ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N 2435

Date: 2013-10-24

REPLACES: —

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32

Data Management and Interchange

Secretariat: United States of America (ANSI)
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DOCUMENT TYPE	Summary of Voting/Table of Replies
TITLE	Summary of Voting on 32N2413 CD2 11179-1 Information Technology -- Metadata Registries (MDR) - Part 1: Framework Ed 3
SOURCE	SC32 Secretariat
PROJECT NUMBER	1.32.15.03.01.00
STATUS	The document did not obtain substantial support. WG2 is requested to address the comments and revise the draft text accordingly.
REFERENCES	
ACTION ID.	ACT
REQUESTED ACTION	
DUE DATE	
Number of Pages	20
LANGUAGE USED	English
DISTRIBUTION	P & L Members SC Chair WG Conveners and Secretaries

Dr. Timothy Schoechle, Secretary, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32
Farance Inc *, 3066 Sixth Street, Boulder, CO, United States of America
Telephone: +1 303-443-5490; E-mail: Timothy@Schoechle.org
available from the JTC 1/SC 32 WebSite http://www.jtc1sc32.org/
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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N2435

Summary of Voting on Document SC 32 N 2413

Title: CD2 11179-1 Information Technology -- Metadata Registries (MDR) - Part 1: Framework Ed 3

Project: 1.32.15.03.01.00

"P" Member	Approval	Approval with Comments	Disapproval with Comments	Abstention with Comments
Canada			1	
China	1			
Czech Republic	1			
Egypt				
Finland				1
Germany				1
India				1
Japan			1	
Korea, Republic of	1			
Portugal				1
Russian Federation	1			
United Kingdom			1	
United States		1		
Total "P"	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**
"O" Member				
Austria				
Belgium				
France				1
Ghana				
Hungary				
Indonesia				
Italy				
Kazakhstan				
Netherlands, The				
Norway				
Romania				
Poland				
Sweden				
Switzerland				
Total "O"				

Dr. Timothy Schoechle, Secretary, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32
Farance Inc *, 3066 Sixth Street, Boulder, CO, United States of America
Telephone: +1 303-443-5490; E-mail: Timothy@Schoechle.org

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COMMENTS:

Canada
NO. See comments below:

Finland
ABSTAIN. Lack of expertise and interest.

Germany
ABSTAIN. Lack of expertise and interest.

India
ABSTAIN. Lack of expertise and interest.

Japan
NO. See comments below:

Portugal
ABSTAIN. Lack of expertise and interest.

United Kingdom
NO. See comments below:

United States
YES. See comments below:

Canadian Comments on SC32 N2413 CD2 11179-1

Date: 2013-10-15	Document: 32N2413	Project: CD2 11179-1

MB/ NC[1]	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment[2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
CA 00	All	All	-	Ge	Canada disapproves of the draft for the reasons below.	Canada will change its vote to Approval if the comments below are satisfactorily addressed.	
CA 01	All	All	-	Ge	Since the new template allows for text to be referenced using line numbers, Canada asks that future ballot texts include line numbers so that all NBs can reference them.	Include line numbers on the next ballot.	
CA 02		Cover	Document stage	Ed	Committee stage is stage 30, not stage 20.	For the next ballot, specify the correct stage number (selectable if using the template).	
CA 03		Introduction	p. vi, ref to Part 5	Ed	For Edition 3, Part 5 has been renamed "Naming principles'	Make the change.	
CA 04		Introduction	p. vii, 7th full para.	Ed	" Edition of ISO/IEC 11179" should be: " Edition **3** of ISO/IEC 11179"	Make the correction.	
CA 05		Scope	Page heading	Ed	The page heading specifies the document as an FDIS, but this is only a CD.	Fix the page heading for the next ballot.	
CA 06		2-Normative references	ISO/IEC Guide 2	Te	In Edition 2, ISO/IEC Guide 2 was referenced in the Bibliography. Now it has become a Normative reference. What makes this indispensable to the application of 11179-1?	Provide WG2 with a rationale for the change, or reverse the change.	
CA 07		2-Normative references	ISO 2382 All parts	Te	In Edition 2, ISO 2382 was referenced in the Bibliography. Now it has become a Normative reference. What makes this indispensable to the application of 11179-1?	Provide WG2 with a rationale for the change, or reverse the change.	
CA 08		2-Normative references	ISO/IEC 10241:1992	Te	In Edition 2, ISO/IEC 10241:1992 was referenced in the Bibliography. Now it has become a Normative reference. What makes this indispensable to the application of 11179-1?	Provide WG2 with a rationale for the change, or reverse the change.	
CA 09		3	Defined terms	Ed	It would be helpful if in addition to showing defined terms in bold (already done), a xref to the entry in clause 3 were also included.	Add cross-references for all defined terms.	

