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DOCUMENT TYPE	Summary of Voting/Table of Replies
TITLE	Summary of Voting/Table of Replies 32N1338 ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5 Information technology - Business Agreement Semantic Descriptive Techniques Part 5: Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains
SOURCE	SC 32 Secretary
PROJECT NUMBER	1.32.31.01.05.00
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REQUESTED ACTION	WG 3 is requested to resolve the comments
DUE DATE	
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ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 32 N1370

Summary of Voting on Document SC 32 N 1338,

Title: ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5 Information technology - Business Agreement Semantic Descriptive Techniques Part 5: Identification and Mapping of Various Categories of Jurisdictional Domains

Project: 1.32.31.01.05.00

"P" Member	Approval	Approval with Comments	Disapproval	Abstention
Australia	X			
Belgium				
Brazil				
Canada		X		
China	X			
Czech Republic	X			
Egypt				
Finland	X			
Germany				X
Italy				X
Japan				X
Korea, Republic of				X
Netherlands, The				X
Portugal				
Sweden				X
United Kingdom				
United States			X	
Total "P"	**4**	**1**	**1**	**6**
"O" Member				
Austria				
Denmark				
France				
Norway				
Russian Federation				
Switzerland				
Total "O"				

GERMANY

Lack of interest

ITALY

Lack of experts

JAPAN

The reason of ABSTENTION:

With respect to the project, since the time when this part was divided to additional part, Japan has been missing the experts in the domestic discussion group. The difficulty is not eliminated yet.

Korea

Lack of Confidence in the Maturity Level of the Draft. This draft standard treats important matters. However, the standard does not seem to concern all jurisdiction domain, considering the competence of participating experts.

THE NETHERLANDS

No experts available

SWEDEN

Lack of Experts

CANADA

CA-01			ge	Canada votes "Approve" for this FCD draft even though it has many comments on this document. However, most of these comments are of a general and editorial nature. Those which are technical are minor in nature and should be easily resolved. Canada fully supports the development of this standard as well as the other parts of ISO/IEC 15944 which are currently under development. It is important that the parallel development of the Parts of 15944 remains harmonized. Canada notes that, as stated in Clause 1.1 Scope, that this BOV-related standard, like the other Parts of 15944, addresses the fundamental, i.e. more primitive requirements. As such, Canada would like this Part and the other Parts of 15944 to be completed and made available for use and implementation, as soon as possible. This will ensure that less primitive aspects which users require to be addressed will be done in the 2nd edition for this Part (and other Parts of 15944). Canada appreciates the work completed by the Project Editors in addressing a number of very complex sets of issues in an understandable manner.	Canada requests that the resolution of comments on this FCD document be undertaken in a harmonized manner with the resolution of comments for other parts of ISO/IEC 15944 which are currently out for ballot, namely, SC32 N1335 for ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2 and SC32N1337 for ISO/IEC FCD 15944-4. Canada requests that at its ballot resolution meeting for this Part, JTC1/SC32/WG1 create a standing document on "issues to be addressed in the 2nd edition for Part 5"	
CA-02			ge	Title of Part 5. , Canada notes that the title of Part 5 as stated in document JTC1/SC32/WG1 N294 is not the same as that used on the cover page of the SC32 ballot document, i.e. SC32 N1338. Canada also notes that in previous ballot comments on Parts, 2, 4 and 5, included those which advocated a simpler title, a more marketable title, etc. for the multipart 15944 series. Canada requests that as either as part of its ballot resolution meeting on 2nd FCD Part 2, FCD Part 4 and FCD Part 5, or as part of its December, 2005 Ottawa meeting, SC32/WG1 discuss, if time permits a possible "re-titled" of the 15944 multipart standards series. Apart from a possible "global" change to the title of 15944, Canada request.	Canada requests that the title for Part 5 be simplified to "Identification and referencing of requirements of jurisdictional domains as sources of external constraints". Canada notes that if this clarification of title is accepted, this may also require some of the titles of sub- Clauses to be amended accordingly as well as text which uses the existing title of Part 5. Canada supports such editing changes.	

