.67**
 704 **recorded information** [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002]
 705

706 **3.68**
707 **reference document**
708 external document(s) containing relevant information about the **scenario** or **scenario**
709 **component**

710 **3.69**
711 **reference document identifier** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.112)]
712

713 **3.70**
714 **reference document language code**
715 the **language code(s)** of the **language(s)** used in the **reference document**

716 **3.71**
717 **reference document title** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.114)]
718 NOTE A reference document may have more than one title depending on the languages in which is is
719 produced

720 **3.72**
721 **reference document type description** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.115)]
722

723 **3.73**
724 **reference organization** [ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003, (3.3.116)]
725

726 **3.74**
727 **registrar**
728 a representative of an **Open-edi Registration Organization**

729 **3.75**
730 **registrar Contact**
731 the **Contact** information associated with an **Open-edi registration organization**

732 **3.76**
733 **registration**
734 a **rule-based process**, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more data elements, whose
735 value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the results of assigning a **registry**
736 **entry**

737 **3.77**
738 **Registration Authority (RA)** [ISO/IEC 15944-1 :2002]
739

740 **3.78**
741 **registration status**
742 a designation of the status in the registration administration of an **Open-edi registry entry**

743 **3.79**
744 **Registration Schema (RS)** [ISO/IEC 15944-1 :2002]
745

746 **3.80**
747 **role** [ISO/IEC 14662: 2004 (4.1.2.1)]
748

- 749 **3.81**
 750 **rule**
 751 a statement governing conduct, procedure, conditions and relations
- 752 NOTE 1 Rules specify conditions that must be complied with. These may include relations among objects
 753 and their attributes.
- 754 NOTE 2 Rules are of a mandatory or conditional nature.
- 755 NOTE 3 In Open-edi, rules formally specify the commitment(s) and role(s) of the parties involved, and the
 756 expected behaviour(s) of the parties involved as seen by other parties involved in (electronic) business
 757 transactions. Such rules are applied to:
- 758 - content of the information flows in the form of precise and computer-processable meaning, i.e. the
 759 semantics of data; and,
- 760 - the order and behaviour of the information flows themselves.
- 761 NOTE 4 Rules must be clear and explicit enough to be understood by all parties to a business transaction.
 762 Rules also must be capable of being able to be specified using a using a Formal Description Technique(s)
 763 (FDTs).
- 764 EXAMPLE A current and widely used FDT is "Unified Modelling Language (UML)".
- 765 NOTE 5 Specification of rules in an Open-edi business transaction should be compliant with the
 766 requirements of ISO/IEC 15944-3 "Open-edi Description Techniques (OeDT)".
- 767 **3.82**
 768 **scenario attribute** [ISO/IEC 14662: 2004 (4.1.2.3)]
 769
- 770 **3.83**
 771 **scenario component**
 772 the three fundamental elements of a **scenario**, namely **role**, **information bundle**, **semantic**
 773 **component**
- 774 **3.84**
 775 **scenario content**
 776 a set of **recorded information** containing registry entry **identifiers**, labels and their associated
 777 definitions and related information posted (or reposted) in any **registry** for **business objects**
- 778 **3.85**
 779 **scenario identifier**
 780 a unique, linguistically neutral, unambiguous, referencable identifier of an Open-edi scenario
- 781 **3.86**
 782 **scenario specification attribute**
 783 any **attribute** of a **scenario**, **role**, **information bundle**, and/or **semantic component**
- 784 **3.87**
 785 **SC identifier**
 786 a unique, linguistically neutral, unambiguous, referencable **identifier** of a **Semantic Component**

787 **3.88**
788 **Semantic Component (SC)** [ISO/IEC 14662: 2004 (4.1.2.2)]
789

790 **3.89**
791 **special language**
792 **language** for special purposes (LSP), **language** used in a subject field and characterized by the
793 use of specific linguistic means of expression

794 NOTE The specific linguistic means of expression always include subject-specific terminology
795 and phraseology and also may cover stylistic or syntactic features. [ISO 1987-1: 2000 (3.1.3)]

796 **3.90**
797 **stewardship (of Open-edi registry entry)**
798 the relationship of an **Open-edi registry entry**, a **Contact**, and an **organization** involved in the
799 stewardship of an **Open-edi registry entry**

800 **3.91**
801 **stewardship organization**
802 a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act in
803 the stewardship of an **Open-edi registry entry**

804 **3.92**
805 **submission (of Open-edi registry entry)**
806 the relationship of an **Open-edi registry entry**, a **Contact**, and an **organization** involved in the
807 submission of an **Open-edi registry entry**

808 **3.93**
809 **submission organization**
810 a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act in
811 the submission of an **Open-edi registry entry**

812 **3.94**
813 **unambiguous** [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002]
814

815 **3.95**
816 **unresolved issue**
817 any problem that remains unresolved regarding proper documentation of the **Open-edi registry**
818 **entry**

819 **3.96**
820 **until date**
821 the date at which an **Open-edi registry entry** is no longer effective in the registry

822 **3.97**
823 **version identifier**
824 The unique number assigned to identify a version of an **Open-edi registry entry**; default = 1.0

825 **4 Symbols and abbreviated terms**

BOI Business Object Identifier
BOV Business Operational View

BTM	Business Transaction Model
CFR	Cost and Freight
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CIP	Carriage and Insurance Paid To
CPT	Carriage Paid To
DAF	Delivered At Frontier
DDP	Delivered Duty Paid
DDU	Delivered Duty Unpaid
DEQ	Delivered Ex Quay
DES	Delivered Ex-Ship
EXW	Ex Works
FAS	Free Alongside Ship
FCA	Free Carrier
FDT	Formal Description Technique
FOB	Free On Board
IB	Information Bundle
INCO	International Commercial Terms (from International Chamber of Commerce (ICC))
HIE	Human Interface Equivalent
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce
ID	Identifier
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IRBOI	International Registration Business Object Identifier
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
ITTF	Information Technology Task Force (of ISO/IEC)
JTC 1	Joint Technical Committee 1
OeDT	Open-edi Descriptive Technique
OeRA	Open-edi Registration Authority
OeRO	Open-edi Registration Organization
OeROI	Open-edi Registration Organization Identifier
OeR	Open-edi Registry
OeS	Open-edi Scenario
QoS	Quality of Service
RA	Registration Authority
RS	Registration Schema

SC Semantic Component (in the context of Open-edi Scenario components)

UML Unified Modeling Language

826

827 **5 Open-edi registration requirements**

828 **5.1 General**

829 The requirements of semantic descriptive techniques and use of natural or special languages
830 applicable to the nature and goal of the **business transaction** as incorporated in the context and
831 characteristics of the registered scenarios and scenario components are required to support, one
832 or more of the following, as applicable:

- 833 - the ability to register any organization and support the requirements of internal and/or
834 external constraints
- 835 - the ability to support cultural adaptability requirements as well as requirements of a
836 jurisdictional nature as are applicable to the nature and goal of the business transaction
- 837 - sets of recorded information to be included within a registry
- 838 - unambiguity in use of formal descriptive techniques including those of scenario
839 components involving coded domains

840 **5.2 Reusability**

841 **Rule 1:**

842 **Any scenario, scenario attribute, and/or scenario component shall be identified and**
843 **specified in a manner which maximizes its reuseability.**

844 Scenario contents to be referenced for reuse of the scenario are to be registered with the various
845 business information documents as well as implementable (executable) computer programs. The
846 linkage information for accessing that information shall be clearly described in the **Open-edi**
847 **registry entry** application.

848 **5.3 Multilingualism and Human Interface Equivalents**

849 **Rule 2:**

850 **The registration of any scenario, scenario attribute or scenario component shall be**
851 **capable of supporting multilingual semantic equivalents at the human interface.**

852 This rule, although not expressly stated in Part 1, was nevertheless assumed and supported in
853 the definition for “identifier (in business transaction)”, the use of “**IT-interface**” and “Linguistic
854 **Human-Interface Equivalents**” in the templates for Part 1 as well as the bilingual, i.e.
855 English/French (and multilingual expandable) normative Annex A. The purpose of this Clause 5.3
856 is to build on these Part 1 assumptions and state them explicitly in order to be able to support
857 computational integrity requirements, while at the same time providing the ability to support
858 multiple, i.e. multilingual human interface, semantic equivalents.

859 **The languages used in this standard are:**

860 - **International level: ISO English,**

861 - **Multilingual Equivalents**

862 **This standard supports and facilitates the use of equivalents in languages other than ISO**
 863 **English. Annex A contains French language equivalents of the terms and definitions and**
 864 **is structured to facilitate the addition of other language equivalents.**

865 The use of unambiguous, unique and linguistically neutral identifiers for scenarios and scenario
 866 components will facilitate interoperability in the use of different languages in various jurisdictional
 867 domains, and thus will support cultural adaptability. Such identifiers can be simple identifiers or
 868 composite identifiers and together form the **IT-interface equivalent** of the semantics of the
 869 processes and data comprising the scenario or scenario component.

870 From a human interface perspective, any natural language can be utilized to express and
 871 represent the semantics embedded in an IT interface equivalent, i.e. as a "Human Interface
 872 Equivalent".

873 **Rule 3:**

874 **On the whole, and from an internal constraints only based prespective, parties to a**
 875 **business transaction are free to choose the language(s) to be used.**

876 **Rule 4:**

877 **If the nature of the good, service, and/or right which is the goal of the business transaction**
 878 **and/or the location(s) at which the business transaction is deemed to take place invokes**
 879 **an external constraint(s), then the external constraints invoked may well mandate choice**
 880 **of language(s) (e.g. an official language) to be supported in the registration and reuse of**
 881 **the business transaction being modelled.**

882 Open-edi standards including this standard recognize that on the whole, parties to a business
 883 transaction are free to choose and decide among themselves the language(s) to be used. This
 884 can be a natural language or a special language, (e.g., as may be appropriate in a specific
 885 industry sector, technical area, scientific discipline, etc.). Agreement on choice of language is
 886 important in order to ensure common understandings of the recorded information exchanged
 887 among parties to a business transaction. However, depending on the nature of the business
 888 transaction (e.g. in terms of goods or services provided, the location of the business transaction,
 889 etc.), a particular constraint may require the use of specific language (or de facto language). This
 890 may result in the requirement of the use of a language other than ISO English (or in addition to
 891 English). If this is the case such linguistic requirements shall be specified.

892 *Project Editor's Note*

893 *Part 2 Clause 5 will be revised as requirements arise from other parts of this standard reaching*
 894 *FDIS status*

895 **6 Principles of registration**

896 The following principles are introduced to ensure simplicity in and convenience of registering
 897 scenarios and scenario components as well as identifying and retrieving the information of
 898 registered scenarios and of scenario components.

899 6.1 Federation of registration authorities

900 Rule 5:

901 **An Open-edi Registration Organization (OeRO) and its operation shall be performed in**
902 **accordance with ISO/IEC 15944-2 as governed by an Open-edi Registraton Authority**
903 **(OeRA) based upon JTC1 registration definition and cultural adaptability (multiple**
904 **linguistic support concept) from the viewpoint of diversified laws and regulatory**
905 **environment.**

906 Patterned after ISO/IEC 11179-6, Information Technology – Metadata registries (MDR) – Part 6 :
907 Registration, the Open-edi Registry is for **Open-edi registry entries** (i.e., scenario, IB or SC) that
908 fall under the purview of application of the ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model and the
909 multipart ISO/IEC 15944 standard and in particular this Part 2. The **Open-edi Registry** is a
910 system for registering business objects. A particular Open-edi Registry may be used to manage
911 any number of **Open-edi registers**, the information stores or databases of business objects.
912 Each Open-edi register is maintained by one or more Open-edi Registration Organizations. The
913 number of Open-edi registers and Open-edi Registration Organizations for any particular
914 implementation of a Open-edi Registry is the decision of the implementer and/or operator of a
915 particular Open-edi Registry.

916 Each administered business object in any Open-edi register is associated with only one Open-edi
917 Registration Organization through the **International Registration Business Object Identifier**
918 **(IRBOI)** of that business object.

919 The principal participants of Open-edi Registries are Open-edi Registration Organizations,
920 **submitting organizations**, and **Open-edi responsible organizations**. The Open-edi
921 Registration Organization has one or more **registrars** as its contacts. Submitting organizations
922 provide Open-edi registry entries for Open-edi registers. A submitter is a contact for a submitting
923 organization for a particular Open-edi registry entry. A submitting organization may utilize any
924 number of submitters. Each Open-edi registry entry is associated with only one submitter. Open-
925 edi responsible organizations are authoritative sources for the attributes of Open-edi registry
926 entrys. A steward is a contact for an Open-edi responsible organization for a particular Open-edi
927 registry entry. An Open-edi responsible organization may utilize any number of stewards. Each
928 Open-edi registry entry is associated with only one steward.

929 6.2 Identification

930 Open-edi registry entrys registered under the provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 are each
931 assigned one International Registration Business Object Identifier (IRBOI). The **Open-edi**
932 **Registration Organization Identifier (OeROI)** portion of the International Registration Business
933 Object (IRBOI), as specified in 7.3.2, is optional in those registries that do not exchange contents
934 with other registries. This identifier value uniquely identifies the Open-edi registry entry within the
935 framework of this part of ISO/IEC 15944. Subclause 7.2 describes the structure of the
936 International Registration Business Object Identifier that is used to identify each Open-edi registry
937 entry.

938 6.3 OeRA/OeRO Responsibilities

939 For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 15944, an Open-edi Registration Authority (OeRA) shall
940 be appointed according to the rules of clause 18 of the ISO/IEC Directives, *Procedures for the*
941 *technical work of ISO/IEC JTC 1 on Information Technology*. The OeRA shall receive and
942 process applications for Open-edi Registration Organizations (OeROs), assign Open-edi
943 Registration Organization Identifiers (OeROIs) and maintain the register. Its duties shall be
944 carried out in accordance with the rules set out in the above mentioned clause 18 of the ISO/IEC

945 Directives for JTC 1 and ISO/IEC 6523. The OeRA shall determine the appropriate form(s) in
 946 which applications shall be submitted based on the required contents of the Open-edi register. It
 947 shall also provide the **Open-edi sponsoring authority** with guidance notes on the submission of
 948 applications.

949 Open-edi Registration Organizations shall be responsible for:

- 950 • specification and documentation of the rules of the organization's business object
 951 identification scheme and the administration of it,
- 952 • the assignment, registration, documentation, where appropriate promulgation, and
 953 maintenance of **business object identifiers** within the organization's business object
 954 identification scheme, ensuring that each business object identifier is unique within the
 955 organization's business object identification scheme. This may include a rule for the minimum
 956 period to elapse between the withdrawal of a business object identifier and its reallocation,

957 The Open-edi register shall be made available to member bodies and liaison organizations of ISO
 958 and to any other interested party at reasonable charge. The register and its index(es) shall be
 959 available in printed form. The register shall also be held in a form that allows copies to be
 960 produced on machine readable media, such as floppy discs. If there is evidence on demand, the
 961 register shall also be made available for access and interrogation over public international
 962 telecommunication services at reasonable charge, provided a charging mechanism is available to
 963 enable the cost of providing the service to be recovered.

964 **6.4 Registry operation**

965 The Open-edi Registration Authority shall establish clearly stated procedures for necessary
 966 activities of the Open-edi Registry. Example functional activities that need procedures are:

- 967 • Submission of Open-edi registration entries for registration - Submitters shall submit Open-
 968 edi registration entries for entry into the Open-edi register.
- 969 • Harmonization of Open-edi registration entries - The objective of harmonization is to resolve
 970 any potential duplicate or overlapping of Open-edi registry entries and to understand the
 971 justifiable differences that may exist among the harmonized items. Procedures shall be
 972 established to facilitate Open-edi registration entry harmonization and reuse.
- 973 • Modification of Open-edi registration entries - Procedures shall be established to change
 974 Open-edi registration entries.
- 975 • Retirement of Open-edi registration entries - Procedures shall be established to retire Open
 976 edi registration entries.

977 Functional operating procedures are needed for those that develop, operate, and/or maintain an
 978 Open-edi Registry. ISO/IEC 11179-3: 2003 requires organizational participation of certain roles,
 979 such as Registration Authority, Registrar, Submission Contact, and Stewardship Contact.

980 Further, the Open-edi Registry shall operate in an IT-enabled manner, Open-edi registration
 981 entries shall be submitted, exchanged, accessed and processed automatically. Open-edi
 982 registration entries shall be prepared, structured and made available for unambiguous usage within
 983 and among information systems, allowing for maximum interoperability. This requirement can be
 984 expressed as "computational integrity."

985 **6.5 Registration status**

986 **Registration status** specifies the state of a Business Object (i.e., scenario, IB, or SC) that is in
 987 an Open-edi register. Registration status shall apply to individual Open-edi registry entries that

988 have been entered into the Open-edi register. Status of registered Open-edi registry entries shall
989 be one of three values of the **business object status** coded domain :

990 1 = Active

991 2 = Retired

992 3 = Replaced by

993 In the event the Open-edi registry entry Status is 3, "Replaced by", i.e., when a scenario, IB or SC
994 may be replaced by another scenario, IB, or SC at some point in time (e.g. because a duplicate is
995 discovered), "Replaced by" attributes provide for the association to the new scenario, IB, or SC
996 and the date of and reason for replacement. "Replaced by" also provides for the development of
997 more granular versions, changes in business operational requirements and/or applicable external
998 constraints.

999 **6.6 Registration information**

1000 In order to achieve successful registration and reuse of Open-edi scenarios and their
1001 components, registration information is required to easily determine the applicability of an Open-
1002 edi scenario to a specific business application. Every application for registration of an Open-edi
1003 scenario submitted for registration in accordance with this International Standard shall include the
1004 following information.

1005 - Administrative information for scenario identification and OeRO management

1006 - Scenario specification for determination of suitability of application to business objectives

1007 - Classification information for convenient retrieval to meet business objectives

1008 Reuse of registered scenarios and their components requires identification of **Open-edi**
1009 **registration administration attributes**, e.g., ownership and location from which scenarios and
1010 their components can be retrieved. Annex B provides Open-edi registration administration
1011 attributes for registering scenarios and their components, patterned after the metadata attributes
1012 required for Administered Items in ISO/IEC 11179-3, Information Technology - Metadata
1013 registries (MDR) : - Part 3 : Registry metamodel and basic attributes.

