BRITISH STANDARD

BS 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

ICS 35.240.60

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National foreword

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Information technology — Business Operational View —

Part 5: Identification and referencing of requirements of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints

Technologies de l'information — Vue opérationnelle d'affaires —

Partie 5: Identification et référence des exigences de domaines juridictionnels en tant que sources de contraintes externes

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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.

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

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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.

ISO/IEC 15944-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee 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*

The following parts are under preparation:

— *Part 6: Technical introduction of e-Business modelling*

— *Part 7: e-Business vocabulary*

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0 Introduction

0.1 Purpose and overview

0.1.1 ISO/IEC 14662 "Open-edi Reference Model"

The ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model[1] provides the conceptual architecture necessary for carrying out electronic business transactions. That architecture describes the need to have two separate and related views of the business transaction. The first is the Business Operational View (BOV). The second is the Functional Service View (FSV). Figure 1, taken from ISO/IEC 14662:2004, illustrates the Open-edi environment. For definitions of the terms in Figure 1, see Clause 3.

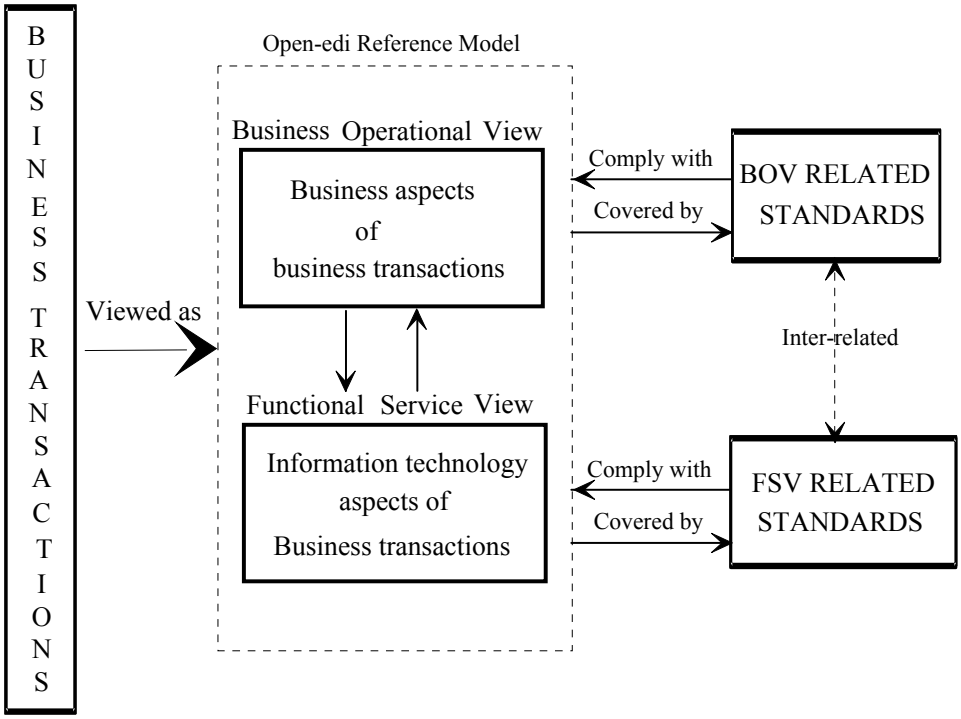

Figure 1 — Open-edi environment

ISO/IEC 14662:2004, Clause 5 contains the following text:

> "*The intention is that the sending, by an Open-edi Party, of information from a scenario, conforming to Open-edi standards, shall allow the acceptance and processing of that information in the context of that scenario by one or more Open-edi Parties by reference to the scenario and without the need for agreement. However, the legal requirements and/or liabilities resulting from the engagement of an organization in any Open-edi transaction may be conditioned by the competent legal environment(s)*

---

[1] ISO/IEC 14662:2004, *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 and go to "Freely Available Documents".)

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> *of the formation of a legal interchange agreement between the participating organizations. Open-edi Parties need to observe rule-based behaviour and possess the ability to make commitments in Open-edi, (e.g., business, operational, technical, legal, and/or audit perspectives)*".

In addition, ISO/IEC 14662:2004, Annex A contains a Figure A.1 "*Relationships of Open-edi standardization areas with other standards and import of the legal environment*". This part of ISO/IEC 15944 focuses on the legal environment from an Open-edi perspective and, as required, follow-up standards development in support of the "Open-edi Reference Model".

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 is thus directed at being able to identify and reference laws and regulations impacting scenarios and scenario components as external constraints. The primary source of such external constraints is jurisdictional domains.

In ISO/IEC 15944-1, constant reference is made and many rules are stated pertaining to the specification of external constraints when modelling business transactions through scenarios, scenario attributes and scenario components. These are consolidated in Annex B of this part of ISO/IEC 15944.

Finally, it is noted that the approach taken in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 in Clause 7 "*Guidelines for scoping Open-edi Scenarios*" is as stated in 7.1:

> "*The approach taken is that of identifying the most primitive common components of a business transaction and then moving from the general to the more detailed, the simplest aspects to the more complex, from no external constraints on a business transaction to those which incorporate external constraints, from no special requirements on functional services to specific requirements, and so on.*"

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 focuses on addressing the more simple, i.e. definable, aspects of external constraints for which the source is a jurisdictional domain. A useful characteristic of external constraints is that at the sectoral, national and international levels, etc. focal points and recognized authorities often already exist. The rules and common business practices in many sectoral areas are already known. Use of this standard (and related standards) will facilitate the transformation of these external constraints (business rules) into specified, registered and re-useable scenarios and scenario components.

0.1.2 ISO/IEC 15944-1 "Business Agreement Semantic Descriptive Techniques"

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 is the first part of a multipart BOV standard which focuses on the many requirements of the business operational view aspects of Open-edi in support of electronic business transactions. These requirements need to be integrated and taken into account in the development of business semantic descriptive techniques for modelling e-business transactions and components thereof as re-useable business objects. They include:

- commercial frameworks and associated requirements;
- legal frameworks and associated requirements;
- public policy requirements particularly those of a generic nature, such as consumer protection, privacy, accommodation of handicapped/disabled;
- requirements arising from the need to support cultural adaptability. This includes meeting localization and multilingual requirements (e.g. as may be required by a particular jurisdictional domain or desired to provide a good, service and/or right in a particular market. Here one needs the ability to distinguish the specification of scenarios, scenario components and their semantics in the context of making commitments between:

  (1) the use of unique, unambiguous and linguistically neutral identifiers (often as composite identifiers) at the information technology (IT) interface level among the IT systems of participation parties on the one hand; and, on the other,

  (2) their multiple human interface equivalent (HIE) expressions in a representation form appropriate to the Persons involved in the making of the resulting commitments.

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Figure 2 provides an integrated view of these business operational requirements. Figure 2 is based on Figure 3 from ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002. Since the focus of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 is that of external constraints for which jurisdictional domains are the primary source, these have been highlighted here (in shaded form).