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2 **Type of comment:** **ge** = general **te** = technical **ed** = editorial

MB/ NC[1]	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment[2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
CA 10		3.1.1	Definition	Te	The definition of attribute in 11179-1 is different from that in 11179-3. Part 3 uses "characteristic of an object or set of objects", while Part 1 uses "characteristic of an object or entity". Entity in turn is defined as " any concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist, including associations among these things" while Object is defined as: "anything perceivable or conceivable" The distinction between the two is unclear. Note that the definitions of: extension, general concept, individual concept, and name refer only to object and not to entity. Entity is referenced in the definition of organization part, where its use does not seem to fit with the above definition. In clause 6.3, 'entity' is used on the context of entity-relationship models, but not high-lighted as a defined term. In clause 6.5, 'entity' is used in the context of 'geopolitical entity' in example value domains. Thus the inclusion of 'entity' in the definition of attribute is inconsistent with other definitions, and the uses of the word 'entity' are narrower than the definition provided. These different uses add confusion. Note: This problem also existed in Edition 2, but was not previously identified. See also CA-14 and CA-30.	Use the definition of attribute from 11179-3:2013 3.1.4.	
CA 11		3.1.2	Definition, Reference	Te	The reference for the definition of class is given as : [ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.9] This is incorrect in several respects: 1) 19501 is not a multi-part standard.	Replace the reference by that used in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013, namely: "Adapted from ISO/IEC 19505-2:2012, 7.3.7."	

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					2) It was published in 2005, not 2001. 3) clause 2.5.2.9 does not exist in the 2005 edition. 4) 19501 is for UML 1.4.2 5) UML 2.1.4 is now available as 19505-1 and -2. 6) The exact text does not exist in either 19501 or 19505-1 or 19505-2.		
CA 12		3.1.4	Definition, Reference	Te	The reference for the definition of class is given as : [ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.36] This is incorrect in several respects: 1) 19501 is not a multi-part standard. 2) It was published in 2005, not 2001. 3) clause 2.5.2.36 does not exist in the 2005 edition. 4) 19501 is for UML 1.4.2 5) UML 2.1.4 is now available as 19505-1 and -2. 6) The exact text does not exist in either 19501 or 19505-1 or 19505-2.	Replace the reference by that used in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013, namely: "Adapted from ISO/IEC 19505-2:2012, 7.3.47."	
CA 13		3.2.6	Note 2	Te	Note 2 has been added in this draft as follows: NOTE 2 Data may also be defined using the terminological notions defined in ISO 1087-1:2000 and the computational notions defined in ISO/IEC 11404 (General purpose datatypes). Define datum as follows: designation of a concept with a notion of equality defined for that concept. It is unclear what the purpose of this note is. The first sentence is not useful without further explanation. It is also unclear whether the two standards referenced are to be used together or separately. The second sentence defining datum	Delete Note 2. If 'datum' continues to be used in clause 6.2.1, then add a separate definition for it. Since 'data' is the plural of 'datum', add a note which explains how the two definitions relate to each other.	

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					should be a separate definition if that term is to be used. Previously we have used only data, not datum. Why do we need to introduce datum now?		
CA 14		3.2.10	All	Te	In clause 6.3, 'entity' is used on the context of entity-relationship models, but not high-lighted as a defined term. In clause 6.5, 'entity' is used in the context of 'geopolitical entity' in example value domains. The uses of the word 'entity' are narrower than the definition provided. These different uses add confusion. See also CA-10 and CA-30.	Delete the definition of entity, and remove the high-lighting of the term 'entity' in 3.3.25 organization part.	
CA 15		3.2.10	Note	Ed	The note has been altered to add the phrase "Please observe that". This adds no value.	If the entry is not deleted by CA??, then remove the phrase.	
CA 16		3.3.1	Definition	Te	Edition 3 of part 3 no longer has an 'administration record' per se, since the information is now distributed over several classes. The definition of administered item has changed.	Replace the definition by the new definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013. **registered item** (3.2.105) for which **administrative information** (3.2.3) is recorded	
CA 17		3.3.2	All	Te	The term 'administration record' has been replaced in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 by: 'administrative information'.	Replace the term 'administration record' and its definition by the definition of 'administrative information' from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013: **administrative information** <metadata registry> information about the administration of an item in a **metadata registry** EXAMPLES creation date, last change date, origin, change description, explanatory comment	

