BS ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015

BSI Standards Publication

Information technology — Business Operational View

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

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015. It supersedes BS ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/40, Data management and interchange.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 15944-2

Second edition
2015-10-01

Information technology — Business Operational View —

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

Technologies de l'information — Vue opérationnelle des affaires —

Partie 2: Enregistrement des scénarios et de leurs composants en tant qu'objets d'affaires

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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 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).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation on 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 the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition of ISO/IEC 15994-2:2006 which has been technically revised.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, SC 32, *Data management and interchange*.

ISO/IEC 15944 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Business Operational View*:

- *Part 1: Operational aspects of Open-edi for implementation*
- *Part 2: Registration of scenarios and their components as business objects*
- *Part 4: Business transaction scenarios — Accounting and economic ontology*
- *Part 5: Identification and referencing of requirements of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints*
- *Part 6: Technical Introduction of e-Business Modelling [Technical Report]*
- *Part 7: eBusiness vocabulary.*
- *Part 8: Identification of privacy protection requirements as external constraints on business transactions*
- *Part 9: Business transaction traceability framework for commitment exchange*

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– *Part 10: IT-enabled coded domains as semantic components in business transactions*

The following parts are under preparation:

– *Part 11: Descriptive Techniques for Foundational Modelling in Open-edi*

– *Part 12: Privacy protection requirements on information life cycle management (ILCM) in EDI*

– *Part 20: Linking business operational view to functional service view*

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0 Introduction

0.1 Purpose and overview

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 specifies procedures for the registration of Open-edi scenarios and scenario components as "business objects." ISO/IEC JTC 1 defines registration as the assignment of an unambiguous name to an object in a way that makes the assignment available to interested parties. Scenarios and scenario components that may be registered are members of object classes specified in technical standards such as those developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32.

NOTE In this part of ISO/IEC 15944, the definition of registration has been changed so that registration is the assignment of linguistically independent identifiers, rather than names, to scenarios and scenario components.

Registration of scenarios and scenario components offers several benefits to the e-Business community. Registration

a) supports wider use of registered items both by providing international recognition to the fact that such items conform to an International Standard and by making them publicly available to potential users.

b) provides both immediate recognition to extensions of an International Standard and a source for updates to that International Standard during the regular maintenance cycle.

c) may provide a single mechanism to access information concerning items that are specified in different standards.

d) provides a mechanism for managing temporal change. Items specified in a standard or in a register may change over time either due to changes in technology or for other reasons. Published standards do not clearly document what changes may have occurred, and do not include information about earlier versions of specified items. Such information can be maintained in a register.

e) may be used to make sets of standardized tags available for encoding of registered items in data sets.

f) supports cultural and linguistic adaptability by providing both a means for recording equivalent names of items used in different languages, cultures, application areas, and professions and a means for making those equivalent names publicly available.

ISO/IEC 14662:2010[1)], 5.1.2 states:

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

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

---

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>

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

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

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

— Scenario attribute;

— Role;

— Information Bundle (IB);

— Semantic Component (SC).

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 specifies procedures to be followed in preparing and maintaining registers of scenarios and scenario components. Although any organization may choose to establish registers of such items that conform to this part of ISO/IEC 15944, this part of ISO/IEC 15944 is intended particularly to apply to registers established under the auspices of ISO/IEC/ JTC 1/SC 32.

A registration authority is an organization authorised by ISO to maintain a register. ISO discourages the proliferation of registers, but the maintenance of a single large register places a heavy burden on the registration authority. A goal of this International Standard is to achieve a balance between minimising the number of registers for scenarios and scenario components and minimising the burden on the registration authorities.

0.2 Use of “Person”, “person”, and “party” in the context of business transactions and commitment exchange

When ISO/IEC 14662 was first developed, the “Internet” and “WWW” were in their embryonic stage and their impact on private and public sector organizations was not fully understood. Consequently, in the first edition, ISO/IEC 14662:1997, the Business Operational View (BOV) was initially defined as

— “a perspective of business transactions limited to those aspects regarding the making of business decisions and commitments among organizations which are needed for the description of a business transaction”.

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

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

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

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The reader should understand the following.

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

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

— The words "person(s)" and/or "party(ies)" are used in their generic contexts in this part of ISO/IEC 15944. A "party to a business transaction" has the properties and behaviours of a "Person". {See further ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, Clause 6, and in particular 6.1.3 and 6.2}.

0.3 Importance and role of terms and definitions

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

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

This subclause is included in each Part of ISO/IEC 15944 to emphasize that harmonized terms and definitions are essential to the continuity of the overall standard. Definitions and associated terms should be established as early as possible in the standards development process. Comments on any definition should address the question of changes needed to avoid possible misinterpretation. Definitions may need to be amended/improved as part of the harmonization of terms/definitions among the various Parts.

The consolidated list of terms and definitions with cultural adaptability: ISO English and ISO French language equivalency given in Annex A is derived from Clause 3 of each Part of ISO/IEC 15944. This Annex A reference file will insure the consistency of terms/definitions among the various Parts in the on-going harmonization effort. Annex A is repeated in each Part as a convenient reference.

0.4 Standard based on rules and guidelines[2)]

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 is intended to be used within and outside of the ISO and IEC by diverse sets of users having different perspectives and needs.

2) This introductory clause is primarily based on that found in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, 6.1.2 titled "*Standard based on rules and guidelines*".

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ISO states that:[3)]

> "*standards are documented agreements containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose*."[4)]

This Business Operational View (BOV) standard focuses on "other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose".

