

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N 0271

Date: 1999-05-13

REPLACES: --

<p>ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32</p> <p>Data Management and Interchange</p> <p>Secretariat: United States of America (ANSI)</p> <p>Administered by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory on behalf of ANSI</p>
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DOCUMENT TYPE	Proposed NP (proposal under review by WG)
TITLE	Proposal for a New Work Item (NWI for standardization work: Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains (Next-to Final Draft)
SOURCE	National Body - Canada
PROJECT NUMBER	
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TITLE: PROPOSAL FOR A NEW WORK ITEM (NWI FOR STANDARDIZATION WORK: IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF JURISDICTIONAL DOMAINS (NEXT-TO FINAL DRAFT))

SUPERCEDES: CAC/JTC1/SC32 C0045

SOURCE: CAC/JTC1/SC32, Canada

STATUS: NWI Proposal (Next-to-final Draft)

ACTION: For discussion by JTC1/SC32/WG1 at the Matsue, Japan meeting, 24-28 May, 1999

DATE: 6 May, 1999

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The pages which follow contain the next-to-final draft of a Proposal for a New Work Item (NWI) and supporting Annexes in compliance with ISO/IEC Directives.

Results from the Matsue meeting will be incorporated into the final version of this NWI. The Canadian National body will then forward this NWI to JTC1 for NP ballot. With respect to Preparatory Work and Target Dates, see Annex D below.

1.2 Restricted and Pragmatic Focus of this NWI

This proposed NWI has a restricted and pragmatic focus, i.e., that which is "do-able", most useful and can be accomplished in eighteen (18) months for FCD ballot. One intends to apply the Pareto Principle, i.e., 20% of the total work required will cover 80% of a set of business requirements, to cover the remaining 20% will take 80% more work.

Preliminary development work indicates that "quasi" structured and systematic rules and procedures exist in the legal environment and for various categories of jurisdictions. Consequently, the resulting standard may well be more of the nature of "IT-enablement" and serving as a common bridging tool among the legal, commercial and IT environments.

Canada is fully aware that the legal environment has inextractable and non-resolvable complexities. This NWI is intended to be and will be a Level 1 clarification/simplification work only. If further work is required, this will be identified during this standards development work, the business requirements specified, supporting resources/participation obtained, and a proposed NWI submitted for ballot. If not, this work will conclude at Level 1.

1.3 Secretariat and Project Leader/Editor

Canada is willing to provide the Secretariat for this NWI using SCC Forum. It is assumed that standard development work in support of this proposed NWI will be conducted through electronic means.

Canada will be proposing Dr. Jake V.Th. Knoppers as project leader/editor for this proposed NWI. Lawyers specializing in international law, international trade law and international relations will provide advice, (e.g., from the legal faculties of McGill University and Université de Montréal). Participation of others is welcome. It is assumed that approval of the NWI ballot ensures active participation internationally and inputs into this standardization work as a collective effort.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW WORK ITEM

Date of presentation of proposal:
 YYYY-MM-DD
 Secretariat:
 SCC

Proposer:
 CANADA
 ISO/IEC JTC 1 N XXXX

A **proposal for a new work item** shall be submitted to the secretariat of the ISO/IEC joint technical committee concerned with a copy to the ISO Central Secretariat.

Presentation of the proposal - to be completed by the proposer Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new work item are given in ISO Guide 26.

Title (subject to be covered and type of standard, e.g. terminology, method of test, performance requirements, etc.) Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Docmains

Scope (and field of application) (See Annex A.2)

Purpose and justification - attach a separate page as annex, if necessary (See Annex A.3)

Programme of work

If the proposed new work item is approved , which of the following document(s) is (are) expected to be developed?

- single International Standard more than one International Standard
- X a multi-part International Standard consisting of parts (See Annex A.4)
- ___ an amendment or amendments to the following International Standard(s)
- ___ a technical report , type

Relevant documents to be considered (See Annex C)

Cooperation and liaison (See Annex C)

Preparatory work offered with target date(s) (See Annex D)

Signature:

Will the service of a maintenance agency or registration authority be required? . NO (See Annex A)

- If yes, have you identified a potential candidate?
- If yes, indicate name

Are there any known requirements for coding?

