

Procedures for

UK registration for Open System standards —

Part 1: Procedures for the UK Name
Registration Authority

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Committees responsible for this British Standard

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 Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
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Foreword

This Part of BS 7453 has been prepared under the direction of the Information Systems Technology Standards Policy Committee, IST/-. It describes the procedures to be followed by a UK Name Registration Authority. The UK Name Registration Authority is responsible for the registration of unambiguous identifiers for use by organizations within the UK according to the provisions of BS ISO/IEC 9834¹⁾, for OSI Registration Authorities and of BS ISO/IEC 10021 and BS 7521, for Message-Oriented Text Interchange Systems, subject to any relevant conditions given in this and other Parts of BS 7453.

Under the authority of the Board of BSI, an organization is appointed to operate the UK Name Registration Authority, operating these procedures to administer the address spaces assigned to the UK under the provisions of BS ISO/IEC 9834¹⁾ and BS ISO/IEC 10021.

In the body of the standard, references are made to a number of other national and International Standards, these are listed, with their full names, on the inside back cover of this standard. Definitions of terms taken from these standards and used in this standard are listed in 2.1, which also lists the equivalent CCITT recommendations, where appropriate.

Appendix G gives information about the relationship of the UK Naming Schemes to the VADS Licence conditions and the Branch System General Licence.

A “tutorial” explanation of the purpose of this standard is given in Appendix H, which discusses its relation to other national and International Standards, and gives background information on electronic messaging and Open Systems Interconnection (OSI).

A British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users of British Standards are responsible for their correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard does not of itself confer immunity from legal obligations.

Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 28, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

¹⁾ In preparation.

0 Introduction

0.1 The need for registration procedures for the operation of OSI standards

NOTE 1 Since this British Standard is concerned with registration procedures which are an integral part of the operation of OSI standards, this introduction assumes familiarity with the relevant concepts and terms in the normative references listed on the inside back cover. Readers without that familiarity may find it helpful to look at the “tutorial” in Appendix H, before proceeding.

NOTE 2 In the body of the standard, uses of English words or phrases which have a specific defined meaning within this standard (see 2.1) are highlighted by **bold** typeface when first used. These terms are generally defined in other standards, but Appendix A has definitions reproduced from those sources. Uses of English words or phrases which have a specific meaning as names of fields in the Forms used for registration, (listed in Appendix B) are highlighted by *italic* typeface.

0.1.1 There is a requirement for the operation of OSI standards for the assignment of unambiguous **names** for a number of purposes, for example:

- a) for the identification of application-processes and application entities (**application-process-titles, application-entity-titles**);
- b) as **originator/recipient (O/R) addresses** for the operation of the Message-Oriented Text Interchange Systems (MOTIS) standard (BS ISO/IEC 10021);
- c) for identifying definitions of instances of types of **information object** [e.g. definitions of **OSI document types** in the File Transfer, Access and Management (FTAM) standard (BS 7090)²⁾ and of **body parts** in the MOTIS standard (BS ISO/IEC 10021)];
- d) as directory **distinguished names** immediately subordinate to the UK country node.

0.1.2 Registration is the term used for this process of name assignment. Procedures for registration related to general OSI standards are specified in BS ISO/IEC 9834³⁾ (Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities); procedures related specifically to the operation of the messaging standards are specified in BS ISO/IEC 10021 (Message-Oriented Text Interchange Systems) and supplemented by the provisions of BS 7521.

0.1.3 Registration procedures cover two related but distinct issues as follows:

- a) the generation of unambiguous names, which is provided by a process of delegation of authority for the generation of name components through a hierarchy of name **registration authorities**;

- b) where necessary, the assignment of those names to recorded definitions of instances of types of information object.

Both of these issues are addressed by this British Standard.

0.2 The Parts of this standard

This British Standard is divided into Parts dealing with the requirements of different areas of registration. The currently identified Parts are as follows.