As stated in the Open-edi reference Model and re-emphasized in ISO/IEC 15944-1, Open-edi is based on rules which are predefined and mutually agreed to. They are precise criteria and agreed upon requirements of business transactions representing common business operational practices and functional requirements.

Clause 5 "*Characteristics of Open-edi*" in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011 makes it clear that the "Business Operational View (BOV)" type of Open-edi standards are "rule based" standards[5)]. Of particular relevance here is the first key characteristic of Open-edi as stated in Clause 5.1 "*Actions based upon following clear, predefined rules*". It is useful to quote some key normative text from ISO/IEC 15944-1 so that users of this Part of ISO/IEC 15944 have a clear understanding of the nature and purpose of this BOV standard

> *"Open-edi requires the use of clear and pre-defined rules, principles and guidelines. These rules formally specify the role(s) of the parties involved in Open-edi and the available expected behavior(s) of the parties as seen by other parties engaging in Open-edi. Open-edi rules are applied to:*
>
> - *the content of information flows; and*
> - *the order and behavior of information flows themselves.*
>
> *The combination of both of these provides a complete definition of the relationships among the parties since it requires them to achieve a common semantic understanding of the information exchanged. They must also have consistent generic procedural views on their interaction. Therefore rule sets have to be agreed in advance and captured in Open-edi scenarios. This is a major component of the agreement required among parties."*

These rules also serve as a common set of understanding bridging the varied perspectives of the commercial framework, the legal framework, the information technology framework, standardizers, consumers, etc.

---

3) This is the generic definition of "standards" of the ISO and IEC (and now found in the ISO/IEC JTC1 Directives) <http:www.iso.ch/infoe/intro.html> for the English language version and <http://www.iso.ch/infof.htm> for the French language version.

4) One can interpret "agreement" in a variety of ways. The ISO/IEC Guide 2, 1996 (1.7) uses the term "consensus" which need not imply unanimity but rather "absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues…"

5) The key characteristics of Open-edi are (as stated in Clause 5, ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, pp.12-14) are six. They are as follows:

- actions based on following predefined rules;
- commitment of the parties involved;
- communications among parties are automated;
- parties control and maintain their states;
- parties act autonomously; and,
- multiple transactions can be supported.

The six sub-clauses of Clause 5 in ISO/IEC/15944-1:2011 describe each of these six characteristics in more detail.

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In this part of ISO/IEC 15944, the common rules are sequentially enumerated and presented in bold font. Where guidelines are provided for a rule they are numbered sequentially after that rule and are shown in an italic font[6]. Choice of words in the rules, the guidelines and the terms and definitions are governed by maximizing the ability to map, on the one hand, to all the sources of requirements of the day-to-day world of commitment pertaining to the Business Operational View (BOV) of any e-business transaction (e.g. commercial, legal, public policy, cultural adaptability, sectoral, etc. frameworks of the day-to-day world of business, and on the other hand, those pertaining to the Functional Services View (FSV) in support of BOV requirements (e.g. that of those providing information technology and communication services in support of commitment exchange of any kind and among all parties involved in a business transaction).

0.5 Organization and description of the document

This Part of ISO/IEC 15944 describes the procedure by which Open-edi Scenarios and scenario components can be registered, starting with requirements in Clause 5 for reusability and the ability to support cultural adaptability, as well as requirements of a jurisdictional nature as are applicable to the nature and goal of the business transaction. Registration principles are then stated in Clause 6, including:

— the federation of registration authorities,

— internationally unique identification of Open-edi registry entries,

— responsibilities of registration authorities,

— registry operation,

— registration status,

— state of a register,

— information required for registering scenarios and scenario components,

— formal specification of scenarios and scenario components using an Open-edi Descriptive Technique

The composite Open-edi registry item identifier is described in Clause 7. Clause 8 describes roles and responsibilities in the management of Open-edi registers. Clause 9 describes the registration authority and operations in the management of an Open-edi register. Clause 10 is an overview of the ISO 19135:2005 register and its adaptation to the Open-edi register schema.

Normative Annex A is a consolidated list of terms and definitions as described in 0.3. Information required for registration of Open-edi registry entries includes attributes for administration, scenario scoping and specification, and scenario classification. All Open-edi registration administration attributes are listed in normative Annex B. Normative Annex C provides a convenient reference to Open-edi scoping and specification attributes. Informative Annex D provides information on two classes of constraints, i.e., internal and external, as part of the business transaction model.

6) For example, “Guideline 5G2” equals the second Guidelines under Rule5.

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Information technology — Business Operational View —

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

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 specifies procedures to be followed in establishing, maintaining, and publishing registers of unique, unambiguous and permanent identifiers and meanings that are assigned to Open-edi scenarios and scenario components. In order to accomplish this purpose, part of ISO/IEC 15944 specifies elements of information that are necessary to provide identification and meaning to the registered items and to manage the registration of these items.

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 defines the procedures to be applied by qualified JTC1 Registration Authority(ies) appointed by the ISO and IEC council to maintain a register(s) of Open-edi scenarios and/or scenario components for the purpose of their reusability.

2 Normative references

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

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, *Consolidated ISO Supplement — Procedures specific to ISO, 5th edition 2014*

ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, *Consolidated JTC1 Supplement 2015 – Procedures specific to JTC1*

ISO 639-2:1998, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 *Information technology — Structure for the identification of organizations and organization parts — Part 1: Identification of organization identification schemes*

ISO/IEC 6523-2:1998 *Information technology — Structure for the identification of organizations and organization parts — Part 2: Registration of organization identification schemes*

ISO/IEC 7812-2:2007, *Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 2: Application and registration procedures*

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

ISO/IEC 11179-6:2005 *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 6: Registration*

ISO/IEC 14662:2010 *Information technology — Open-edi reference model*

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011 *Information technology — Business Operational View — Part 1: Operational aspects of Open-edi for implementation*

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ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008 *Information technology — Business Operational View — Part 5: Identification and referencing of requirements of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints*

ISO 19135:2005, *Geographic information — Procedures for item registration*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
address
set of **data elements** that specifies a **location** to which a **recorded information** item(s), a **business object**(s), a material object(s) and/or a person(s) can be sent or from which it can be received

NOTE 1 An address can be specified as a physical address and/or electronic address.