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CA 18		3.3.4	Definition	Ed	The definition here is different from that in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013. This document uses: descriptive information for an arrangement or division of **object**s into groups based on **characteristic**s, which the objects have in common ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 uses: descriptive information for an arrangement or division of **object**s into groups based on criteria such as **characteristic**s (**Error! Reference source not found.**), which the objects have in common ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 also lists EXAMPLES: EXAMPLE Origin, composition, structure, application, function, etc.; This document also adds a useful NOTE: NOTE A classification scheme is a **concept system** used for classifying some **object**s.	1) Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 2) Add the examples from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 3) Keep the note.	
CA 19		3.3.6	Definition	Te	The definition in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 was modified to include the fact that it is a concept. "**concept** that expresses its description or valid instance meanings"	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	
CA 20		3.3.8	Definition	Te	ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 reverted to the definition from ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999, 04.07.01 because it was thought to be more meaningful. <in organization of data> unit of **data** that is considered in context to be indivisible EXAMPLE The data element "age of a person" with values consisting of all combinations	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	

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					of 3 decimal digits. [ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999, 04.07.01] NOTE The definition states that a data element is “indivisible” in some context. This means that it is possible that a data element considered indivisible in one context (e.g., telephone number) may be divisible in another context, (e.g., country code, area code, local number).		
CA 21		3.3.9	Definition	Te	ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 modified the definition since the old definition was unclear as to what enables a concept to be expressed as a data element. **concept** that is an **association** of a **property** with an **object class** NOTE 1 A data element concept is implicitly associated with both the property and the object class whose combination it expresses. NOTE 2 A data element concept may also be associated with zero or more **conceptual domains** each of which expresses its **value meanings**. NOTE 3 A data element concept may also be associated with zero or more **data elements** each of which provide representation for the data element concept via its associated **value domain**.	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	
CA 22		3.3.10	All	Te	In ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013, 'data identifier' has been replaced by 'scoped identifier'. The term 'data identifier' is not used elsewhere in this document so the term and definition can be	Delete clause 3.3.10 data identifier.	

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					deleted. (See also CA34.)		
CA 23		3.3.12	Definition	Te	A definition should describe what something is, not what it is not. This was fixed in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 as: **conceptual domain** that is specified by a description or specification, such as a rule, a procedure, or a range (i.e. interval)	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	
CA 24		3.3.14	Definition	Ed	The definition here is different from that in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013. This document uses: **value domain** that is specified by a description rather than a list of all **permissible value**s ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 uses: **value domain** that is specified by a description or specification, such as a rule, a procedure, or a range (i.e. interval)	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	
CA 25		3.3.16	Definition	Te	The definition here is different from that in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013. This document uses: expression of measurement without units NOTE A quantity is a value with an associated unit of measure. 32º Fahrenheit, 0º Celsius, $100 USD, and 10 reams (of paper) are quantities. Equivalence between two units of measure is determined by the existence of a quantity preserving one-to-one correspondence between values measured in one unit of measure and values measured in the other unit of measure, independent of context, and where characterizing operations are the same. Equivalent units of measure in this sense have	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	

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					the same dimensionality. The equivalence defined here forms an equivalence relation on the set of all units of measure. Each equivalence class corresponds to a dimensionality. The units of measure "temperature in degrees Fahrenheit" and "temperature in degrees Celsius" have the same dimensionality, because for each value measured in degrees Fahrenheit there is a value measured in degrees Celsius with the same quantity, and vice-versa. The same operations may be performed on quantities in each unit of measure. Quantity preserving one-to-one correspondences are the well-known equations Cº = (5/9)*(Fº - 32) and Fº = (9/5)*(Cº) + 32. ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 uses: set of equivalent **units of measure** NOTE 1 Equivalence between two units of measure is determined by the existence of a quantity preserving one-to-one correspondence between values measured in one unit of measure and values measured in the other unit of measure, independent of context, and where characterizing operations are the same. NOTE 2 The equivalence defined here forms an equivalence relation on the set of all units of measure. Each equivalence class corresponds to a dimensionality. The units of measure "temperature in degrees Fahrenheit" and "temperature in degrees Celsius" have the same dimensionality, because: a) given a value measured in degrees Fahrenheit there is a value measured in degrees Celsius with the same quantity, and vice-versa, by the well-known correspondences		