1014 In addition, the scenario specification itself, as prescribed in ISO /IEC 15944-1, is essential in
1015 applying the scenarios and their components to a specific business objective. Clear
1016 understanding of the registered scenario would facilitate reuse of Open-edi Scenarios; therefore
1017 the scenario specification shall be described in as formal a manner as possible. A scenario
1018 specification includes attributes for scoping a scenario, an indication of the applicability of Open-
1019 edi scenario, role, information bundle and semantic component attributes, and a detailed
1020 description of their applicable attributes. The scenario specification in terms of its scope
1021 elements and components is then formally expressed in an **Open-edi Description Technique**
1022 **(OeDT)** according to OeDT requirements as prescribed in ISO/IEC 14662 and elaborated on in
1023 Part 3 of this multipart standard. Open-edi scoping and specification attributes are repeated for
1024 convenience in Annex C.

1025 Classification concepts provide characteristics of Open-edi scenarios and their components that
1026 are also fundamental for their reuse. Well organized classification concepts provide the best
1027 search criteria for retrieving a registered scenario that is the best fit for certain business
1028 objectives. Classification concepts effectively identify the scope of registered scenarios and their
1029 components. When a scenario is registered, its applicable classification concepts are also
1030 associated with it. Primitive classification concepts that form an accounting and economic
1031 ontology are captured in Annex X in this first edition of Part 2. Annex X will migrate to Part 4:
1032 Business transaction scenarios – Accounting and economic ontology, and Part 5- Identification

1033 and mapping of various categories of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints,
1034 from an external constraints perspective, as those standards reach the FCD/FDIS stage.

1035 **6.7 OeDT requirements**

1036 An Open-edi scenario is specified according to the ISO/IEC 15944-1 Template for specifying the
1037 scope of an Open-edi scenario and the Consolidated Template of attributes of Open-edi
1038 scenarios, roles and Information Bundles. This specification of an scenario in terms of its scope
1039 elements and components is then formally expressed in an OeDT according to OeDT
1040 requirements as prescribed in ISO/IEC 14662.

1041 An OeDT to be used for Open-edi scenarios shall allow for both hierarchical decomposition and
1042 a modular approach.

1043 The behaviour of an Open-edi Party playing a role is expressed through the OeDT.

1044 Note: There may well be requirements arising from Part 3 of this standard, OeDT, which may
1045 require additional text to be included in this subclause. The Project Editor reserves the right
1046 to identify and bring forward added text which may be needed to ensure a harmonized and
1047 mutually supportive approach between Parts 2 and 3 of the ISO/IEC 15944 multipart standard.

1048 **7 Open-edi registry entry identifiers**

1049 **7.1 General**

1050 Open-edi registry entries registered under the provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 are each
1051 assigned an International Registration Business Object Identifier (IRBOI). This identifier value
1052 uniquely identifies the Open-edi registry entry within the framework of this part of ISO/IEC 15944.

1053 **7.2 Components of International Registration Business Object Identifier (IRBOI)**

1054 The uniqueness of a Business Object, (i.e., scenario, IB or SC) registered under the auspices of
1055 ISO/IEC 15944-2 is an International Registration Business Object Identifier, a **composite**
1056 **identifier** determined by the combination of the values of four identifying attributes :

- 1057 a) The **International Standard Identifier**,
- 1058 b) An identifier assigned to an Open-edi Registration Organization, hereafter called the
1059 Open-edi Registration Organization Identifier (OeROI)
- 1060 c) An identifier assigned to a Business Object within an Open-edi Registration
1061 Organization, hereafter called Business Object identifier (BOI)
- 1062 d) An identifier assigned to a version under which a Business Object registration is
1063 submitted or updated hereafter called version identifier.

1064 Note : Although the version identifier may not necessarily be required to make a Business Object
1065 unique within an Open-edi Registry, the inclusion of the version identifier in the International
1066 Registration Business Object Identifier would provide a unique reference point, should a conflict
1067 arise.

1068 **7.3 Assignment of Values to International Registration Business Object Identifier**
1069 **(IRBOI) Components**

1070 **7.3.1 General**

1071 An International Registration Business Object Identifier shall be assigned to an Open-edi registry
1072 entry (i.e., scenario, IB or SC)_ submitted for registration. The values of each component of
1073 International Registration Business Object Identifier are assigned as follows.

1074 **7.3.2 Assignment of Open-edi Registration Organization Identifier (OeROI)**

1075 Every organization wishing to become an Open-edi Registration Organization under the auspices
1076 of ISO/IEC 15944-2 shall possess an internationally recognized organization code, assigned in
1077 accordance with the procedure prescribed in Clause 10. The Open-edi Registration Organization
1078 Identifier shall be of variable length, up to 70 characters.

1079 **7.3.3 Assignment of Business Object Identifier (BOI)**

1080 Each new Business Object (i.e., scenario, IB or SC) accepted into the Open-edi register shall be
1081 assigned a new Business Object Identifier. A new Business Object Identifier shall also be
1082 assigned to an existing Business Object when it is modified in such a way as to change the
1083 meaning of the Business Object. For example, addition of a role in a scenario, See 7.3.4 for
1084 guidelines on differentiating between new and versioned Business Objects.

1085 Based on the requirements of the subject matter included in its Open-edi register, each Open-edi
1086 Registration Organization shall establish and publish as appropriate, specific guidelines for any
1087 additional conditions requirement assignment of a new Business Object Identifier (i.e., generation
1088 of a new Business Object), due to changes in the values of mandatory attributes established for
1089 its Open-edi register.

1090 The first character of each Business Object Identifier shall be one of three values of the **business**
1091 **object type** coded domain:

1092 1 = Scenario

1093 2 = Information Bundle

1094 3 = Semantic Component

1095 The Business Object Identifier is completed by specifying an scenario identifier, IB identifier, or
1096 SC identifier following the business object type. Each Open-edi Registration Organization shall
1097 establish and publish specific guidelines on the format, presentation, and generation of Business
1098 Object Identifiers that are used with the Open-edi register.

1099 **7.3.4 Assignment of version identifier**

1100 • Even though at any given point in time only one version of a scenario, IB or SC can be valid,
1101 multiple previous versions may have existed and a future version may be in preparation. The
1102 version association makes it possible to link the consecutive versions of a scenario, IB or SC.
1103 There will not be branches in the versioning; only linear versioning will be supported.

1104 • Guidelines for versioning scenarios, IBs and SCs follow. Each Open-edi Registration
1105 Organization shall establish and publish specific guidelines on the format, presentation, and
1106 generation of version identifiers that are used within the Open-edi register.

1107 **7.3.4.1 Scenarios**

- 1108 Any change in scenario scoping attributes results in a new scenario, not a new version.
- 1109 Anything that materially affects scenario processing logic requires a new scenario, e.g.,
- 1110 constraints that set pre or post conditions on state transition,
- 1111 SC relationships within an IB or within a scenario,
- 1112 interoperability demands among roles,
- 1113 any change in logic affecting the states of roles in the collaboration,
- 1114 any change in role transitions, role events, role actions, or role internal functions that affect
- 1115 processing logic in the collaboration state machine.
- 1116 Only a new version of a role could result in a new scenario version. A new role would result in a
- 1117 new scenario. Inheritance change would make a new role; cross reference change would not.
- 1118 Security service requirement change in a role would result in a role/scenario version. This is also
- 1119 true for a security service requirement change on the scenario itself, i.e., scenario version.
- 1120 Scenario communication quality of service change would result in a scenario version.
- 1121 Communications and quality of service change on a role would result in a role/scenario version.

1122 **7.3.4.2 Information Bundles**

- 1123 Variation in IB contents would result in a new IB version. Material change in an IB would result in
- 1124 a new IB. Adding an IB only (e.g., no new role or constraint) to a scenario would result in a new
- 1125 version of the scenario
- 1126 Security service requirement change on an IB or on an SC within an IB would result in a new IB
- 1127 version.

1128 **7.3.4.3 Semantic Components**

- 1129 Changes in a coded domain that serve as an SC would result in a new version of the IB that
- 1130 contains the SC. Also, scenarios that use the IB would result in a new version. This would also
- 1131 be true for adding an SC to an IB.
- 1132 Editorial changes to the definition of an SC would result in a new SC version, as long as the
- 1133 meaning expressed by the definition remains the same. An SC attribute change, e.g., SC
- 1134 security service requirement, would result in a new IB version.
- 1135 Changes in scenario, role, or IB demands on the Open-edi support infrastructure result in a new
- 1136 version of a scenario or IB.

1137 **8 Registration authority and operations**

1138 **8.1 Registration authority for Open-edi scenarios**

1139 **8.1.1 Responsibilities of the OeRA**

1140 An OeRA shall be appointed according to the rules of clause 18 of the ISO/IEC Directives,
1141 *Procedures for the technical work of ISO/IEC JTC 1*. The OeRA shall receive and process
1142 applications for OeRO. Its duties shall be carried out in accordance with the rules set out in the
1143 above mentioned ISO/IEC Directives for JTC 1, Clause 18 and ISO/IEC 6523. The OeRA shall
1144 determine the appropriate form in which applications shall be submitted. It shall also provide
1145 ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32, the Open-edi Sponsoring Authority for ISO/IEC 15944, with guidance
1146 notes on the submission of applications.
1147

1148 **Rule 6:**

1149 **JTC 1 OeROs for Open-edi scenarios shall be appointed by the OeRA in accordance with**
1150 **the procedure for the appointment of JTC 1 Registration Authorities defined in the JTC 1**
1151 **Directives.**

1152 **8.1.2 Qualification**

1153 Any organization seeking appointment, as the JTC 1 OeRO for Open-edi scenarios shall
1154 demonstrate that it meets the qualifications required of JTC 1 RAs as defined in the JTC 1
1155 Directives 2.7.2.2, Qualifications, with the following condition.

- 1156 • It shall confirm that it has sufficient resources to operate an Internet web site in support of this
1157 International standard.

1158 **8.1.3 OeRO establishment**

1159 The JTC 1 OeRO for Open-edi scenarios shall operate under contract with the OeRA.

1160 The following conditions are applied for a OeRO establishment :

- 1161 • A national member body itself or its commissioned agents, national or regional, can be a
1162 OeRO candidate for JTC 1 OeRO
- 1163 • A national OeRO should be qualified and internationally acceptable and have a right to
1164 delegate its roles to commissioned national or regional agents
- 1165 • An OeRO basically exists for the national or the regional domain area (i.e., generalized
1166 through jurisdictional domains), however a allied OeRO between/among countries is a
1167 possible candidate
- 1168 • The national member body should be required to indicate a newly established OeRO to JTC
1169 1 SC32

1170 See further JTC 1 Directives 2.7.2.1, Appointment and 2.7.2.3, Contract.

1171 **8.1.4 Duties**

1172 The JTC1 OeRO for Open-edi scenarios shall :

- 1173 • Act and handle all aspects of registration administration in accordance with this International
1174 standard and good business practice.
- 1175 • Receive and review applications and maintain an accurate register
- 1176 • Make public access to complete details of all register entries available and provide
1177 information's as appropriate.
- 1178 See further JTC 1 Directives 2.7.2.4, Duties.
- 1179 **8.2 Applicant for registry**
- 1180 Any organization or individual may submit an application of a scenario to the JTC1 OeRO for
1181 Open-edi scenario. See further JTC 1 Directives Annex E2.3, Criteria for Eligibility of Applicants
1182 for Registration.
- 1183 **8.3 Application procedure for registration**
- 1184 An application of registry starts with the submission of a new open-edi scenario application for
1185 registration and terminates with the registration acceptance. The submission shall conform to the
1186 following requirements :
- 1187 • Identification and authentication of applicant and confirmation of required conformance to this
1188 International Standard
- 1189 • Language adaptability
- 1190 Use of English for the minimum required description is mandatory, however additional descriptive
1191 information in an OeRO-authorized language may be permitted by the OeRO.
- 1192 An application for register of an Open-edi scenario shall be rejected if:
- 1193 • The scenario to be registered already exists in a register
- 1194 • The scenario is not executable or referable
- 1195 • The scenario contains non-publishable information (e.g., classified) or intellectual property
1196 right (IPR) restrictions.
- 1197 • The scenario contains objectionable information from a public order and morals viewpoint
- 1198 Pre registration procedure
- 1199 • The OeRO shall call for public comments before registration, however the OeRO has no duty
1200 to answer to each comment.
- 1201 Announcement of registration
- 1202 • Accepted scenario application is announced to the public after the termination of 6 month
1203 public comment due date.
- 1204 Post registration procedure

1205 • OeRO shall make access available via electronic mechanism

1206 See further JTC 1 Directives Annex E2.4, Applications for Registration and Annex E2.13.2,
1207 Minimum Content of Forms.

1208 **8.4 Operation of registration authority**

1209 The following items must be carefully examined and developed as the procedure for registration
1210 operation within the OeRO:

1211 • Response and notification of application of entries

1212 • Validation and routine review of entries and comments on new applications

1213 • Defect notification

1214 • Deletion of register entries

1215 See further JTC 1 Directives Annex E2.5, Fees, Annex E2.6, Review and Response to
1216 Applications, Annex E2.7, Assignment of Names and Recording of Object Definitions, Annex
1217 E2.8, Naming Domain, and Annex E2.9, Rejection of Applications.

1218 **9 Maintenance of the register**

1219 The OeRO shall take appropriate measures to ensure that the information within the register is
1220 adequately maintained and is publicly accessible without unreasonable delay. Appropriate
1221 measures shall be taken to protect the register. See further JTC 1 Directives Annex E2.10,
1222 Maintenance.

1223 **9.1 Confidentiality of information held within the register**

1224 Register entries shall not contain secret, proprietary or non-publishable material. The OeRO shall
1225 make all information within all entries publicly available. See further JTC 1 Directives Annex
1226 E2.11, Confidential Information.

1227 **9.2 Publication of the register**

1228 The JTC1 OeRO under the terms of this standard shall maintain a register of all Open-edi
1229 scenarios and its packages that it has accepted for registration. The minimum key items
1230 registered (the OeRO can decide and publicly announce) shall be maintained and published in
1231 the English language. Technical definitions and Informative contents of the register or individual
1232 register entries may be provided in other languages according to the OeRA recommendations.

1233 The OeRO shall provide access at a reasonable cost to all information identified above for all
1234 registries via electronic networks. See further JTC 1 Directives Annex E2.12, Publication of the
1235 Register.

1236 **9.3 Dispute resolution**

1237 If there is a dispute between an applicant and OeROs, the OeRO shall make reasonable efforts
1238 to resolve the dispute. The OeRO may consult with other OeROs and/or the technical group

1239 responsible for the technical standard. See further JTC 1 Directives Annex E2.15, Dispute
1240 Resolution.

1241 **9.4 Modification, deletion, obsolescence of the registered scenario**

1242 **9.4.1 Modification and deletion**

1243 An OeRO shall accept requests to modify and delete a registered scenario only from the original
1244 applicant of the scenario. OeRO management shall deny any other request for scenario
1245 modification and deletion.

1246 **9.4.2 Obsolescence**

1247 An OeRO may be able to obsolete a registered scenario with a six-month 'wait and warn' period if
1248 the following conditions occur :

- 1249 • ten years elapsed since the scenario was registered
- 1250 • no scenario update activity by applicant Persons or user access

1251 **Annex A (normative): Consolidated list of terms and definitions with**
 1252 **cultural adaptability : ISO English and ISO French language**
 1253 **equivalency**

1254 Temporary Notes:

1255 *Note 1: The structure and format of the draft Annex A "Matrix" for ISO/IEC 15944-2 is based on that found*
 1256 *in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002. The purpose here is to facilitate the preparation as part of the FCD*
 1257 *version of ISO/IEC 15944-2 its "Annex A (Normative) Consolidated list of terms and definitions with*
 1258 *cultural adaptability: ISO English and ISO French language equivalency". For the purpose of*
 1259 *convenience we have, where applicable, used separate rows between the definition itself and*
 1260 *"Notes".*

1261 *Note 2: In this Annex A Matrix, we have also converted, where applicable, "organization(s)" to "Person(s)"*
 1262 *where the ISO/IEC FCD 14662 standard is referenced. This Annex A Matrix represents a*
 1263 *coordinated response to Canadian ballot comments on ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 and ISO/IEC FCD*
 1264 *14662 ballot comments..*

1265 *Note 3: The Annex A Matrix contains an added "Column 4x" in which are identified words found in the*
 1266 *definition in col. 4 which are candidates for conversion into "bold" to indicate that they are defined*
 1267 *terms in the ISO/IEC 15944-2 standard. The Annex A Matrix contains an equivalent ISO French*
 1268 *Column 6x" as a stakeholder for similar requirements from ISO French equivalency perspective.*

1269 *Note 4: Columns "4x" and "6x" titled "Candidate bold Terms" thus serve as a systematic working*
 1270 *methodology for facilitating ISO/IEC 15944-2 completing the FCD ballot stage as well as serving as*
 1271 *quality control checks. Note: These "Candidate bold Terms" are cited in the singular.*

1272 *Note 5: It is the understanding of the Project Editor (and SC32/WG1), that when this FCD ballot document*
 1273 *is issued that Canada is committed to preparing the currently missing ISO French terms and*
 1274 *definitions.*

1275 **A.1 Introduction**

1276 Users of this ISO/IEC 15944-2 standard may not have ready access to all standards referenced in either
 1277 the ISO English language version or the ISO French language equivalent where available.

1278 This standard maximizes the use of existing standards where and whenever possible including relevant
 1279 and applicable existing terms and definitions. This Annex A contains the consolidated list of the ISO
 1280 English and ISO French language paired terms and definitions used in this standard including those
 1281 terms and definitions introduced in this standard. The source is primarily Clause 3, Terms and
 1282 Definitions, although some terms are defined in other clauses of ISO/IEC 15944-2.

1283 **A.2 ISO English and ISO French**

1284 This standard recognizes that the use of English and French as natural languages is not uniform or
1285 harmonized globally. (Other examples include use of Arabic, German, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish,
1286 etc., as natural languages in various jurisdictions).

1287 Consequently, the terms "ISO English" and "ISO French" are utilized here to indicate the ISO's
1288 specialized use of English and French as natural languages in the specific context of international
1289 standardization, i.e., as a "special language".

1290 **A.3 Cultural adaptability and quality control**

1291 ISO/IEC JTC1 has added "cultural adaptability" as the third strategic direction which all standards
1292 development work should support. The two other existing strategic directions are "portability" and
1293 "interoperability". Not all ISO/IEC JTC1 standards are being provided in more than one language, i.e., in
1294 addition to "ISO/IEC English," in part due to resource constraints.