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

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

3.2
administrative note
general note about the **OeRI**

3.3
applicant (for an OeRI)
Person which requests the assignment of an **OeRI** and an associated **entry label**

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

3.4
attribute
characteristic of an object or entity

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.1.3)]

3.5
business
series of **processes**, each having a clearly understood purpose, involving more than one **Person**, realised through the exchange of **recorded information** and directed towards some mutually agreed upon goal, extending over a period of time

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010, (3.2)]

3.6
business object
unambiguously identified, specified, referenceable, registered and re-useable **Open-edi scenario** or **scenario component** of a **business transaction**

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

3.7
business object identifier
unique **identifier** of a **business object** in an **OeRI** within an **Open-edi Registration Organization (OeRO)**

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3.8
business object status
designation of the status in the administrative process of an **Open-edi Registration Organization** for handling **OeRIs**

3.9
business object type
coded domain for the type of **business object** being registered, i.e., **Open-edi scenario**, **IB** or **SC**

3.10
Business Operational View (BOV)
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**

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010, (3.3)]

3.11
business transaction
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 agreed conclusions by all the involved **Persons** although some of the recognition may be implicit

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010, (3.4)]

3.12
change description
description of why and how the **OeRI** has been modified since the prior version of the **OeRI**

NOTE It is advised that such a change description be accompanied by the “original” template values utilized and a “change template” indicating which “Decision Code(s)” has been changed as well as the date the change will take effect.

3.13
coded domain
domain for which (1) the boundaries are defined and explicitly stated as a **rulebase** of a **coded domain Source Authority**; and, (2) each entity which qualifies as a member of that domain is identified through the assignment of a unique **ID code** in accordance with the applicable **Registration Schema** of that **Source Authority**

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

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

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

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

- one or more equivalent codes; and/or,
- one or more equivalent representations especially those in the form of Human Interface Equivalent (HIE) (linguistic) expressions.

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

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

NOTE 7 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.

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

EXAMPLE Common examples include: (1) the use of ID Code "0" (or "00", etc.) for "Other"; (2) the use of ID Code "9" (or "99", etc.) for "Not Applicable"; (3) the use of "8" (or "98") for "Not Known"; and/or, if required, (4) the pre-reservation of a series of ID codes for use of "user extensions".

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

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

3.14
coded domain Source Authority (cdSA)
Person, usually an **organization**, as a **Source Authority** which sets the **rule**s governing a **coded domain**

NOTE 1 Source Authority is a role of a Person and for widely used coded domains the coded domain Source Authority is often a jurisdictional domain.

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.

3.15
commitment
making or accepting of a right, obligation, liability or responsibility by a **Person** that is capable of enforcement in the **jurisdictional domain** in which the **commitment** is made

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.9)]

3.16
composite identifier
identifier (in a **business transaction**) functioning as a single unique **identifier** consisting of one or more other **identifiers**, and/or one or more other **data elements**, whose interworking is **rule**-based

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

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

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

- the ID of the overall identification/numbering schema, (e.g., ISO/IEC 6532, ISO/IEC 7812, ISO/IEC 7506, UPC/EAN, ITU-T E.164, etc.), which is often assumed;
- the ID of the issuing organization (often based on a block numeric numbering schema); and,
- the ID of the entities forming part of members of the coded domain of each issuing organization.

3.17
computational integrity
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 **standard**s in a way that enables dynamic introduction by the next generation of information systems

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.

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3.18
constraint
rule, explicitly stated, that prescribes, limits, governs or specifies any aspect of a **business transaction**

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".

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.11)]

3.19
Contact[7)]
instance of a **role** of a **Person** to whom a **recorded information** item(s), a material object(s), a **business object**(s), can be sent to or received from in a specified context

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.

3.20
Contact information
information to enable a **Contact** to be located or communicated with

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.27)]

3.21
Contact name[8)]
persona by which a **Person** wishes to be designated as a **Contact**

NOTE Where an organization is the OeRI applicant, it may designate an organization Person, an agent, or a third party as its Contact name in applying to register a scenario or scenario component as business object.

3.22
Contact position title[9)]
name of title of the position held by an **organization Person** as a **Contact**

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.29)]

3.23
control body
group of technical experts that makes decisions regarding the content of a **register**

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.2)]

3.24
creation date
date the **OeRI** for a **business object** is created

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7) Harmonized with ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003 + ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003/Cor.1:2004 but from an e-business perspective.

8) Adapted from original ISO/IEC 11179-3 definition but placed in an e-business context. The original 11179-3 definition was changed in the ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003/Cor.1:2004.

9) Adapted from 11179-3:2003 but in an e-business context.

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3.25
data element
unit of data for which the **definition, identification**, representation and Permissible Values are specified by means of a set of **attributes**

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.36)]

3.26
date
ISO 8601 compliant representation of a date in a YYYY-MM-DD format using the Gregorian calendar

3.27
de facto language
natural language used in a **jurisdictional domain** which has the properties and behaviours of an **official language** in that **jurisdictional domain** without having formally been declared as such by that **jurisdictional domain**

NOTE 1 A de facto language of a jurisdictional domain is often established through long term use and custom.