CA-03				ge	The FCD version contains many "Project Editor's Notes"	Delete "Project Editor's Notes" in the preparation of the FDIS version	
CA-04				ge	There remain some presentation errors in the "headers" for Rules and Guidelines" (e.g. **Rule nnn**" instead of "Rule **nnn:"**, "Guideline nnn-n" instead of "Guideline **nnnGn** ", etc. Also the Rules and Guidelines should be numbered in the FCD version (see Comment following)	Apply standardized form for presentation of Rules and Guidelines (as per ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 example.	
CA-05				ge	The FCD version contains many instances of "**Rule nnn**" or "***Guideline nnnGn***" but is missing the actual number of the Rules. Part 1 has these numbered sequentially, as does the 2nd FCD version for Part 2.	Project Editors are requested to number all the rules and Guidelines utilizing the convention established in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002.	
CA-06				ge	The FCD version contains several instances of coded domains for which the Table ID is presented as "nn". In Part 1 and 2nd FCD Part 2, these are numbered sequentially.	Project Editors are requested to number all the Table ID's of the coded domains sequentially.	
CA-07				ge	There are several coded domains in this FCD for Part 5 which reference "ISO/IEC 15944-4" instead of "ISO/IEC 15944-5" (e.g. those found in Clause 6.6.4). These coded domains should reference Part 5 which is their source	Canada requests the Project Co-Editors to verify and ensure that the coded domains in Part 5 reference the appropriate Part of 15944 including Part 5 itself	
CA-08				ge	There remain some presentation errors in the "headers" for Rules and Guidelines" (e.g. **Rule nnn**" instead of "Rule **nnn:"**, "Guideline nnn-n" instead of "Guideline **nnnGn** ", etc. Also the Rules and Guidelines should be numbered in the FCD version	Apply standardized form for presentation of Rules and Guidelines (as per ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 example) and number all the rules and guidelines in the FCD document.	
CA-09				ge	Canada notes that some footnotes are not in the common "font size"	Canada requests the Project Co-Editors to ensure that all the footnotes use the same font and font size.	
CA-10				ge	Typos and very minor edit. Canada has made an effort to capture as many of these as possible but may have missed some. Canada requests the Project Co-Project Editors to undertake a line-by-line review of the FCD document in order to identify and correct any other typos, minor edits, etc. required as part of the preparation of the FDIS version	Project Co-Project Editors are requested to undertake this final editing "quality control" check in the preparation of the FDIS document.	
CA-11				ge	Canada notes that Part 5 in making Annex C "Normative" continues to raise concerns about maintenance of Part 5 and especially its Annex C (even though this issue was resolved at the FCD ballot stage).	Project Co-Editors are requested to consider whether making such a change is workable and if it is feasible to implement the same given time constraints due to change of date of the next Plenary meeting of JTC1/SC32, i.e. the 2005	