1295 Terms and definitions are an essential part of a standard. This Annex serves to support the "cultural
1296 adaptability" aspects of standards as required by ISO/IEC JTC1. Its purpose is to ensure that if, for
1297 whatever reason, an ISO/IEC JTC1 standard is developed in one ISO/IEC "official" language only, at the
1298 minimum the terms and definitions are made available in more than one language.² A key benefit of
1299 translation of terms and definitions is that such work at providing bilingual/multilingual equivalency:

1300 should be considered a "quality control check" in that establishing an equivalency in another language
1301 ferrets out "hidden" ambiguities in the source language. Often it is only in the translation that ambiguities
1302 in the meaning, i.e., semantics, of the term/definition are discovered. Ensuring bilingual/multilingual
1303 equivalency of terms/definition should thus be considered akin to a minimum "ISO 9000-like" quality
1304 control check; and,

1305 is considered a key element in the widespread adoption and use of standards world-wide (especially by
1306 users of this standard who include those in various industry sectors, within a legal perspective, policy
1307 makers and consumer representatives, other standards developers, IT hardware and service providers,
1308 etc.).

1309 **A.4 Organization of Annex A consolidated list is in matrix form**

1310 The terms/definitions are organized in matrix form in alphabetical order (English language). The columns
1311 in the matrix are as follows:

1312

Col. No.	Use
1	ID as per ISO/IEC 15944-2 (3.n)

²Other ISO/IEC member bodies are encouraged to provide bilingual/multilingual equivalencies of terms/definitions for the language(s) in use in their countries.

Col. No.	Use
2	Source. International standard referenced or ISO/IEC 15944-2.
3	ISO English Language - Term
4	ISO English Language - Definition
5	ISO French Language - Term *
6	ISO French Language - Definition

1313

1314 The primary reason for organizing the columns in this order is to facilitate the addition of equivalent
 1315 terms/definitions in other languages as added sets of paired columns, (e.g., Spanish, Japanese, German,
 1316 Russian, etc.).

1317

1318 * Use of an asterisk (*) in Column 5 indicates that the ISO standard referenced (other than ISO/IEC
 1319 15944-2) in Column (5) does not have an ISO French language version. For these terms and
 1320 definitions, ISO/IEC 15944-2 is providing the ISO French language equivalent

1321 **A.5 Consolidated Annex A matrix**

1322 *Project Editor's Note*

1323 *This Annex A matrix is in the process of being updated to include all the terms and definitions as*
 1324 *provided in Clause 3 above, including all new terms and definitions resulting from resolution of 2nd CD*
 1325 *ballot comments, Also the Source references are in the process of being updated.*

1326

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ISO/IEC 15944-1	address	a set of data elements that specifies a location to which an information item(s), a business object(s) , a material object(s) and/or a person(s) can be sent to or received from	Adresse	série d'éléments de données servant à préciser l' emplacement où on peut envoyer ou recevoir un élément d'information, un objet matériel, un objet d'affaires , ou une personne
*		address (cont'd)	NOTE A location can be specified as either a physical or electronic address.	adresse (suite)	NOTE Une emplacement peut être spécifier comme une emplacement physique ou une adresse électronique.
2	ISO/IEC 14662	Open-edi registration administration attribute	a member of a set of attributes to uniquely identify an Open-edi scenario, role, information bundle, or semantic component and the relevant Person responsible for its maintenance		
*		Open-edi registration administration attribute (cont'd.)	NOTE Open-edi registration administration attributes are used to specify information pertaining to version, replacement, status, change history and association as appropriate for a scenario, role, information bundle, or		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			semantic component.		
2	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.1)	applicant	a Person which requests the assignment of a register entry and entry label		
*		applicant (cont'd)	NOTE A Person here as applicant can be an individual, organization or public administration.		
3	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (??) ISO/IEC 11179-3:2002 (3.1.3)	attribute	a characteristic of an object or entity	attribut	caractéristique d'un objet ou d'une entité
4	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (3.1.2?)	business	a series of processes , each having a clearly understood purpose, involving more than one Person , realized through the exchange of information and directed towards some mutually agreed upon goal, extending over a period of time	affaires	série de processus , ayant chacun une finalité clairement définie, impliquant plus d'une Personne , réalisés par échange d'informations et tendant à l'accomplissement d'un objectif accepté par accord mutuel pour une certaine période de temps
5	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (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 Persons , which are needed for the description of a business transaction	Vue opérationnelle des affaires (BOV, Business Operational View)	vue perspective sur les transactions d'affaires , restreinte à ceux des aspects relatifs à la prise par les Personnes de décisions et d' engagements concernant leurs affaires qui sont nécessaires pour décrire une transaction d'affaires
6	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (3.1.4?)	business transaction	a predefined set of activities and/or processes of Persons which is initiated by a Person to accomplish an explicitly shared business goal and terminated upon recognition of one of the	transaction d'affaires	ensemble prédéterminé d'activités menées par des Personnes et/ou de procédures qu'elles suivent, déclenché par une Personne qui vise à atteindre dans les affaires un but expressément partagé, terminé

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			agreed conclusions by all the involved Persons although some of the recognition may be implicit.		lorsqu'est observée une des conclusions convenues par toutes les Personnes prenantes, bien que cette observation puisse être partiellement implicite
	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.25)	classification attribute	a member of a set of attributes required to distinguish the functionality and adaptability of an Open-edi scenario		
*		classification attribute (cont'd.)	NOTE Classification attributes are used to provide convenient keys for retrieval of scenarios to the extent that they can be specified.		
7	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.4)	coded domain	a domain for which (1) the boundaries are defined and explicitly stated as a rulebase of a Source Authority ; and, (2) 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		
*	[based on 18022 & 18038 work]	coded domain (cont'd)	NOTE 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. NOTE 2 In object methodology, entities which are members of a coded domain are referred to as instances		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			of a class.		
8	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.5)	coded domain Source Authority	a Person , usually an organization , which sets the rules governing a coded domain		
*		coded domain Source Authority (cont'd)	NOTE 1 For widely used coded domains the coded domain Source Authority is often a jurisdiction. NOTE 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. NOTE 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.		
9	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.9)	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 ou acceptation d'un droit, d'une obligation, d'une dette ou d'une responsabilité par une Personne qui est apte à appliquer la juridiction conformément à laquelle l'engagement est pris
10	ISO 5217:2000 (1.1.3.01)	communication	transfer of meaning by means of transmission of signals	communication	
11	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.6)	composite identifier	an identifier functioning as a single unique identifier consisting of		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			one or more other identifiers , and/or one or more other data elements, whose interworking are rule-based		
*		composite identifier (cont'd)	<p>NOTE 1 Most widely used composite identifiers consist of the combinations of:</p> <p>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;</p> <p>the ID of the issuing organization (often based on a block numeric numbering schema); and,</p> <p>the ID of the entities forming part of members of each issuing organization.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Identifiers (in business transactions) are for the most part composite identifiers.</p>		
12	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.7)	computational integrity	the expression of a standard 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	intégrité informatique	expression d'un norme sous une forme qui assure la description précise du comportement et de la sémantique d'une façon qui permet un traitement automatique, ainsi que l'évolution gérée de ces normes d'une manière qui permet une introduction dynamique par la génération suivante de systèmes

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			information systems		informatiques
*	[original source: ISO/IEC JTC1 Report on the Business Team on Electronic Commerce Clause 6.2 (JTC1 N5437)]	computational integrity (cont'd)	NOTE Open-edi standards have been designed to be able to support computational integrity requirements especially from a registration and re-use of business objects perspective.	intégrité informatique (suite)	NOTE [French equivalent needs to be verified and NOTE added
13	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.11)	constraint	a rule , explicitly stated, that prescribes, limits, governs or specifies any aspect of a business transaction	contrainte	règle , énoncée explicitement, qui prescrit, limite, régit ou spécifie tout aspect d'une transaction d'affaires
*		constraint (cont'd)	NOTE 1 Constraints are specified as rules forming part of components of Open-edi scenarios, i.e., as scenario attributes, roles, and/or information bundles. NOTE 2 For constraints to be registered for implementation in Open-edi, they must have unique and unambiguous identifiers. NOTE 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"	contrainte (suite)	NOTE 1 Les contraintes sont spécifiées comme des règles faisant partie de composantes de scénarios d'EDI-ouvert, c.-à-d. d'attributs de scénarios, de rôles, et/ou de faisceaux d'information. NOTE 2 Les contraintes doivent avoir des identificateurs uniques et non-ambigus afin d'être enregistrées pour application dans l'EDI-ouvert. NOTE 3 Une contrainte peut faire l'objet d'un accord entre des parties (clause du contrat), et est par conséquent considérée comme « contrainte interne ». Ou une contrainte peut être imposée à des parties (par ex. des lois, des règlements, etc.), et est par conséquent considérée comme une

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
					« contrainte externe ».
14	CA comment on ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.A.9) (Adapted from WG1 N115 and ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-3:2002 (3.3.26))	Contact	an instance of a role of a Person to whom an information item(s), a material object(s), a business object (s), and/or natural persons (as either individual(s), or organization Person (s) can be sent to or received from in a specified context		
*		Contact (cont'd)	NOTE 1 A Person here as a Contact can be an individual, an organization (or organization part or organization Person). NOTE 2 Contact is capitalized to distinguish it from the many ordinary uses of the word		
15	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2.A.9.4)	Contact facsimile number	the use of a specified telephone address designated for facsimile transmission purpose and utilized by the Person to register a scenario or scenario component		
16	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2.A.2)	Contact mailing address	the physical address utilized by a Person applying to register a scenario or scenario component		
17	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2.A.1)	Contact name	name by which a Person wishes to be designated as a Contact		
*		Contact name (cont'd)	NOTE Where an organization is the applicant, it may designate an organization Person, an		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			agent, or a third party as its Contact name in applying to register a scenario or scenario component		
18	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2.A.9.3)	Contact telephone number	a specified telephone address utilized by the Person applying to register a scenario or scenario component		
19	WG1 N115, adapted from ISO/IEC FDIS 11179-3:2002 (3.3.29)	Contact title	title of the position held by an organization Person as a Contact		
20	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.2.1)	Decision Making Application (DMA)	the model of that part of an Open-edi system that makes decisions corresponding to the role(s) that the Open-edi Party plays, as well as originating, receiving and managing data values contained in instantiated information bundles , which is not required to be visible to the other Open-edi Party(ies)	Application à pouvoir de décision (DMA, Decision Making Application)	modèle de la partie d'un système d'EDI-ouvert qui prend les décisions correspondant au rôle ou aux rôles que joue le partenaire d'EDI-ouvert ; elle est aussi source, récepteur et gestionnaire des valeurs des données contenues dans les instances de faisceaux d'informations ; elle n'a pas à être rendue visible au(x) autre(s) partenaire(s) d'EDI-ouvert
21	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.2.2)	Decision Making Application Interface (DMA Interface)	the set of requirements that permit a Decision Making Application to interact with the Open-edi Support Infrastructure	Interface d'application à pouvoir de décision	ensemble des exigences permettant à une application à pouvoir de décision d'interagir avec l'infrastructure de support d'EDI-ouvert
22	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.8)	de facto language	a natural language used in a jurisdiction which has the properties and behaviours of an official language in that jurisdiction without having formally been declared as such by that jurisdiction		

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Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
*	[based on 18038 work]	de facto language (cont'd)	NOTE A de facto language of a jurisdiction is often established through long term use and custom.		
23	ISO/IEC 1087-1:2000 (3.3.1)	definition	representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts	définition	représentation d'un concept par un énoncé descriptif permettant de la différencier des concepts associés
24	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.4.1)	designation	representation of a concept by a sign which denotes it	designation	représentation d'un concept par un signe qui le dénomme
*		designation (cont'd)	NOTE In terminology work three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations and terms.	designation (suite)	NOTE Dans le travail terminologique on distingue trois types de désignation: les symboles, les appellations et les termes.
25	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2.A.9.5)	e-mail address	a valid instance of an electronic address based on a X.400, X.500 and/or IP directory schema/service		
26	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2.A.9)	electronic address	an address utilized in a recognized electronic addressing scheme, (e.g., telephone, telex, IP, etc.), to which information item(s) and/or business objects can be sent to or received from a Contact		
27	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (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 Persons	Echange de Données Informatisé (EDI, Electronic Data Interchange)	échange automatisé de données structurées et prédéfinies pour traiter des affaires entre les systèmes d'information de deux ou plusieurs Personnes
*		Electronic	NOTE This definition	Echange de	NOTE [French language

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		Data Interchange (EDI) cont'd	includes all categories of electronic business transactions.	Données Informatisé (EDI, Electronic Data Interchange) suite	equivalent of note, missing ?????, noted 02.09.04]
28	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.02.05)	entity	any concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist, including associations among these things	entité	tout objet ou association d'objets, concret ou abstrait, existant, ayant existé ou pouvant exister
*		entity (cont'd)	EXAMPLE A person, object, event, idea, process, etc. NOTE An entity exists whether data about it are available or not.	entité (suite)	EXEMPLE Personne, événement, idée, processus, etc. NOTE Une entité existe que l'on dispose de données à son sujet ou non.
29	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.2)	entry label	the name information uniquely associated with the identification of a registered Open-edi scenario or sub component of scenario		
30	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.23)	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	contrainte qui l'emporte sur les contraintes internes dans une transaction d'affaires , c.-à-d. qui est externe à celles convenues entre les parties dans une transaction d'affaires
*		external constraint (cont'd)	NOTE 1 Normally external constraints are created by law, regulation, orders, treaties, conventions or similar instruments. NOTE 2 Other sources of external constraints are those of a sectorial nature, those which pertain to a particular jurisdiction or a mutually		NOTE 1 Normalement , les contraintes externes découlent des lois, règlements, décrets, conventions, ou autres instruments semblables. NOTE 2 D'autres sources de contraintes externes sont de nature sectorielle, qui relèvent d'une juridiction particulière, ou de conventions d'affaires

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Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<p>agreed to common business conventions, (e.g., INCOTERMS, exchanges, etc.).</p> <p>NOTE 3 External constraints can apply to the nature of the good, service and/or right provided in a business transaction.</p>		<p>convenues mutuellement, (par ex. INCOTERMS, les échanges, etc.).</p> <p>NOTE 3 Des contraintes externes peuvent s'exercer sur la nature des biens, des services, et/ou au droit accordé dans une transaction d'affaires.</p>
*		external constraint (cont'd)	<p>NOTE 4 External constraints can demand that a party to a business transaction meet specific requirements of a particular role.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 1 Only a qualified medical doctor may issue a prescription for a controlled drug.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Only an accredited share dealer may place transactions on the New York Stock Exchange.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3 Hazardous wastes may only be conveyed by a licensed enterprise.</p>		<p>NOTE 4 Des contraintes externes peuvent exiger qu'une partie dans une transaction d'affaires réponde aux exigences spécifiques d'un rôle.</p> <p>EXEMPLE 1 Seul un médecin diplômé peut prescrire une ordonnance pour un médicament contrôlé.</p> <p>EXEMPLE 2 Seul un courtier en actions accrédité peut effectuer des transactions à la bourse de New York.</p> <p>EXEMPLE 3 Seule une entreprise attitrée peut transporter des déchets dangereux.</p>
*		external constraint (cont'd)	<p>NOTE 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</p>		<p>NOTE 5 Lorsque les faisceaux d'information, y compris leurs composantes sémantiques d'une transaction d'affaires constituent l'ensemble d'une transaction d'affaires (par ex. à des fins juridiques ou comptables), toutes les contraintes doivent être</p>

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			recorded. 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".		enregistrées. EXEMPLE Il peut exister une exigence juridique ou comptable de conserver la totalité des documents enregistrés relatifs à une transaction d'affaires, c.-à-d. les faisceaux d'information échangés, ou les «enregistrements».
*		external constraint (cont'd)	NOTE 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".		NOTE 6 Une contrainte externe minimum applicable à une transaction d'affaires exige souvent de distinguer si une Personne, c.-à-d. une partie dans une transaction d'affaires, est un « individu », une « organisation », ou une « administration publique ». Par ex., les droits de protection de la vie privée ne s'appliquent qu'à une Personne en tant qu' « individu ».
31	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (?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 de spécification fondée sur un langage de spécification faisant appel à des règles rigoureuses et non ambiguës tant pour le développement d'expressions dans le langage (syntaxe formelle) que pour l'interprétation de la signification de ces expressions (sémantique formelle)
32	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (?3.1.7)	Functional Service View (FSV)	a perspective of business transactions limited to those information technology	Vue fonctionnelle des services (FSV)	vue perspective sur les transactions d'affaires , restreinte à ceux des aspects relatifs au

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			interoperability aspects of IT Systems needed to support the execution of Open-edi transactions		fonctionnement informatique coopératif entre systèmes d'information qui sont nécessaires à l'exécution des transactions d'EDI-ouvert
33	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.10)	human interface equivalent	a representation of the unambiguous and IT-enabled semantics of an IT interface equivalent (in a business transaction), often the ID code of a coded domain , in a formalized manner suitable for communication to and understanding by humans		
*	[based on 18022 & 18038 work]	human interface equivalent (cont'd)	<p>NOTE 1 Human interface equivalents can be linguistic or non-linguistic in nature.</p> <p>NOTE 2 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.</p> <p>NOTE 3 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, image,</p>		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			etc.)		
34	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.27)	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 (dans une transaction d'affaires)	valeur non ambiguë , unique et linguistiquement neutre, résultant de l'application d'un processus d'identification à base de règles . Les identificateurs doivent être uniques dans le système d'identification de l'autorité émettrice
35	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)	description formelle de la valeur sémantique des informations échangées entre partenaires d'EDI-ouvert jouant un rôle dans un scénario d'EDI-ouvert
36	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.8)	Information Technology System (IT System)	a set of one or more computers, associated software, peripherals, terminals, human operations, physical processes, information transfer means, that form an autonomous whole, capable of performing information processing and/or information transfer	système d'information (IT System)	ensemble constitué d'un ou de plusieurs ordinateurs, avec leurs logiciels associés, de périphériques, de terminaux, d'opérateurs humains, de processus physiques et de moyens de transfert d'information, formant un tout autonome capable de traiter l'information et/ou de la transmettre
37	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.33)	internal constraint	a constraint which forms part of the commitment(s) mutually agreed to among the parties to a business transaction	contrainte interne	contrainte qui fait partie de l' engagement convenu mutuellement entre les parties d'une transaction d'affaires
*		internal constraint (cont'd)	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	contrainte interne (suite)	NOTE Les contraintes internes sont <u>volontaires</u> . Elles présentent une vue simplifiée de modélisation et de réutilisation des composantes de scénario d'une transaction d'affaires sans contraintes