-If yes, please specify on a separate page

Does the proposed standard concern known patented items? NO

- If yes, please provide full information in an annex

Comments and recommendations of the JTC 1 Secretariat - attach a separate page as an annex, if necessary

Comments with respect to the proposal in general, and recommendations thereon:

It is proposed to assign this new item to JTC 1/SC 32/WG1

Voting on the proposal - Each P-member of the ISO/IEC joint technical committee has an obligation to vote within the time limits laid down (normally three months after the date of circulation).

Date of circulation:
 YYYY-MM-DD

Closing date for voting:
 YYY-MM-DD

Signature of JTC 1 Secretary:
 Lisa A. Rajchel

NEW WORK ITEM PROPOSAL - PROJECT ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

Criterion	Validity	Explanation
A Business Requirement		
A.1 Market Requirement	Essential X Desirable ___ Supportive ___	(See Annexes B and C)
A.2 Regulatory Context	Essential ___ Desirable ___ Supportive X Not Relevant ___	(See Annex C)
B. Related Work		
B.1 Completion/Maintenance of current standards	Yes No X	(See Annex C)

B.2 Commitment to other organization	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(See Annex C)
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
B.3 Other Source of standards	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Technical Status		
C.1 Mature Technology	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
C.2 Prospective Technology	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
C.3 Models/Tools	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(See Annex C)
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. Conformity Assessment and Interoperability		
D.1 Conformity Assessment	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(See Annex D)
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
D.2 Interoperability	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
E. Other Justification		
Cultural and Linguistic Adaptability Statement		(See Annex E)

Notes to Proforma

A. Business Relevance. That which identifies market place relevance in terms of what problem is being solved and or need being addressed.

A.1. Market Requirement. When submitting a NP, the proposer shall identify the nature of the Market Requirement, assessing the extent to which it is essential, desirable or merely supportive of some other project.

A.2 Technical Regulation. If a Regulatory requirement is deemed to exist - e.g. for an area of public concern e.g. Information Security, Data protection, potentially leading to regulatory/public interest action based on the use of this voluntary international standard - the proposer shall identify this here.

B. Related Work. Aspects of the relationship of this NP to other areas of standardization work shall be identified in this section.

B.1 Competition/Maintenance. If this NP is concerned with completing or maintaining existing standards, those concerned shall be identified here.

B.2 External Commitment. Groups, bodies, or fora external to JTC1 to which a commitment has been made by JTC for cooperation and or collaboration on this NP shall be identified here.

B.3 External Std/Specification. If other activities creating standards or specifications in this topic area are known to exist or be planned, and which might be available to JTC1 as PAS, they shall be identified here.

C. Technical Status. The proposer shall indicate here an assessment of the extent to which the proposed standard is supported by current technology.

C.1 Mature Technology. Indicate here the extent to which the technology is reasonably stable and ripe for standardization.

C.2 Prospective Technology. If the NP is anticipatory in nature based on expected or forecasted need, this shall be indicated here.

C.3 Models/Tools. If the NP relates to the creation of supportive reference models or tools, this shall be indicated here.

D. Any other aspects of background information justifying this NP shall be indicated here.

D. Conformity Assessment and Interoperability

D.1 Indicate here if Conformity Assessment is relevant to your project. If so, indicate how it is addressed in your project plan.

D.2 Indicate here if Interoperability is relevant to your project. If so, indicate how it is addressed in your project plan.

ANNEX A¹ - PROPOSAL FOR A NEW WORK ITEM FOR STANDARDIZATION IN THE FIELD OF "IDENTIFICATION AND MAPPING OF VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF JURISDICTIONAL DOMAINS"

1.0 TITLE

"Identification and Mapping of the Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains"

2.0 SCOPE

ISO standardization in the field of "Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains" to be done in conformity to existing requirements and practices of international, regional, national authorities (with a priority on those impacting several sectors of electronic commerce).

3.0 PURPOSE AND JUSTIFICATION

3.1 FOLLOW-UP TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JTC1 BT-EC AND SUBSEQUENT REVIEWS/RESOLUTIONS OF JTC1 AND ITS COMMITTEES

In this section is provided the purpose and justification for this NWI based on identification by JTC1 committees of market requirements for standardization work.