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					ºC = (5/9)*(ºF - 32) and ºF = (9/5)*(ºC) + 32. b) the same operations can be performed on both values. NOTE 3 The units of measure "temperature in degrees Celsius" and "temperature in kelvins" do not belong to the same dimensionality. Even though it is easy to convert quantities from one unit of measure to the other (ºC = K - 273.15 and K = ºC + 273.15), the characterizing operations in kelvins include taking ratios, whereas this is not the case for degrees Celsius. For instance, 20K is twice as warm as 10K, but 20ºC is not twice as warm as 10ºC. NOTE 4 Units of measure are not limited to physical categories. Examples of physical categories are: linear measure, area, volume, mass, velocity, time duration. Examples of non-physical categories are: currency, quality indicator, colour intensity NOTE 5 Quantities may be grouped together into categories of quantities which are mutually comparable. Lengths, diameters, distances, heights, wavelengths and so on would constitute such a category. Mutually comparable quantities have the same dimensionality. ISO 31-0 calls these “quantities of the same kind”. NOTE 6 ISO 31-0 specifies physical dimensions (e.g. length, mass, velocity). This part of ISO/IEC 11179 also permits non-physical dimensions (e.g. value dimensions such as: currency, quality indicator). The present concept of dimensionality equates to what ISO 31 calls Dimensional Product, rather		

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					than to Dimension.		
CA 26		3.3.17	Definition	Ed	The definition in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 has a NOTE:. NOTE No ordering of the value meanings is implied.	Add the note from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	
CA 27		3.3.18	Definition	Ed	The definition in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 has a NOTE:. NOTE No ordering of the permissible values is implied.	Add the note from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013	
CA 28		3.3.20	All	Te	In ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013, 'item identifier' has been replaced by just 'identifier' as an attribute of the 'scoped identifier' class, but the only other place where 'item identifier' occurs in this document is in the compound term, administered item identifier, where 'item' is part of 'administered item', so the term and definition for 'item identifier' can be deleted.	Delete clause 3.3.20 item identifier.	
CA 29		3.3.21	All	Te	ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 no longer uses the 'item registration authority identifier' because the structure of the identifier is no longer specified by the model. The term is not used in this document, so the term and definition can be deleted.	Delete clause 3.3.21 item registration authority identifier.	
CA 30		3.3.25	Definition	Ed	See CA-10 and CA-14 which propose to remove the definition of entity.	Remove the high-lighting of the term 'entity' in 3.3.25 organization part if CA-14 is accepted.	
CA 31		3.3.28	Definition	Te	The definition here is different from that in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013. This document uses: expression of a **value meaning** allowed in a specific **value domain** NOTE A permissible value, the pairing of a **value** and **value meaning**, is a **designation**.	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013. Possible add a second note such as: NOTE 2 As a designation, the **value** is the sign and the **value meaning** is the **concept** in which case the first NOTE needs to become NOTE 1.	

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					The **value** is the **sign** and the **value meaning** is the **concept**. ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 uses: **designation** of a **value meaning** NOTE A permissible value may be associated with one or more **enumerated value domain**s (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Note that in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 the association of a permissible value with an enumerated value domain is optional, so cannot be part of the definition.		
CA 32		3.3.31	Definition	Te	The definition here corresponds to the description of the Registration association class in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013, rather than the definition of the concept from clause 3, which is: <generic>inclusion of an item in a **registry** <metadata registry> inclusion of a **metadata item** in a **metadata registry**	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 3.2.108.	
CA 33		3.3.37	Definition	Te	The definition is not useful, and repeats the term. This definition comes from the description of the Value datatype in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003. This definition has been improved in ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 6.2.13 as: any instance of any **datatype**	Use the definition from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 6.2.13.	
CA 34		4	DI	Ed	Since CA22 deletes the term 'data identifier', the abbreviation 'DI' can be deleted as well.	Delete the entry for 'DI' – data identifier, if CA22 accepted.	
CA 35		6.3	p. 15, para 3	Ed	At the end of the para, 'instance' is misspelled.	Make the correction.	
CA 36		6.3	p. 15 para 6	Ed	20943-1 was published in 2003, not 2002, according to the ISO catalog.	Make the correction, or remove the date (see also CA37).	