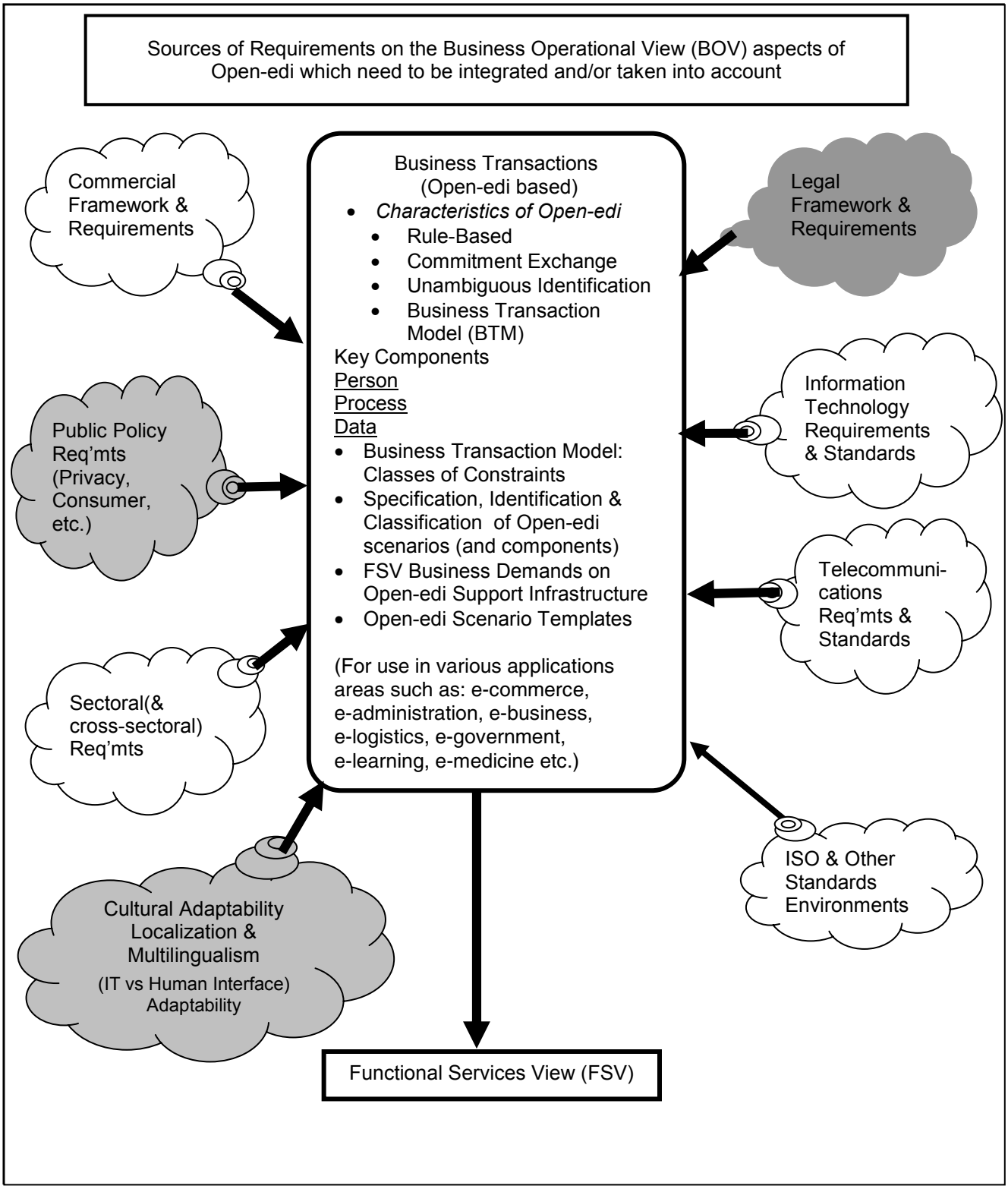

Figure 2 — Integrated View – Business Operational Requirements: External Constraints Focus

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0.2 Use of "Person", "organization" and "party" in the context of business transactions and commitment exchange

In electronic business transactions, whether undertaken on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis, the key element of any type of business transaction is commitment exchange among Persons made among the Decision Making Applications (DMAs) of the Information Technology Systems (IT Systems)[2] acting on behalf of "Persons". "Persons" are the only entities able to make commitments[3]. Quoting from ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 0.4:

> *'When the ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model standard was being developed, the "Internet" and "WWW" were at an embryonic stage and their impact on private and public sector organizations was not fully understood. The Business Operational View (BOV) was therefore 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 existing and widely-used ISO/IEC 6523 definition of "organization" was used in ISO/IEC 14662. The fact that today Open-edi through the Internet and WWW also involves "individuals" has now been taken into account in this standard. Further, ISO/IEC 14662:1997 did not define "commitment", nor the discrete properties and behaviours 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 15944-1, 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 among IT systems 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 a commitment could be made by "artificial" persons such as corporate bodies. Finally, it was recognized that there are occasions where agents act, either under the instruction of a principal or as a result of requirement(s) laid down by a jurisdiction, or where an individual is prevented by a relevant jurisdiction from being able to make a commitment.

To address these extended requirements an additional concept and term of "Person" was defined. 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.

There are three broad categories, i.e. sub-types, of Persons as players in Open-edi, namely:

(1) the Person as "individual",

(2) the Person as "organization"; and

(3) the Person as "public administration".

There are also three basic (or primitive) roles of Persons in business transactions, namely "buyer", "seller" and "regulator".

In modelling business transactions, jurisdictional domains prescribe their external constraints in the role of "regulator" and execute them as "public administration". See 5.4.

---

2 See further 5.2 "*Functional Services View*" in ISO/IEC 14662:2004.

3 The text in this section is based on existing text in 0.3 of ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 and ISO/IEC 14662:2004.

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Very often the requirements of jurisdictional domains are specified through the use of sets of “Codes representing X...”. These sets of codes are created and maintained by Source Authorities via a rulebase with a resulting coded domain(s) in the form of a data element(s) whose permitted values represent predefined semantics and in a structured form, i.e. as a type of semantic component. As such, jurisdictional domains serve as Source Authorities for coded domains.

These three sub-types of Persons are also the possible Source Authorities for coded domains. On the whole, Source Authorities for coded domains are either “organizations” or “public administrations”.

Within this part of ISO/IEC 15944,

- 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” are defined terms representing the three common sub-types of “Person”; and
- the words “person(s)” and/or “party(ies)” are used in their generic contexts independent of roles of “Person” as defined in ISO/IEC 14662:2004 and ISO/IEC 15944-1. A “party” to a business transaction has the properties and behaviours of a "Person".

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, 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 ISO/IEC 15944 is to ensure that there is a common understanding of the Business Operational View (BOV) from commercial, legal, ITC, public policy and cross-sectoral perspectives. It is therefore important to ascertain and confirm that what is 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. Terms/definitions should be established as early as possible in the standards development process. Comments on any definition/term pair 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 of ISO/IEC 15944.

In order to minimize ambiguity in the terms and definitions introduced in Clause 3 of each part of ISO/IEC 15944, Canada has committed to develop French language equivalents for the same. Some terms and definitions may need to be amended/improved as part of developing the French language translation.

Annex A “*Consolidated list of terms and definitions with cultural adaptability: ISO English and ISO French language equivalency*” is derived from Clause 3 of each part of ISO/IEC 15944.[4] Annex A is repeated in each part of ISO/IEC 15944 as a convenient reference.

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[4] Canada has committed to maintain this comprehensive list in a database as the reference file for Annex A. This Annex A reference file will ensure the consistency of terms and definitions among the various parts in the on-going harmonization effort.

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0.4 Importance of the two classes of constraints of the Business Transaction Model (BTM)

The Business Transaction Model has two classes of constraints, namely:

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

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

The focus of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 is on external constraints. Jurisdictional domains are the primary source of external constraints.[5]

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 6.1.6 provides normative text for these two classes of constraints. It is included in this part of ISO/IEC 15944 as Annex C. In addition, Annex G provides examples of various ontologies that result when modelling business scenarios with (1) internal constraints only and (2) external constraints.

0.5 Standard based on rules and guidelines[6]

This standard is intended to be used within and outside of the ISO and IEC by diverse sets of users having different perspectives and needs (see Figure 2).

ISO states that a standard is a[7]

> "*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*".[8]

This 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.

---

[5] For business requirements of the Functional Service View and business demands on the Open-edi support infrastructure with respect to internal constraints, see further ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 6.5.2 "*Self-imposed constraints*". ISO/IEC 15944-4:2006 focuses on accounting and economic aspects of business transactions from an "internal constraints" perspective.

[6] This introductory clause is primarily based on that found in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 6.1.2 titled "*Standard based on rules and guidelines*".

[7] This is the generic definition of "standard" of the ISO and IEC (and now found in the ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives).

[8] 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…".

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Clause 5 "*Characteristics of Open-edi*" in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 makes it clear that the BOV type of Open-edi standards are "rule-based" standards[9]. Of particular relevance here is the first key characteristic of Open-edi as stated in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 5.1 "*Actions based upon following clear, predefined rules*". It is useful to quote some key normative text of 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.[10]

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[11]. 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 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 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).