3.1.1 Recommendation of the ISO/IEC JTC1 Business Team on Electronic Commerce (ISO/IEC JTC1 N5696)

In July, 1997, ISO/IEC JTC1 established a Business Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC).

"in order to find out the real and comprehensive requirements for standardization to support and advance interoperability in support of electronic commerce".

The BT-EC submitted its report (JTC1 N5296) to JTC1 in May, 1998. The BT-EC report included in its Section 1.0 Executive Summary Table 1 "Recommended High Priority Work Items for New Standardization Work". One of these is recommendation C.3:

"standardize the identification and mapping of the various categories of jurisdiction domains (With priority on those impacting several sectors of Electronic Commerce)". (see 7.4.3)²

3.1.2 Resolution 8 of ISO/IEC JTC1 Sendai Plenary

¹In addition to meeting the requirements for proposed New Work Items of the ISO/IEC JTC1 Directives, this NWI contains additional information so that this document can be used to obtain participation of experts and organizations outside of ISO/IEC.

²Refers to section in BT-EC Report JTC1 N5296. See further Annex B below which contains the relevant text extracted from the BT-EC Report.

The BT-EC Report was dealt with at the 12th Plenary Meeting of JTC1 held in Sendai, Japan, 2-5 June, 1998. The JTC1 resolutions {See document JTC1 N5448} include:

"Resolution 8 JTC1 accepts the report of the electronic business team and requests its National Bodies and SCs to review this document and submit comments in time for the January, 1999 plenary meeting in Brazil".

3.1.3 Resolution 34 of ISO/IEC JTC1 Rio Plenary

The comments from National Bodies and SCs were reviewed by JTC1 at its 13th Plenary Meeting held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 25-29 January, 1999. Resolution 34.2 of the JTC1 Rio Plenary (See JTC1 N5748) requests SCs identified in the report and National Bodies, to consider the recommendations and take appropriate action, including submission of NWIs if needed during the succeeding JTC1 Plenary cycle. Canada is of the opinion that this NWI is needed.

3.1.4 Contributions of JTC1/SC32 Data Management Interchange and SC32/WG1 in Support and of this New Work Item

In response to the JTC1 request for comments on the high priority recommendations of the BT-EC report for new standardization work:

- ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32/WG1 - Open-edi spent considerable time at its September, 1998 Plenary meeting undertaking a thorough review of each of the BT-EC recommendations due to the strong linkage between Open-edi standardization work. The results of this review were provided to JTC1/SC32 for incorporation in the SC32 reply to JTC1 on the recommendations of the BT-EC Report (see below);
- in addition ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32/WG1 as part of its resolution WG1 98/18, at its September, 1998 meeting (see JTC1/SC32/WG1 N101) BT-EC Recommendation C.3 resolved to:

"requests the experts of Canada to draft in a new project proposal on classes of business requirements focused on BT-EC Report Recommendation C.3....."
- ISO/IEC JTC1 SC32 established an Ad-Hoc to consolidate comments on the BT-EC Report from all its Working Groups into an integrated response to JTC1, i.e., ISO/IEC JTC1 N5695. With respect to BT-EC Recommendation "C.3", SC32 considers this proposed new work item within the scope of SC32 and that it should be assigned to SC32/WG1.

3.1.5 Support Required Follow-Up Work of JTC1/SC32/WG1 on ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model

The Open-edi Reference Model uses two views to describe the relevant aspects of business transactions:

- the Business Operational View (BOV); and,
- the Functional Services View (FSV).

The BOV addresses the business requirements for interworking among Open-edi Parties (OePs) as well as demands on supporting IT products and services. These business requirements include business conventions, agreements and rules among organizations. A key requirement is the need to be able to identify and reference external constraints on business. A major and very significant source of external

constraints are laws and regulations governing business transactions. No tools or mechanisms currently exist for the identification of jurisdictions as sources of such external constraints.

Successful completion of this NWI will result in a BOV-related standard required for the specification, re-useability and harmonization of Open-edi scenarios and scenario components.