				Canada is willing to support Annex C becoming "Informative", if where and when Annex C is referenced in Clauses 5,+ that such a change being supported through the addition of a rule(s) stating that the UN is the authoritative source (and then referencing Annex C as an Informative Annex. As such, the Normative aspects currently imbedded in Annex C being normative and so referenced in Clauses 5+ would be replaced by rules and what would have otherwise been a major technical change could be resolved through editorial changes since the UN would remain the authoritative source.	Berlin Plenary moved the previously scheduled date forward by almost two months [To be discussed and decided upon by SC32/WG1 at its December, 2005 meeting]	
CA-12	Foreword	Lines 291-293	ed	The references to the Annexes here need to be amended to reflect the "final version"	Amend references to Annexes	
CA-13	0.1.1	Line 301	ed	The year reference in Fnt. 1 for 14662 should be 2004 not 2003	Correct year reference	
CA-14	0.7	Lines 578 - 623	ed	Canada notes that its comments below will require one or more editing changes to Clause 0.6	Canada requests the Project Co-editors to change the FDIS version of this clause to reflect and incorporate adoption of recommended editorial changes to this FCD document as are accepted in the resolution of ballot comments.	
CA-15	1.3	Line 736	ed	In the phrase "equality of status of official languages", the word "status" is utilized in a manner different from its use throughout the rest of this document. The focus here in line 736 appears to be on the "use" of official languages and not their "status".	Change "status" to "use".	
CA-16	1.3	Line 737	ed	Fnt. 11 not correctly presented and font size not right	Make correction	
CA-17	2.1	Lines 794-921	ed	Clause 2.1 has status and year references to standards which need to be updated. For example, the current reference to "ISO/IEC FCD 5218...", should not have the "FCD" as it is an IS. There may be similar case	Project Editor to correct (and do final verification of other references	
CA-18	2.1	Lines 900-901	ed	The reference here is to the 1997 1st edition of 14662. This should be changed to the 2nd 2004 edition. However, the French language equivalent version is (not yet) available	Change reference to 2nd edition. Add a footnote that the 1997 version is available in French indicating what the key changes are between the 1997 & 2004 version. (These are just a few.)	
CA-19	2.2	Lines 931	ed	Presentation of References Specification needs to be reformatted as per Project Editor's Note. Full titles should be utilized (in addition to acronyms)	Project Editors requested to implement	
CA-20	3	Lines 933-2639	ed	Canada notes that Clause 3 definitions make extensive use of Part 2 definitions. Part 2 is currently undergoing 2nd FCD ballot. Should there be a change in the numbering of	Project Editors for Parts 2, 4 & 5 are requested to ensure that the definitions in Clause 3 of their Parts remain harmonized in both content and cross-	

					the Part 2, Clause 3 definitions, in the preparation of the FDIS for Part2, this will impact the preparation of the FDIS of Part 5 re Clause 3 definitions which reference Part 2. It is important to ensure full harmonization here between Parts 2 & 5. [Note: There is a similar interworking here of part 4, Clause 3 and Parts 2 & 5.	referencing. Canada recommends that at the upcoming December, 2005 SC32/WG1 meeting, (as part of or after resolution of ballots of Parts 2, 4 & 5), the Project editors for Parts 2, 4 & 5 ensure such harmonization is maintained.	
CA-21	3	Lines 933-2639	ed	Canada notes that 1) words in definitions which are themselves terms have not been indicated as such by being bolded. This needs to be done 2) some definitions reference Part 5 itself. These should be deleted. 3) one or more terms are not in alphabetical order (e.g. "3.22 code (in coded domain)" should follow "3.18 code", "3.98 Person authentication" should follow "3.95 Person", etc... Project Editors are requested to make such corrections as appropriate and renumber the Clause 3 definition accordingly 4) Canada has identified some editing or minor technical improvements to some of the definitions in Clause 3. These include harmonization with the text of the definitions introduced in Clause 5+ with those found in Clause 3 5) the Clause A contains the "Consolidated list of terms and definitions with Cultural Adaptability: ISO English and ISO French Language equivalency". In this FCD document that are some discrepancies between the ISO English terms & definitions in Clause 3 and those found in the current Annex A. 6) Canada also notes that in the Annex A for this FCD document, the French language equivalents for several terms and definitions are missing. 7) in order to address the above general comments and the detailed editorial comments below pertaining to definitions and terms for Part 5, Canada has prepared, and appended to its ballot comments, an updated version of Annex A.	Canada requests the Project editors for Part 5 utilize the attached recommended replacement "Annex A" as the basis for editing changes to the existing Clause 3 terms and definitions as found in this FCD document. This replacement Annex A captures and implements all the requested improvements to Clause 3 as listed in Canadian comments on Clause 3. here below.	
CA-22	3.8	Line 1043	ed	SC32/WG1 agreed to replace "organization" , where applicable, with "Person" as part of its work on 15944-1.	Replace "party" with "Person"	