0.6 Use of "jurisdictional domain" and "jurisdiction" (and "country") in the context of business transactions and commitment exchange

Multiple definitions are currently in use for "jurisdiction". Some have legal status and others do not. Further, it is also a common practice to equate "jurisdiction" with "country". Yet at the same time, it is also a common practice to refer to provinces, länder, cantons, territories, municipalities, etc. as "jurisdictions" or to a court of law or international body as having jurisdiction, etc. In summary, "jurisdiction" is commonly utilized with many

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9 There are six key characteristics of Open-edi (as stated in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, Clause 5):

— 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 15944-1:2002 describe each of these six characteristics in more detail.

10 The working principle here is that of "coordinated autonomy", i.e. all parties are autonomous. Therefore, the extent to which they cooperate, agree on common needs, business rules, constraints, practices, etc., and reach agreement on the same in the form of precise rules, terms and definitions, etc. is a key influence on the creation of necessary standards as well as common scenarios, scenario attributes and scenario components.

11 For example, "*Guideline 5G2*" equals the second guideline under Rule 5.

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different meanings in various contexts. Finally, there are differing "legal" definitions of "jurisdiction". Within this part of ISO/IEC 15944:

- the use of "jurisdictional domain" represents its use as a defined term; and
- the use of "jurisdiction(s)" and/or "country (ies)" represents their use in their generic contexts.

0.7 Use of "identifier" as "identifier (in business transactions)"[12]

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 6.1.4 focuses on the requirement for the unambiguous identification of entities in business transactions. "Unambiguous" is a key issue in business transactions because states of ambiguity and uncertainty are not desired from commercial, legal, consumer and information technology perspectives. Issues of unambiguousness apply to all aspects of a business transaction and even more so to those which are EDI-based.

A key objective of ISO/IEC 15944 is to serve as a methodology and tool for the specification and unambiguous identification of Open-edi scenarios, scenario attributes and scenario components as re-useable elements, i.e. as re-useable business objects, in support of common business transactions. These and related objectives of interoperability and re-usability of Open-edi scenarios and scenario components for business transactions require their unambiguous identification.

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 3.66 defines "unambiguous" as

> *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 15944-1:2002, 3.27 defines "identifier (in business transaction)" as

> ***unambiguous****, unique and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a* ***rule-based identification*** *process. Identifiers must be unique within the* ***identification*** *scheme of the issuing authority*

Within this part of ISO/IEC 15944, "identifier" is used as a defined term as "identifier (in a business transaction)".[13]

0.8 Organization and description of this part of ISO/IEC 15944

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 provides the key concepts required for addressing the legal environment in developing the BOV of business transactions and scenarios which involve and are required to support external constraints.

Following the standard Clauses 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, this part of ISO/IEC 15944 begins in Clause 5 with an exploration of the jurisdictional domain as a source of external constraint on the business process, both from the perspective of a Person and as a Public Administration. Clause 5 presents key constraints governing this part of ISO/IEC 15944 and does so through principles and rules. It utilizes the concept of "collaboration space" to identify and differentiate between modelling business transactions under (1) internal constraints only and (2) with external constraints being added, including the introduction of the role of the regulator. As pointed out in Clause 5, Public Administrations can be viewed as both Buyers and Sellers. However, they perform a very

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[12] This is a summary of ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 6.1.4 "Business transaction: unambiguous identification of entities". See also ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, Annex C "Unambiguous identification of entities in (electronic) business transactions", which provides the informative and explanatory text for the rules and definitions in 6.1.4.

[13] Identifiers in business transactions can be simple or composite identifiers. This is dependent on (1) the rules governing "identifiers" as a rule-based process and (2) the "registration schema" utilized (as well as any permitted combinations of the same).

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important role as Regulator within the context of their respective jurisdictions. It examines the bounds of these jurisdictions, from the traditional localized jurisdictions such as states to those of pivot jurisdictional domains as represented, for example, by agreements among UN member states.

Clause 6 examines a key element in business transactions, that of the use of language. Jurisdictions can identify and, in some cases, impose the use of language in a business transaction. In this regard, this part of ISO/IEC 15944 looks at the relationship of the constraint imposed by a jurisdictional domain on the choice of language used. It examines such terms as “natural language”, “official language” and their relationships with Human Interchange Equivalents (HIEs) between and among jurisdictions, business processes and Persons.

Public policy constraints are also examined and key requirements for their inclusion in external constraints are identified in Clause 6, especially where they may affect the modelling of Open-edi scenarios and the business transaction components of Persons, data and processes. In particular, there is a set of rules that govern the identification and categories of jurisdictional domains as individual states as well as sets of entities, both regional and international.

Clause 7 focuses on the identification of rules governing the formation and identification of jurisdictional domains. Clause 7 identifies the more primitive subtypes of jurisdictional domains and includes two approaches for the unambiguous identification of referencing of (subtypes of) jurisdictional domain.

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 (like ISO/IEC 15944-1 and ISO/IEC 15944-2) also provides checklists, through the use of templates in Clause 8, to guide the user through the mechanics of determining the source of the external constraint(s) where these are jurisdictional domains and determining the adequacy of the scenario specification as well as those of the scenario components.

At the end of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 are annexes that provide elaboration on the points raised in the main body. Annex A is a consolidated list of the terms used in this part of ISO/IEC 15944 in ISO English and ISO French. As stated in the main body of this part of ISO/IEC 15944, the issue of linguistics and the importance of identifying the correct interpretation across official languages is a key element.

Annex B identifies rules stated in ISO/IEC 15944-1 that are applicable to this part of ISO/IEC 15944. Annex C is common to parts 2, 4 and 5 of ISO/IEC 15944. Annex D presents default conventions for the unambiguous identification and interworking of country, language and currency codes in the modelling of business transactions from a commitment exchange and a jurisdictional domain requirements perspective. Annexes E, F, I, J and K provide information in support of Annex D as well as serving as real-world examples in support of the concepts, definitions and rules stated in Clauses 5, 6, 7 and 8. Annex G serves as an example of bridging between ISO/IEC 15944-4 and this part of ISO/IEC 15944.

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Information technology — Business Operational View —

Part 5:
Identification and referencing of requirements of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints

1 Scope

1.1 Statement of scope

The modelling of a business transaction through scenarios and scenario components is done by specifying the applicable constraints through explicitly stated rules. The Open-edi Reference Model identified two basic classes of constraints, namely "internal constraints" and "external constraints" (see further Annex G). ISO/IEC 15944-4 focuses on internal constraints with a specific focus on doing so from an economic ontology perspective.

External constraints apply to most business transactions.

Jurisdictional domains are the primary source of external constraints on a business transaction.

The primary purpose of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 is to address specific aspects of business semantic descriptive techniques in order to be able to support legal requirements in modelling business transactions, i.e. in the form of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints.

As such, this part of ISO/IEC 15944 addresses fundamental, i.e. more primitive, requirements of the legal environment, as represented through jurisdictional domains, on business transactions and also integrates the requirements of the information technology and telecommunications environments.

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 contains a methodology and tool for specifying common classes of external constraints through the construct of "jurisdictional domains". It does so, following the approach already taken by ISO/IEC 15944-1 and ISO/IEC 15944-2 through the use of explicitly stated rules, templates and Formal Description Techniques (FDTs).

At the same time, a set of external constraints of a jurisdictional domain lends itself to being modelled through scenarios and scenario components. For example, ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, Annex I, 'Scenario descriptions using the Open-edi scenario template: "Telecommunications Operations Map" example' is a scenario of an external constraint of a jurisdictional domain, i.e. the USA, that provides a business process framework that provides the enterprise process required for a telecommunications service provider.

Other examples of external constraints which lend themselves to being modelled as scenarios and scenario components include the customer clearance process of the World Customs Organization (WCO), one or more of the INCOTERMs, etc.

In addition to the existing strategic directions of "portability" and "interoperability", the added strategic direction of ISO/IEC JTC 1 of "cultural adaptability" is also supported in this part of ISO/IEC 15944. Here, the fact that external constraints of jurisdictional domains are a primary factor in the choice of language and application of public policy are also addressed in this part of ISO/IEC 15944.

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1.2 Exclusions

1.2.1 Mutual recognition of jurisdictional domain by other jurisdictional domains

Resolving the issue of recognition of a jurisdictional domain, of whatever nature, by other jurisdictional domains is outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 15944.