- Part 1 Procedures for the UK Name **Registration Authority**, concerned with the delegation of authority at national level for the generation of names
- Part 2 Procedures for registration for specific types of information object in the United Kingdom, covering the assignment of names to instances of those types

Part 2 covers, for example, OSI document types in relation to the FTAM standard BS 7090 (ISO 8571) and body parts in relation to the MOTIS standard (BS ISO/IEC 10021).

Other Parts will be developed if the needs arise.

0.3 The UK Name Registration Authority and the operation of naming

The UK Name Registration Authority is responsible for assigning one or more of:

- a) **object identifiers**;
- b) **directory names**;
- c) **MHS Management Domain names**

to organizations at national level that will be responsible for the next level of naming.

In the case of object identifiers/directory names organizations, these can be publicly established registration authorities or private organizations. Such organizations are registration authorities which may delegate authority further or may operate as registration authorities for instances of specific types of information object.

The UK Name Registration Authority operates by assigning to an organization (according to the procedures described in this Part of BS 7453) one or more of:

- a) an object identifier component;
- b) a directory name component (**Relative Distinguished Name**); and

²⁾ Identical with ISO 8571.

³⁾ In preparation.

c) an MHS Management Domain name that is (or are) unique within the UK name space (see Figure 1). The object identifier is then formed by concatenating the object identifier component as a suffix to the object identifier assigned to the UK by BS ISO/IEC 8824. The directory name is formed by concatenating the directory name component as a suffix to the distinguished name assigned to the UK by BS ISO/IEC 9594. The MHS Management Domain name is used as an ADMD name or PRMD name to form **O/R addresses and Global Domain Identifiers**, as specified by BS ISO/IEC 10021 and BS 7521.

It will sometimes be the case that a given organization is assigned all three, (or two) of an object identifier component, a directory name component and an MHS Management Domain name.

1 Scope

1.1 This Part of BS 7453 describes the procedures to be followed by a United Kingdom Name Registration Authority, in the administration of the UK Naming Schemes, for the assignment of one or more of the following:

- a) object identifiers;
- b) directory names;
- c) MHS Management Domain names.

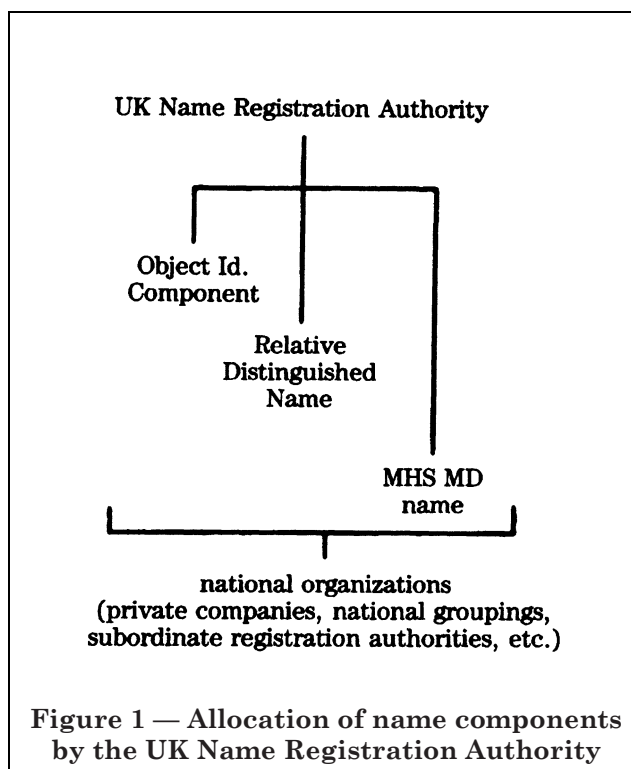
The Authority follows these procedures as organizations apply to it for the assignment of names within the United Kingdom name space.

1.2 This Part of BS 7453 specifies only those aspects of the operation of the Name Registration Authority that:

- a) relate to the requirements of the International Standards for Open Systems that call for registration and, where appropriate, to the requirements of BS ISO/IEC 9834; or
- b) require national agreement.