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			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.		ou restrictions externes quant à la conduite d'une transaction d'affaires autres que celles convenues mutuellement entre l'acheteur et le vendeur.
38	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.12)	IT-enablement	the transformation of a current standard utilized in business transactions , (e.g., code tables), from a manual to computational perspective so as to be able to support commitment exchange and computational integrity	habilitation TI	transformation des normes actuelles utilisées dans les transactions d'affaires (par exemple, les tables de codes) de mode manuel en mode informatique, afin de pouvoir assurer une intégrité informatique et les engagement échangés
39	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.13)	IT interface equivalent	a computer processable identification of the unambiguous semantics of a scenario, scenario attribute and/or scenario component(s) pertaining to a commitment exchange in a business transaction which supports computational integrity		
*		IT interface equivalent (cont'd)	NOTE 1 IT interface equivalents have the properties of identifiers (in business transaction) and are utilized to support semantic interoperability in commitment exchange. NOTE 2 An IT interface equivalent at times is a		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<p>composite identifier.</p> <p>NOTE 3 An IT interface equivalent as a composite identifier can consist of the identifier of a coded domain plus an ID Code of that coded domain.</p> <p>NOTE 4 An IT Interface Value is independent of its encoding in programming languages or APIs.</p>		
40	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.14)	JTC 1 registration authority	<p>an organization appointed by the ISO and/or IEC Councils for the registration of entities? objects? in accordance with a JTC 1 Procedure Standard</p> <p>[needs further work]</p>		
41	ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32/WG1N0210R 2002-02-15 (supercedes JTC1/BT-EC ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 - CA comments	jurisdiction	<p>a distinct legal and/or regulatory framework which is a source of external constraints on Persons, their behaviour and the making of commitments among Persons including any aspect of a business transaction</p>		
*	[based on 18022 & 18038 work]	jurisdiction (cont'd)	<p>NOTE 1 The pivot jurisdiction is a United Nations (UN) recognized (or candidate) member state. Each state, (a.k.a. country) may have sub-administrative divisions as recognized jurisdictions, (e.g., provinces, territories,</p>		

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Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			cantons, länder, etc.), as decided by that state. NOTE 2 Several levels and categories of jurisdictions may exist within a jurisdiction.		
*		jurisdiction (cont'd)	NOTE 3 Jurisdictions can combine to form new jurisdictions through bilateral, multilateral and/or international agreements. EXAMPLE Included here, for example, are the European Union, NAFTA, WTO, WCO, ICAO, WHO, Red Cross, the ISO, the IEC, the ITU, etc. NOTE 4 Aspect of business transaction includes the making, selling, transfer of goods, services and/or rights (and resulting liabilities) and associated information.		
42	ISO 5127-1:2001 (1.1.2.01)	language	system of signs for communication , usually consisting of a vocabulary and rules		
*		language (cont'd)	NOTE In this standard, language refers to "natural languages" or "special languages" but not "programming languages".		
43	ISO 639-2:1998 (3.2)	language code	combination of characters used to represent a language or languages	codet de langue	combinaison de caractères utilisées pour représenter une langue ou des langues

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
*		language code (cont'd)	NOTE In this ISO/IEC 15944-2 standard, the ISO 639-2T (terminology) three alpha-code, shall be used	codet de langue (suite)	NOTE [French equivalent required 02.09.04]
44	adapted form WG1 N115	location	a place, either physical or electronic, that can be defined as an address	emplacement	lieu, physique ou électronique, pouvant être défini par une adresse
45	ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.3)	name	designation of an object by a linguistic expression	nom	désignation d'un objet par une unité linguistique
46	ISO 5217:2000 (1.1.2.02)	natural language	language which is or was in active use in a community of people, and the rules of which are mainly deduced from the usage		
47	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		
48	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.16)	official language	an external constraint in the form of a natural language specified by a jurisdiction for official use by Persons forming part of and/or subject to that jurisdiction for use in communication(s) either (1) with that jurisdiction ; and/or, (2) among such Persons , where such communications are recorded information involving commitment(s)		
*	[based on 18022 & 18038 work, and WG1	official language	NOTE 1 Unless official language requirements		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	N210R]	(cont'd)	<p>state otherwise, Persons are free to choose their mutually acceptable natural language and/or special language for communications as well as exchange of commitments.</p> <p>NOTE 2 An official language(s) can be mandated for formal communications as well as provision of goods and services to Persons subject to that jurisdiction and for use in the legal and other conflict resolution system(s) of that jurisdiction, etc. Where applicable, it may be required in the exercise of rights and obligations of individuals in that jurisdiction.</p>		
*		official language (cont'd)	<p>NOTE 3 Where an official language of a jurisdiction has a controlled vocabulary of the nature of a terminology, it may well have the characteristics of a special language. In such cases, the terminology to be used shall be specified.</p> <p>NOTE 4 For an official language, the writing system(s) to be used shall be specified, where the spoken use of a natural language has more than one</p>		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<p>writing system.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 1 The spoken language of use of an official language may at times have more than one writing system. For example, three writing systems exist for the Inuktitut language. Canada uses two of these writing systems, namely, a Latin-1 based (Roman), the other is syllabic-based. The third is used in Russia and is Cyrillic based.</p>		
*		official language (cont'd)	<p>EXAMPLE 2 Another spoken language with two writing systems is that of Serbian and Croatian. They are the same spoken language but the former is written using the Cyrillic alphabet and the latter as the Latin-1 (Roman) alphabet.</p> <p>NOTE 5 A jurisdiction may have more than one official language but these may or may not have equal status.</p> <p>EXAMPLE Canada has two official languages, Switzerland has three, while the Union of South Africa has eleven official languages.</p>		
*		official language (cont'd)	NOTE 6 The BOV requirement of the use of a specific language will place that requirement on any		

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Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			FSV supporting service. EXAMPLE A BOV requirement of Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Korean, etc., as an official language requires the FSV support service to be able to handle the associated character sets. NOTE 7 A jurisdiction decides whether or not it has an official language.		
49	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.3)	Open-edi business object	an unambiguously identified, specified, referenceable, registered and re-useable Open-edi scenario or scenario component of a business transaction	objet d'affaires	
50	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.1)	Open-edi Description Technique (OeDT)	a specification method such as a Formal Description Technique , another methodology having the characteristics of a Formal Description Technique , or a combination of such techniques as needed to formally specify BOV concepts, in a computer processible form	Technique de description d'EDI-ouvert	méthode de spécification, technique de description formelle , ou toute autre technique ayant les caractéristiques d'une technique de description formelle , ou combinaison de ces techniques, permettant de spécifier formellement les concepts de la BOV sous forme calculable par un ordinateur
51	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (3.1.11?)	Open-edi Party (OeP)	a Person that participates in Open-edi.	Partenaire d'EDI-ouvert (OeP, Open-edi Party)	Personne participant à l'EDI-ouvert
*		Open-edi Party (OeP) cont'd	NOTE Often in this ISO/IEC 15944-1 standard referred to generically as "party" or	Partenaire d'EDI-ouvert (OeP, Open-edi Party) suite	NOTE Dans la norme ISO/CEI 15944-1, souvent mentionnée de façon générique comme

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			"parties" for any entity modelled as a Person as playing a role in Open-edi scenarios.		« partie » ou « parties » pour toute entité modélisée comme une Personne jouant un rôle dans les scénarios d'EDI-ouvert.
52	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.21)	Open-edi registry entry	the information within a registry relating to a specific Open-edi scenario or component of scenario including linkage information to a scenario content		
53	ISO/IEC FCD 14662:2002 N0830 (3.1.12?)	Open-edi scenario	a formal specification of a class of business transactions having the same business goal	scénario d'EDI-ouvert	spécification formelle d'une classe de transactions d'affaires partageant le même objectif d'affaires
54	ISO 639-2T	Open-edi Scenario Language Code	The ISO 639-2T language code for the natural language used for specifying an Open-edi Scenario		
55	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	organisation	cadre unique d'autorité dans lequel une ou plusieurs personnes agissent ou sont désignées pour agir afin d'atteindre un certain but
*		organization (cont'd)	NOTE The kinds of organizations covered by this International Standard include the following examples: EXAMPLE 1 An organization incorporated under law. EXAMPLE 2 An unincorporated organization or activity providing goods and/or	organisation (suite)	NOTE Les types d'organisations couverts par la présente partie de l'ISO/CEI 6523 comprennent par exemple les éléments suivants: EXEMPLE 1 Organisations constituées suivant des formes juridiques prévues par la loi. EXEMPLE 2 Autres organisations ou activités

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			services including: 1) partnerships;		fournissant des biens et/ou des services, tels que 1) sociétés en participation;
*		organization (cont'd)	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 EXAMPLE 3 Groupings of the above types of organizations where there is a need to identify these in information interchange.	organisation (suite)	2) organismes sociaux ou autres à but non lucratif dans lesquels le droit de propriété ou le contrôle est dévolu à un groupe de personnes; 3) entreprises individuelles; 4) administrations et organismes de l'état EXEMPLE 3 Regroupements des organisations des types ci-dessus, lorsqu'il est nécessaire de les identifier pour l'échange d'informations.
56	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.47)	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)	Personne	entité , c-à-d. une personne physique ou morale, reconnue par la loi comme ayant des droits et des devoirs, capable de faire des engagements , d'assumer et de remplir les obligations résultantes, et capable d'être tenue responsable de ses actions
*		Person (cont'd)	NOTE 1 Synonyms for "legal person" include "artificial person", "body corporate", etc., depending on the terminology used in	Personne (suite)	NOTE 1 Parmi les synonymes de «personne morale», on trouve «personne juridique», «personne fictive», «corporation», etc., selon la terminologie utilisée par

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<p>competent jurisdictions.</p> <p>NOTE 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.</p> <p>NOTE 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".</p>		<p>les juridictions compétentes.</p> <p>NOTE 2 « Personne » prend la majuscule pour indiquer que ce terme est utilisé tel que défini officiellement dans les normes et pur le différencier de son usage ordinaire.</p> <p>NOTE 3 Les exigences minima et communes applicables aux transactions d'affaires obligent souvent à faire une différence entre les trois sous-catégories communes de « Personne », notamment « individu », « organisation », « administration publique ».</p>
57	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.51)	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 données et leurs valeurs selon lesquelles une Personne désire être connue et ainsi identifiée dans une transaction d'affaires
58	WG1 N115 ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2. A.9)	physical address	an address that is used/recognized by a postal authority and/or courier service to deliver information item(s), material object(s), or business object(s) to a Contact at either an actual address or a pick-up point address, (e.g., P.O. Box, rural route, etc.)	adresse physique	
59	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.16)	principle	a fundamental, primary assumption and quality which constitutes a	principe	hypothèse fondamentale et primaire, et qualité qui constitue une source

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			source of action determining particular objectives or results		d'action pour déterminer des objectifs ou des résultats particuliers
*	[based on 18038 work]	principle (cont'd)	NOTE 1 A principle is usually enforced by rules that affect its boundaries. NOTE 2 A principle is usually supported through one or more rules.	principe (suite)	NOTE 1 Un principe est normalement...[translation missing] NOTE 2 Un principe s'appuie généralement sur une ou plusieurs règles.
60	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.53)	process	a series of actions or events taking place in a defined manner leading to the accomplishment of an expected result	processus	série d'actions ou d'événements qui se produisent d'une manière définie et qui aboutissent à un résultat attendu
61	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.56)	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 information enregistrée sur ou dans un support quelle que soit sa forme, le support de stockage ou la technologie utilisés, et de façon à permettre son stockage et son extraction
*		recorded information (cont'd)	NOTE 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)	NOTE 1 Cette définition est générique et indépendante de toute ontologie (par exemple le point de vue des «faits» par rapport aux «données», à «l'information», aux «renseignements», à la «connaissance», etc.
*		recorded information (cont'd)	NOTE 2 Through the use of the term "information," all attributes of this term are inherited in this definition.	information enregistrée (suite)	NOTE 2 Dans l'utilisation du terme «information», tous les attributs de ce terme sont hérités dans cette définition.
*		recorded information (cont'd)	NOTE 3 This definition covers: (i) any form of recorded	information enregistrée (suite)	NOTE 3 Cette définition couvre les éléments suivants : (i) toute forme

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<p>information, means of recording, and any medium on which information can be recorded; and,</p> <p>(ii) all types of recorded information including all data types, instructions or software, databases, etc.</p>		<p>d'information enregistrée, tout moyen d'enregistrement, et tout support sur lequel l'information peut être enregistrée; et,</p> <p>(ii) tous types d'information enregistrée, y compris tous les types de données, instructions ou logiciels, bases de données, etc.</p>
62	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.20)	registration	a rule-based process , explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more data elements, whose value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the results of assigning a registry entry		
63	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.57)	Registration Authority (RA)	a Person responsible for the maintenance of one or more Registration Schemas including the assignment of a unique identifiant for each recognized entity in a Registration Schema	organisme d'enregistrement	Personne responsable du maintien d'un ou de plusieurs schémas d'enregistrement, y compris l'attribution d'un identificateur unique pour chaque entité reconnue d'un schéma d'enregistrement
64	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	spécification qui modélise le comportement externe attendu d'un partenaire d'EDI-ouvert dans le cadre permis par un scénario
65	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.23)	rule	a statement governing conduct, procedure, conditions and relations	règle	énoncé régissant une conduite, une procédure, des conditions ou des rapports
*	[based on 18038 work]	rule (cont'd)	NOTE 1 Rules specify conditions that must be	règle (suite)	NOTE 1 Les règles spécifient les rapports

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<p>complied with. These may include relations among objects and their attributes.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Rules are of a mandatory or conditional nature.</p> <p>NOTE 3 In Open-edl rules formally specify the commitment(s) and role(s) of the parties involved, and the expected behaviour(s) of the parties involved as seen by other parties involved in (electronic) business transactions. Such rules are applied to:</p> <p>content of the information flows in the form of precise and computer-processable meaning, i.e. the semantics of data; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the order and behaviour of the information flows themselves. 		<p>entre les objets et leurs attributs.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Les règles sont de nature obligatoire ou conditionnelle.</p> <p>NOTE 3 Les règles spécifient formellement les engagements et le(s) rôle(s) des parties concernées, et le(s) comportement(s) prévu(s) des parties concernées tels que perçus par d'autres parties concernées par des transactions (électroniques) d'affaires. Ces règles s'appliquent aux éléments suivants:</p> <p>contenu des flux d'information sous forme de signification précise et traitable par ordinateur, c-à-d. la sémantique des données; et,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - l'ordre et le comportement des flux d'information eux-mêmes
*		rule (cont'd)	<p>NOTE 4 Rules must be clear and explicit enough to be understood by all parties to a business transaction. Rules also must be capable of being able to be specified using a using a Formal Description Technique(s) (FDTs).</p> <p>EXAMPLE A current and widely used FDT is</p>		<p>NOTE 4 Les règles doivent être suffisamment claires et explicites pour être comprises par toutes les parties d'une transaction d'affaires. En même temps, les règles doivent pouvoir être spécifiées en utilisant une ou des technique(s) de description formelle(s) (FDT).</p> <p>EXEMPLE L'une des techniques de description</p>

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			"Unified Modelling Language (UML)".		formelles actuellement et couramment utilisées est l'UML (Langage de modélisation unifié ou Unified Modelling Language).
66	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (new draft)	rulebase	a set of rules which interwork and which together form an autonomous whole		
*		rulebase (cont'd)	NOTE One considers a rulebase to be to rules as database is to data.		
67	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.24)	scenario administration attribute	a set of attributes to uniquely identify the scenario and the relevant Person responsible for the maintenance		
68	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	spécification formelle d'une information d'intérêt pour la globalité d'un scénario d'EDI-ouvert , qui ne ressortit spécifiquement ni aux rôles ni aux faisceaux d'informations
70	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.26)	scenario component	a reusable set of functional components combined together to satisfy a set of identified Open-edi scenario		
71	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.27)	scenario content	a set of recorded information containing registry entry identifiers , labels and their associated definitions and related information posted (or reposted) in any registry for business objects		
72	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (3.28)	scenario contents	a set of attributes to specify the scenario		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		attribute	contents		
		scenario specification attribute	a member of a set of attributes to specify the scenario content in a registry		
*		scenario specification attribute (cont'd.)	NOTE Scenario specification attributes ensure that all the information required for the Business Operational View (BOV) of an Open-ed Scenario, its components and all attributes required to be specified, (and registered for re-use) are captured in a systematic and explicit manner.		
73	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.2.2)	Semantic Component (SC)	a unit of recorded information unambiguously defined in the context of the business goal of the business transaction NOTE A SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs.	Composant sémantique (SC, Semantic Component)	unité d' information enregistrée définie de manière non ambiguë dans le contexte de l'objectif d'affaires de la transaction d'affaires Un SC peut être atomique ou composé d'autres SC.
74	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (new draft)	Source Authority	a Person recognized by other Persons as the authoritative source for a set of constraints		
*		Source Authority (cont'd)	NOTE 1 A Person as a Source Authority for internal constraints may be an individual or organization. NOTE 2 A Person as Source Authority for		

Identification		ISO English Language		ISO French Language	
Term ID	Source	Term	Definition	Term	Definition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			<p>external constraints may be an organization or public administration.</p> <p>EXAMPLE In the field of air travel and transportation, IATA as a Source Authority, is an "organization" while ICAO as a Source Authority, is a "public administration".</p> <p>NOTE 3 A Person as an individual shall not be a Source Authority for external constraints.</p>		
75	ISO/IEC CD 15944-2 N0847 (6.2.A.9) ITU-T Rec. E.164 (1997)	telephone address	a valid instance of an electronic address in a directory schema/service based on ITU Rec. E164, i.e., a string or combination of decimal digits, symbols, and additional information which identifies the specific termination point(s) of a connection in a public network(s) or, where applicable, in interconnected private network(s)		
76	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.66)	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 de certitude et d'explicité exigé dans la complétude de la sémantique d'une information enregistrée et échangée dans le but d'une transaction d'affaires

Comment [COMP1]: Page: 3
D: A string or combination of decimal digits, symbols, and additional information which identifies the specific termination point(s) of a connection in a public network(s) or, where applicable, in interconnected private network(s).