(See further Annex F - Extracts from ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model relevant to this proposed NWI)

3.2 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

3.2.1 Support Implementation of OECD "Global Action Plan" for Electronic Commerce

The same set of global change factors which led to ISO/IEC JTC1 establishing its Business Team on Electronic Commerce also led the OECD to dedicate a Ministerial Conference on Electronic Commerce held in Ottawa, 7-9 October, 1998.

This proposed NWI is positioned as an element in support of the implementation of realizing the objectives of this OECD Ministerial Conference "A Borderless World: Realizing the Potential of Global Electronic Commerce". {See further Annex C, Section A.1.2}

3.2.2. Support the Coordinated Implementation of the Canadian Electronic Commerce Strategy

Just prior to the OECD Ministerial Conference on Electronic Commerce, the Government of Canada made public "The Canadian Electronic Commerce Strategy". {See further <<<http://e-com.ic.gc.ca>>>}. The Canadian Electronic Commerce Strategy is based on private and public sector partnerships. The four priorities for action are:

- building trust in the digital economy;
- clarifying marketplace rules;
- strengthening the information infrastructure (including open standards); and,
- realizing the opportunities.

These action priorities require the ability to identify and reference sets of rules governing the marketplace, including those arising from "jurisdictions".

4.0 PROGRAMME OF WORK

The programme of work will be based on and integrate the following approach and functional requirements.

4.1 BT-EC REPORT REQUIREMENTS STATEMENT

A starting point for the Programme of Work and problem definition is the summary of business requirements for this NWI as found in the BT-EC Report, Section 7.4.3. {See Annex B}

4.2 ISO/IEC JTC1 RESOLUTION 8, SENDAI PLENARY (JTC1 N5448) - REGULATORY ASPECTS

Resolution 8 contains the following statement applicable to the approach for the Programme of Work to be undertaken for this NWI; namely:

"JTC1 recognizes that EC also addresses issues that potentially fall into the legal or regulatory domain. JTC1 understands that fundamentally different views exist as to the degree to which legal or regulatory measures are needed. Therefore, self-regulation is often considered an appropriate instrument to address such issues, (e.g., regarding:

- *harmful content,*
- *protection of privacy,*
- *cost transparency.*

JTC1 does not make an assessment regarding the appropriateness of self-regulation versus regulation in any of these and other domains. To support self regulation or regulation, standards, in principle, may be useful tools. JTC1 strongly recommends that any related standardization work is initiated only on the basis of a sound a priori agreement of the parties involved in such self-regulation".

Canada as proposer of this NWI supports this JTC1 resolution. Standardization work undertaken will be independent of and neutral with respect to self-regulation versus regulation within a jurisdiction.

4.3 MULTI-PART STANDARD

It is anticipated that the completion of work under this proposed new work item will result in a multi-part standard. In addition to a "Part 1 Framework", the focus and scope of the other Parts will be determined by the particular requirements of the various categories of jurisdictional domains.

5.0 RELEVANT DOCUMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED

In addition to relevant documents identified above, Annex C identifies additional documents.

6.0 MAINTENANCE AGENCY

A primary purpose of this standard is to serve as a tool to be utilized by existing registration authorities in various categories of jurisdictions.

ANNEX B - EXTRACTS FROM ISO/IEC JTC1 N5296 "REPORT TO JTC1: WORK ON ELECTRONIC COMMERCE STANDARDIZATION TO BE INITIATED"

1.0 FROM EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF HIGH PRIORITY WORK ITEMS (p. 7)

"C.3 Standardize the identification and mapping of the various categories of jurisdictional domains (with priority on those impacting several sectors of Electronic Commerce (See 7.4.3))."

2.0 FROM CLAUSE 6 HORIZONTAL ASPECTS (p. 24)

"From an Electronic Commerce perspective, "jurisdiction", on the whole, represents a set of local market entry and/or participation requirements which may be of a general nature or product-/service-specific.

From a legal perspective, the basic entity is the country. Two or more countries among themselves can form a common harmonized "jurisdiction" governing the marketplace, through a bilateral or multilateral agreement. Where these agreements are of a general nature, the harmonized "jurisdiction" is know *[sic]* as a "region". Examples here include the European Union, NAFTA, etc. Within countries, there may be various approaches to more granular legal and regulatory frameworks, (e.g., at the levels of states, provinces, etc.).