CA-23		Line 1047	ed	Definition for "business transaction" is missing	Insert definition for "business transaction"
CA-24	3.14	Lines 1109-1111	ed	Canada assumes that the text here is of the nature of a NOTE and that its presentation should reflect that of the source referenced	Canada requests the Project Co-Editors to amend the presentation of text in Lines 1109-1111 to reflect that of the source referenced
CA-25	3.16	Line 1127	ed	Canada notes that ISO/IEC 2382-4 references ISO/IEC 10646 and not "ISO 646"	Canada requests the Project Co-Editors to amend the example to reference ISO/IEC 106464
CA-26		Line 1153	ed	From an alphabetical order requirements perspective, Clause 3.22 "code (in coded domain) should be inserted here.	Inserted present Clause 3.22 to follow Clause 3.18 and renumber Clause 3 definitions accordingly.
CA-27	3.19	Line s 1173-1175	ed	There is a need to correct the presentation following the ":". Also "(4), should be preceded by an "and/or"	Canada requests that this be corrected as per attached replacement Annex A.
CA-28	3.19	Line 1193	ed	Punctuation marks following "Not Known" are not right.	Canada requests that this be corrected as per attached replacement Annex A.
CA-29	3.20	Line 1205	ed	Change "coded Domain.." to "coded domain.." and add symbol "cdRS"	Make change as requested
CA-30		Line 1238	ed	Definition of "collaboration space" is missing	Insert definition of "collaboration space" (See Part 4) as paert resolutions of Part 4 FCD ballot comments.
CA-31	3.22	Lines 1228-1237	ed	Sequence for this definition/term is out of alphabetical order. Clause references Part 5. Lines 1233-1235 do not contain any text.	Move term/definition to follow Clause 3.18, Delete reference to Part 5 in Line 1237. Delete lines 1233-1235, if no text is provided as part of ballot resolution meeting.
CA-32	3.27	Line 1296	ed	Lines references Part 5 itself and other sources. These should be removed.	Remove line 1296
CA-33	3.29	Line 1310	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed.	Remove line 1310
CA-34	3.32	Line 1363	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove line 1363
CA-35		Line 1345	ed	The definition for "consumer protection", found in Clause 6.3.2, is missing.	Insert definition for "consumer protection"
CA-36	3.40	Line 1440	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove line 1440
CA-37	3.46	Line 1486	ed	Change "codes" to code sets". Further this is an "EXAMPLE" and not a "NOTE".	Make change as requested including that of NOTE to EXAMPLE
CA-38	3.46	Line 1488	ed	Line references Part 5 and should be removed.	Remove line 1488
CA-39	3.52	Lines 1587-1590	ed	The Example provided under Note 3 appears to belong under Note 4	Move Example to follow Note 4.
CA-40	3.52	Lines 1613-1614	ed	Text in lines 1613-1614 duplicates that found in NOTE 1 and should be removed	Remove text in Lines 1613-1614 which duplicates text found in lines 1617 as NOTE 1.