1328

Annex B (normative)

1329

Open-edi registration administration attributes

1330 B.1 Introduction

1331 This annex presents a table that delineates the requirements for inclusion of Open-edi registration
1332 administration attributes in an Open-edi registry for Open-edi registry entry. Each row is an elementary
1333 attribute or a composite attribute.

1334 B.2 Administration attributes

1335 Table B-1 provides a summary of the attributes that are used for an Open-edi registry entry. The first column
1336 is the administration attribute name. The indentation of the administration attribute name denotes the sublevel
1337 of the attribute. Elementary attributes that are mandatory are identified in the first column with an "*" in the far
1338 left side of the column. The second column is the definition of the administration attribute as stated in Clause
1339 3.³ The fourth column identifies the maximum number of occurrences for the administration attribute within its
1340 composite administration attribute. The fifth column specifies the datatype of the elementary administration
1341 attributes.

1342 The third column specifies the obligation and conditionality for the Open-edi registration administration
1343 attribute. The codes used are based on those found in the coded domain for "Codes Representing Presence-
1344 Type Attributes" as specified in Annex B (Normative) in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2001.

1345 -- "1" = mandatory. Mandatory administrative attributes are required for the Open-edi registry entry, without
1346 exception.

1347 -- "2" = conditional. Conditional administration attributes are used subject to provisions being met that satisfy
1348 one or more rules about the Open-edi registry entry.

1349 -- "3" = mandatory subject to conditional. Mandatory subject to conditional administration attributes are
1350 those that depend upon the implementation of an conditional attribute. They are required
1351 when the conditional administration attribute upon which they depend is implemented
1352 and referenced, including dependencies.

1353 -- "4" = optional. Optional administration attributes are subject to no conditions and are completely
1354 discretionary.

³ Extensive use has been made here of ISO/IEC 11179-3 and 11179-6 where applicable.

1355 **Table B-1 — Open-edi administration attributes**

Administration Attribute Name and Structure	Definition from ISO/IEC 15944-2 Clause 3	Obligation / Condition	Maximum Occurrence	
Open-edi registry entry	the information within a registry relating to a specific Open-edi scenario or component of scenario including linkage information to a scenario content			
Open-edi Registry record	a collection of information for an Open-edi registry entry	1	one	
International Registration Business Object Identifier	internationally unique identifier for an Open-edi registry entry	1	one	
International Standard Identifier	Identifier of the version of ISO/IEC 15944-2 upon which attributes are based	1	one	
Open-edi Registration Organization identifier	an identifier assigned to an Open-edi Registration Organization	1	one	
* business object identifier	the unique identifier for an Open-edi registry entry within an Open-edi Registration Organization	1	one	st
business object type	The coded domain for the type of business object being registered, i.e., scenario, IB or SC	1	one	d
scenario identifier	a unique, linguistically neutral, unambiguous, referencable identifier of an Open-edi scenario	2	one	st
IB identifier	a unique, linguistically neutral, unambiguous, referencable identifier of an Information Bundle	2	one	st

Administration Attribute Name and Structure	Definition from ISO/IEC 15944-2 Clause 3	Obligation / Condition	Maximum Occurrence	
SC identifier	a unique, linguistically neutral, unambiguous, referencable identifier of a Semantic Component	2	one	st
* version identifier	The unique number assigned to identify a version of an Open-edi registry entry; default = 1.0	1	one	st
* registration status	a designation of the status in the registration administration of an Open-edi registry entry	1	one	st
* creation date	the date the Open-edi registry entry was created	1	one	D
effective date	the date an Open-edi registry entry became/becomes available to registry users	4	one	D
last change date	the date the Open-edi registry entry was last changed	4	one	D
until date	the date an Open-edi registry entry is no longer effective in the registry	4	one	D
administrative note	any general note about the Open-edi registry entry	4	one	st
change description	the description of why and how the Open-edi registry entry has been modified since the prior version of the Open-edi registry entry	4	one	st
explanatory comment	descriptive comments about the Open-edi registry entry	4	one	st

Administration Attribute Name and Structure	Definition from ISO/IEC 15944-2 Clause 3	Obligation / Condition	Maximum Occurrence	
origin	the source (document, project, discipline or model) for the Open-edi registry entry	4	one	st
unresolved issue	any problem that remains unresolved regarding proper documentation of the Open-edi registry entry	4	one	st
Open-edi Registration Authority	the body responsible for maintaining the register of OeROs and for the issuance of OeRO identifiers	1	one	
Open-edi Registration Organization	A body qualified by the OeRA to assume the responsibility for the registration of scenario and scenario components	1		
* Open-edi Registration Organization name	a designation for the Open-edi Registration Organization	1	one	st
Open-edi Registration Organization address	the physical, electronic, postal or delivery address of the Open-edi Registration Organization	4	one	st
* Open-edi Registration Organization Identifier	an identifier assigned to an Open-edi Registration Organization	1	one	st
registrar	a representative of an Open-edi Registration Organization	1	one	
registrar Contact	the Contact information associated with an Open-edi registration organization	1	one	
* registrar Contact name	the name of the registrar contact	1	one	st

Administration Attribute Name and Structure	Definition from ISO/IEC 15944-2 Clause 3	Obligation / Condition	Maximum Occurrence	
* registrar Contact information	information to enable a registrar Contact to be located or communicated with	1	one	st
registrar Contact title	the name of the position held by the registrar contact	4	one	st
documentation language code	the language code of the language used for documentation by the Open-edi Registration Organization	1	many	
jurisdictional domain identifier	the ID code of a jurisdictional domain further specifying the geopolitical area associated with the language	2	one	st
submission (of Open-edi registry entry)	the relationship of an Open-edi registry entry, a Contact, and an Organization involved in the submission of an Open-edi registry entry	1	one	
submission organization	a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act in the submission of an Open-edi registry entry	1		
* submission organization name	a designation for the submitting organization	1	one	st
submission organization address	the physical, electronic, postal or delivery address of the submitting organization	4	one	st

Administration Attribute Name and Structure	Definition from ISO/IEC 15944-2 Clause 3	Obligation / Condition	Maximum Occurrence	
submission Contact	the contact information associated with a submission organization	1	one	
* submission Contact name	the name of the submission Contact	1	one	st
* submission Contact information	information to enable a submission Contact to be located or communicated with	1	one	st
submission Contact title	the name of the position held by the submission Contact	4	one	st
stewardship (of Open-edi registry entry)	the relationship of an Open-edi registry entry, a Contact, and an Organization involved in the stewardship of an Open-edi registry entry	1		
stewardship organization	a unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act in the stewardship of an Open-edi registry entry	1		
* stewardship organization name	a designation for the stewardship organization	1	one	st
stewardship organization address	the physical, electronic, postal or delivery address of the stewardship organization	4	one	st
stewardship Contact	the contact information associated with a stewardship organization	1	one	
* stewardship Contact name	the name of the stewardship Contact	1	one	st

Administration Attribute Name and Structure	Definition from ISO/IEC 15944-2 Clause 3	Obligation / Condition	Maximum Occurrence	
* stewardship Contact information	information to enable a stewardship Contact to be located or communicated with	1	one	st
stewardship Contact title	the name of the position held by the stewardship Contact	4	one	st
* Open-edi registry entry language code	the language code of the language used for the Open-edi registry entry by the submitting organization	1	one	st
jurisdictional domain identifier	the ID code of a jurisdictional domain further specifying the geopolitical area associated with the language	2	one	st
reference document	external document(s) containing relevant information about the scenario or scenario component	1	many	
reference document identifier	an identifier for the reference document	2	one	st
reference organization	the relationship between a reference document and an organization	2	many	
reference organization name	a designation for the reference organization	2	one	st
reference organization address	the physical, electronic, postal or delivery address of the reference organization	4	one	st
reference document language code	the language code of the language used in the reference document	4	many	

Administration Attribute Name and Structure	Definition from ISO/IEC 15944-2 Clause 3	Obligation / Condition	Maximum Occurrence	
jurisdictional domain identifier	the ID code of a jurisdictional domain further specifying the geopolitical area associated with the language	2	one	st
reference document title	the title of the reference document.	4	one	st
reference document type description	a description of the type of reference document	4	one	st
<p>NOTE 1 * - A mandatory elementary metadata attribute</p> <p>NOTE 2 1 – mandatory 2 – conditional 3 – mandatory subject to a conditional 4– optional</p>				

1356

1357 **Annex C (informative): Open-edi scoping and specification**
 1358 **attributes**

1359 Open-edi scoping attributes from ISO/IEC 15944-1 subclause 7.3, Template for specifying scope
 1360 of an Open-edi scenarioO, and specification attributes from ISO/IEC 15944-1 subclause
 1361 9.2.3, Consolidated template of attributes of Open-edi scenarios, roles and Information Bundles,
 1362 are repeated for convenience.

1363 Scenario scoping and specification attributes ensure that all the information required for the
 1364 Business Operational View (BOV) of an Open-edi Scenario, its components and all attributes
 1365 required to be specified, (and registered for re-use) are captured in a systematic and explicit
 1366 manner.

1367 Registration of classification concepts is optional, as determined by a Decision Code of 1, (= YES)
 1368 or 2 (= NO) in Template 7.3.2 of ISO/IEC 15944-1.

1369 **Rule 7:**

1370 **A classification concept shall be registered if its Decision Code is 1 in Template 7.3.2 of**
 1371 **ISO/IEC 15944-1.**

1372 Registration of scenario specification attributes is optional, as determined by a Decision Code of
 1373 1, (i.e., YES) or 2 (i.e., NO) in Template 9.2.3 of ISO/IEC 15944-1.

1374 **Rule 8:**

1375 **A scenario specification attribute shall be registered if its Decision Code is 1 in Template**
 1376 **9.2.3 of ISO/IEC 15944-1.**

1377 Once the Decision Codes for scenario scoping and specification attributes of ISO/IEC 15944-1
 1378 are determined, the scenario specification would then be formally expressed in an OeDT
 1379 according to OeDT requirements as prescribed in ISO/IEC 14662 and elaborated on in Part 3 of
 1380 this multipart standard. The Open-edi Scenario Scoping ID TAGs and Open-edi Scenario
 1381 component ID codes of ISO/IEC 15944-1 shall be explicitly associated with the OeDT artefacts.

1382

1383 **Table C-1 Scenario Scope Attributes**

IT-Interface		Linguistic Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Scope Tag ID Code	Decision Code	Name (English)	Name (French)	Name (Other)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1000		Business goal of business transaction- No external constraints ⁴⁾			
1010		Business goal of business transaction includes external constraints ⁵⁾			
1040		Persons (no external constraint)			
1041		Persons: Individual <-> Individual			
1042		Persons: Individual <-> Organization ⁶⁾			
1043		Persons: Individual <-> Public Administration			
1044		Persons: Organization <-> Organizations ⁷⁾			
1045		Persons: Organization <-> Public Administration			
1046		Persons: Public Administration <-> Public Administration			
1060		Bilateral Transaction Model			

4) It is important in scoping an Open-edi Scenario to specify at the outset whether or not external constraints apply to the business transaction being modelled. If there are no external constraints, i.e., the only constraints are those which the buyer and seller mutually agree to, then such an Open-edi scenario can often serve as a generic re-useable 'lego' block in support of those Open-edi scenarios which do include external constraints.

5) The completion of ISO/IEC 18038 - *Information technology - Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains* will be of assistance in development of "standard" template attributes for identification of external constraints.

6) Often referred to as "B2C", i.e., as in "business to consumer". Here it is understood that a "consumer" is an "individual" and not an "organization".

7) Often referred to as "B2B" i.e., as in "business to business".

IT-Interface		Linguistic Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Scope Tag ID Code	Decision Code	Name (English)	Name (French)	Name (Other)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1061		Mediated Business Transaction Model ⁸⁾			
1065		Defined Market Model			
1066		Undefined Market Model			
1070		Immediate Settlement Model			
1071		Separate Settlement Model			
		AGENTS AND THIRD PARTIES			
1110		Business Transaction allows for Agents⁹⁾			
1111		Buyer Agent			
1112		Seller Agent			
1130		Business Transaction allows for Third¹⁰⁾ Parties			
1131		By mutual agreement of buyer and seller (as internal constraints only)			
1132		external constraint(s) Mandated			
1200		PROCESS COMPONENT: All five sets of distinct activities covered.			
1210		Planning			
1215		Public information on goods/services provided by a seller			

⁸⁾ Primitive means business transaction to be modelled as an Open-scenario involves only buyers and sellers.

⁹⁾ It is assumed that business rules and constraints relevant to the ability of the two primary parties (the seller and buyer), to be able to delegate all or part(s) of their role and associated commitment(s) to Agent(s) will be specified as part of "Role Attributes", see further below 8.4.2.5.

¹⁰⁾ It is assumed that business rules and constraints pertaining to the ability of the two primary parties (the seller and buyer), to agree to delegate all or part(s) of their role(s) and associated commitment(s) to a "third party(ies)" will be specified as part of "Role Attributes", see further below 8.4.2.5.

IT-Interface		Linguistic Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Scope Tag ID Code	Decision Code	Name (English)	Name (French)	Name (Other)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1220		Public information on goods/services needed by buyer			
1225		Predefined/referencable Catalog			

IT-Interface		Linguistic Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Scope Tag ID Code (1)	Decision Code (2)	Name (English) (3)	Name (French) (4)	Name (Other) (5)	
1230		Buyer initiated goods/service request			
1235		Seller initiated goods/service offer			
1240		Predefined Market Model			
1250		Identification			
1255		Identification for information exchange purposes only (e.g. an address) ¹¹⁾			
1260		Identification of Person able to make commitment ¹²⁾			
1265		Identification of Person as "individual"			
1270		Identification of Person as "consumer"			
1300		Negotiation			
1305		Monetary Payment Involved			
1310		Immediate Settlement Model			
1315		Separate Settlement Model payment			
1350		Actualization			
1355		Immediate Settlement			
1360		Separate Settlement			
1400		Post-actualization			

11) A typical example here is an e-mail address or a P.O. box address.

12) This is usually required for the Negotiation step and certainly for Actualization.

IT-Interface		Linguistic Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Scope Tag ID Code	Decision Code	Name (English)	Name (French)	Name (Other)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1405		Includes warranties			
1410		Includes records retention			
1415		Includes staying in contact with buyer (e.g., defect and recall notification)			
1500		DATA COMPONENT			
1505		Predefined and Structured, i.e., code sets			
1520		Data integrity of any IB			
1525		Retention /latency of any IBs			
1600		Business requirements on FSV – No external constraints¹³⁾			
1610		Service: Information Bundle Integrity			
1615					
1620		Service: Confidentiality of IB contents			
1625		Service: Non-repudiation of receipt			
1630		Service: Proof of Time IB creation ¹⁴⁾			
1635		Service: Notarization of IBs			
1640		Service: Quality of Service (QoS)			
1700		EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS¹⁵⁾			

13) See further above 6.5.2.

14) Often referred to as time-stamping services.

15) Addressee work on the issue of jurisdictions as it impacts specification of external constraints on business transactions (being able to identify and reference laws and regulations impacting scenarios and

1384 **Table C-2 Scenario Specification Attributes**

IT-Interface		Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Open-edi Scenario Component	Decision Code	Name (ISO English)	Name (ISO French)	Name (Other)	
ID Code (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2000		OPEN-EDI SCENARIO ATTRIBUTES			
2010		OeS Identifier			
2020		OeS Name(s)			

scenario components) addressed in ISO/IEC 18038 - Information technology - *Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains*".

IT-Interface		Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Open-edi Scenario Component	Decision Code	Name (ISO English)	Name (ISO French)	Name (Other)	
ID Code (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2030		OeS Purpose			
2040		OeS Set of Roles OeS Business Requirements, Rules and Constraints			
2050		OeS Set of Information Bundles OeS Scenario Inheritance Identifier(s) and Cross-References			
2060		OeS Set of Requirements on Open-edi Parties			
2070		OeS Set of external constraints on Business Requirements, i.e., Laws and Regulations			
2080		OeS Inheritance Identifier(s) and Cross References			
2090		OeS Security Service Requirements			
2100		OeS Communication - Quality of Service Requirements			
2120		OeS Role Requirements and Constraints			
2130		OeS Dependency among Roles in a Scenario			
2140		OeS Dependency among Information Bundles in a Scenario			
2150		OeS Dependency among Semantic Components of different Information Bundles			
2500		OeS Demands on Open-edi Parties			
2600		OeS Demands on Open-edi Infrastructure			
3000		ROLE ATTRIBUTES			
3005		Role Identifier			
3010		Role Name(s)			
3015		Role Purpose			
3020		Role Business Goal(s)			

IT-Interface		Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Open-edi Scenario Component	Decision Code	Name (ISO English)	Name (ISO French)	Name (Other)	
ID Code (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3025		Role Business Rules and Constraints			
3030		Role Inheritance Identifiers and Cross-References			
3035		Role external constraints on Business Requirements, i.e., Laws and Regulations			
3040		Role Security Service Requirements			
3045		Role Communications and Quality of Service Requirements			
3050		ROLE Demands on Open-edi Parties			
3060		Interoperability Demands among Roles			
3065		Role States			
3070		Role Transitions			
3075		Role Events			
3080		Role Actions			
3085		Role Internal Function			
3090		Role Demands on Open-edi Support Infrastructure			
4000		INFORMATION BUNDLE ATTRIBUTES			
4010		IB Identifier			
4020		IB Name(s)			
4030		IB Purpose			
4040		Business Rules Controlling Content of IBs			
4050		IB external constraints on Business Requirements, Governing Content of an IB, i.e., Laws and Regulations			
4060		IB contents			

IT-Interface		Human-Interface Equivalents			Spare
Open-edi Scenario Component	Decision Code	Name (ISO English)	Name (ISO French)	Name (Other)	
ID Code (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4070		IB recorded information retention – business rules and constraints			
4080		IB recorded information retention – external constraints on business requirements, i.e., laws and regulations			
4085		IB time validity characteristics			
4090		Relationship of Semantic Components within an IB			
4100		IB security service requirements			
4200		IB information for interoperability			
4300		IB Demands on Open-edi Support Infrastructure			
5000		SEMANTIC COMPONENT ATTRIBUTES			
5010		SC Identifier			
5020		SC Name(s)			
5030		SC Definition			
5040		SC Security service requirements			

1385

1386

Annex D (informative): Scenario classification concepts

1387 It is desired to be able to commence E-Commerce by simply choosing a particular one from the
 1388 standardized set of scenarios and applying it to the intended business transaction. In the context,
 1389 the standard Open-edi scenario is supposed to be a generic class of various specific scenarios.
 1390 In addition, if the generic scenario class were successfully obtained, it could consist of a small
 1391 number of mandatory attributes and many conditional and/or optional attributes.