In addition to a jurisdiction with a geographic dimension, there are jurisdictions bounded by a goods and services dimension. Examples here include airlines, banking, oil companies, etc. Here jurisdiction is often expressed through treaties, regulations, agreements, etc., which are harmonized through an entity representing these communities, (e.g., ICAO, WCO, or WTO).

Combinations of laws and regulations can be viewed as frameworks. BT-EC can thus define jurisdiction as:

"jurisdiction: a distinct legal and regulatory framework which places constraints on the global marketplace and in doing so often defines/establishes a local market".

Electronic commerce is "borderless" in its nature - it transcends jurisdictions".

3.0 FROM CLAUSE 7 STANDARDS URGENTLY NEEDED TO SUPPORT ELECTRONIC COMMERCE (p. 39)

"7.4.3 Identification and Mapping of Jurisdictional Domains

Electronic commerce, like present-day commerce, has to comply with the requirements of the jurisdictions which impact the way in which Electronic Commerce is carried out. In addition to jurisdictions which have a physical, i.e., geographic, dimension, there are jurisdictions bounded by type of goods or services dimensions. Examples of jurisdictions with (1) a physical dimension are the European Union, NAFTA, California, Punjab, etc., (2) those with a goods dimension is the Multi-Fibre Textile Agreement (MFTA); and, (3) those of services dimension are found in the transportation, banking, environment, etc., sectors.

Work Item C.3: Standardize the identification and mapping of the various categories of jurisdictional domains (With priority on those impacting several sectors of Electronic Commerce)

Work Item C.3 is part of the IT infrastructure and thus should be defined by JTC1, i.e., standard as a tool to be utilized by bodies with sectorial and cross-sectorial responsibilities as well as bodies wishing to start the process of IT-enablement for electronic commerce of their jurisdictional domain".

ANNEX C - NWI PROPOSAL - PROJECT ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

A. BUSINESS REQUIREMENT

A.1 MARKET REQUIREMENTS

A.1.1 ISO/IEC JTC1

The ISO/IEC JTC1 Business Team on Electronic Commerce (BT-EC) identified this area as a high priority work item for standardization (See further Annex B)

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32 in its response to the BT-EC report (see JTC1 N5695) identified BT-EC proposed new item "C.3" (1) as being within the scope of SC32 work; and, (2) identified WG1 as the committee which should undertake the required standardization work.

A.1.2 OECD Ministerial Conference on Electronic Commerce Representing (Public and Private Sector Needs)

The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) held a Ministerial Conference on Electronic Commerce in Ottawa, Canada 7-9 October, 1998. A pivotal element in the success of this OECD Ministerial was the high level and substantive participation of the "world's leading business organizations" and senior executives of Fortune 500 companies. {See further <<www.oecd.org//subject/e_commerce/>>}.

The participation included the preparation of A Global Action Plan for Electronic Commerce prepared by Business with Recommendations for Governments by a coalition including:

- Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC);
- Global Information Infrastructure Commission (GIIC);
- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) (of 51 countries);
- International Telecommunications User Group (INTUG);
- World Information Technology and Services Alliance (WITSA).
- Seventy-five (75) major industry, business and information technology organizations from thirty-nine (39) countries; etc.

{For a complete list see << http://www.ottawaoecdconference.org>>}

The major elements of the OECD Global Action Plan include:

- rule-based commerce in an electronic environment;
- fundamental principles;
- action plan elements:
 - building trust for users and consumers;
 - establishing ground rules for the digital marketplace;
 - enhancing the information structure for electronic commerce;
 - maximizing the benefits - economic and social benefits.