NOTE 2 Unless explicitly stated otherwise and for the purposes of modelling a business transaction through scenario(s), scenario attributes and/or scenario components, a de facto language of a jurisdictional domain is assumed to have the same properties and behaviours as an official language.

[ISO/IEC 15944-5:2006, (3.42)]

3.28
definition
representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts

[ISO 1087-1:2000, (3.3.1)]

3.29
designation
representation of a concept by a sign which denotes it

NOTE In terminology work, three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations (a.k.a. names), and terms.

[ISO 1087-1:2000, (3.4.1 adapted)]

3.30
documentation language code
language code of the **language** used for documentation by the **Open-edi Registration Organization**

NOTE Use the three character alphabetic language codes and names from ISO 639-2/T (Terminology).

3.31
effective date
date an **OeRI** became/becomes available to **registry** users

3.32
electronic address
address utilized in a recognized electronic addressing scheme, (e.g., telephone, telex, IP, etc.), to which **recorded information** item(s) and/or **business object(s)** can be sent to or received from a **Contact**

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3.33
entry label
name information uniquely associated with the **identification** and resulting **International Registration Business Object Identifier** of a **business object** as a registered **Open-edi scenario** or **scenario component**

NOTE More than one entry label may be associated with an IRBOI depending on the applicable language(s) utilized as Human Interface Equivalents (HIEs).

3.34
external constraint
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**

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 agreed to common business convention, (e.g., INCOTERMS, exchanges, etc.).

NOTE 3 External constraints can apply to the nature of the good, service and/or right provided in a business transaction.

NOTE 4 External constraints can demand that a party to a business transaction meet specific requirements of a particular role.

EXAMPLE 1 Only a qualified medical doctor may issue a prescription for a controlled drug.

EXAMPLE 2 Only an accredited share dealer may place transactions on the New York Stock Exchange.

EXAMPLE 3 Hazardous wastes may only be conveyed by a licensed enterprise.

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 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”.

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”.

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.23)

3.35
Human Interface Equivalent (HIE)
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** (or a **composite identifier)**, in a formalized manner suitable for communication to and understanding by humans

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

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.

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, etc.).

3.36
IB identifier
unique, linguistically neutral, **unambiguous**, referenceable **identifier** for an **Information Bundle**

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3.37
ID code
identifier assigned by the **coded domain Source Authority (cdSA)** to a member of a **coded domain**

NOTE 1 ID codes must be unique within the Registration Schema of that coded domain.

NOTE 2 Associated with an ID code in a coded domain can be:

- one or more equivalent codes;
- one or more equivalent representations, especially those in the form of human equivalent (linguistic) expressions.

NOTE 3 Where an entity as a member of a coded domain is allowed to have more than one ID code, i.e., as equivalent codes (possibly including names), one of these must be specified as the pivot ID code.

NOTE 4 A coded domain may contain ID codes pertaining to entities which are not members as peer entities, i.e., have the same properties and behaviours, such as ID codes which pertain to predefined conditions other than member entities. If this is the case, the rules governing such exceptions must be predefined and explicitly stated.

EXAMPLE Common examples include: (1) the use of an ID code "0" (or "00", etc.), for “Other”; (2) the use of an ID code "9" (or "99") for “Not Applicable”; (3) the use of “8” (or “98”) for “Not Known”; and/or, if required, (4) the pre-reservation of a series or set of ID codes for use for “user extensions”.

NOTE 5 In UML modeling notation, an ID code is viewed as an instance of an object class.

3.38
identification
rule-based **process**, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more **attributes**, i.e., **data elements**, whose value (or combination of values) is used to identify uniquely the occurrence or existence of a specified **entity**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.26)]

3.39
identifier (in business transaction)
unambiguous, unique and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a **rule**-based **identification** process

NOTE 1 Identifiers must be unique within the identification scheme of the issuing authority.

NOTE 2 An identifier is a linguistically independent sequence of characters capable of uniquely and permanently identifying that with which it is associated. See ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.5).

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.27)]

3.40
Information Bundle (IB)
formal description of the semantics of the **recorded information** to be exchanged by Open-edi Parties playing **roles** in an **Open-edi scenario**

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010, (3.11)]

3.41
internal constraint
constraint which forms part of the **commitment(s)** mutually agreed to among the parties to a **business transaction**

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

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.33)]

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3.42
International Registration Business Object Identifier (IRBOI)
internationally unique **identifier** for an **OeRI**

NOTE IRBOIs are of the nature of a composite identifier.

3.43
International Standard Identifier
Identifier of the version of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 upon which **attributes** are based

3.44
item class
set of items with common properties

NOTE Class is used in this context to refer to a set of instances, not the concept abstracted from that set of instances.

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.6)]

3.45
IT interface equivalent
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**

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 The value of an IT interface equivalent at times is a composite identifier.

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.

NOTE 4 An IT interface equivalent is, at times, used as a semantic identifier.

NOTE 5 An IT interface equivalent may have associated with it one or more Human Interface Equivalents (HIEs).

NOTE 6 The value of an IT interface equivalent is independent of its encoding in programming languages or APIs.

3.46
jurisdictional domain
jurisdiction, recognized in law as a distinct legal and/or regulatory framework, which is a source of **external constraints** on **Persons**, their behaviour and the making of **commitment**s among **Persons** including any aspect of a **business transaction**

NOTE 1 The pivot jurisdictional domain is a United Nations (UN) recognized member state. From a legal and sovereignty perspective they are considered “peer” entities. Each UN member state, (a.k.a. country) may have sub-administrative divisions as recognized jurisdictional domains, (e.g., provinces, territories, cantons, länder, etc.), as decided by that UN member state.