1392 Although such a standardization idea for Open-edi scenarios seems to be a straightforward
 1393 solution, it is likely to be difficult to distinguish a particular scenario from the others. In particular,
 1394 the scenario description with many conditional attributes may be so complex that the semantics
 1395 could not be clearly compiled even if an excellent OeDT is employed. In addition, for those
 1396 scenarios having the same attributes but with slightly different domains and the combinatorial, it is
 1397 not evident whether they all have to be interpreted as single scenario type or not. Even if each
 1398 scenario could be formally identified, having a unique identifier, many scenarios that are actually
 1399 identical for semantics may be redundantly registered as standard scenarios. The more confusion
 1400 expands the more difficulty of discrimination increases.

1401 One of the effective solutions to avoid the confusion is to establish a classification scheme based
 1402 on well-defined criteria, which may reduce the complexity of conditional attributes as much as
 1403 possible.

1404 D.1 Classification idea of Open-edi Scenarios

1405 The classification for Open-edi scenarios should meet the following requirements:

1406 **Simplicity:** the classification is plainly and unambiguously defined.

1407 **Selectivity:** the classification is disjoint and non-redundant.

1408 **Inclusiveness:** the classification is an all-inclusive of Open-edi scenarios.

1409 **Stability:** the classification is stable for the environmental changes.

1410 **Reality:** the classification is realistic for the real business world.

1411 According to the requirements mentioned above, the classification scheme should be conceived
 1412 from the fundamentals of business transactions in the real world such as market, party,
 1413 merchandise and payment, not being tied to the existing classification ideas. For the purpose, the
 1414 following three factors are considered as the typical example of key concepts for the classification
 1415 of Open-edi scenarios. This classification approach could be extensively applied to complex
 1416 scenarios in real business world when additional classification factors are taken into account.

1417 D.1.1 Market Type on business boundary

1418 In the real business world, the typical E-Commerce transactions consist of the following business
 1419 processes.

1420 A buyer finds a relevant seller(s) through the network by using a certain services and/or tools,
 1421 such as a portal site and/or a search engine.

1422 The buyer negotiates the business terms and conditions with the seller(s).

1423 The buyer receives the merchandise and pays the amount of price to the seller(s) according to
1424 the business terms and conditions.

1425 Although the business transaction mentioned above does not explicitly describe the market
1426 environment, in the real business world, many business transactions are performed through the
1427 relevant markets. For example, in a typical case of financial transactions, which mainly trades a
1428 value and/or credit with other persons without the physical delivery of cash or security, the
1429 financial markets have significant roles in the business transactions. In such a well-defined
1430 market, the buyers and sellers could be free from the individual negotiation efforts of the principal
1431 terms and conditions for their business transactions. They would participate in the defined
1432 market, accepting the principle terms and conditions at the registration in advance.

1433 Other scenario context, such as authentication procedure, may be also greatly changed
1434 depending on whether the defined market exists or not. It seems to be much easier to discuss the
1435 classification of Open-edi scenarios if the market type, defined or unbounded, is taken into
1436 account. The market type is particularly meaningful in identifying the boundary of business
1437 transaction such as the trigger and completion terms.

1438 **D.1.2 Settlement Type in business process**

1439 From the viewpoint of a business process, another consideration is that the delivery of
1440 merchandise and payment are simultaneously settled through the network, or separately
1441 performed through different channels. In the case of simultaneous settlement, the business
1442 transaction could be immediately completed if the merchandise and the payment are both valid
1443 and acceptable for all of the participants. On the other hand, if the delivery and payment are
1444 separately performed through different channels respectively, the business transaction could not
1445 be completed until their acceptance and settlement would be confirmed at a later time.

1446 In order to bridge the time difference and/or spatial gap of the delivery and payment, the concrete
1447 identification of the business transaction and the authentication of either or both of participants
1448 are required for establishing the credit and debit relationship among them relevant to the
1449 business transaction. It also implies the difference of scenario constructs depending on the
1450 settlement type.

1451 **D.1.3 Participation Type of role (business party)**

1452 Regarding the role of Open-edi, the participation type, direct or mediated is meaningfully
1453 distinguished. In many cases, a business transaction is completed when the delivery and
1454 settlement are both confirmed between the buyer and seller. However, in some cases of business
1455 transactions, such as a real estate transaction through an escrow company, the third participant
1456 other than the buyer and seller is involved in the business transaction. In that case, the
1457 transaction is completed only when the escrow has confirmed the delivery and settlement
1458 according to the terms and conditions of the specific business transaction. Each participation type
1459 may have its own scenario construct respectively.

1460 **D.2 Trade model based on the classification ideas**

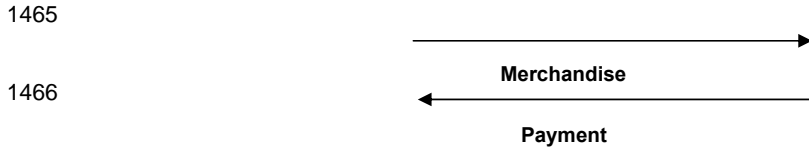
1461 The simplest business process shown in Fig.D.2-1 is the basic trade model, from which we start
1462 the discussion of trade models derived from the classification ideas mentioned in D.2.1.

1463

1464

D-2





1468 Fig. D.2-1 Basic Trade Model

1469 The brief description of this Basic Trade Model is as follows:

1470 **Beginning of Trade:** either, or both buyer and seller find the negotiable counter party by
1471 appropriate approaches in a market.

1472 **Trade Scenario:** either or both buyer and seller show explicitly or implicitly an acceptable
1473 scenario to the counter party, and negotiate the terms and conditions of the business transaction.
1474 In general, the way of acceptance of a particular scenario may be a part of the terms and
1475 conditions.

1476 **Completion of Trade:** the trade will complete when both the delivery of merchandise and
1477 payment are successfully finished.

1478 **Authentication of Participants:** For the confirmation of the settlement of credit and/or debit
1479 between the buyer and seller, the authentication of buyer or seller is mandatory in the case that
1480 the payment or delivery is performed later than the agreement. If both delivery and payment are
1481 performed later than the agreement, the authentication of both participants is mandatory. On the
1482 contrary, if the delivery and payment are simultaneously and immediately performed as well as
1483 the agreement, no authentication is required.

1484 D.2.1 Trade model by Market Type

1485 Two trade models are derived from the classification of the market type.

1486 **Open Market Model:**
1487 a trade model, conforming to the description of Basic Trade Model, which is performed in
1488 unbounded market under the Open-edi environment

1489 In this trade model, the buyer and seller begin the business transaction from seeking their counter
1490 party by appropriate services and/or tools such as a portal site and search engine. The business
1491 scenario to be applied to the transaction is decided upon the individual case. The buyer or seller
1492 may simply accept the scenario proposed by the counter party, or they are mutually negotiating.

1493 In order to save the negotiation efforts, it is possible that the buyer or seller is seeking the
1494 counterpart specifying a specific scenario in the search criteria at the beginning of the business
1495 transaction. However, generally speaking, this type of business scenario should explicitly or
1496 implicitly include, as a part of scenario, the negotiation process of the terms and conditions. Thus,
1497 the Unbounded Trade Model necessarily requires the coincident agreement of scenario
1498 acceptance and the contents of terms and conditions under the scenario acceptance.

1499 **Closed Market Model:**
1500 a trade model where buyer(s) and seller(s) accept the entry terms of market in advance and then
1501 commence the actual business transaction in the market under the Open-edi environment.

1502 **Market administrator ;**
1503 a role that is responsible for the administration of defined market for Open-edi transactions.

1504 The market administrator may be a buyer, seller or the third party. In any case, the scenario type
1505 to be applied to this trade model is explicitly established by the market administrator. The buyer
1506 and seller participate in the market through an explicit or implicit registration procedure in
1507 advance. There may be two types of registration scheme; i.e. an explicit registration is required
1508 for either of buyer or seller while the other implicitly participates in the market, or the explicit
1509 registration is required for both.

1510 The significance of the Closed Market Model is that the business scenario applied to the market
1511 is defined at the individual market. It makes the buyers and sellers free from the negotiation
1512 efforts of principal terms and conditions to be applied for the individual transaction. In this trade
1513 model, although the authentication of buyer and/or seller is not necessarily required, it may not be
1514 excluded that the registration procedure of market requires the authentication of participants in
1515 advance. The authentication at registration could save the repeating efforts in the individual
1516 business transactions.

1517 **D.2.2 Trade model by Settlement Type**

1518 Two trade models are derived from the classification of the settlement type.

1519 **Immediate Settlement Model:**

1520 a trade model where the entire business transaction process, i.e. planning, identification,
1521 negotiation, actualization (delivery and payment), is completed in real-time under the Open-edi
1522 environment.

1523 One of the typical cases is downloading a software product or music from the vendor site, and
1524 paying with e-money or debit account. This trade model is almost equivalent to a casual
1525 procurement of merchandise, which is done by cash at a store on the street. The procurement
1526 can be completed at the moment when it has been confirmed that the merchandise is acceptable
1527 for the buyer and the payment is valid for the seller. The identification of transaction and/or
1528 authentication of buyer and/or seller are not required. Rather, from the viewpoint of privacy
1529 protection, such a trade model should not be excluded from the Open-edi environment.

1530 **Separate Settlement Model:**

1531 a trade model where the business transaction is performed under the Open-edi environment, and
1532 where the delivery of merchandise and/or payment are separated from the agreement process.

1533 In this trade model, a special consideration should be taken on the scenario construct to bridge
1534 the time difference and/or spatial gap among agreement, delivery and payment.

1535 In this trade model, at the first, an explicit identification of the transaction is required for mapping
1536 the agreement to the delivery and/or payment performed separately. Secondary, the
1537 authentication of buyer and/or seller is required to confirm the relationship of credit and debit
1538 among participants that is kept through the transaction process from agreement to delivery and
1539 payment. Thirdly, the transition of transaction status should be identified to be able to track the
1540 completion of individual activities through the transaction process.

1541 **D.2.3 Trade model by Participation Type**

1542 Two trade models are derived from the classification of the participation type.

1543 **Bilateral Trade Model:**
 1544 a trade model where buyer(s) and seller(s) are directly involved in the business transaction
 1545 without any involvement of any intermediary party.

1546 In this trade model, the business relationship is basically closed between the two parties. The
 1547 transaction is completed when the credit and/or debit settled between the buyer and seller.

1548 **Mediated (Multilateral) Trade Model:**
 1549 a trade model where a third party mediates a specified role(s) or function(s) as mutually agreed to
 1550 by the buyer(s) and seller(s) for a certain business transaction.

1551 One of the typical transactions is the business transaction of real estate that an Escrow company
 1552 mediates the buyer and seller. In this trade model, the role of the third party may have many
 1553 variations. The transaction scenario is required to explicitly denote the role and responsibility of
 1554 the third party participating to the business transaction. And, the business transaction should also
 1555 satisfy the terms and conditions for the completion, which are relevant to the third party, not only
 1556 the settlement of the debit/credit between the buyer and seller.

1557 **D.3 Classification of Open-edi Scenarios**

1558 The classification concepts mentioned in the previous section, Market Type, Payment Type and
 1559 Participation Type are mutually disjoint. Applying each of them to an axis of three dimensions, the
 1560 classification of Open-edi scenarios is obtained such that the requirement of scenario constructs
 1561 is summarized in Table D.2-1.

1562

1563 **Table D.2-1 Scenario Classification and Constructs**

Class	Classification Concepts			3.98Scenario Construct
	Market	Settlement	Participation	
O-I-B	Open	Immediate	Bilateral	-Basic Bilateral Trade Scenario
O-I-M	Open	Immediate	Mediated	-Basic Mediated Trade Scenario
O-S-B	Open	Separate	Bilateral	-Bilateral Agreement Scenario -Separate Delivery Scenario -Separate Payment Scenario -Authentication Scenario
O-S-M	Open	Separate	Mediated	-Mediated Agreement Scenario -Separate Delivery Scenario -Separate Payment Scenario -Authentication Scenario

C-I-B	Closed	Immediate	Bilateral	-Membership Registration Scenario -Defined Bilateral Trade Scenario
C-I-M	Closed	Immediate	Mediated	-Membership Registration Scenario -Defined Mediated Trade Scenario
C-S-B	Closed	Separate	Bilateral	-Membership Registration Scenario -Defined Bilateral Agreement Scenario -Separate Delivery Scenario -Separate Payment Scenario -Defined Authentication Scenario
C-S-M	Closed	Separate	Mediated	-Membership Registration Scenario -Defined Mediated Agreement Scenario -Separate Delivery Scenario -Separate Payment Scenario -Defined Authentication Scenario

1564

1565 **O-I-B Class:**

1566 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Open Market, Immediate
1567 Settlement and Bilateral Participation.

1568 This scenario class consists of single Basic Bilateral Trade Scenario that is conforming to the
1569 Basic Trade Model under the Open-edi environment.

1570 **O-I-M Class:**

1571 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Open Market, Immediate
1572 Settlement and Mediated Participation.

1573 This scenario class consists of single Basic Mediated Trade Scenario, which is a complete set of
1574 mediated trade processes under the Open-edi environment.

1575 **O-S-B Class:**

1576 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Open Market, Separate
1577 Settlement and Bilateral Participation.

1578 This scenario class consists of the following four components: Bilateral Agreement Scenario,
1579 Separate Delivery Scenario, Separate Payment Scenario and Authentication Scenario.

1580 **O-S-M Class:**

1581 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Open Market, Separate
1582 Settlement and Mediated Participation.

1583 This scenario class consists of the following four components: Mediated Agreement Scenario,
1584 Separate Delivery Scenario, Separate Payment Scenario and Authentication Scenario.

1585 **C-I-B Class:**
 1586 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Closed Market, Immediate
 1587 Settlement and Bilateral Participation.

1588 This scenario class consists of the following two components: Membership Registration Scenario
 1589 and Closed Bilateral Trade Scenario.

1590 **C-I-M Class:**
 1591 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Closed Market, Immediate
 1592 Settlement and Mediated Participation.

1593 This scenario class consists of the following two components: Membership Registration Scenario
 1594 and Closed Mediated Trade Scenario.

1595 **C-S-B Class:**
 1596 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Closed Market, Separate
 1597 Settlement and Bilateral Participation.

1598 This scenario class consists of the following five components: Membership Registration Scenario,
 1599 Closed Bilateral Agreement Scenario, Separate Delivery Scenario, Separate Payment Scenario
 1600 and Closed Authentication Scenario.

1601 **C-S-M Class:**
 1602 a scenario class of business transactions, which is attributed by Closed Market, Separate
 1603 Settlement and Mediated Participation.

1604 This scenario class consists of the following five components: Membership Registration Scenario,
 1605 Closed Mediated Agreement Scenario, Separate Delivery Scenario, Separate Payment Scenario
 1606 and Closed Authentication Scenario.

1607 **D.3.1 Scenario components**

1608 As mentioned in Table D.2-1, the scenario components are quite different depending on scenario
 1609 classes. Those scenario components are described as follows:

1610 **Basic Bilateral Trade Scenario:**

1611 This scenario includes all processes of a transaction to begin and complete a Basic Bilateral
 1612 Trade.

1613 At the beginning of trade, either or both the buyer and seller find the negotiable counter party, by
 1614 appropriate approaches.

1615 Then, either or both the buyer and seller show explicitly or implicitly an acceptable scenario to the
 1616 counterpart, and negotiate the terms and conditions of business transaction. The way of
 1617 acceptance of a particular scenario may be a part of the terms and conditions.

1618 The trade will complete when both the delivery of merchandise and payment are coincidentally
 1619 and successfully finished.

1620 No authentication of buyer and seller is required because the delivery and payment are
 1621 simultaneously and immediately performed as well as the agreement of transaction.

1622 **Basic Mediated Trade Scenario:**

1623 This scenario includes all processes of a transaction to begin and complete a Basic Mediated
1624 Trade.

1625 At the beginning of trade, either or both the buyer and seller find the negotiable counter party by
1626 appropriate approaches or through an appropriate mediator.

1627 Then, either or both the buyer and seller show explicitly or implicitly an acceptable scenario to the
1628 counterpart, and negotiate the terms and conditions of business transaction under the mediation
1629 of mediator(s). The way of acceptance of a particular scenario may be a part of the terms and
1630 conditions.

1631 The trade will complete when both the delivery of merchandise and payment are coincidentally
1632 and successfully finished and confirmed by the participants according to the terms and conditions
1633 agreed upon the business transaction.

1634 No authentication of buyer and seller may be required because the delivery and payment are
1635 simultaneously and immediately performed as well as the agreement of transaction. The mediator
1636 is required a certain authentication to qualify the ability of mediation. The qualification depends on
1637 the role of mediator.

1638 **Closed Bilateral Trade Scenario:**

1639 This scenario is the core of C-I-B scenario and includes all processes of a transaction to begin
1640 and complete a Closed Bilateral Trade of which the principal terms and conditions the participants
1641 accepted in advance.

1642 Before participating to the trade, the buyer and/or seller are required to make a membership
1643 registration to the defined market and to accept the principal terms and conditions of trade.

1644 Either or both the buyer and seller begin the individual transaction according to the direction
1645 provided by the market administrator.

1646 The trade will complete when both the delivery of merchandise and payment are coincidentally
1647 and successfully finished and confirmed by the participants according to the terms and conditions
1648 defined in the market and/or agreed upon the business transaction.

1649 The qualification of membership is required for the participants. But no authentication of buyer
1650 and seller may be required because the delivery and payment are simultaneously and
1651 immediately performed as well as the agreement of transaction.

1652 **Closed Mediated Trade Scenario:**

1653 This scenario is the core of C-I-M scenario and includes all processes of a transaction to begin
1654 and complete a Closed Mediated Trade of which the principal terms and conditions the
1655 participants accepted in advance.

1656 Before participating to the trade, the buyer, seller and/or mediator are required to make a
1657 membership registration to the defined market and to accept the principal terms and conditions of
1658 trade.

1659 Either or both the buyer and seller begin and negotiate the individual transaction under the
1660 mediation of an appropriate mediator according to the direction provided by the market
1661 administrator.