Other issues related to the administration of the Name Registration Authority (such as the specific values of fees to be charged and the method of publication of the Name Register) are not covered by this standard.

NOTE The titles of the publications referred to in this standard are listed on the inside back cover.



2 Definitions and abbreviations

2.1 Definitions

NOTE For the convenience of the reader, definitions from the sources current at the time of publication of this Part of BS 7453 are given in Appendix A. Reference should be made to the latest editions of the national and International Standards referenced for formal definitions.

2.1.1 The following terms are used in this British Standard, and are defined in BS ISO/IEC 9834-1:

- registration;
- registration authority;
- registration procedures.

2.1.2 The following terms are used in this British Standard, and are defined in BS ISO 7498-3:

- application-entity-title;
- application-process-title;
- name;
- naming authority.

2.1.3 The following terms are used in this British Standard, and are defined in BS ISO/IEC 8824 (equivalent CCITT recommendation X.208):

- information object;
- object identifier.

2.1.4 The following terms are used in this British Standard, and are defined in BS ISO/IEC 10021-2 (equivalent CCITT recommendation X.402):

- administration management domain;

administration-domain-name;
 management domain;
 Message Handling System;
 organization-name;
 O/R address;
 private management domain;
 private-domain-name.

2.1.5 The following term is used in this British Standard, and is defined in BS ISO/IEC 10021-4 (equivalent CCITT recommendation X.411):

Global-domain-identifier.

2.1.6 The following term is used in this British Standard, and is defined in BS ISO/IEC 10021-7:

Body part.

2.1.7 The following term is used in this British Standard, and is defined in BS 7521:

MHS Management Domain name.

2.1.8 The following terms are used in this British Standard, and are defined in BS ISO/IEC 9594-2 (equivalent CCITT recommendation X.500):

alias name;
 attribute;
 attribute type;
 attribute value;
 attribute value assertion;
 Directory name;
 distinguished name;
 object class;
 relative distinguished name.

2.1.9 The following term is used in this British Standard, and is defined in BS ISO/IEC 9834-2:

OSI document type.

2.2 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this standard:

ADMD	Administration Management Domain
ADMD name	Administration-domain-name
AVA	Attribute Value Assertion
DCC	Data Country Code (a particular form of NSAP address)
FTAM	File Transfer, Access and Management
MHS	Message Handling System
MHS MD name	MHS Management Domain name

MOTIS	Message Oriented Text Interchange System
NSAP	Network Service Access Point
PRMD	Private Management Domain
PRMD name	Private-domain-name
RDN	Relative Distinguished Name

3 The UK naming schemes

3.1 Introduction

This clause describes the naming schemes to be applied by the Name Registration Authority, and the relationship between these naming schemes and the UK scheme for the allocation of ISO DCC Format OSI NSAP Addresses (see BS 7306).

3.2 Object identifier/directory name scheme

The nature of object identifiers is specified in BS ISO/IEC 8824, and the nature of directory names is specified in BS ISO/IEC 9594-2. The procedures for their assignment are specified in BS ISO/IEC 9834-1⁴⁾. The derivations of the object identifier and the distinguished name assigned to the UK scheme for the allocation of object identifiers/directory names are specified in BS ISO/IEC 8824 and BS ISO/IEC 9594-2 respectively.

3.3 The MHS naming scheme

3.3.1 The MHS naming and addressing schemes are defined in BS ISO/IEC 10021. These provide unique identification of Management Domains by means of Global Domain Identifiers, and of User Agents and Distribution Lists by means of O/R addresses. These identifiers are formed from a number of components. BS ISO/IEC 10021 identifies the ADMD name as a component requiring national registration, and leaves as a national matter whether two further components (PRMD name and Organization name) require national registration.