NOTE 2 Jurisdictional domains can combine to form new jurisdictional domains, (e.g., through bilateral, multilateral and/or international treaties).

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

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

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

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

[ISO/IEC 15944-5:2006, (3.67)]

3.47
jurisdictional domain identifier
ID code of a **jurisdictional domain** as recognized for use by peer **jurisdictional domains** within a system of mutual recognition

3.48
language
system of signs for communication, usually consisting of vocabulary and **rule**s

NOTE In this standard, language refers to natural languages or special languages, but not “programming languages” or “artificial languages”.

[ISO 5127:2001, (1.1.2.01)]

3.49
language code
combination of characters used to represent a **language** or **languages**

NOTE In this multipart ISO/IEC 15944 standard, the ISO 639-2/T (terminology) three-alpha code is used.

[ISO 639-2:1998 (3.2 adapted)]

3.50
location
place, either physical or electronic, that can be defined as an **address**

3.51
name
designation of an object by a linguistic expression

[ISO 1087-1:2000 (5.3.1.3)]

3.52
natural language
language which is or was in active use in a community of people, and the **rule**s of which are mainly deduced from the usage

[ISO 5127:2001 (1.1.2.02)]

3.53
object class
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**

3.54
OeRI addition
insertion into a register of an **OeRI** that describes a concept not described by an OeRI already in the register

3.55
OeRI clarification
non-substantive change to an **OeRI**

NOTE 1 A non-substantive change does not change the semantics or technical meaning of the OeRI.

NOTE 2 OeRI Clarification does not result in a change to the registration status of the OeRI.

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.1 adapted)]

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3.56
OeRI harmonization
resolution of any potential duplicate or overlapping of **OeRI**s, accounting for justifiable differences that may exist among the harmonized **OeRI**s

3.57
OeRI language code
language code of the language used for the OeRI by the submitting organization

3.58
OeRI retirement
declaration that an **OeRI** is no longer suitable for use in the production of new data

NOTE The status of the retired OeRI changes from “valid” to “retired”. A retired OeRI is kept in the register to support the interpretation of data produced before its retirement.

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.14 adapted)]

3.59
OeRI supersession
replacement of an **OeRI** by one or more new **OeRI**s

NOTE The status of the replaced item changes from “valid” to “superseded”.

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.18 adapted)]

3.60
official language
external constraint in the form of a **natural language** specified by a **jurisdictional domain** for official use by **Person**s forming part of and/or subject to that **jurisdictional domain** for use in communication(s) either (1) within that **jurisdictional domain**; and/or (2) among such **Person**s, where such communications are **recorded information** involving **commitment**(s)

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

NOTE 2 A jurisdictional domain decides whether or not it has an official language. If not, it will have a de facto language.

NOTE 3 An official language(s) can be mandated for formal communications as well as provision of goods and services to Persons subject to that jurisdictional domain and for use in the legal and other conflict resolution system(s) of that jurisdictional domain, etc.

NOTE 4 Where applicable, use of an official language may be required in the exercise of rights and obligations of individuals in that jurisdictional domain.

NOTE 5 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.

NOTE 6 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 writing system.

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.

EXAMPLE 2 Another example is that of Norway which has two official writing systems, both Latin-1 based, namely, Bokmål (Dano-Norwegian) and Nynorsk (New Norwegian).

NOTE 7 A jurisdiction may have more than one official language but these may or may not have equal status.

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

NOTE 8 The BOV requirement of the use of a specific language will place that requirement on any 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.

[ISO/IEC 19544-5:2006, (3.87)]

3.61
Open-edi Description Technique (OeDT)
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 processable form

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010 (3.16)]

3.62
Open-edi register
information store or database maintained by an **Open-edi Registry**

3.63
Open-edi registration administration attribute
member of a set of **attribute**s to uniquely identify an **Open-edi scenario**, **Information Bundle**, or **Semantic Component** and the relevant **Person** responsible for its maintenance

3.64
Open-edi Registration Authority (OeRA)
Person responsible for maintaining the register of **OeRO**s and for the issuance of **OeRO identifiers**

3.65
Open-edi Registration Organization (OeRO)
Person qualified by the **OeRA** to assume the responsibility for the **registration** of s**cenario** and **scenario components**

3.66
Open-edi Registration Organization address
physical and/or electronic **address** of the **Open-edi Registration Organization**

NOTE A physical address includes a “pick-up” address such as a mailbox or such other location one can deliver to.

3.67
Open-edi Registration Organization Identifier (OeROI)
identifier assigned to an **Open-edi Registration Organization**

3.68
Open-edi Registration Organization name
designation for the **Open-edi Registration Organization**

3.69
Open-edi Registry (OeR)
information system for the registration of **scenarios** and **scenario components**

3.70
Open-edi Registry Item (OeRI)
recorded information within a **registry** relating to a specific **Open-edi scenario** or **scenario components** of a **scenario** including linkage information to a **scenario content**

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3.71
Open-edi registry record
collection of **recorded information** for an **OeRI**

3.72
Open-edi Scenario (OeS)
formal specification of a class of **business transactions** having the same **business** goal

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010, (3.18)]

3.73
Open-edi sponsoring authority
Person recognized in accordance with the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 15944, to receive **Open-edi Registration Organization** applications for submission to an **Open-edi Registration Authority**[10)]

3.74
organization
unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose

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

EXAMPLE 1 An organization incorporated under law.

EXAMPLE 2 An unincorporated organization or activity providing goods and/or services including:

1) partnerships;
2) social or other non-profit organizations or similar bodies in which ownership or control is vested in a group of individuals;
3) sole proprietorships;
4) governmental bodies.