CA-41	3.54	Line 1620	ed	ISO 19135 is now an IS	Delete "FDIS" in NOTE 2	
CA-42	3.62	Lines 1687 & 1688	ed	The "..(e.g. code tables).. should "...(e.g. coded domains)…".	Make correction as requested	
CA-43	3.62	Line 1691	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove Line 1691	
CA-44	3.63	Line 1712	ed	Word missing. Change "… an IT Interface is…" to "… an IT Interface equivalent is…" .	Make correction as requested	
CA-45	3.64	Line 1748	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove Line 1748	
CA-46		Line 1749	ed	Definition for "jurisdictional domain identifier" is missing	Insert term & definition	
CA-47	3.68	Line 1803	ed	Line references Part 5 and should be removed	Remove Line 1749	
CA-48	3.70	Lines 1813-1819	ed	Presentation of definition lacks spacing of sub-items (as it existed in 2nd CD version)	Provide correct presentation	
CA-49	3.70	Line 1821	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove Line 1821	
CA-50	3.77	Lines 1891 - 1892	ed	A "space line " is missing between the definition and the EXAMPLE	Insert "space line"	
CA-51	3.78	Line 1906	ed	Delete "... (as per Part 5)...". This is Part 5 Change "...sectorial and consumer marketplace.." to "sectorial and/or consumer marketplace.."	Make changes as requested	
CA-52	3.81	Lines 1926-1927	ed	A "space line is missing between the definition and the NOTE	Insert space line	
CA-53	3.83	Line 1981	ed	Change "..a specified language.." to "specified official language.."	Make change as requested	
CA-54	3.83	Line 1988	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove line 1988	
CA-55	3.86	Lines 2006-2007	ed	Delete typos	Make change as requested	
CA-56	3.91	Line 2045	ed	"information technology system" is an Open-edi defined terms and should be presented as such.	Change to "Information Technology System (IT System)" and term and definition to Clause 3	
CA-57	3.97	Line 2124	ed	Change "….would be information.." to " .. would be recorded information.."	Make change as requested	
CA-58	3.98	Lines 2129-2134	ed	Terms definition is out of alphabetical order and should follow "3.95 Person:	Move Clause 3.98 to follow Clause 3.95 and renumber other clauses accordingly (as well as in Annex A).	
CA-59	3.99	Line 2141	ed	There is a reference to Part 5 which should be removed	Remove reference to Part 5	
CA-60	3.99	Line 2151	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove Line 2151	

CA-61	3.104	Line 2220	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove Line 2220	
CA-62	3.108	Line 2255 & Line 2261	ed	There is no NOTE 2. Thus current NOTES 3 & 4 should be renumbered 2 & 3	Renumber NOTES 3 & 4 to 2 & 3 respectively.	
CA-63	3.109	Line 2281	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove Line 2281	
CA-64	3.112	Line 2312	ed	Reference to 19135 should be as an IS	Remove "FDIS" in Line 2312 (and harmonize with entry for the same in Clause 2)	
CA-65	3.126	Line 2430	ed	Reference here should be to Part 2 , Clause 3.101 and not Part 5	Change line to correctly reference Part 2, Clause 3.101	
CA-66	3.129	Lines 2453 - 2455	ed	Delete ".. (as per Part 5)..". This is Part 5	Make change as requested.	
CA-67	3.133	Line 2522	ed	Reference to a URL seems to be missing	Insert URL reference	
CA-68	3.137	Line 2559	ed	Change "between" to "among". This is consistent with the Open-edi approach	Make change as requested	
CA-69	3.137	Line 2584	ed	Line references Part 5 itself and should be removed	Remove Line 2584	
CA-70	3.140	Line 2604	ed	Change "rule-base" to "rule-based"	Make change as requested	
CA-71	4	Line 2645	ed	There is a need to ensure that all the symbols and abbreviations utilized in Part 5 are included here.	Project Editors to ensure that all symbols and abbreviations are included, especially those found in Clause 3.	
CA-72	5.2.1	Lines 2786-2789	ed	The sentence here starting with "However .." serves as an introduction to Clause 5.2.3	Move to start of Clause 5.2.2 and amend text accordingly.	
CA-73	5.2.1	Lines 2790-2795	ed	The Rule and associated text here pertains to Clause 5.2.2	Move to Rule to start of Clause 5.2.2	
CA-74	5.2.2	Lines 2801-2805	ed	Figure 3 represent s "collaboration space" model based on economic perspective, i.e. with no external constraints . As such is more properly should be placed at the end of Clause 5.2.1	Move Figure 3 to end of Clause and add appropriate associated text (e.g. as based on that taken from Part 4)	
CA-75	5.2.2	2806	ed	Figure 4 like Figure 3 pertains to summarizing Part 4 work on Collaboration Space under internal constraints only. Given the ballot comments above and below, it would be more appropriate to place Figures 3 & 4 and associated text in a separate new clause between existing Clause 5.2.1 and 5.2.2	Project Co-Editors are requested to consider and implement this recommendation.	
CA-76	5.4	Lines 2901-2906	ed	Canada notes that Figure 7, here is that of Figure 18 in Part 1. However, Project Editor's Notes indicate that another figure is to be inserted here	Project Co-Editors are requested to insert the correct figure.	