The proposed NWI and the resulting standard is an essential step in the coordinated implementation of this Global Action Plan. The objectives of (1) "rule-based commerce in a dynamic electronic environment", (2) "building trust", (3) "establishing ground rules for the digital marketplace"; and, (4) "enhancing the information infrastructure" require the existence of tools and mechanisms for the

identification and mapping of such rule sets. **Here first and foremost is the need to be able to identify and reference external constraints on business transactions, i.e., those needed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the various categories of jurisdictional domains.**

A.2 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The focus and scope of the proposed NWI and resulting standard is independent of a self-regulatory or regulatory approach. The standard resulting from this proposed NWI will support systematic identification and mapping of regulatory ↔ self-regulatory approaches to compliance with external constraints on business transactions resulting from various categories of jurisdictional requirements.

B. RELATED WORK

B.1 COMPLETION/MAINTENANCE

On the whole this proposed NWI is not concerned with completing or maintaining existing standards. However, ISO 3166 and its maintenance will have an impact. {See further the Canadian contribution to ISO/IEC JTC1 N5626, "Example #2 - Country Codes"}.

B.2 COMMITMENT TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

ISO/IEC JTC1/SC32/WG2, ISO TC46, ISO TC68, ISO TC154. ISO/IEC JTC1/SC17, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC31, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC27, ISO/IEC JTC1/SC35, ISO TC211, United Nations Statistical Office, United Nations Treaty Section, UNCITRAL, UN and other international or multilateral agencies functioning as "jurisdictions", International Chambers of Commerce (and others).

B.3 OTHER SOURCES OF STANDARDS

No external standard or specification in this topic area is known to exist or is planned in this area.

Cooperation and collaboration with relevant standards work includes that pertaining to:

- ISO/IEC 1466 2 - Information technology - Open-edi Reference Model;
- ISO/IEC 11179 - Information technology - Specification and Standardization of Data Elements;
- ISO 3166 - Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions;
- ISO/IEC TR 11107 - Information technology - Framework for internationalization; and,
- ISO/IEC DIS 14652 - Information technology - Specification for Cultural Conventions.

Other sources for this NWI include:

- Charter of the United Nations (as signed in 1945 and amended 1965, 1968 and 1973) and, the pursuant United Nations Treaty Series (U.N.T.S.); and,
- the United Nations Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969, 1155 U.N.T.S. 331, in force 1980). Here Article 80 deals with the registration and publication of treaties.

C. TECHNICAL STATUS

The proposed NWI relates to the creation of a supportive tool of the IT infrastructure whose purpose is to allow users, standards developers, and IT-implementers to identify and reference, in an explicit, systematic, and IT-enabled manner, external constraints on business transactions of a jurisdictional nature.

It is assumed that current technologies as well as existing ISO/IEC JTC1 standards will be able to support the requirements of the supportive tools embodied in the standard resulting from this work.

D. CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT AND INTEROPERABILITY

D.1 CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

Conformity assessment is relevant to this proposed NWI. For each and all of the various categories of jurisdictional domains identified, it will be necessary to explicitly state the degree and granularity of conformant assessment requirements.

D.2 INTEROPERABILITY

Interoperability is most relevant to this proposed NWI. A key, if not primary, requirement of Open-edi as well as global electronic commerce is the harmonization of rules governing business transactions. To achieve this objective it is necessary to maximize the interoperability of requirements on business. A necessary first step in achieving this objective is the ability to identify and reference such jurisdictional requirements on business arising from the various category of jurisdictions which apply to business transactions.

ANNEX D - PREPARATORY WORK AND TARGET DATES

PREPARATORY WORK

Preparatory Work has included that undertaken leading up to the summary text and recommendations of the JTC1 BT-EC Report. {See Annex B} Standardization work in the area of electronic data interchange (edi) and particularly that resulting in ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model resulted in numerous contributions on classes of business requirements, identification and referencing of sets of external constraints on business, legal environment, etc. These contributions are in the process of being mined for re-use in support of this proposed NWI. This work is scheduled to be completed by the time the NP ballot is completed.

Given the fact that there are various approaches (equally valid) for the development of a standard to meet the business requirements, circulating a "working draft" at this time may well be counterproductive.

Approval of the NWI ballot ensures the active international participation necessary to obtain a consensus on the approach to be taken.

The section which follows provides an outline of the key components of a working document.