EXAMPLE 3 Groupings of the above types of organizations where there is a need to identify these in information interchange.

[ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.1)]

3.75
organization address
the **physical** and/or **electronic address** of an **organization**

NOTE A physical address includes a “pick-up” address such as a mailbox or such other location one can deliver to.

3.76
organization name
designation for the **organization**

NOTE The name by which the organization is known to the registration authority.

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.94)]

3.77
origin
source (document, project, discipline or model) for the **OeRI**

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10) Adapted from ISO/IEC 7812-2: *Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 2: Application and registration procedures.* ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 serves as the Open-edi Sponsoring Authority for ISO/IEC 15944.

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3.78
Person
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)

NOTE 1 Synonyms for "legal person" include "artificial person", "body corporate", etc., depending on the terminology used in competent jurisdictions.

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.

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".

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.47)]

3.79
persona
set of data elements and their values by which a **Person** wishes to be known and thus identified in a business transaction

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.48)]

3.80
physical address
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.)

3.81
principle
fundamental, primary assumption and quality which constitutes a source of action determining particular objectives or results

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.

NOTE 3 A principle is usually part of a set of principles which together form a unified whole.

EXAMPLE Within a jurisdictional domain, examples of a set of principles include a charter, a constitution, etc.

3.82
process
series of actions or events taking place in a defined manner leading to the accomplishment of an expected result

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.53)]

3.83
recorded information
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

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.).

NOTE 2 Through the use of the term "information," all attributes of this term are inherited in this definition.

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NOTE 3 This definition covers:

i) any form of recorded information, means of recording, and any medium on which information can be recorded;

ii) all types of recorded information including all data types, instructions or software, databases, etc.

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.56)]

3.84
reference document
external document(s) containing relevant **recorded information** about the **scenario** or **scenario component**

3.85
reference document identifier
identifier assigned to a **reference document** by the **OeRO**

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.112 adapted)]

3.86
reference document language code
ISO 639-2/T based **language code(s)** identifying the **language(s) used** in the **reference document**

3.87
reference document title
title(s) of the **reference document**

NOTE A reference document may have more than one title depending on the languages in which it is produced

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.114)]

3.88
reference document type description
description of the document type of the **reference document**

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.115)]

3.89
reference organization
relationship between a **reference document** and an **organization**

[ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, (3.3.116)]

3.90
register
set of files containing **identifiers** assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.9)]

3.91
register manager
organization to which management of a **register** has been delegated by the **register owner**

NOTE In the case of an ISO register, the register manager performs the functions of the registration authority specified in the ISO/IEC Directives.

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.10)]

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3.92
register owner
organization that establishes a **register**

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.11)]

3.93
registrar
representative of an **Open-edi Registration Organization**

3.94
registrar Contact
Contact information associated with a **registrar** of an **Open-edi registration organization**

3.95
registration
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 an **OeRI**

3.96
Registration Authority (RA)
Person responsible for the maintenance of one or more **Registration Schemas** including the assignment of a unique **identifier** for each recognized entity in a **Registration Schema**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.57)]

3.97
Registration Schema (RS)
formal **definition** of a set of **rules** governing the data fields for the description of an entity and the allowable contents of those fields, including the **rules** for the assignment of **identifiers**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.58)]

3.98
registration status
designation of the status in the **registration** administration of an **OeRI**

3.99
registry
information system on which a **register** is maintained

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.13)]

3.100
role
specification which models an external intended behaviour (as allowed within a scenario) of an Open-edi Party

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010, (3.25)]

3.101
rule
statement governing conduct, procedure, conditions and relations

NOTE 1 Rules specify conditions that must be complied with. These may include relations among objects and their attributes.

NOTE 2 Rules are of a mandatory or conditional nature.

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NOTE 3 In Open-edi, 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:

- content of the information flows in the form of precise and computer-processable meaning, i.e. the semantics of data;
- the order and behaviour of the information flows themselves.

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 Formal Description Technique(s) (FDTs).

EXAMPLE A current and widely used FDT is “Unified Modelling Language (UML)”.

NOTE 5 Specification of rules in an Open-edi business transaction should be compliant with the requirements of ISO/IEC 15944-3 “Open-edi Description Techniques (OeDT)”.

3.102
rulebase
pre-established set of **rule**s which interwork and which together form an autonomous whole

NOTE One considers a rulebase to be to rules as database is to data.

3.103
scenario attribute
formal specification of information, relevant to an **Open-edi scenario** as a whole, which is neither specific to **roles** nor to **Information Bundles**

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010 (3.26)]

3.104
scenario component
one of the three fundamental elements of a **scenario**, namely **role, Information Bundle, and Semantic Component**

3.105
scenario content
set of **recorded information** containing **registry** entry **identifier**s, labels and their associated **definitions** and related **recorded information** posted (or reposted) in any **registry** for **business object**s

3.106
scenario specification attribute
attribute of a **scenario**, **role**, **Information Bundle**, and/or **Semantic Component**

3.107
SC identifier
unique, linguistically neutral, **unambiguous**, referenceable **identifier** of a **Semantic Component**

3.108
Semantic Component (SC)
unit of **recorded information unambiguously** defined in the context of the **business** goal of the **business transaction**

NOTE An SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs.

[ISO/IEC 14662:2010 (3.27)]

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3.109
Source Authority (SA)
Person recognized by other **Persons** as the authoritative source for a set of **constraints**

NOTE 1 A Person as a Source Authority for internal constraints may be an individual, organization, or public administration.