CA-77	5.5	Line 2958	ed	Clarify text at end of line by changing "…common jurisdictional domain)." to "…common jurisdictional domain for a specified purpose)."	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change.	
CA-78	5.5	Line 2965	ed	The reference to ISO 3166-2 needs to be updated to the current edition	Harmonize ISO 3166-2 reference with that in Clause 2	
CA-79	5.6	Line 3003	ed	Minor edit remove "that as" as in "..where as that as entities…"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change.	
CA-80	5.6	Line 3008	ed	Typo "f"	Remove typo	
CA-81	5.7	Lines 3025-3040	te	Text here requires addition of rules and is incomplete, as is already stated in Project Editors' Notes. Canada does recognize and accept the concept or construct that a part of a business transaction may well be mandated by a regulator and/or that there are mandated business transactions". As such Canada recommends that, one insert a definition for "mandated business transaction (MBT) as follows: "**business transaction** which is mandated by a **regulator** as pertaining to a **Person** in general, a **Person** sub-type, i.e. **individual**, **organization** and/or **public administration** and/or triggered by the nature of the good, serve and/or right forming the basis of explicitly shared business goal of the parties to the business transaction. NOTE 1: A mandated business transaction (MBT) can form part of (e.g. as a scenario) of another business transaction; NOTE 2: A mandated business transaction (MBT) can itself by modelled as a stand-alone business transaction and associated scenario(s).. For example, the filing of a tax return, the making of a custom declaration, a mandatory filing, of any kind, with a regulator, etc."	Project Co-Editors are requested to incorporate this definition, associated rules and text into lines 3025-3039	
CA-82	5.7	Line 3042	ed	Typo. Change acronym "MDT)" to "(MBT)"	Correct typo.	
CA-83	6.2.1	Line 3092	ed	The "**Rule nnn**" is missing prior to the rule.	Insert "**Rule nnn**" (and appropriate number of rule)	
CA-84	6.2.1	Line 3115	ed	Ftn 19 contains no text and should be deleted unless examples are provided at the ballot resolution meeting	Remove ftn. 19 unless examples are provided.	
CA-85	6.2.1	Line 3117	ed	The "**Rule nnn**" is missing prior to the rule.	Insert "**Rule nnn**" (and appropriate number of rule)	

CA-86	6.2.1	Line 3181	te	A rule (or guideline) is missing stating that the default convention for referencing natural languages is that of using the 3-alpha codes of ISO 639-2/T. This is already stated in the definition for "language code" and is also the approach taken in ISO/IEC 11179-3, 15944-1 & 2 . However in the context of Clause 6.2.1, this needs to be stated explicitly. The draft text for such a rule would be "In modelling a business transaction which involve internal constraints only, it is advisable that parties concerned use the 3-alpha language code as stated in ISO 639-2/T code set."	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this addition.	
CA-87	6.2.1	Lines 3193-3194	ed	This sentence does not work well with the sentence which follows.	Project Co-Editors are requested to redraft this sentence so that it fits with the one following.	
CA-88	6.2.2	Line 3218	ed	Change "..user, requirements.." to "…user, choice of requirements…"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this correction.	
CA-89	6.2.5	Lines 3414-3425	ed	Project Editors' Notes are no longer necessary	Remove Project Editors' Notes.	
CA-90	6.2.6	Line 3470	ed	Replace "name" with "noun" in ""the gender of a name or term…"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this correction.	
CA-91	6.2.6	Lines 3515-3516	ed	Project Editor requested to add a footnote this coded domain has been applied in the updated and E/F version of Annex A, i.e. the gender of each of the terms has been specified.	Project Editors are requested to add such a footnote.	
CA-92	6.2.7	Line 3606	ed	Replace "vocabulary" with "controlled vocabulary(CV)" as in "… official dictionary or vocabulary.."	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this correction.	
CA-93	6.2.7	Lines 3606-3609	ed	The text here will benefit from a footnote providing a few examples. The example of the official languages of the UN and ISO here would appropriate.	Project Co-Editors are requested to add such a footnote.	
CA-94	6.2.8	Lines 3613 - 3628	ed	This clause will benefit from the inclusion of a rule(s) which highlight the requirements of this Clause. This comment is linked to the one above re making Annex C informative instead of normative and inserting a rule. With as focus that the official representative of a UN member state to the UN (e.g. its ambassador serves as the focal point to obtain confirmation of the official or de facto language(s) of that UN member as presented in Annex C.	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change	