3.3.2 BS 7521 specifies that, within the UK name space, ADMD names and PRMD names should be nationally unique (and so require national registration). The ADMD names and PRMD names are to be assigned from a single name space, the MHS MD names. A single MHS MD name may be used as an ADMD name, as a PRMD name, or both.

NOTE The organization component of an O/R address is not required to be nationally unique by BS 7521, and therefore is not subject to UK national registration.

⁴⁾ In preparation.

3.4 Delegation of authority

3.4.1 The assignment of an object identifier/directory name to an organization identifies that organization as a potential registration authority (see **5.2.1.2**) in relation to the assignment of object identifiers/directory names. As a result the organization has the right to choose:

- a) to delegate authority for the assignment of object identifiers/directory names to registration authorities subordinate to itself; and/or
- b) to operate as a registration authority for instances of specific types of **information object**.

Except where specifically identified in this standard, the only constraints on the operation of such registration authorities derive from the provisions of BS ISO/IEC 9834-1.

3.4.2 The assignment of an MHS Management Domain name to an organization gives that organization the right to form O/R addresses and Global Domain Identifiers, according to the procedures given in BS 7521. In the case of O/R addresses, the organization is authorized to delegate further authority for assignment of subordinate O/R address components.

3.5 Relationship to UK DCC Scheme

The assignment of names to organizations by the Name Registration Authority and the assignment of DCC Format Network addresses (see BS 7306) are independent.

Any binding of names to Network addresses is independent of name and Network address assignment.

3.6 Relationship to the Data Protection Act

For the purposes of record-keeping necessary for the operation of the UK Name Registration Authority, applicants are required to give their permission for associated data to be stored by the Authority in an Information System, subject to the provisions of the Data Protection Act, 1984.

4 UK name generation

4.1 National level naming

4.1.1 The UK Name Registration Authority is responsible for the assignment of one or more of:

- a) object identifiers;
- b) directory names; and
- c) MHS MD names

to organizations that apply to it for the assignment of names within the United Kingdom name space.

4.1.2 An object identifier assigned by the UK Name Registration Authority comprises the object identifier value formed by concatenating as a prefix one of the object identifier values described in **4.1.5**, with an object identifier component value assigned by the authority.

4.1.3 A directory name assigned by the UK Name Registration Authority comprises the directory name value formed by concatenating as a prefix one of the distinguished names described in **4.1.5**, with an RDN value assigned by the authority.

4.1.4 The following object identifier/distinguished names assigned to the UK scheme for the assignment of object identifiers/distinguished names are available:

- a) the object identifier value
(see BS ISO/IEC 8824)
{iso member-body gb(826)};
- b) the distinguished name value
(see BS ISO/IEC 9594-2)
{countryName = GB}.

4.1.5 The following object identifiers/distinguished names are available to the UK Name Registration Authority for the purpose of name assignment:

- a) the object identifier value, derived from item a) of **4.1.4**,
{iso member-body gb(826) national(0)}
or the distinguished name value from item b) of **4.1.4**;
- b) the object identifiers/distinguished names of localities, each formed by concatenating as a prefix the object identifier/distinguished name from **4.1.4** with one of the sequences of (object identifier component/relative distinguished name) values assigned to localities by the Registration Authority. The method by which the UK is divided into localities, and thus name values are assigned to those localities, is outlined in Appendix C.

NOTE The names identified in a) are used for the assignment of UK national names. The names identified in b) are used for the assignment of UK local names. In effect, the UK Name Registration Authority acts as a name registration authority for each locality within the UK, divided as outlined in Appendix C.

4.1.6 No restrictions are placed on the kinds of organization that can be assigned object identifier/directory name components, or MHS MD names, by the UK Name Registration Authority.

NOTE According to the procedures described in this British Standard, the UK Name Registration Authority has no responsibility for ensuring that an applicant has a right to the use of a name. An applicant is assigned a name subject only to the provisions of the challenge process (see **6.6**) and the UK Name Registration Authority has no responsibility for carrying out any check that there may be other parties who may also wish to apply for the same name.