1.2.2 Formation of jurisdictional domains

A jurisdictional domain can and does create other jurisdictional domains within it[14].

Processes pertaining to the formation of a jurisdictional domain are outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 15944.

1.2.3 "Overlap" of and/or conflict among jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints

A business transaction by its very nature involves an exchange of commitments among autonomous parties. Commitment is the making or accepting of a right, an obligation, liability or responsibility by a Person, whereas while a business transaction pertains to the transfer of a good, service and/or right among the Persons involved.

It is not an uncommon occurrence that, depending on the goal and nature of the business transaction, multiple external constraints apply originating from various jurisdictional domains. It is also a not uncommon occurrence that there is overlap among such sets of external constraints and/or conflict among them.

Resolving issues of this nature is outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 15944. However, the modelling of business transactions as scenarios and scenario components as re-useable business objects may well serve as a useful methodology for identifying specific overlaps and conflicts (thereby serving as a tool for their harmonization).

The application of business semantic descriptive techniques to laws, regulations, etc. of jurisdictional domains and their modelling of such sets of external constraints as scenarios and scenario components is an essential step to their application in a systematic manner to (electronic) business transactions (and especially e-government, e-commerce, e-education, etc.).

As such, the Open-edi business agreement descriptive techniques methodologies can serve as a tool in harmonization and simplification of external constraints arising from jurisdictional domains.

1.2.4 Artificial languages, programming languages, mark-up languages, etc.

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 includes clauses which focus on external constraints on business transactions which pertain to the use of a "natural language" and/or a "special language" for the human interface equivalents of the business semantics of the set of commitments comprising a business transaction modelled through scenarios and scenario components. A primary source of such external constraints is jurisdictional domains.

With respect to the use of language(s) to provide human interface equivalent values, the following are excluded from the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 15944:

- "artificial languages";
- "programming languages";[15]

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[14] For example, on 1 April 1999, the Canadian government through an Act of Parliament created the Territory of Nunavut out of the existing Northwest Territories.

[15] As stated in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002, 6.1.1, the focus of ISO/IEC 15944 is the "WHATs", i.e. BOV aspects, and not the FSV aspects, including programming language(s) used for implementations.

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- "hypertext languages";
- "indexing languages";[16]
- "mark-up languages".[17]

1.3 Aspects not currently addressed

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 does not currently support the following requirements:

- the differences in equality of use of official languages within a jurisdictional domain[18];
- the identification and mapping of legally recognized languages for a specific purpose or within a particular jurisdictional domain;
- the identification and registration of schemas involving the control and management of legally recognized personas and associated unique identifiers for the unambiguous identification of the role qualification of a Person in a specified context;
- the more detailed requirements of common public policy requirements of jurisdictional domains including consumer protection, privacy protection, individual accessibility and human rights;
- the more detailed requirements of records retention and other related information management requirements pertaining to commitment exchange among autonomous parties and subject to external constraints;
- the temporal schemas which are particular to a specific UN member state, a culture, a religion, etc. (even though they may have legal status and form part of the legal requirements of one or more jurisdictional domains);
- the identification and referencing of sources of external constraints which are not of the nature of a jurisdictional domain.

It is anticipated that some or all of these requirements will be addressed in future editions of this part of ISO/IEC 15944 or in companion standards or technical reports.

1.4 IT systems environment neutrality

This part of ISO/IEC 15944 neither assumes nor endorses any specific system environment, database management system, database design paradigm, system development methodology, data definition language, command language, system interface, user interface, syntax, computing platform or any technology required for implementation, i.e. it is information technology neutral. At the same time, this part of ISO/IEC 15944 maximizes an IT-enabled approach to its implementation and maximizes semantic interoperability.

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16 There may be requirements of a jurisdictional domain for the use of an "indexing language" as a specified vocabulary, a controlled terminology, etc. However, on the whole "indexing languages" are outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 15944.

17 This part of ISO/IEC 15944 is independent of, but maps to, any mark-up language which may be used as a syntax for its implementation, (SGML, HTML, XML, RELAX-NG, tML, ebXML, etc.).

18 This part of ISO/IEC 15944 focuses on the essential basic, i.e. primitive, aspect of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints. As such, it does not address differences in status that may exist among official languages within a jurisdictional domain. It is not uncommon that where a jurisdictional domain has three or more official languages not all these have equal status. For example, for use of some official language(s) in a jurisdictional domain, there could be criteria such as "where and when numbers warrant", "there is a significant demand for communication with and services from a public administration in that language", etc.

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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.

The Normative References are divided into two parts:

- ISO/IEC, ISO and ITU
- Referenced Specifications [19]

2.1 ISO/IEC, ISO and ITU [20]

ISO 639-2:1998 (E/F), *Codes for the representations of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code/Codes pour la représentation des noms de langue — Partie 2: Code alpha-3*

ISO 1087-1:2000 (E/F), *Terminology work — Vocabulary — Part 1: Theory and application/Travaux terminologiques — Vocabulaire — Partie 1: Théorie et application*

ISO/IEC 2382 (all parts) (E/F), *Information technology — Vocabulary/Technologies de l'information — Vocabulaire*

ISO 2788:1986 (E/F), *Documentation — Guidelines for the establishment and development of monolingual thesauri/Documentation — Principes directeurs pour l'établissement et le développement de thésaurus monolingues*

ISO 3166-1 (E/F), *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes/Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leur subdivisions — Partie 1: Codes de pays*

ISO 3166-2 (E/F), *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 2: Country subdivision code/Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions — Partie 2: Code pour les subdivisions de pays*

ISO 3166-3:1999 (E/F), *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries/Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leurs subdivisions — Partie 3: Code pour les noms de pays antérieurement utilisés*

ISO 4217:2001 (E/F), *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds/Codes pour la représentation des monnaies et types de fonds*

ISO 5127:2001 (E), *Information and documentation — Vocabulary*

ISO/IEC 5218:2004 (E/F), *Information technology — Codes for the representation of human sexes/ Technologies de l'information — Codes de représentation des sexes humains*

ISO 5964:1985 (E/F), *Documentation — Guidelines for the establishment and development of multilingual thesauri/Documentation — Principes directeurs pour l'établissement et le développement de thesaurus multilingues*

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[19] See further, ISO/IEC JTC 1 N 8024, "*The Normative Referencing of Specifications other than International Standards in JTC1 International Standards — Guidelines for JTC1 SCs*".

[20] For standards referenced for which both English and French versions are available, both the English and French language titles are provided. This is independent of whether the English and French language versions of the standard are published as a single document or as separate documents. For those standards which are available in English only, only the English language title is provided.

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ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (E/F), *Information technology — Structure for the identification of organizations and organization parts — Part 1: Identification of organization identification schemes/Technologies de l'information — Structures pour l'identification des organisations et des parties d'organisations — Partie 1: Identification des systèmes d'identification d'organisations*

ISO/IEC 6523-2:1998 (E/F), *Information technology — Structure for the identification of organizations and organization parts — Part 2: Registration of organization identification schemes/Technologies de l'information — Structures pour l'identification des organisations et des parties d'organisations — Partie 2: Enregistrement des systèmes d'identification d'organisations*

ISO/IEC 7501-1:2005 (E), *Identification cards — Machine readable travel documents — Part 1: Machine readable passport*

ISO/IEC 7501-2:1997 (E), *Identification cards — Machine readable travel documents — Part 2: Machine readable visa*

ISO/IEC 7501-3:2005 (E), *Identification cards — Machine readable travel documents — Part 3: Machine readable official travel documents*

ISO/IEC 7812-1:2000 (E), *Identification cards — Identification of issuers — Part 1: Numbering system*

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

ISO 8583-1:2003 (E), *Financial transaction card originated messages — Interchange message specifications — Part 1: Messages, data elements and code values*

ISO 8583-2:1998 (E/F), *Financial transaction card originated messages — Interchange message specifications — Part 2: Application and registration procedures for Institution Identification Codes (IIC)/ Messages initiés par cartes de transaction financière — Spécifications d'échange de messages — Partie 2: Procédures d'application et d'enregistrement pour codes d'identification d'institution (IIC)*

ISO 8583-3:2003 (E), *Financial transaction card originated messages — Interchange message specifications — Part 3: Maintenance procedures for messages, data elements and code values*