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CA 37		6.5	p.18 para 5 p.20, para 2	Ed	The reference to 20943-1 on p.15 is dated, but the references to 20943-3 on p.18 and 20 are undated. Why the difference? The references to both standards on p.22 are undated, and the reference to 20943-5 on p. 38 is undated. The entry in the Normative References is undated.	Be consistent in the use of dated versus undated references, or explain the reason for the difference.	
CA 38		8.1.3	Para 3	Ed	``This collection of attributes are`` should be ``This collection of attributes **is**`` since the verb refers to the collection.	Make the correction.	
CA 39		8.1.6	Para 2	Te	ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 has generalized the structure of identifiers, so that the RA identifier does not need to be part of the administered item identifier. Edition 3 of 11179-6 will be expanded to discuss other possible identification schemes. This paragraph needs to be modified to reflect the fact that the described identification technique is now just one possible method.	Modify the paragraph to reflect that this is just one of several possible identifier structures.	
CA 99		All		Ge	If any further problems are discovered before or during the Comment Resolution Meeting, and a consensus can be reached on a solution, then they should be corrected.	To be determined at the CRM as required.	

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ISO/IEC CD2 11179-1:2013(E) Framework Ed 3

Date: 2013/10/2	Document: **32N2413**	Project: 1.32.15.03.01.00

MB/ NC[1]	Line number (e.g. 17)	Clause/ Subclause (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/ Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of comment[2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
JP 01		2	Reference	ed	ISO/IEC 19501 (UML) should be referred	Add the reference to ISO/IEC 19501	
JP 02		3	3.3.28	te	Permissible value : “expression of a value meaning” should be changed	“value allowed in a specific value domain”	
JP 03		6.3	Figure 1	te	Figure should be represented by UML. Although figure 3, 4 & 5 were represented by UML, Figure 1 was represented different notation. Keep the consistency of representation of diagrams in the document	Rewrite Figure 1 by UML	
JP 04		6.4	Figure 2	te	Figure 2 is misleading. Can a column in a database file contain multiple Class, Tuple ?	Rewrite or remove this figure	
					End of comments		

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 26 September 2013	Document: **ISO/IEC CD2 11179-1 (Ed 3)**

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB[1]	**Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex** (e.g. 3.1)	**Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note** (e.g. Table 1)	**Type of com-ment**[2]	**Comment (justification for change) by the MB**	**Proposed change by the MB**	**Secretariat observations** on each comment submitted
GB 01	General		ge	There are many references to Part 2 (11179-2). Since Ed 3 of 11179-3 now includes concept systems and classification there is a question over the future of Part 2.	Amend the text accordingly when the future of Part 2 has been determined by WG2.	
GB 02	General		ed	Inconsistency – sometimes when referring to the third edition of 11179 "Edition 3" is used and at others "3rd Edition" is used.	Use "Edition 3" throughout.	
GB 03	Introduction	General	ge	Statement of the scope of standard is too wide. The standard aims to provide constraints that support interoperable models of metadata and models of the management of that metadata. The standard is only peripheral to the actual management of the data to which that metadata pertains.	Replace 'data' with 'metadata'. Remove the last two bulleted items in the first bulleted list	
GB 04	Introduction	Paragraph 3 – description of Part 3	ge	This does not provide a full description of Ed 3 of 11179-3.	Expand to include the new features introduced in Edition 3 of Part 3.	
GB 05	Introduction	Paragraph 3 bullet 3	ed	Unnecessary repetition of 'basic'	Remove 'the basic'	
GB 06	Introduction	Paragraph 4	ed	Paragraph is confused, repeating previous failure to adequately differentiate between 'Dublin Core' style metadata about digital resources in their most general sense and metadata that describes the semantics of data models. Also contains unnecessary value judgements – 'traditional'.	Rewrite paragraph to make to describe the two types of metadata more clearly and indicate which type the standard addresses. See comments from previous edition for suggestions	
GB 07	Introduction	Paragraph 5	ed	Paragraph overly restrictive and is inaccurate. Ed3 of part 3 allows the recording of metadata that is not 'registered'		
GB 08	Introduction	Paragraph 12, line 4	ed	Missing character.	Amend "and Edition of ISO/IEC 11179" to read "and Edition 3 of ISO/IEC 11179"	
GB 09	3.1.3	Note 1	ed	Missing word.	Add "not" between "should" and "be used".	
GB 10	6.3	Figure 1	ed	Inconsistency: since UML is used in 11179-3 and in later figures in this part, UML should be used here.	Redraw figure using UML Class Diagram notation.	