TARGET DATES

Based on the assumption that the vote on this proposed NWI is successful, the following work effort will be carried out by SC32/WG1:

- define an initial mapping of the various categories of jurisdictions (based on current international legal and commercial environments, the United Nations system on treaties, current international legal and business conventions, etc.);
- prepare a draft set of candidate common terms and definitions for the standard (maximizing use of terms and definitions in existing standards);
- prepare a draft set of rules covering the primary attributes and peculiar characteristics of each category of jurisdictional domains, and based on the above;
- define the set of functional requirements to be supported by the standard and a systematic approach to the identification and mapping of various jurisdictions;
- determine whether as an annex or otherwise, guidance should be given in the area of compliance with this standard, and if so, develop such guidance.

The schedule for the proposed effort is as follows:

➤ Distribution of NP ballot	June, 1999
➤ Resolution of ballot comments	November, 1999
➤ Distribution of WD for SC32 CD registration and comment	June, 2000
➤ Distribution for CD ballot	November, 2000
➤ Distribution for FCD ballot	February, 2001
➤ Distribution for FDIS ballot	June, 2001
➤ Submission for IS publication	November, 2001

ANNEX E - CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC ADAPTABILITY STATEMENT

ISO/IEC JTC1 Rio Plenary Resolution 44a {See JTC1 N5748} requests known requirement for cultural and linguistic adaptability to be stated on a separate page.

There are cultural and linguistic adaptability requirements associated with this proposed NWI. Results of preliminary work and approach to the ability to support cultural and linguistic adaptability requirements are summarized in the Canadian National Body Contribution to ISO/IEC JTC1 N5626 "Electronic Commerce and Cultural and Linguistic Adaptability : Practical Examples and Horizontal Issues". (1998-12-07).

There will also be close cooperation with JTC1/SC35 to ensure a harmonized approach and no duplication of work. It is foreseen that standards development work in support of this NWI may well result in requests, via liaison statements, for enhancement to existing standard or standardization work of these two JTC1 SCs (in addition to other JTC1 SCs or ISO TCs).

ANNEX F - REQUIRED FOLLOW-UP STANDARDIZATION WORK IN SUPPORT OF ISO/IEC 14662 OPEN-EDI REFERENCE MODEL (INFORMATIVE)

Annex F consists of extracts from ISO/IEC 14662 followed by comments on how completion of the proposed NWI will support cost-effective and efficient implementation of ISO/IEC 14662.

1. Clause 4 titled "Open-edi Reference Model" (last paragraph)

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

Comment:

One needs to be able to unambiguously identify and reference the competent legal environment(s) applicable to an Open-edi transaction.

Completion of this proposed NWI will support the need for Open-edi transactions to be able to identify and reference applicable competent legal environment(s) as well as support requirements on business transactions resulting from the same.

2. Clause 4.1.2 Open-edi scenarios

Clause 4.1.2 states that Open-edi scenarios include the following components:

- roles;
- information bundle(s); and,
- scenario attribute(s).

With respect to each of these components, ISO/IEC 14662 states the following:

"2.1 Clause 4.1.2.1 Roles

A role includes the following characteristics:

- *all information relevant to the interoperability, within the BOV perspective, of Open-edi systems. It provides the means for the Open-edi system to determine the allowable sequence(s) of information bundles exchanges and the conditions in which a role is allowed to send an information bundle. Such conditions include, but are not limited to:*
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ *the receipt of an information bundle from another role;*
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ *internal decisions;*
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ *timer expiration related to the goal of the business transaction (for example payment delay);*

- ¾ exceptional conditions or errors related to the business goal of the business transaction (for example receipt of damaged goods).
- demands on OePs which specify the Open-edi scenario constraints imposed on a role. Such constraints impose restrictions on how roles may be assured by OePs. Such constraints include but are not limited to:
 - ¾ constraints on the characteristics of the OeP which can play this role;
 - ¾ constraints imposing a role being played only by a maximum number of OePs;
 - ¾ constraints imposing a role to be conditional;
 - ¾ constraints of preconditions before a role can be played;
 - ¾ constraints on the ability of an OeP to assign all or part of a role to another OeP;
 - ¾ constraints on different OePs playing a role, i.e., as it moves through the various "acts" or "scenes" in an Open-edi scenario.
- registration and management information pertinent to the reusability of a role such as:
 - ¾ purpose of the role;
 - ¾ business goals of the role;
 - ¾ business rules controlling the role;
 - ¾ regulations governing the role".