1662 The trade will complete when both the delivery of merchandise and payment are coincidentally
 1663 and successfully finished and confirmed by the participants according to the terms and conditions
 1664 defined in the market and/or agreed upon the business transaction.

1665 The qualification of membership is required for the participants. But no authentication of buyer
 1666 and seller may be required because the delivery and payment are simultaneously and
 1667 immediately performed as well as the agreement of transaction.

1668 **Bilateral Agreement Scenario:**

1669 This scenario is the agreement part of O-S-B scenario, which precedes the delivery of
 1670 merchandise and/or payment of the transaction.

1671 At the beginning, either or both the buyer and seller find the negotiable counter party, by
 1672 appropriate approaches. Then, either or both of them show explicitly or implicitly an acceptable
 1673 scenario to the counter party, and negotiate the terms and conditions of business transaction.
 1674 The way of acceptance of a particular scenario may be a part of the terms and conditions.

1675 In the agreement, it is explicitly described that the delivery and/or payment are separately
 1676 performed later. A unique identification of the transaction is required for mapping the agreement
 1677 to the delivery and/or payment performed separately. And, the identification should be unique in
 1678 the global scope because the open market could not have a well-defined boundary.

1679 The transaction will complete when both the delivery and payment are successfully finished and
 1680 confirmed by the participants according to the Separate Delivery Scenario and Separate Payment
 1681 Scenario.

1682 **Closed Bilateral Agreement Scenario:**

1683 This scenario is the agreement part of C-S-B scenario, which precedes the delivery of
 1684 merchandise and/or payment of the transaction.

1685 Before participating to the trade, the buyer and/or seller are required to make a membership
 1686 registration to the specific market and to accept the principal terms and conditions of trade.

1687 Either or both the buyer and seller begin the individual transaction according to the direction
 1688 provided by the market administrator.

1689 In the agreement, it is explicitly described that the delivery and/or payment are separately
 1690 performed later. A unique identification of the transaction is required for mapping the agreement
 1691 to the delivery and/or payment performed separately. And, the identification should be unique in
 1692 the market boundary.

1693 The transaction will complete when both the delivery and payment are successfully finished and
 1694 confirmed by the participants according to the terms and conditions defined in the market and/or
 1695 to the Separate Delivery Scenario and Separate Payment Scenario.

1696 **Mediated Agreement Scenario:**

1697 This scenario is the agreement part of O-S-M scenario, which precedes the delivery of
 1698 merchandise and/or payment of the transaction.

1699 Either or both the buyer and seller begin and negotiate the individual transaction under the
1700 mediation of an appropriate mediator according to the direction provided by the market
1701 administrator.

1702 The trade will complete when both the delivery and payment are and successfully finished and
1703 confirmed by the participants according to the Separate Delivery Scenario and Separate Payment
1704 Scenario.

1705 In the agreement, it is explicitly described that the delivery and/or payment are separately
1706 performed later. In addition, a unique identification of the transaction is required for mapping the
1707 agreement to the delivery and/or payment performed separately. And, the identification should be
1708 unique in the global scope because the open market could not have a well-defined boundary.

1709 The transaction will complete when both the delivery and payment are successfully finished and
1710 confirmed by the participants according to the Separate Delivery Scenario and Separate Payment
1711 Scenario.

1712 **Closed Mediated Agreement Scenario:**

1713 This scenario is the agreement part of C-S-M scenario, which precedes the delivery of
1714 merchandise and/or payment of the transaction.

1715 Either or both the buyer and seller begin and negotiate the individual transaction under the
1716 mediation of an appropriate mediator according to the direction provided by the market
1717 administrator.

1718 In the agreement, it is explicitly described that the delivery and/or payment are separately
1719 performed later. A unique identification of the transaction is required for mapping the agreement
1720 to the delivery and/or payment performed separately. And, the identification should be unique in
1721 the market boundary.

1722 The transaction will complete when both the delivery and payment are successfully finished and
1723 confirmed by the participants according to the terms and conditions defined in the market and/or
1724 to the Separate Delivery Scenario and Separate Payment Scenario.

1725 **Separate Delivery Scenario:**

1726 This scenario is the delivery part of O-S-B, O-S-M, C-S-B and C-S-M scenarios, which is
1727 separately performed after the agreement of transaction.

1728 When the delivery of merchandise is separately performed from the agreement of the transaction,
1729 the specific terms and conditions of delivery should be explicitly described. The delivery status
1730 should be explained in the scenario, as the completion of delivery is a mandatory factor for the
1731 completion of the transaction as a whole.

1732 Furthermore, the delivery scenario should keep a stable reference to the precedent agreement
1733 scenario to denote the relationship between the separated activities of a transaction.

1734 **Separate Payment Scenario:**

1735 This scenario is the payment part of O-S-B, O-S-M, C-S-B and C-S-M scenarios, which is
1736 separately performed after the agreement of transaction.

1737 When the payment is separately performed after the agreement of the transaction, the payment
1738 scenario is required to explicitly describe the specific terms and conditions of payment.

1739 The payment status should also be explained in the scenario, as the completion of payment is a
1740 mandatory factor for the completion of the transaction as a whole.

1741 Furthermore, the payment scenario should keep a stable reference to the precedent agreement
1742 scenario to denote the relationship between the separated activities of a transaction.

1743 **Authentication Scenario:**

1744 This scenario is the authentication part of O-S-B and O-S-M scenarios, which identifies and
1745 confirms the agreement and/or the participants relevant to the transaction.

1746 When the delivery of merchandise and/or payment is separately performed after the agreement of
1747 the transaction, the authentication scenario is required to explicitly identify and confirm the credit
1748 and debit relationship between participants involved in the transaction. The identification should
1749 be unique in the global scope because the open market could not have a well-defined boundary.

1750 The authentication scenario should also keep a stable reference to the relevant agreement
1751 scenario to denote the relationship among the transaction, the agreement and/or the participants.

1752 **Closed Authentication Scenario:**

1753 This scenario is the authentication part of C-S-B and C-S-M scenarios, which identifies and
1754 confirms the agreement and/or the participants relevant to the transaction.

1755 When the delivery of merchandise and/or payment is separately performed after the agreement of
1756 the transaction, the authentication scenario is required to explicitly identify and confirm the credit
1757 and debit relationship between participants involved in the transaction.

1758 The market administrator provides the authentication scheme of the market. The identification
1759 should be unique in the market boundary.

1760 The authentication scenario should also keep a stable reference to the relevant agreement
1761 scenario to denote the relationship among the transaction, the agreement and/or the participants.

1762 **D.3.2 Assumption for scenario classification**

1763 For the simplicity of discussion, this scenario classification idea has many assumptions. In the
1764 real business world, those assumptions should be further compiled to reflect the practical aspects
1765 of business transactions.

1766 **Continuous Transaction:**

1767 a series of transactions of which the terms and conditions are constant.

1768 No discrimination is supposed between a continuous transaction and a spot transaction. The
1769 continuous transaction is considered as a repetition of spot transactions of which the terms and
1770 conditions are constant or only a variable part is changing.

1771 **Services Transaction:**

1772 a business transaction where services are procured.

1773 The business transaction of services is assumed to be basically same as of goods even if it may
1774 have different attributes relevant to the delivery procedure and the status confirmation.

- 1775 **Auction Transaction:**
1776 a business transaction relevant to auction.
- 1777 An auction transaction is supposed to be a variation of mediated transaction, which requires the
1778 competitive participation of two or more buyers for a sale of merchandise.
- 1779 **Bidding Transaction:**
1780 a business transactions relevant to biddingt.
- 1781 A bidding transaction is supposed to be a variation of bilateral transaction, which requires the
1782 competitive participation of two or more sellers for a procurement of merchandise.
- 1783 **Credit Payment Transaction:**
1784 a business transaction that is settled by a credit card or debit card.
- 1785 A transaction settled by a credit card requires a provision of credit and the authentication of
1786 buyer. Thus the transaction type is differed from the transaction by cash, and is supposed to be a
1787 kind of Separate Payment Model.
- 1788 **Regulatory Constraints:**
- 1789 Actual business transactions may have many types of regulatory constraints than the normative
1790 rules explicitly or implicitly involved in the transactions. Each of them is partially or entirely applied
1791 to a specific market type, participant type, merchandise type, delivery type and/or payment type.
1792 In addition, some of them are particularly effective in a certain country or region and/or in a
1793 certain period. However, the scenario classification is considered to be independent from the
1794 regulatory constraints.

1795
1796

Annex E (Informative) Business Transaction Model (BTM): two classes of constraints

1797 Business transactions are modelled for registering, reference and re-use as scenarios and scenario
1798 components. Business semantic descriptive techniques are used to identify and specify the key
1799 components of a business transaction, i.e., as business objects.

1800 The Business Transaction Model (BTM), as stated in Clause 6.1.5 of ISO/IEC 15944-1, has three
1801 required components namely "Person", "Process", and "Data. These three fundamental components
1802 of the Business Transaction Model are presented graphically in Figure E-1¹⁶

1803

1804

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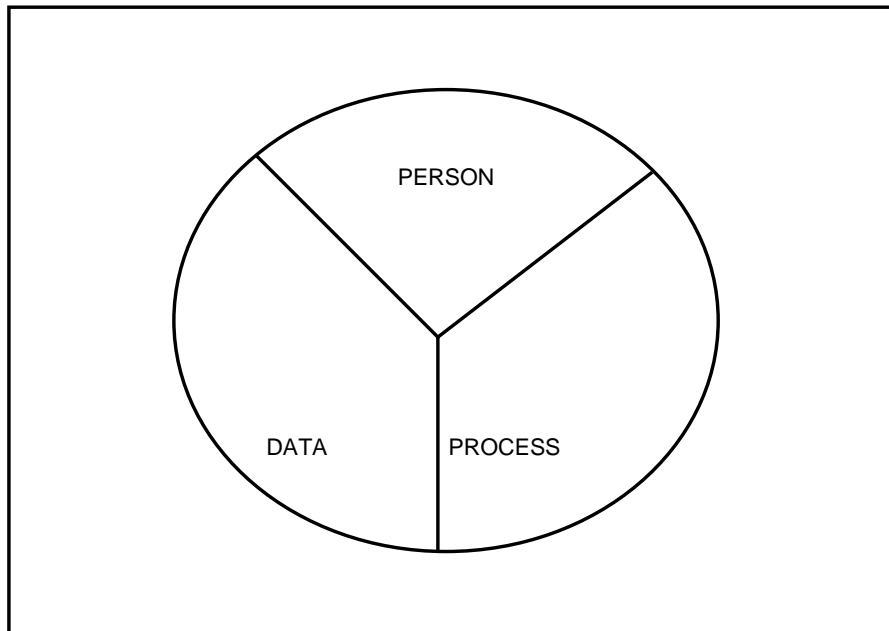
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1815 Figure E-1 - Business Transaction Model - Fundamental Elements (Graphic Illustration)

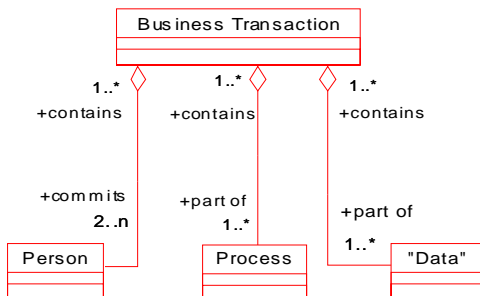
¹⁶In ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 for these three fundamental elements, the essential BOV aspects of the business transaction model, along with associated rules, definitions and terms as well as other attributes are stated in the following clauses:

- (1) Clause 6.2 "Rules governing the Person Component" (and further Annex E);
- (2) Clause 6.3 "Rules governing the Process Component" (and further Annex F); and,
- (3) Clause 6.4 "Rules governing the Data Component" (and further Annex G).

1816 Using UML as a Formal Description Technique, yields the following UML-based representation of the
1817 Business Transaction Model and is presented as Figure E-2¹⁷.

1818

1819



1820

1821 Figure E-2 – UML-based Representation of Figure E-1 – Business Transaction Model –
1822 Fundamental Components

1823

1824 The business transaction model focuses on and addresses the essential needs of commitment
1825 exchange among autonomous parties, i.e., the ability of Persons as parties to a business transaction
1826 being able to make commitments and to do so while maximizing the use of automated methods.
1827 This is in addition to existing standards which pertain to various aspects of information exchange
1828 only.¹⁸

1829 As such, what sets Open-edi (or e-business) apart from information exchange in general are six (6)
1830 characteristics¹⁹. They are:

- 1831 actions based upon following clear, predefined rules;
- 1832 commitments of the parties involved;
- 1833 commitments among the parties are automated;
- 1834 parties control and maintain their states;
- 1835 parties act autonomously; and,

¹⁷ This UML-based representation incorporates the rules governing the interworking of these three fundamental components as specified in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002.

¹⁸It is important that users of this Part 5 of ISO/IEC 15944 familiarize themselves with Part 1, Clause 6.3.1 titled "*Business transactions commitment exchange added to information exchange*" including the rules and definitions/terms, i.e, "Person", and "commitment" as well as its normative text.

¹⁹See further in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 Clause 5 "Characteristics of Open-edi". Each of these six (6) characteristics is described in more detail in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 Clause 5 "Characteristics of Open-edi".

1836 multiple simultaneous transactions can be supported.

1837 Electronic business transactions therefore require:

1838 a clearly understood purpose, mutually agreed upon goal(s) explicitness and unambiguity;

1839 pre-definable set(s) of activities and/or processes, pre-definable and structured data;

1840 commitments among Persons being established through electronic data interchange;

1841 computational integrity and related characteristics; and,

1842 the above being specifiable through Open-edi Description Technique(s) (OeDTs) (as the use of a

1843 Formal Description Technique(s) in support of modelling e-business), and executable through

1844 information technology systems for use in real world actualizations.

1845 These and related requirements of electronic business transactions are specified in the form of

1846 "constraints".

1847 "Constraint" has already been defined as:

1848 **constraint:** *a rule, explicitly stated, that prescribes, limits, governs or specifies any*
 1849 *aspect of a **business transaction**.*

1850 *NOTE 1 Constraints are specified as rules forming part of components of Open-edi*
 1851 *scenarios, i.e., as scenario attributes, roles, and/or information bundles.*

1852 *NOTE 2 For constraints to be registered for implementation in Open-edi, they must have*
 1853 *unique and unambiguous identifiers.*

1854 *NOTE 3 A constraint may be agreed to among parties (condition of contract) and is*
 1855 *therefore considered an "internal constraint". Or a constraint may be imposed on parties, (e.g., laws,*
 1856 *regulations, etc.), and is therefore considered an "external constraint". [ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002:3.11]*

1857 The Business Transaction Model has two classes of constraints; namely:

1858 (1) those which are "self-imposed" and agreed to as commitments among the parties
 1859 themselves, i.e., "internal constraints"; and,

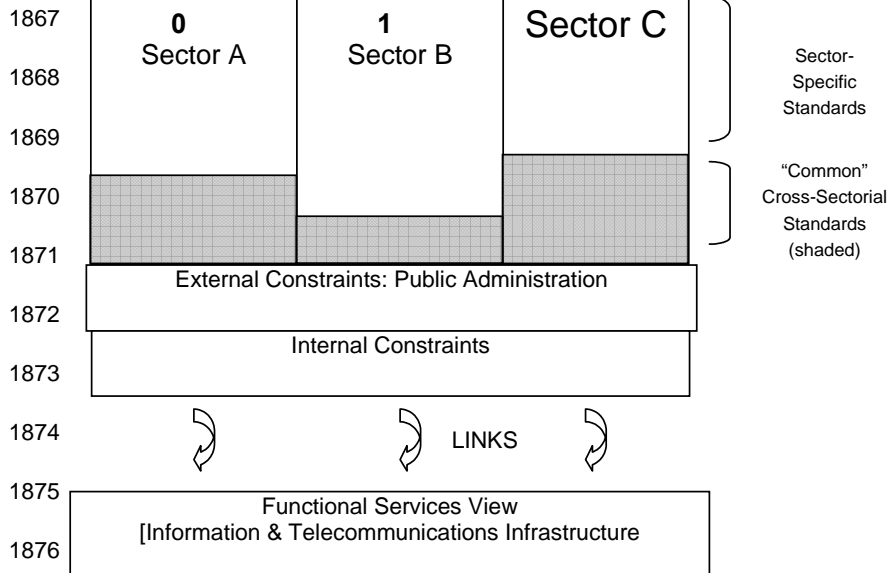
1860 (2) those which are imposed on the parties to a business transaction based on the nature of the
 1861 good, service and/or rights exchanged, the nature of the commitment made among the parties
 1862 (including ability to make commitments, the location, etc.), i.e., "external constraints".

1863 These two basic classes of constraints on business transactions are illustrated here in Figure E-3.

1864

1865 **Figure E-3 — Business Transaction Model: Classes of Constraints**

1866



1877

1878

1879 ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 Clause 6.1.6 provides normative text for these two classes of constraints.

1880

1881

Annex X (Normative) Classification Concepts

1882 Temporary Note:

1883 *Note: Annex X will migrate to ISO/IEC 15944 Part 4: Business transaction scenarios –*
 1884 *Accounting and economic ontology, as that standard reaches FCD/FDIS stage. At that*
 1885 *time this Part 2 will be amended accordingly. For now, Annex X is retained as a*
 1886 *placeholder in the first edition of Part 2.*

1887

1888 X.1 Introduction

1889 Applicable classification concepts are associated with a scenario when it is registered.
 1890 Classification concepts provide the best search criteria for retrieving a registered scenario that is
 1891 the best fit for certain business objectives.

1892 Some primitive classification concepts and the rules governing them were already identified and
 1893 specified in Part 1, 6.6. “Primitive classification and identification of Open-edi scenarios,” and in
 1894 Clause 7 “Guidelines for scoping Open-edi scenerios.” Some of these primitive classification
 1895 concepts are already included in the Part 1, 7.3.2 “Template” (with their “Scope Tag ID Codes”),
 1896 namely,

1897

1060	Bilateral Transaction Model
1061	Mediated Transaction Model
1065	Defined Market Model
1066	Undefined market Model
1070	Immediate Settlement Model
1071	Separate Settlement Model

1898

1899 Additional primitive classification concepts are identified in this Annex X.

1900 X.2 Registration Aspects

1901 Most if not all of the Open-edi classification concepts involve “commitments of various kinds,
 1902 considering that a commitment is “the making or accepting of a right, obligation, liability or
 1903 responsibility by a *Person* that is capable of enforcement in the jurisdiction in which the
 1904 commitment is made”. Also, considering that a constraint is “a rule, explicitly stated, that

1905 prescribes, limits, governs or specifies any aspect of a *business transaction*" most if not all of the
1906 Open-edi classification concepts involve "constraints" of various kinds.