ISO 8601:2004 (E), *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*

ISO/IEC 9798-1:1997 (E), *Information technology — Security techniques — Entity authentication — Part 1: General*

ISO/IEC 11179-1:2004 (E), *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 1: Framework*

ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003 (E), *Information technology — Metadata Registries (MDR) — Part 3: Registry Metamodel and basic attributes*

ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (E), *Information technology — Open-edi reference model*

ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (E), *Information technology — An operational model for characters and glyphs*

ISO 15489-1:2001 (E/F), *Information and documentation — Records management — Part 1: General/ Information et documentation — «Records management» — Partie 1: Principes directeurs*

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (E), *Information technology — Business agreement semantic descriptive techniques — Part 1: Operational aspects of Open-edi for implementation*

ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (E), *Information technology — Business Operational View — Part 2: Registration of scenarios and their components as business objects*

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ISO/IEC 15944-4:2006 (E), *Information technology — Business Operational View — Part 4: Business transaction scenarios — Accounting and economic ontology*

ISO 19108:2002 (E), *Geographic information — Temporal schema*

ISO 19115:2003 (E), *Geographic information — Metadata*

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

ISO/IEC 19501:2005 (E), *Information technology — Open Distributed Processing — Unified Modeling Language (UML) Version 1.4.2* [21]

ITU-R TF.460-6, *Standard-frequency and time-signal emissions*

ITU-R TF.686-2, *Glossary and definitions of time and frequency terms*

2.2 Referenced specifications [22]

Basil Convention on the Control of Transborder Movement of Hazardous Wastes 1989+, United Nations (UN)

Charter of the United Nations (as signed 1945 and Amended 1965, 1968, and 1973+), United Nations (UN)

Constitution of the World Health Organization (WHO) International Health Regulations (1969)

Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS or LOS), 1982, United Nations (UN)

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air (Warsaw Convention), 1929+, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), 1947,1994+, Council for Trade in Goods (Goods Council), World Trade Organization (WTO)

Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (Harmonized System or HS System, 1983, and subsequent amendments), World Customs Council (WCO)

International Commercial Terms (INCOTERMS®), 2000, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, United Nations (UN)

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS), 1974, International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, 1974, International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Labour Standards [23], 1919+, International Labour Organization (ILO)

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[21] Through this part of ISO/IEC 15944, ISO/IEC 19501:2005 is simply referenced as “UML”.

[22] This set of referenced specifications is not exhaustive but includes only those referenced in this document. The first or earliest date when these referenced specifications are published is provided. Many have had subsequent amendments. The Source Authority is also noted. Information on these referenced specifications, if not their full text (at times in several languages), is available from the Source Authority noted (often for free). One can use the titles provided as the basis for an Internet-based (Google) search to obtain these documents.

[23] The International Labour Standards are also known as ILO Conventions which have the status of international treaties.

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International Patent Classification (IPC), (Strasbourg Agreement of 1971), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

TRIPS — Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1994, World Trade Organization (WTO)

Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties, 1969, United Nations (UN)

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3 Terms and definitions

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 either 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).

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.1)]

3.2
agent
Person acting for another **Person** in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a **business transaction**

NOTE Excluded here are agents as "automatons" (or robots, bobots, etc.). In ISO/IEC 14662:2004, "automatons" are recognized and provided for but as part of the Functional Service View (FSV) where they are defined as an "Information Processing Domain (IPD)".

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.1)]

3.3
artificial language
language whose **rules** are explicitly established prior to its use

[ISO 5127:2001 (1.1.2.03)]

3.4
attribute
characteristic of an **object** or **entity**

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

3.5
authentication
provision of assurance of the claimed identity of an **entity**

[ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996 (3.3)]

3.6
authenticity
property that ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is the one claimed

NOTE Authenticity applies to entities such as users, **processes**, systems and information.

[ISO/IEC TR 13335-1:1996 (3.3), monolingual (English) only]

3.7
bilateral treaty
treaty made between two **jurisdictional domains**

NOTE An important point here is that there is no intention to bind both parties under international law.

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3.8
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 14662:2004 (3.1.2)]

3.9
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.

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.6)]

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 14662:2004 (3.1.3)]

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 14662:2004 (3.1.4)]

3.12
business transaction identifier
BTI
identifier assigned by a **seller** or a **regulator** to an instantiated **business transaction** among the **Persons** involved

NOTE 1 The identifier assigned by the seller or regulator has the properties and behaviours of an "identifier (in a business transaction)".

NOTE 2 As an identifier (in a business transaction), a BTI serves as the unique common identifier for all Persons involved for the identification, referencing, retrieval of recorded information, etc., pertaining to the commitments made and the resulting actualization (and post-actualization) of the business transaction agreed to.

NOTE 3 A business transaction identifier can be assigned at any time during the planning, identification or negotiation phases but at least prior to the start or during the actualization phase.

NOTE 4 As and where required by the applicable jurisdictional domain(s), the recorded information associated with the business transaction identifier (BTI) may well require the seller to include other identifiers, (e.g., from a value-added good or service tax, etc., perspective) as assigned by the applicable jurisdictional domain(s).

3.13
buyer
Person who aims to get possession of a good, service and/or right through providing an acceptable equivalent value, usually in money, to the **Person** providing such a good, service and/or right

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.8)]

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3.14
character
member of a set of elements that is used for the representation, **organization** or control of **data**

NOTE Characters may be categorized as follows:

- graphic character (e.g., digit, letter, ideogram, special character);
- control character (e.g., transmission control, character, format effector, code extension character, device control character).

[ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.01)]

3.15
characteristic
abstraction of a **property** of an **object** or of a set of **objects**

NOTE Characteristics are used for describing concepts.

[ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.2.4)]

3.16
character set
finite set of different **characters** that is complete for a given purpose

EXAMPLE The international reference version of the character set of ISO 646-1.

[ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.02)]

3.17
classification system
systematic **identification** and arrangement of **business** activities and/or **scenario components** into categories according to logically structured conventions, methods and procedural **rules** as specified in a classification schema

NOTE 1 The classification code or number often serves as a semantic identifier (SI) for which one or more human interface equivalents (HIEs) exist.

NOTE 2 The rules of a classification schema governing the operation of a classification system at times lead to the use of ID codes which have an intelligence built into them, (e.g., in the structure of the ID, the manner in which it can be parsed, etc.). Here the use of block-numeric numbering schemas is an often used convention.

3.18
code
data representation in different forms according to a pre-established set of **rules**

NOTE In this standard the “pre-established set of rules” are determined and enacted by a Source Authority and must be explicitly stated.

[ISO 639-2:1998 (3.1)]

3.19
code (in coded domain)
identifier, i.e., an **ID code**, assigned to an **entity** as member of a **coded domain** according to the pre-established set of **rules** governing that **coded domain**

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3.20
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 and/or more equivalent codes;
– one and/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.

NOTE 8 A coded domain may contain ID code which pertains 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 “Others”; (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.

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.13)]

3.21
coded Domain Registration Schema
cdRS
formal **definition** of both (1) the **data** fields contained in the **identification** and specification of an **entity** forming part of the members of a **coded domain** including the allowable contents of those fields and (2) the **rules** for the assignment of **identifiers**

3.22
coded domain Source Authority
cdSA
Person, usually an **organization**, as a **Source Authority** which sets the **rules** 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.

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.14)]

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3.23
collaboration space
business activity space where an economic exchange of valued resources is viewed independently and not from the perspective of any **business** partner

NOTE In collaboration space, an individual partner's view of economic phenomena is de-emphasized. Thus, the common use business and accounting terms like purchase, sale, cash receipt, cash disbursement, raw materials, and finished goods is not allowed because they view resource flows from a participant's perspective.

[ISO/IEC 15944-4:2007 (3.12)]

3.24
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 15944-1:2002 (3.9)]

3.25
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 interworkings are **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 6523, ISO/IEC 7812, ISO/IEC 7501, 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.

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.16)]

3.26
composite type
data type that has a **data** structure composed of the **data** structures of one or more **data** types and that has its own set of permissible operations

EXAMPLE A data type "complex number" may be composed of two "real number" data types.

NOTE The operations of a composite type may manipulate its occurrences as a unit or may manipulate portions of these occurrences.

[ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.05.10)]

3.27
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 **standards** 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 perspectives.

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.17)]

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3.28
computer program
data representing instructions or statements that, when executed in a **computer system**, causes the computer to perform a function

3.29
computer service
service which includes **data** processing and the storage or retrieval of **data**

3.30
computer system
device that, or a group of interconnected or related devices one or more of which,

a) contains **computer programs** or other **data**, and
b) pursuant to **computer programs**,
   (1) performs logic and control, and
   (2) may perform any other function

3.31
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 15944-1:2002 (3.11)]

3.32
consumer
buyer who is an **individual** to whom **consumer protection** requirements are applied as a set of **external constraints** on a **business transaction**

NOTE 1 Consumer protection is a set of explicitly defined rights and obligations applicable as external constraints on a business transaction.

NOTE 2 The assumption is that a consumer protection applies only where a buyer in a business transaction is an individual. If this is not the case in a particular jurisdiction, such external constraints should be specified as part of scenario components as applicable.

NOTE 3 It is recognized that external constraints on a buyer of the nature of consumer protection may be peculiar to a specified jurisdiction.

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.12)]

3.33
consumer protection
set of **external constraints** of a **jurisdictional domain** as rights of a **consumer** and thus as obligations (and possible liabilities) of a **vendor** in a **business** transaction which apply to the good, service and/or right forming the **object** of the **business** transaction (including associated information management and interchange requirements including applicable (**sets of**) **recorded information**

NOTE 1 Jurisdictional domains may restrict the application of their consumer protection requirements as applicable only to individuals engaged in a business transaction of a commercial activity undertaken for personal, family or household purposes, i.e., they do not apply to natural persons in their role as “organization” or “organization Person”.

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NOTE 2 Jurisdictional domains may have particular consumer protection requirements which apply specifically to individuals who are considered to be a “child” or a “minor”, (e.g., those individuals who have not reached their thirteenth birthday).

NOTE 3 Some jurisdictional domains may have consumer protection requirements which are particular to the nature of the good, service and/or right being part of the goal of a business transaction.

3.34
controlled vocabulary
CV
vocabulary for which the entries, i.e. **definition/term** pairs, are controlled by a **Source Authority** based on a **rulebase** and **process** for addition/deletion of entries

NOTE 1 In a controlled vocabulary, there is a one-to-one relationship of definition and term.

EXAMPLE The contents “Clause 3, Definitions” in ISO/IEC standards are examples of controlled vocabularies with the entities being identified and referenced through their ID code, i.e., via their clause numbers.

NOTE 2 In a multilingual controlled vocabulary, the definition/term pairs in the languages utilized are deemed to be equivalent, i.e. with respect to their semantics.

NOTE 3 The rule base governing a controlled vocabulary may include a predefined concept system.

3.35
data
reinterpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing

NOTE Data can be processed by humans or by automatic means.

[ISO/IEC 2382-1:1998 (01.01.02)]

3.36
data
⟨business transaction⟩ representations of **recorded information** that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a **computer system**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.14)]

3.37
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 11179-1:2004 (3.3.8)]

3.38
data element
⟨organization of data⟩ unit of **data** that is considered in context to be indivisible

EXAMPLE The data element “age of a person” with values consisting of all combinations of 3 decimal digits.

NOTE Differs from the entry 17.06.02 in ISO/IEC 2382-17.

[ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.07.01)]

3.39
dataset
identifiable collection of **data**

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NOTE A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or feature type, is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature or feature attribute contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.

[ISO 19115:2003 (4.2)]

3.40
dataset series
collection of **datasets** sharing the same product specification

[ISO 19115:2003 (4.3)]

3.41
Decision Making Application
DMA
model of that part of an **Open-edi system** that makes decisions corresponding to the **role**(s) that the **Open-edi Party** plays as well as the originating, receiving and managing **data** values contained in the instantiated **Information Bundles** which is not required to be visible to the other **Open-edi Parties**

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.2.1)]

3.42
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.

3.43
definition
representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts

[ISO/IEC 1087-1:2000 (3.3.1)]

3.44
designation
representation of a concept by a sign which denotes it

NOTE 1 In terminology work three types of designations are distinguished: symbols, appellations and terms.

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.4.1).

3.45
distinguishing identifier
data that **unambiguously** distinguishes an **entity** in the **authentication** process

[ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996]

3.46
Electronic Data Interchange
EDI
automated exchange of any predefined and structured **data** for **business** purposes among information systems of two or more **Persons**

NOTE This definition includes all categories of electronic business transactions.

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.5)]

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3.47
entity
concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist, including associations among these things

EXAMPLE A person, object, event, idea, process, etc.

NOTE An entity exists whether data about it are available or not.

[ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.02.05)]

3.48
entity authentication
corroboration that the **entity** is the one claimed

[ISO/IEC 9798-1:1997 (3.3.11); ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.21)]

3.49
exchange code set
set of **ID codes** identified in a **coded domain** as being suitable for information exchange as shareable **data**

EXAMPLE The 3 numeric, 2-alpha and 3-alpha code sets in ISO 3166-1.

3.50
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 sectoral nature, those which pertain to a particular jurisdiction or a mutually agreed to common business conventions, (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. 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 15944-1:2002 (3.23)]

3.51
Formal Description Technique
FDT
specification method based on a description **language** using rigorous and **unambiguous rules** both with respect to developing expressions in the **language** (formal syntax) and interpreting the meaning of these expressions (formal semantics)

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.6)]

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3.52
glyph
recognizable abstract graphic symbol which is independent of any specific design

[ISO/IEC 9541-1:1991; ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.5)]

3.53
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 sectoral 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.).

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.35)]

3.54
IB Identifier
unique, linguistically neutral, **unambiguous** referenceable **identifier** for an **Information Bundle**

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.36)]

3.55
ID Code
identifier assigned by the **coded domain Source Authority** (cdSA) to a member of a **coded domain** ID

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.

EXAMPLES (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”; if required, (4) the pre-reservation of a series or set of ID codes for use for “user extensions”.

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

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.37)]

3.56
identification
rule-based **process**, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more **attributes**, i.e., **data elements**, whose values (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the occurrence or existence of a specified **entity**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.26)]

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3.57
identifier
⟨business transaction⟩ **unambiguous**, unique and 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 15944-1:2002 (3.27)]

3.58
indexing language
artificial language established to characterize the content or form of a document

3.59
individual
Person who is a human being, i.e. a natural person, who acts as a distinct indivisible **entity** or is considered as such

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.28)]

3.60
individual accessibility
set of **external constraints** of a **jurisdictional domain** as rights of an **individual** with disabilities to be able to utilize **IT systems** at the human, i.e. user, interface and the concomitant obligation of a **seller** to provide such adaptive technologies

NOTE 1 Although "accessibility" typically addresses users who have a disability, the concept is not limited to disability issues.

NOTE 2 Examples of disabilities in the form of functional and cognitive limitations include:

– people who are blind;
– people with low vision;
– people with colour blindness;
– people who are hard of hearing or deaf, i.e., are hearing impaired;
– people with physical disabilities;
– people with language or cognitive disabilities.

3.61
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 14662:2004 (4.1.2.2)]

3.62
Information Processing Domain
IPD
Information Technology System which includes at least either a **Decision Making Application** and/or one of the components of an **Open-edi Support Infrastructure**, and acts/executes on behalf of an **Open-edi Party** (either directly or under a delegated authority)

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.2.2)]

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3.63
Information Technology System
IT System
set of one or more computers, associated software, peripherals, terminals, human operations, physical **processes**, information transfer means that form an autonomous whole, capable of performing information processing and/or information transfer

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.8)]

3.64
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 15944-1:2002 (3.33)]

3.65
IT-enablement
transformation of a current **standard** utilized in **business transactions** (e.g. **coded domains**) from a manual to computational perspective so as to be able to support **commitment** exchange and **computational integrity**

3.66
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 utilized 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.

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.45)]

3.67
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 **commitments** 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). Examples are the European Union (EU), NAFTA, WTO, WCO, ICAO, WHO, Red Cross, the ISO, the IEC, the ITU, etc.

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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.

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.