NOTE 2 A Person as Source Authority for external constraints may be an organization or public administration.

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".

NOTE 3 A Person as an individual shall not be a Source Authority for external constraints.

NOTE 4 Source Authorities are often the issuing authority for identifiers (or composite identifiers) for use in business transactions.

NOTE 5 A Source Authority can undertake the role of Registration Authority or have this role undertaken on its behalf by another Person.

NOTE 6 Where the sets of constraints of a Source Authority control a coded domain, the SA has the role of a coded domain Source Authority.

3.110
standard
documented agreement containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as **rules**, guidelines, or **definitions** of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, **processes** and services are fit for their purpose

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

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.64)]

3.111
stewardship (of OeRI)
relationship of an **OeRI**, a **Contact**, and an **organization** involved in the stewardship of an **OeRI**

3.112
stewardship organization
a unique framework of authority within which a **Person** or **Persons** act, or are designated to act in the stewardship of an **OeRI**

3.113
submission (of OeRI)
relationship of an **OeRI**, a **Contact**, and an **organization** involved in the submission of an **OeRI**

3.114
submitting organization
organization authorised by a **register owner** to propose changes to the content of a **register**

[ISO 19135:2005, (4.1.16)]

3.115
unambiguous
level of certainty and explicitness required in the completeness of the semantics of the **recorded information** interchanged appropriate to the goal of a **business transaction**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011, (3.66)]

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3.116
until date
date at which an OeRI is no longer effective in the registry

3.117
version identifier
unique number assigned to identify a version of an **OeRI**

NOTE The default = 1.0.

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

BOI	Business Object Identifier
BOV	Business Operational View
BTM	Business Transaction Model
cdSA	coded domain Source Authority
FDT	Formal Description Technique
FSV	Functional Services View
HIE	Human Interface Equivalent
IB	Information Bundle
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
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)
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JTC 1	Joint Technical Committee 1 “Information technology” (of the ISO and IEC)
NWIP	New Work Item Proposal
OeDT	Open-edi Descriptive Technique
OeRA	Open-edi Registration Authority
OeRI	Open-edi Registry Item
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
SA	Source Authority
SC	Semantic Component (in the context of Open-edi Scenario components)
TC	Technical Committee

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TMB	Technical Management Board
UML	Unified Modeling Language

5 Open-edi registration requirements

5.1 General

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

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

5.2 Reusability

Rule 1:

Any scenario, scenario attribute, and/or scenario component shall be identified and specified in a manner that maximizes its reuseability.

Scenario contents to be referenced for reuse of the scenario are to be registered with the various business information documents as well as implementable (executable) computer programs. The linkage information for accessing that information shall be clearly described in the **OeRI** application.

5.3 Multilingualism and Human Interface Equivalents

Rule 2:

The registration of any scenario or scenario component shall be capable of supporting multilingual semantic equivalents at the human interface.

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

The languages used in this standard are:

- International level: ISO English[11)],

11) The term ISO English refers to the use of the English language as found in ISO standards documents. It is recognized that there are different uses of the English language in use around the world in various jurisdictional domains. This pertains not only to the spelling of words but also to the meaning and choice of words. Further, ISO standards contain terms and words that are not found in dictionaries. As such the variant use of the English language in this standard is

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- Multilingual Equivalents

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

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

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

Rule 3:

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

Rule 4:

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

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

6 Principles of registration

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

6.1 Federation of registration authorities

Rule 5:

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

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referred to as ISO English (in Annex A of this Part and the other Parts of this multipart standard). ISO/IEC 15944-1:2011 used this approach. ISO/IEC 5218:2004 takes a similar approach. Finally, it should be noted that different jurisdictional domains have official variants of a language as stated through official dictionaries and terminology bureaus, etc.

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Patterned after ISO/IEC 11179-6, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 6: Registration*, the **Open-edi Registry** is for Open-edi registry entries (i.e., scenario, IB or SC) that fall under the purview of application of the ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model and the multipart ISO/IEC 15944 standard and in particular this Part 2. The Open-edi Registry is a system for registering **business objects**. A particular Open-edi Registry may be used to manage any number of **Open-edi register**s, the information stores or databases of business objects. Each Open-edi register is maintained by one or more **Open-edi Registration Organizations**. The number of Open-edi registers and Open-edi Registration Organizations for any particular implementation of an Open-edi Registry is the decision of the implementer and/or operator of a particular Open-edi Registry[12)].

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

The principal participants of Open-edi Registries are Open-edi Registration Organizations, **submitting organizations**, and **stewardship organizations**. The Open-edi Registration Organization has one or more **registrar**s as its **contacts**. Submitting organizations provide Open-edi registry entries for Open-edi registers. A submitter is a contact for a submitting organization for a particular OeRI. A submitting organization may utilize any number of submitters. Each OeRI is associated with only one submitter. Stewardship organizations are authoritative sources for the attributes of OeRIs. A steward is a contact for a stewardship organization for a particular OeRI. A stewardship organization may utilize any number of stewards. Each OeRI is associated with only one steward.

6.2 Identification

Rule 6:

Open-edi registry entries registered under the provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 shall each be assigned an International Registration Business Object Identifier (IRBOI) that uniquely identifies the OeRI.

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

6.3 OeRA/OeRO Responsibilities

Rule 7:

The operation of an Open-edi register shall be carried out under the authority of an Open-edi Registration Organization that is accountable to an Open-edi Registration Authority according to the requirements of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32, the Open-edi sponsoring authority for ISO/IEC 15944.