1 **MB** = Member body (enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. CN for China; comments from the ISO/CS editing unit are identified by **)

2 **Type of comment:** **ge** = general **te** = technical **ed** = editorial

NOTE Columns 1, 2, 4, 5 are compulsory.

Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: 26 September 2013	Document: **ISO/IEC CD2 11179-1 (Ed 3)**

1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
MB[1]	**Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex** (e.g. 3.1)	**Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note** (e.g. Table 1)	**Type of com-ment**[2]	**Comment (justification for change) by the MB**	**Proposed change by the MB**	**Secretariat observations** on each comment submitted
GB 11	6.5	Example 2	ed	If the “Permissible values” entries are supposed to represent the complete list of values they need to be updated to reflect the latest list of codes. The current 2 character codes start with AD (Andorra) and AE (United Arab Emirates) and the current 3 character codes start with ABW (Aruba) and AFG (Afghanistan).	Consider amending example.	
GB 12	6.5	Figure 3	ed	Inconsistency with 11179-3: 11179-3 displays multiplicity using “0..*” and “1..* instead of “0..N” and “1..N” respectively.	Amend to “0..*” and “1..*.	
GB 13	6.6	Figure 4	ed	Inconsistency with 11179-3: 11179-3 displays multiplicity using “0..*” and “1..* instead of “0..N” and “1..N” respectively.	Amend to “0..*” and “1..*.	
GB 14	7.2	Figure 5	ed	Inconsistency with 11179-3: 11179-3 displays multiplicity using “0..*” instead of “0..N”.	Amend to “0..*”.	

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NOTE Columns 1, 2, 4, 5 are compulsory.

US Comments on CD2 Text For: ISO/IEC ISO/IEC 11179-1	Date: 2013-08-11	Document: **SC32 N 2413**

MB/ NC[1]	Line Number (e.g. 17)	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of com-ment [2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
US-1		0		ed	In Introduction, clarify text "Generally, descriptive data is known as metadata. That is, metadata is data that is used for describing other data. As the use of the term has evolved, metadata now refers, generally, to data that is used for describing some other objects. We limit the scope of the term as it is used here in this International Standard to descriptions of data - the more traditional use of the term."	Replace with "Generally, descriptive data is known as metadata. Metadata can describe books, phone calls, data, etc// The scope of this International Standard focuses upon metadata that describes data."	
0002	US	0		ed	Clarify "An MDR is a database of metadata that supports the functionality of registration."	Replace with "An MDR is a database of metadata. Registration is one possible function of that database."	
0003	US	0		ed	Clarify "An MDR manages the semantics of data."	Replace with "An MDR may contain the semantics of data."	
0004	US	0		ed	Clarify "MDR's are organization so that ...".	Replace with "MDRs, typically, are organized so that ...".	
0005	US	3		ed	References to 11404 should be to the most recent edition (2007)	Update references	
0006	US	6.1		ed	Add footnote for clarity at end of first sentence with use of "metadata"	"For this International Standard, metadata is defined to be data that defines and describes other data[1]" [1] In general, metadata is descriptive data about an object; in this International Standard, that object is "data".0007	US
0007	US	7.3	para 4	ed	Clarify registration.	OLD: Metadata quality is monitored through the use of a registration status. The status records the level of quality. NEW: The metadata lifecycle is recorded via the use of a registration status. The	

MB/ NC[1]	Line Number (e.g. 17)	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ (e.g. Table 1)	Type of com-ment [2]	Comments	Proposed change	Observations of the secretariat
						lifecycle stages, typically, correspond to the level of quality of the metadata.	
0008	US	A.2.1	para 1	ed	Clarify	OLD: "sub-clause 01.01.02" NEW: "term 01.01.02"	
0009	US	A.4	para 2	ed	While the illustration of some datum associated with 2013-02-29 (an impossible date) might illustrate an example of data associated with a non-fact (i.e., not all data are facts), the illustration might better serve the point if the data concerned something conceived (conceptual) but not in the real world, such as data from a survey data among humans who were asked "How Many Legs On A Unicorn?".	Rework the illustation.	