

AS/NZS ISO 34000:2024
ISO 34000:2023



Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Date and time — Vocabulary



AS/NZS ISO 34000:2024

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-019, Information and Documentation, Information Technology — Learning, Education, Training and Research.

The objective of this document is to define terms related to date and time, from fundamental concepts to those of their usage and representation.

This document is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 34000:2023, *Date and time — Vocabulary*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International document, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards.

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

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Foreword

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

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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

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

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

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 154, *Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

ISO documents relating to date and time concepts have been available since 1971.

This document presents terms and definitions for selected concepts relevant to date and time concepts and of their representation.

Specifically, the terminology presented in this document:

- serves as a sound basis in the understanding of date and time;
- guides new developments in the field by underpinning mutual understanding;
- serves as a quick and handy reference for those newly inaugurated to this field.

In this document, the decimal sign is a comma on the line, and each group of three digits are separated by a small space from the preceding digits, counting from the decimal sign, in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

However, Resolution 10 of the 22nd General Conference on Weights and Measures (Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures, CGPM) in 2003 stated that:

“The decimal marker shall be either a point on the line or a comma on the line.”

And reaffirmed the following resolution from Resolution 7 of the 9th CGPM, 1948:

“Numbers may be divided in groups of three in order to facilitate reading.”

In practice, the choice between these alternatives depends on customary use in the language concerned. In the technical areas of date and time, it is customary for the decimal point always to be used, and that numbers are not grouped, for all languages.

NOTES

Australian/New Zealand Standard

Date and time — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms related to date and time, from fundamental concepts to those of their usage and representation.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms related to general concepts

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 date

time (3.2) on the *calendar system* (6.1) *time scale* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: Common forms of date include *calendar date* (7.8), *ordinal date* (7.9) and *week date* (7.10).

3.2 time

mark attributed to an *instant* (3.4) or a *time interval* (3.6) on a specified *time scale* (3.5)

Note 1 to entry: The term “time” is often used in common language. However, it should only be used if the meaning is clearly visible from the context.

Note 2 to entry: On a time scale consisting of successive time intervals, such as a *clock system* (5.1) or *calendar system* (6.1), distinct instants may be expressed by the same time.

Note 3 to entry: This definition corresponds with the definition of the term “date” in IEC 60050-113:2011, 113-01-12.

3.2.1 proper time

time (3.2) on a *proper time scale* (4.1)

Note 1 to entry: See ITU-R TF.2018-0 and the BIPM SI Brochure^[9] for additional information.

3.2.2 coordinate time

time on a *coordinate time scale* (4.2)

Note 1 to entry: Coordinate time is a mathematical coordinate in the four-dimensional space-time of the coordinate system. For a given event, the coordinate time has the same value everywhere.

Note 2 to entry: Coordinate times are not measured; rather, they are computed from the *proper times* (3.2.1) of clocks.

Note 3 to entry: The relation between coordinate time and proper time depends on the clock’s position and state of motion in its gravitational environment and is derived by integration of the space-time interval.

Note 4 to entry: See ITU-R TF.2018-0 and BIPM SI Brochure^[9] for additional information.