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 15944, an **Open-edi Registration Authority (OeRA)** shall be appointed according to the rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1, *Consolidated ISO Supplement — Procedures specific to ISO* and *Consolidated JTC1 Supplement 2015 — Procedures specific to JTC1,* The OeRA shall receive and process applications for Open-edi Registration Organizations (OeROs), assign Open-edi Registration Organization Identifiers (OeROIs) and maintain the register. Its duties shall be carried out in accordance with the rules set out in the above-mentioned supplements of ISO/IEC Directives for ISO and JTC 1 and with ISO/IEC 6523 and ISO/IEC 7812-2. The OeRA shall determine the appropriate form(s) in which

12) ISO/IEC 11179-6:2005, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 6: Registration*, Clause 5 Metadata Registries of Administered Items

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applications shall be submitted based on the required contents of the Open-edi register. It shall also provide the **Open-edi sponsoring authority** with guidance notes on the submission of applications.

Open-edi Registration Organizations shall be responsible for:

- specification and documentation of the rules of the organization's business object **identification** scheme and the administration of it,
- the assignment, registration, documentation, where appropriate promulgation, and maintenance of **business object identifiers** within the organization's business object identification scheme, ensuring that each business object identifier is unique within the organization's business object identification scheme. This may include a rule for the minimum period to elapse between the withdrawal of a business object identifier and its reallocation,
- making the Open-edi register available to member bodies and liaison organizations of ISO and to any other interested party at reasonable charge. The register and its index(es) shall be available in printed form. The register shall also be held in a form that allows copies to be produced on machine-readable media. If there is evidence of demand, the register shall also be made available for access and interrogation over public international telecommunication services at reasonable charge, provided a charging mechanism is available to enable the cost of providing the service to be recovered.

6.4 Registry operation

Rule 8:

The Open-edi Registration Authority shall establish clearly stated procedures for necessary activities of the Open-edi Registry.

Example functional activities that need procedures are:

- **OeRI Addition** – the addition of new Open-edi registry entries. Submitters shall submit Open-edi registry entries into the Open-edi register.
- **OeRI Harmonization** – the harmonization of Open-edi registry entries: The objective of harmonization is to resolve any potential duplicate or overlapping of OeRIs and to understand the justifiable differences that may exist among the harmonized OeRIs. Procedures shall be established to facilitate OeRI harmonization and reuse.
- **OeRI Clarification** – clarification of Open-edi registry entries to correct errors in spelling, punctuation or grammar. Procedures shall be established to change Open-edi registry entries.
- **OeRI Supersession** – supersession of Open-edi registry entries in substantive semantic or technical change to supersede an erroneous entry. Procedures shall be established to supersede Open-edi registry entries.
- **OeRI Retirement** – retirement of Open-edi registry entries. Procedures shall be established to retire Open-edi registry entries.

Functional operating procedures are needed for those that develop, operate, and/or maintain an Open-edi Registry. Clause 8 describes the roles and responsibilities of the roles of organizations involved in the management of Open-edi registers.

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

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6.5 Registration status

The content of a register is potentially dynamic. New OeRIs will be proposed and accepted or not accepted. Once accepted, OeRIs may be subsequently clarified, superseded, or retired. Information elements are required in order to support the management of OeRIs throughout their life, including their sponsoring organization, status, **dates** of assumption of particular states, and possible supersession by other OeRIs in the register.

Individual OeRIs shall be individually managed, moving through a set of well-defined states. Information about the temporal history of each OeRI shall be maintained.

Normally only the valid, superseded, and retired OeRIs are exposed when the contents of a register are made available to the public. Proposed and unaccepted OeRIs are part of the approval mechanism and are only required for management of the register. Submitting organizations shall have access to both proposed and unaccepted OeRIs because information about them may be useful for the development of new proposals.

An OeRI in a register has a period of validity that begins on the date on which the proposal to register the OeRI was accepted, and ends on the date on which a decision to supersede or retire the OeRI has been made. Although retired and superseded OeRIs are no longer valid for use in the production of new data, they are kept in the register to support the interpretation of data produced before their retirement or supersession.

NOTE This does not imply that use of an unregistered OeRI specified in a standard is somehow “invalid” until the OeRI is registered. However, a reference using an IRBOI can apply only to the specification of an OeRI.

OeRIs may change over time due to changes in requirements, technology or for other reasons. By defining a series of OeRIs of the same **item class**, each with associated dates of validity, a register can identify how a particular concept has changed over a period of time. If an OeRI is superseded by another OeRI, the date the succession occurred shall be captured, along with references to and from the OeRI that superseded it. At any given time only one OeRI in the series shall be “valid”.

Rule 9:

Only valid, superseded, and retired OeRIs shall be exposed when the contents of a register are made available to the public.

Registration status specifies the state of a Business Object (i.e., scenario, IB, or SC) that is in an Open-edi register. Registration status shall apply to individual OeRIs that have been entered into the Open-edi register. Status of registered OeRIs shall be one of three values of the **business object status** coded domain:

- 1 = Valid
- 2 = Superseded
- 3 = Retired

In the event the OeRI Status is 2, “Superseded”, i.e., when a scenario, IB or SC may be replaced by another scenario, IB, or SC at some point in time (e.g. because a duplicate is discovered), “Superseded” attributes provide for the association to the new scenario, IB, or SC and the date of and reason for replacement. “Superseded” also provides for the development of more granular versions, changes in business operational requirements and/or applicable **external constraints**.

6.6 State of a register

It is necessary to be able to specify a unique state in the evolution of the contents of a register since those contents will evolve over time. This International Standard specifies two alternative mechanisms, distinguished by the rate of change of the contents of a register, for specifying such a unique state.

a) For slowly changing registers, e.g., those disseminated as published hard copy documents, a version may be specified.

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