3.68
jurisdictional domain identifier
ID code of a **jurisdictional domain** as recognized for use by peer **jurisdictional domains** within a system of mutual recognition

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.47)]

3.69
language
system of signs for communication, usually consisting of a **vocabulary** and **rules**

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)]

3.70
language code
combination of **characters** used to represent a **language** or **languages**

NOTE 1 In ISO/IEC 15944, the ISO 639-2/T (terminology) three alpha-code is used.

NOTE 2 Adapted from ISO 639-2:1998 (3.2).

3.71
legally recognized language
LRL
natural language which has status (other than an **official language** or **de facto language**) in a **jurisdictional domain** as stated in an act, regulation, or other legal instrument, which grants a community of people (or its **individuals**) the right to use that **natural language** in the context stipulated by the legal instrument(s)

NOTE 1 The LRL can be specified through either:

– the identification of a language by the name utilized; or,
– the identification of a people and thus their language(s).

NOTE 2 In addition to acts and regulations, legal instruments include self-government agreements, land claim settlements, court decisions, jurisprudence, etc.

3.72
legally recognized name
LRN
persona associated with a **role** of a **Person** recognized as having legal status and so recognized in a **jurisdictional domain** as accepted or assigned in compliance with the applicable **rules** of that **jurisdictional domain**, i.e. as governing the **coded domain** of which the **LRN** is a member

NOTE 1 A LRN may be of a general nature and thus be available for general use in commitment exchange or may arise from the application of a particular law, regulation, program or service of a jurisdictional domain and thus will have a specified use in commitment exchange.

NOTE 2 The process of the establishment of a LRN is usually accompanied by the assignment of a unique identifier.

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NOTE 3 A LRN is usually a registry entry in a register established by the jurisdictional domain (usually by a specified public administration within that jurisdictional domain) for the purpose of applying the applicable rules and registering and recording LRNs (and possible accompanying unique identifiers accordingly).

NOTE 4 A Person may have more than one LRN (and associated LRN identifier).

3.73
list
ordered set of **data elements**

[ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.08.01)]

3.74
localization
pertaining to or concerned with anything that is not global and is bound through specified sets of **constraints** of:

a) a linguistic nature including natural and **special languages** and associated **multilingual** requirements;
b) jurisdictional nature, i.e., legal, regulatory, geopolitical, etc.;
c) a sectoral nature, i.e., industry sector, scientific, professional, etc.;
d) a human rights nature, i.e., privacy, disabled/handicapped persons, etc.;
e) consumer behaviour requirements; and/or,
f) safety or health requirements.

NOTE Within and among “locales”, interoperability and harmonization objectives also apply.

3.75
location
place, either physical or electronic, that can be defined as an **address**

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.50)]

3.76
medium
physical material which serves as a functional unit, in or on which information or **data** is normally recorded, in which information or **data** can be retained and carried, from which information or **data** can be retrieved, and which is non-volatile in nature

NOTE 1 This definition is independent of the nature of the material on which the information is recorded and/or the technology utilized to record the information, [e.g. paper, photographic (chemical), magnetic, optical, ICs (integrated circuits), as well as other categories no longer in common use such as vellum, parchment (and other animal skins), plastics (e.g. bakelite or vinyl), textiles (e.g. linen, canvas), metals, etc.].

NOTE 2 The inclusion of the “non-volatile in nature” attribute is to cover latency and records retention requirements.

NOTE 3 This definition of “medium” is independent of:

a) the form or format of recorded information;
b) the physical dimension and/or size; and,
c) any container or housing that is physically separate from material being housed and without which the medium can remain a functional unit.

NOTE 4 This definition of “medium” also captures and integrates the following key properties:

a) the property of medium as a material in or on which information or data can be recorded and retrieved;
b) the property of storage;
c) the property of physical carrier;
d) the property of physical manifestation, i.e., material;
e) the property of a functional unit; and,
f) the property of (some degree of) stability of the material in or on which the information or data is recorded.

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.34)]

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3.77
metadata
data about **data** elements, including their **data** descriptions, and **data** about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility

[ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.06.05)]

3.78
metadata entity
set of **metadata** elements describing the same aspect of **data**

NOTE 1 May contain one or more metadata entities.

NOTE 2 Equivalent to a class in UML terminology.

[ISO 19115:2003 (4.7)]

3.79
metadata section
subset of **metadata** which consists of a collection of related **metadata** entities and **metadata** elements

[ISO 19115:2003 (4.8)]

3.80
model
abstraction of some aspect of reality

[ISO 19115:2003 (4.9)]

3.81
multilateral treaty
treaty (or convention) that has the ambition to become universal (or near universal) and thus binds most of the international community by declaring general **rules** of law

EXAMPLE Law of the Sea, Law on Genocide.

NOTE 1 A multilateral treaty may have the goal of creating a regulatory regime of law for a particular area or major multilateral institution, i.e. Agreement Establishing the WTO, Kyoto Protocol, Safety of Life at Sea Convention.

NOTE 2 A multilateral treaty may allow for reservations or the treaty may be subject to many amendments which do not bind all parties or require all parties to undertake the same legal obligations, (e.g. the Berne and Paris conventions).

3.82
multilingualism
ability to support not only **character** sets specific to a (natural) **language** (or family of **languages**) and associated **rules** but also **localization** requirements, i.e. use of a **language** from **jurisdictional domain**, sectoral and/or **consumer** marketplace perspectives

3.83
name
designation of an **individual** concept by a linguistic expression

NOTE Adapted from ISO 1087-1:2000.

[ISO 5127:2001 (1.1.2.02)]

3.84
natural language
language which is or was in active use in a community of people, and the **rules** of which are mainly deduced from the usage

[ISO 5127:2001 (1.1.2.02)]

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3.85
object
anything perceivable or conceivable.

NOTE Objects may be material (e.g. engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond), immaterial (e.g. conversion ratio, a project plan) or imagined (e.g. a unicorn).

[ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.1.1)]

3.86
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 behaviour follow the same **rules**

[ISO/IEC 11179-1:2004 (3.3.22)]

3.87
official language
external constraint in the form of a **natural language** specified by a **jurisdictional domain** for official use by **Persons** forming part of and/or subject to that **jurisdictional domain** for use in communication(s)

a) within that **jurisdictional domain**; and/or,

b) among such **Persons**, 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 jurisdictional domain 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 must be specified.

NOTE 6 For an official language, the writing system(s) to be used must 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 jurisdictional domain may have more than one official language but these may or may not have equal status.

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 specified 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.

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3.88
Open-edi
electronic data interchange among multiple autonomous **Persons** to accomplish an explicit shared **business** goal according to Open-edi standards

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.9)]

3.89
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 processible form

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.1.1)]

3.90
Open-edi disposition
process governing the implementation of formally approved records retention, destruction (or expungement) or transfer of **recorded information** under the control of a **Person** which are documented in disposition authorities or similar instruments

NOTE Adapted from ISO 15489-1:2001 (3.9).

3.91
Open-edi Party
OeP
Person that participates in **Open-edi**

NOTE Often in ISO/IEC 15944 referred to generically as “party” or “parties” for any entity modelled as a Person as playing a role in Open-edi scenarios.

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.11)]

3.92
Open-edi Record Retention
OeRR
specification of a period of time that a **set of recorded information** must be kept by a **Person** in order to meet operational, legal, regulatory, fiscal or other requirements as specified in the **external constraints** (or **internal constraints**) applicable to a **Person** who is a party to a **business transaction**

3.93
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**

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.69)]

3.94
Open-edi scenario
OeS
formal specification of a class of **business transactions** having the same **business** goal

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.12)]

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3.95
Open-edi Support Infrastructure
OeSI
model of the set of functional capabilities for **Open-edi systems** which, when taken together with the **Decision Making Applications**, allows **Open-edi Parties** to participate in **Open-edi transactions**

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.2.1)]

3.96
Open-edi system
information technology system which enables an **Open-edi Party** to participate in **Open-edi** transactions

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.2.1)]

3.97
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 ISO/IEC 15944 include the following:

a) an organization incorporated under law;

b) 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;

c) 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)]

3.98
organization part
department, service or other **entity** within an **organization** which needs to be identified for information interchange

[ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.2)]

3.99
organization Person
organization part which has the properties of a **Person** and thus is able to make **commitments** on behalf of that **organization**

NOTE 1 An organization can have one or more organization Persons.