4.2 Name components

4.2.1 Object identifier component

For the purposes of UK name generation an object identifier component is a positive integer greater than 0 and less than 2 to the power of 24, i.e. 16,777,216. The UK Name Registration Authority assigns an integer only once as an object identifier component value immediately beneath each node for which it is responsible.

4.2.2 Relative distinguished name

4.2.2.1 For the purposes of the operation of the UK Name Registration Authority, a relative distinguished name comprises:

a) one of the following (sets of) **attribute types**, taken from the attribute types defined in BS ISO/IEC 9594-6, either:

- 1) organizationName; or
- 2) commonName and (optionally) streetAddress (see 4.2.2.2);

together with

b) corresponding **attribute values** that are both:

- 1) variable length character strings of not less than one character and not more than the number of characters specified by the pragmatic constraint proposed in Annex C of BS ISO/IEC 9594-6:1990;
- 2) unique within the particular attribute type under the same node of the name tree, within the UK Name Registration Authority. (In order to guarantee uniqueness of names registered in the UK, there are semantic rules about organization name values ending in “plc”, “Ltd”, “cyf” or “ccc” (see 6.1.1.3 and 6.2.2.3).)

NOTE 1 The limits on the lengths of character strings proposed in Annex C of BS ISO/IEC 9594-6:1990 are:

- a) organizationName 64 characters;
- b) commonName 64 characters;
- c) streetAddress 128 characters.

NOTE 2 The list of attribute types is not intended to constrain further developments; there may well be need for other attributes, as different kinds of bodies wish to become subauthorities.

4.2.2.2 An RDN value using the organizationName attribute type can be assigned to apply within the scope of any of the distinguished names available to the UK Name Registration Authority (see 4.1.5). An RDN value using the commonName and (optionally) streetAddress attribute type is only assigned to apply within the scope of the distinguished name for a particular locality, (see 4.1.5).

4.2.2.3 An RDN value conforms to the Case Ignore String attribute syntax defined in 6.2.2 of BS ISO/IEC 9594-6:1990.

4.2.2.4 When comparing for matching values (see 6.4.2.4), the rules followed are those defined for Case Ignore String values in 6.2 of BS ISO/IEC 9594-6:1990. The UK Registration Authority also endeavours to detect close matches between new names offered for registration and existing names on the register (see 6.4.2.4).

4.2.3 MHS MD name

An MHS MD name comprises a value, which is a variable length character string, of not less than one character and not more than 16 characters, chosen from the PrintableString character set defined in BS ISO/IEC 8824. This value is unique within the UK register of MHS MD names. (In order to guarantee uniqueness of names registered in the UK, there are semantic rules about MHS MD name values beginning with “CRN:” (see 6.1.2).)

When comparing values (see 6.5.6) multiple spaces are equated to a single space, leading and trailing spaces are ignored, and the comparison is not case-sensitive (see 18.4 of BS ISO/IEC 10021-2:1990). The values “ ” (single space) and “0” (numeric zero) are reserved, and are never assigned by the Registration Authority. The UK Registration Authority also endeavours to detect close matches between new names offered for registration and existing names on the register (see 6.5.6).

NOTE 1 The criteria for a close match are determined by the UK Name Registration Authority.

NOTE 2 Where an organization is assigned an MHS MD name, the register also contains an indication whether or not the owner operates an ADMD in accordance with BS 7521. (See Appendix D.)

5 Administration of the scheme

5.1 Organizational framework

5.1.1 A UK Name Registration Authority is established to manage the UK Naming Schemes. The appointment of the UK Name Registration Authority is made under the authority of the Board of BSI.

5.1.2 The UK Name Registration Authority operates the procedures described in this British Standard.

5.1.3 All matters of dispute between the UK Name Registration Authority and applicants for or holders of names under this British Standard, are referred to an arbitration panel convened for the purpose. The decision of the panel is final.

The constitution and procedures of the arbitration panel are given in Appendix E.