1907 Most classification concepts are of the nature of external constraints. However, to the extent that
1908 they exist, scenarios classified as Participation Type: Bilateral Trade Model, Agent Type: None,
1909 Third Party Constraint Type: None, Third Party Role Type: None, Liability/Risk Management:
1910 None, Payment Method: Counter product – "barter", and Warranty Type: None are candidates for
1911 having only internal constraints. Even then, it is unlikely that a scenario is subject only to internal
1912 constraints.

1913 Classification concepts provide for selection from an exhaustive list of sub-types for each
1914 concept, as specified in table format, or by specification of an option when the list for a concept is
1915 not fully predefined. The approach taken here, as elsewhere in this multipart standard, is to
1916 specify predefined subtypes (or choices) for concepts as coded domains for use by applicants.
1917 Here the set of choices is either finite, i.e. exhaustive, or provision is made for allowing "other". In
1918 the latter case, when the applicant chooses "other", where this is allowed, clear and precise
1919 language shall be used for Open-edi business object registration.

1920 Classification concepts of the Trade Model are numbered sequentially as CL.n, and reference
1921 Scope Tag ID Codes in Table X.1, many of which are carried over from ISO/IEC 15944-1, 6.6.4
1922 "Classification and components of Open-edi scenarios."

1923 **X.3 Classification Concepts**

1924 **X.3.1 Trade Models by Type**

1925 **Rule 9:**

1926 **The Open-edi Trade Model has three primitive types, namely, market type, settlement**
1927 **type, and participation type**

1928 They are defined as follows:

1929 **CL.1 Participation Type (1060 & 1061)²⁰**

1930 **participation type**

1931 a classification concept of participation of Open-edi parties where party(ies) as buyer(s) or
1932 seller(s) act either bilaterally or intermediaries are involved in an Open-edi transaction²¹.

1933 **CL.2 Market Type (1065 & 1066)**

1934 **market type**

1935 a classification concept of market where the market is defined (bounded) or undefined
1936 (unbounded) for specific types of business transactions or communities under the Open-edi
1937 environment²².

1938 **CL.3 Settlement Type (1070 & 1071)**

²⁰ Numbers in "()" are the Scope Tag ID Codes as found in the ISO/IEC 15944-1, Clause 7.3.2 Template.

²¹ See further Part 1, 6.6.3.3 and Annex H.

²² See further Part 1, 6.6.3.1 and Annex H.

1939 **settlement type**
1940 a classification concept of settlement where all aspects of the business transaction are settled
1941 immediately or separately²³.

²³ See further Part 1, 6.6.3.2 and Annex H.

1942

1943 **X.3.2 Role Type – Agent and Third Party**²⁴

1944 **CL.4 Agent Type (1110 (1111 & 1112))**

1945 **agent type**

1946 a classification concept of agent role for Open-edi parties where the agent acts behalf of a buyer
1947 or a seller

1948 [Note: To be rethought in that an “agent” can act on behalf of any Person (and Person subtype),
1949 and role player, etc.]

1950 **CL.5 Third Party Constraint Type (1130 (1131 & 1132))**

1951 **third party constraint type**

1952 a classification concept of involvement of third party for an Open-edi transaction where the
1953 involvement of third party is defined by mutual agreement of the buyer and seller, or mandated by
1954 an external constraint (e.g. enforced by regulatory framework irrespective the agreement).

1955 **CL.6 Role Type of Third Party (1135)**²⁵

1956 **third party role type**

1957 a classification concept of role of third party involved in an Open-edi transaction where the third
1958 party has an independent responsibility to commence the transaction, but not acting as an agent
1959 of buyer or seller

1960 Note: A Third Party by definition of Part 1 does not act as an agent of a buyer or seller.

1961 **X.3.3 Sub-Process Types**²⁶

1962 **CL.7 Catalogue Provision (1225)**

1963 **catalog provision**

1964 a classification concept of information provision of product from seller to buyer for an Open-edi
1965 transaction where the seller provides catalog of product to the buyer or not.

1966 **CL.8 Initiation Type (1230 & 1235)**

1967 **initiation type**

1968 a classification concept of offer relevant to Open-edi transaction where the initiation is the
1969 responsibility of the seller or buyer

1970 **CL.9 Offer Type (1240)**²⁷

²⁴ See further Part 1, Clause 6.2.5 “Person and delegation to “agent” and/or “third party””

²⁵ Use of an “*” indicates that this “classification concept” is an addition to the Scoping attributes already identified in Part 1, Clause 7.3.2 Template.

²⁶ For the Process Component of the Business Transaction Model see further Part 1, Clause 6.3 “Rules governing the process component” and also Annex F(informative) Business Transaction Model: Process Component”.

- 1971
- 1972 **offer type**
1973 a classification concept pertaining to whether the offer is of a proposal, consign or other nature.
- 1974 **CL.10 Order Type (1241)***
1975 **order type**
1976 a classification concept of order activity of Open-edi transaction where the order is origination of
1977 procurement, modification, or cancellation of existing order.
- 1978 **CL.11 Successiveness Type (1242)***
1979 **successiveness type**
1980 a classification concept of Open-edi transaction where a framework agreement exists between
1981 the parties for subsequent transactions to eliminate redundant business negotiation once
1982 established, or not (e.g. repeat orders, "automated" rule-driven re-ordering).
- 1983 **CL.12 Manufacturing Type (1245)***
1984 **manufacturing type**
1985 a classification concept of arrangement for product in an Open-edi transaction where the
1986 availability of product is pre-defined, or fully or partially configurable.
- 1987 **CL.13 Liability/Risk Management (1247)***
1988 **liability/risk management**
1989 a classification concept of protection instrument against economic risk which may arise in an
1990 Open-edi transaction where the lost value is insured or recovered with the deposit, or not.
- 1991 **CL.14 Economic Resource Type (1275)***
1992 **economic resource type**
1993 a classification concept of product and the counter value from a viewpoint of financial accounting
1994 in enterprise
- 1995 **CL.15 Exchange Value Type (1305)**
1996 **exchange value**
1997 a classification concept of counter value against product of Open-edi transaction where the value
1998 is denoted with a currency unit of legal tender, i.e. a monetary payment is involved
- 1999 **CL.16 Pricing Type (1320)***
2000 **pricing type**
2001 a classification concept of pricing method of product among Open-edi parties
- 2002 **CL.17 Non-pricing Negotiation Terms (1325)***

²⁷ Note: Part 1, page 71 has a typing error in that it contains text of "Predefined Market Model" for Scope Tag ID Code 1240. This text should not be there. "Defined Market Model" = Scope Tag ID Code 1065

2003 **non-pricing negotiation terms**
2004 a classification concept of negotiation terms other than pricing of product of Open-edi transaction

2005 **CL.18 Sales Channel Type (1330)***
2006 **sales channel type**
2007 a classification concept of sales method of product for Open-edi transaction where the product is
2008 directly delivered by the seller or consigned party

2009 **CL.19 INCO Terms Delivery Type (1365)***
2010 **INCO term delivery type**
2011 a classification concept of delivery terms of Open-edi transaction defined by International
2012 Commercial Terms

2013 **CL.20 Transport Type (1366)***
2014 **transport type**
2015 a classification concept of transport of fixed or mobile, physical or electronic, or other nature

2016 **CL.21 Payment Lot Type (1367)***
2017 **payment lot type**
2018 a classification concept of payment lot for a Open-edi transaction where the payment is
2019 performed in single lot by the certain due date or not, there are multiple payments

2020 **CL.22 Payment Method (1368)***
2021 **payment method**
2022 a classification concept of payment instrument for an Open-edi transaction

2023 **CL.23 Payment Timing Type (1369)***
2024 **payment timing**
2025 a classification concept of settlement of payment against product of Open-edi transaction where
2026 the payment is performed after, before, or on delivery

2027 **CL.24 Warranty Type (1405)**
2028 **warranty type**
2029 a classification concept of warranty terms for a "failed" product of Open-edi transaction where the
2030 transaction applies warranty and is in the form of repair, replace, substitute, refund, compensate
2031 or other.

2032 **Table X.1 Classification Concepts**

Classification Concepts	Scenario	
	Scope Tag ID Code/Coded Domain Value	
CL.1 Participation Type		
Bilateral Trade Model- a trade model where only buyer and seller are directly involved in a business transaction	1060	
Mediated Transaction Model- a trade model where a third party mediates a specified role(s) or function(s) as mutually agreed to by the buyer(s) and seller(s) for a certain business transaction	1061	
CL.2 Market Type		
Undefined Model - a trade model, conforming to the description of Basic Trade Model, which is performed in an unbounded market under the Open-edi environment.	1065	
Defined Market Model – a trade model where buyer(s) and seller(s) accept the entry terms of market in advance and then commence the actual business transaction in the market under the Open-edi environment.	1066	
CL.3 Settlement Type		
Immediate Settlement Model - a trade model where the entire business transaction process, such as planning, identification, negotiation, delivery of goods or services and payment, is completed in real-time under the Open-edi environment	1070	
Separate Settlement Model - a trade model where the business transaction is performed under the Open-edi environment, and where the delivery of the good, service, and/or right and/or payment is separated from the agreement process	1071	
CL.4 Agent Type	1110	
Buyer's Agent - the scenario explicitly supports the role type of buyer's agent in business transactions		01
Seller's Agent - the scenario explicitly supports the role type of Seller's agent in business transactions		02
None - the scenario does not support any role type of agent in a business transaction		99
CL. 5 Third Party Constraint Type	1130	
Internal Constraint - use of a third party is by mutual agreement of the buyer and seller		01

Classification Concepts	Scenario	
External Constraint - use of a third party is mandated		02
None - the scenario does not support any role type of a third party		99
CL.6 Third Party Role Type	1135	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports the other role types than those specified below in business transactions		00
Mediator – the scenario explicitly supports the role type of mediator in business transactions		01
Guarantor - the scenario explicitly supports the role type of guarantor in business transactions		02
Escrow - the scenario explicitly supports the role type of escrow in business transactions		03
Notary - the scenario explicitly supports the role type of notary in business transactions		04
None - the scenario does not explicitly supports any role type of third party in business transactions		99
CL.7 Catalog Provision	1225	
Provided - the scenario explicitly supports catalogue provision of merchandize in business		01
None - the scenario does not support catalogue provision of merchandize in business transaction		99
CL.8 Initiation Type		
Buyer Initiated – the buyer initiates Open-edi business transaction	1230	
Seller Initiated – the seller initiates the Open-edi business transaction	1235	
CL.9 Offer Type	1240	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports other offer types than those specified below		00
Proposal - the scenario explicitly supports the proposal type offer process in business transactions		01
Consign - the scenario explicitly supports the consign type offer process in business transactions		02
CL.10 Order Type	1241	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports other order types than those specified below		00
Pre-order - the scenario explicitly supports query/response interactions related to product/service availability, terms and conditions, etc.		01
Purchase - the scenario explicitly supports the purchase type		02

Classification Concepts	Scenario	
order process in business transaction		
Change - the scenario supports the ability of the buyer to amend a purchase type order		03
Cancel - the scenario supports the ability of the buyer to cancel a purchase type or change type order		04
Contract - the scenario explicitly supports the contract type order process in business transaction		05
CL.11 Successiveness Type	1242	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports other successive business transaction types than those specified below		00
Continuous - the scenario supports continuous repeating transactions eliminating redundant business negotiation processes already established in a previous transaction. A framework agreement exists between the parties that governs subsequent scenarios		01
Autonomous - the scenario stands alone as a business transaction, i.e., "One-off" or "spot" transactions		02
Definable - the scenario explicitly supports the order made type products or customized services provision in business transactions		02
Off-the-shelf - the scenario explicitly supports standardized products ready for turn-key operation		03
Configurable - the scenario explicitly supports products that may require the buyer to specify configurable options with the seller during Process Negotiation		04
CL.2 Manufacturing Type	1245	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports other manufacturing types than those specified below		00
Predefined - the scenario explicitly supports the readymade type products or packaged services provision in business transactions		01
Definable - the scenario explicitly supports the order made type products or customized services provision in business transactions		02
Off-the-shelf - the scenario explicitly supports standardized products ready for turn-key operation		03
Configurable - the scenario explicitly supports products that may require the buyer to specify configurable options with the seller during Process Negotiation		04
CL.13 Liability/Risk Management	1247	
Other - The scenario supports a protection type other than insurance or deposit		00

Classification Concepts	Scenario	
Insurance - The scenario supports the insurance protection type. Either the buyer or the seller may insure the payment for the goods or the value of the goods delivered		01
Deposit - The scenario supports the deposit protection type. The buyer deposits money either with the seller or with a third party		02
None - The scenario does not explicitly support any liability/risk management of business transaction		99
CL.14 Economic Resource Type	1275	
Other - The scenario explicitly supports other value resource than those specified below		00
Good - The scenario explicitly supports the physical type products in the business transaction		01
Service - The scenario explicitly supports the provision of services in the business transaction		02
Value - The scenario explicitly supports the financial products in business transaction		03
Title/ Ownership - The scenario explicitly supports the right of possession in business transaction		04
License/ Right - The scenario explicitly supports the right of permission in business transaction		05
CL.15 Exchange Value Type	1305	
Currency – subset of ISO 4217		01
CL.16 Pricing Type	1320	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of other pricing type than those specified below		00
Buyer's Quote - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of buyer's quote type pricing, i.e., price is determined by the buyer		01
Seller's Quote - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of seller's quote type pricing, i.e., the price is determined by the seller		02
Individual Quote - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of individual quote type pricing, i.e., the seller provides an offer price to a specific buyer in response to a request for a quote		03
Closed Bid - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of closed bid type pricing (allow only sellers in a club). A bid is against a buyer's specification		04
Open Bid - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of bid type pricing from any seller		05
Auction - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions		06

Classification Concepts	Scenario	
of auction type pricing		
Reverse Auction - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of reverse auction type pricing		07
Price Matching - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of price matching type pricing, i.e., generally multiple buyers interact with multiple sellers, where agreement on price is dynamically reached.g., stock market		08
CL.17 Non-pricing Negotiation Terms	1325	
Other - the scenario supports non-pricing negotiation terms other than those specified below		00
Negotiable Delivery Terms - the scenario explicitly supports/does not support the negotiation of delivery terms		01
Negotiable Delivery Lot - the scenario explicitly supports/does not support the negotiation of delivery lot		02
Negotiable Packaging - the scenario explicitly supports/does not support the negotiation of packaging of merchandize		03
None - the scenario does not support any non-pricing negotiation terms other than the above mentioned		99
CL.18 Sales Channel Type	1330	
Other - the scenario supports sales channel types other than those specified below		00
Direct - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of direct sales channel type		01
Consignment - the scenario explicitly supports business transactions of consignment sales channel type		02
CL.19 INCO Terms Delivery Type	1365	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports delivery term types other than those specified below		00
EXW - the scenario explicitly supports EXW (Ex Works) of INCO Terms		01
FCA - the scenario explicitly supports FCA (Free Carrier) of INCO Terms		02
FAS - the scenario explicitly supports FAS (Free Alongside Ship) of INCO Terms		03
FOB - the scenario explicitly supports FOB (Free on Board) of INCO Terms		04
CFR - the scenario explicitly supports CFR (Cost and Freight) of INCO Terms		05
CIF - the scenario explicitly supports CIF (Cost, Insurance and Freight) of INCO Terms		06

Classification Concepts	Scenario	
CPT - the scenario explicitly supports CPT (Carriage Paid To) of INCO Terms		07
CIP - the scenario explicitly supports CIP (Carriage and Insurance Paid To) of INCO Terms		08
DAF - the scenario explicitly supports DAF (Delivered At Frontier) of INCO Terms		09
DES - the scenario explicitly supports DES (Delivered Ex Ship) of INCO Terms		10
DEQ - the scenario explicitly supports DEQ (Delivered Ex Quay) of INCO Terms		11
DDU - the scenario explicitly supports DDU (Delivered Duty Unpaid) of INCO Terms		12
DDP - the scenario explicitly supports DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) of INCO Terms		13
CL.20 Transport Type	1366	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports transport types other than those specified below		00
Fixed/Physical – Transport of item is via a fixed transport installation. This code applies to installations for continuous transport such as pipelines, conveyor belts and ropeways.		01
Fixed/Electronic – Transport of items in an electronic form (i.e. electronic data etc.) is via a fixed transport installation. This code applies to installations for continuous transport such as fixed networks.		02
Mobile/Physical – Transport of item is via a mobile transport system. This code applies to e.g. maritime transport, rail transport and road transport where moving vehicles have been used for carrying items.		03
Mobile/Electronic – Transport of items in an electronic form (i.e. electronic data etc.) is via a mobile system. This code applies to systems where wireless communication means have been used.		04
CL.21 Payment Lot Type	1367	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports other payment term types than those specified below		00
Single Payment - the scenario explicitly supports a single payment		01
Multiple Payments - the scenario explicitly supports multiple payments		02
CL.22 Payment Method	1368	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports other payment methods than those specified below		00

Classification Concepts	Scenario	
Credit - the scenario explicitly supports credit type payments		01
Debit - the scenario explicitly supports debit type payments		02
Cash - the scenario explicitly supports cash type payments		03
Funds transfer - the scenario explicitly supports funds transfer type payments		04
Counter product - "barter"		05
CL.23 Payment Timing Type	1380	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports a type of settlement other than those specified below		00
Advanced Payment - the scenario explicitly supports the advanced payment type settlement		01
Deferred Payment - the scenario explicitly supports the deferred payment type settlement		02
Payment on Delivery - the scenario explicitly supports the payment on delivery type settlement		03
Incremental Payment - the scenario explicitly supports the incremental payment type settlement		04
CL.24 Warranty Type	1405	
Other - the scenario explicitly supports other warranty types than those specified below		00
Repair - the scenario explicitly supports the repair of product		01
Replace - the scenario explicitly supports the replacement of product		02
Substitute - the scenario explicitly supports the substitution of product		03
Refund –the scenario explicitly supports "refund" as part of warranty		04
Compensate – the scenario explicitly supports a compensation of some form		05
None - the scenario does not explicitly support a warranty type		99

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