Comment:

Jurisdictions by their very nature impose constraints of an external nature, i.e., as sets of external constraints on business, on Open-edi Parties (OePs) independent of and over and above of any constraints mutually agreed upon by all participating OePs.

Completion of the proposed NWI is a necessary required first step in the ability to identify and reference such sets of external constraints on business.

2.1 Clause "4.1.2.2 Information bundles (IBs)"

Clause 4.1.2.2 states the following:

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

The IB is used to model the semantic aspects of the business information. Information bundles are constructed using Semantic Components.

Semantic Component (SC): *a unit of information unambiguously defined in the context of the business goal of the business transaction.*

A SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs.

SCs are defined by knowledgeable parties such as user groups and proposed for standardization and registration in one or more repositories. Procedures to be used for defining, introducing and updating SCs are BOV related standards. Technical procedures for electronic access to one or more repositories are candidates for standardization.

The information bundle includes the following characteristics:

- ¾ all information relevant to the interoperability, within the BOV perspective, of Open-edi systems. It is composed of SCs and describes their relationships;
- ¾ demands on Open-edi Support Infrastructure which reference the functional capabilities and their quality of service satisfying the Open-edi scenario requirements on IBs. The catalogue of predefined demands on Open-edi Support Infrastructure is a BOV related standard. Such features include but are not limited to:
 - ¾ confidentiality of the IB;
 - ¾ integrity of the IB.
 - ¾ registration and management information pertinent to the reusability of an information bundle such as:
 - ¾ name of the IB;
 - ¾ purpose of the IB;
 - ¾ business rules controlling the content or concept(s) of the IB;
 - ¾ regulations governing the content or concept(s) of the IB."

Comment:

A pivotal category of "knowledgable parties" as well as a key category of "user groups" are jurisdictions especially where they impose external constraints on business in the form of "regulations governing the content or concept(s) of the IB".

The proposed NWI on "Jurisdictions" will, as work progresses, support the identification and referencing of regulations governing the content or concept(s) of the IB. It will also include the ability to ensure that external constraints on business, i.e., jurisdictions, can form part of "the catalogue of predefined demands on Open-edi Support Infrastructure as part of the Business Operation View standard including such features as the:

- confidentiality of the IB;
- integrity of the IB".

[Note: The focus with respect to "confidentiality", "integrity", etc., the focus of this NP is that of being able to identify and reference the external constraints on business, i.e., the "WHAT". Once these and other elements of the "catalogue of demands" are specified, the "HOWs" can be addressed. It is assumed that other JTC1 standards such as those of JTC1/SC17, SC27, SC31, etc., already provide many of the "HOW" to tools required, i.e., the Functional Services.

2.2 Clause "4.1.2.3 Scenario Attributes"

"4.1.2.3 Scenario Attributes

scenario attribute: the formal specification of information, relevant to an Open-edi scenario as a whole, which is neither specific to roles nor to information bundles.

Classes of scenario attributes include the following:

- ¾ laws and regulations governing the Open-edi scenario."

Comment:

The proposed NWI on "Jurisdictions" will support the identification and referencing of laws and regulations relevant to Open-edi scenarios as a whole.

2.3 "Annex A (Informative) Standardization areas and types of standardization activities for Open-edi"

As stated in Annex A:

"A.1 Open-edi Standardization areas

Following from the Open-edi reference model, the following standardization areas are identified as necessary to achieve Open-edi:

- (a) *legal environment for Open-edi;*
- (b) *generic Open-edi standards;*
- (c) *sectorial Open-edi standards;*
- (d) *inter-sectorial co-ordination of Open-edi sectorial standards.*

A.1.1 Legal environment for Open-edi

The legal environment is the framework of requirements, (e.g., provisions, procedures, constraints, etc.), arising from laws and regulations which govern business transactions executed through Open-edi".

Comment:

Completion of the proposed NWI will provide a tool for the identification and referencing of "frameworks of requirements" comprising the legal environment".