NOTE 2 An organization Person is deemed to represent and act on behalf of the organization and to do so in a specified capacity.

NOTE 3 An organization Person can be a “natural person” such as an employee or officer of the organization.

NOTE 4 An organization Person can be a legal person, i.e., another organization.

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.46)]

3.100
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 to be held accountable for its action(s)

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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 14662:2004 (3.1.14)]

3.101
Person authentication
provision of the assurance of a **recognized Person identity** (**rPi**) (sufficient for the purpose of the **business transaction**) by corroboration

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.48)]

3.102
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 15944-1:2002 (3.51)]

3.103
personal information
information on or about an identifiable **individual** that is recorded in any form, including electronically or on paper

NOTE Some examples would be information about a person's religion, age, financial transactions, medical history, address or blood type.

3.104
pivot code set
set of **ID codes** in a **coded domain** which is made publicly known and available, and is the most stable, representing the defined semantics

NOTE 1 Most often it is the same as the **ID code.**

NOTE 2 The use of the pivot code set as distinguished from the ID code supports the requirement of a Source Authority to maintain internally and on a confidential basis the ID code of its members.

NOTE 3 At times a coded domain has more than one valid code set, (e.g. ISO 639, ISO 3166, etc.).

EXAMPLE In ISO 3166-1 the 3-digit numeric code is the pivot. The 2-alpha and 3-alpha code sets can change when the name of the entity referenced is changed by that entity.

3.105
pivot ID code
most stable **ID code** assigned to identify a member of a **coded domain** where more than one **ID code** may be assigned and/or associated with a member of that **coded domain**

EXAMPLE ISO 3166-1 contains three code sets:

– a three digit numeric code;
– a two alpha code;
– a three alpha code.

Here, the three digit numeric code serves as the pivot ID code. It is the most stable, remains the same even though the two alpha and/or three alpha codes may and do change.

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3.106
plurilateral treaty
treaty among a defined set of **jurisdictional domains**

NOTE A plurilateral treaty restricts the jurisdictional domains which may become signatories generally on either:

– a geopolitical basis, (e.g. NAFTA, MECROSUR, European Union, etc.); or

– some other set of criteria which candidate members must meet and then whose membership must be approved by the existing membership, (e.g. WTO).

3.107
preferred term
term recommended by an authoritative body

[ISO 1087:1990 (5.6.1)]

3.108
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.

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.80)]

3.109
privacy protection
set of **external constraints** of a **jurisdictional domain** pertaining to **recorded information** on or about an identifiable **individual**, i.e. **personal information**, with respect to the creation, collection, management, retention, access and use and/or distribution of such **recorded information** about that **individual** including its accuracy, timeliness and relevancy

NOTE 1 Recorded information collected or created for a specific purpose on an identifiable individual, i.e. the explicitly shared goal of the business transaction involving an individual, must not be utilized for another purpose without the explicit and informed consent of the individual to whom the recorded information pertains.

NOTE 2 Privacy requirements include the right of an individual to be able to view the recorded information about him/her and to request corrections to the same in order to ensure that such recorded information is accurate and up-to-date.

NOTE 3 Where jurisdictional domains have legal requirements which override privacy protection requirements these must be specified, (e.g. national security, investigations by law enforcement agencies, etc.).

3.110
process
series of actions or events taking place in a defined manner leading to the accomplishment of an expected result

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.53)]

3.111
property
peculiarity common to all members of an **object class**

[ISO/IEC 11179-1:2004 (3.3.29)]

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3.112
public administration
entity, i.e. a **Person**, which is an **organization** and has the added **attribute** of being authorized to act on behalf of a **regulator**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.54)]

3.113
public policy
category of **external constraints** of a **jurisdictional domain** specified in the form of a right of an **individual** or a requirement of an **organization** and/or **public administration** with respect to an **individual** pertaining to any exchange of **commitments** among the parties concerned involving a good, service and/or right including information management and interchange requirements

NOTE 1 Public policy requirements may apply to any one, all or combinations of the fundamental activities comprising a business transaction, i.e. planning, identification, negotiation, actualization and post-actualization. {See further Clause 6.3 "Rules governing the process component" in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002}.

NOTE 2 It is up to each jurisdictional domain to determine whether or not the age of an individual qualifies a public policy requirement [e.g. those which specifically apply to an individual under the age of thirteen as a "child", those which require an individual to have attained the age of adulthood (e.g. 18 years or 21 years of age)] of an individual to be able to make commitments of a certain nature.

NOTE 3 Jurisdictional domains may have consumer protection or privacy requirements which apply specifically to individuals who are considered to be "children", "minors", etc. (e.g. those who have not reached their 18th or 21st birthday according to the rules of the applicable jurisdictional domain).

3.114
recognized individual name
RIN
persona of an individual having the properties of a legally recognized name (LRN)

NOTE 1 On the whole, a persona presented by an individual should have a basis in law (or recognized jurisdictional domain) in order to be considered as the basis for a recognized individual name (RIN).

NOTE 2 An individual may have more than one RIN and more than one RIN at the same time.

NOTE 3 The establishment of a RIN is usually accompanied by the assignment of a unique identifier, i.e. by the jurisdictional domain (or public administration) which recognizes the persona as a RIN.

3.115
recognized Person identity
rPi
identity of a **Person**, i.e. **Person identity**, established to the extent necessary for a specific purpose in a **business transaction**

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.55)]

3.116
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.

NOTE 3 This definition covers:

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

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

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.56)]

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3.117
register
set of files containing identifiers assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items

[ISO 19135:2005 (4.1.9)]

3.118
registration
rule-based **process**, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more **data elements,** whose value (or combination of values) is used to identify uniquely the results of assigning an **OeRI**

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.94)]

3.119
Registration Authority
RA
Person responsible for the maintenance of one or more **Registration Schemas** (**RS**) including the assignment of a unique **identifier** for each recognized **entity** in a **Registration Schema** (**RS**)

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.57)]

3.120
Registration Authority Identifier
RAI
identifier assigned to a Registration Authority (RA)

[ISO/IEC 11179-1:2004 (3.3.32)]

3.121
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 15944-1:2002 (3.58)]

3.122
registry
information system on which a **register** is maintained

[ISO/IEC 19135:2005 (4.1.13)]

3.123
regulator
Person who has authority to prescribe **external constraints** which serve as **principles**, policies or **rules** governing or prescribing the behaviour of **Persons** involved in a **business transaction** as well as the provisioning of goods, services and/or rights interchanged

[ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.59)]

3.124
regulatory business transaction
RBT
class of **business transactions** for which the explicitly shared goal has been established and specified by a **jurisdictional domain**, as a **Person** in the **role** of a **regulator**

NOTE 1 A regulatory business transaction (RBT) can itself be modelled as a stand-alone business transaction and associated scenario(s). For example, the filing of a tax return, the making of a customs declaration, the request for and issuance of a license, the provision of a specified service of a public administration, a mandatory filing of any kind with a regulator, etc.

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NOTE 2 A regulatory business transaction (modelled as a scenario) can form part of another business transaction.

NOTE 3 A RBT may apply to a seller only, a buyer only or both, as well as any combination of parties to a business transaction.

NOTE 4 A RBT may require or prohibit the use of an agent or third party.

NOTE 5 A regulatory business transaction (RBT) may be specific to the nature of the good, services and/or right forming part of a business transaction.

3.125
repertoire
specified set of **characters** that are represented in a coded **character** set

[ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.16)]

3.126
retention period
length of time for which **data** on a **data medium** is to be preserved

[ISO/IEC 2382-12:1988 (12.04.11)]

3.127
role
specification which models an external intended behaviour (as allowed within a scenario) of an **Open-edi Party**

[ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.1.2.1)]

3.128
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.

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-processible meaning, i.e. the semantics of data; and 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 using a Formal Description Technique(s) (FDTs).

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

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.100)]

3.129
rulebase
pre-established set of **rules** which interwork and which together form an autonomous whole

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

[ISO/IEC 15944-2:2006 (3.101)]

3.130
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 14662:2004 (4.1.2.3)]

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