CA-95	6.2.8	Line 3620	ed	Typo. Change "involves" to "involved"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change.	
CA-96	6.3.1	Line 3745	ed	Typo. Change "three" to "four"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change	
CA-97	6.3.2	Line 3762	ed	Reference to Clause 3.12 and 3.67 needs to be verified for FDIS version	Project Co-Editors are requested to verify reference.	
CA-98	6.3.2	Lines 3791-3808	ed	In the rules and guideline both the plural form "sellers" and singular form "buyer", "seller" is used. Canada recommends that here (and where else applicable in this document), the singular form be used.	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement this recommendation.	
CA-99	6.3.4	Lines 3903	ed	If no Note is required , delete Note.	Project Co-Editors to verify if note is needed.	
CA-100	6.3.4	Line 3917	ed	Canada notes that the IMS specifications referenced in ftn. 38 anow serve as the basis for a three part multipart standards being developed by JTC1/SC36, i.e. as ISO/IEC 24725 which has successfully passed the CD stage and for which an FCD version should be available. Canada requests that this footnote be amended to reflect this fact.	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change.	
CA-101	6.3.4	Line 3946	ed	Delete " > Others?" if none are provided	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change	
CA-102	6.6.3	Lines 4323-4328	te	Canada notes that the Project Editors Notes state that development of this Clause is linked with that of Part 4. Canada requests SC32/WG1 at its December, 2005 meeting to decide on text and rules for this Clause based on development of Part 4. If none can be provided or developed, Canada requests that this Clause be retained as a "stakeholder clause" with a note that it will be developed in the 2nd edition and that Clause 1.3 be amended accordingly.	To be resolved at the SC32/WG1 December, 2005 meeting..	
CA-103	6.6.4.2	Line 4452	ed	Delete. This seems to be a left-over from the 2nd CD version	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this correction.	
CA-104	6.6.4.5	Lines 4610 4631	te	Project Co-Editors are requested to convert their notes into text. The text should note that in modelling a business transaction, external constraints require that the calnder and date/time schema used be specified as either one based on ISO 8601 or ISO 19108 (and if the latter the	To be resolved by SC32/WG1 at its December, 2005 meeting.	

				specific calendar schema utilized)		
CA-105	7.1	Line 4643	ed	Ftn. 61. It would be most useful to provide an example of the identification of a based on the UN registry system.. This would be done by adding the following text in the ftn after "… Law of Treatis" , "(No 18232, as signed 1969, vol. 1155 U.N.T.S p. 331, In force 1980) available at <http://www.un.org/law/ilc/texts/treaties.htm>>. Also relevant but much less used is the " Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organisations (as signed in 1986. Not yet in force)"	Project Co-Project Editors are request to amend the ftn. 61 accordingly.	
CA-106	7.3.1	Line 4691	ed	Typo. Should be "referencable" and not "referenceable"	Correct typo	
CA-107	7.3.1	Line 4701	ed	Change "on the whole a treaty is concluded…" to "Virtually all treaties are concluded..".	Project Co-Editors requested to make this change and amend Clause 3 and Annex A accordingly.	
CA-108	7.3.1	Line 4701	ed	To Note 1 in the text here (but not Clause 3 and Annex A), add the following ftn. "Non-Member States, such as Switzerland before it joined the United Nations, are also empowered to conclude treaties."		
CA-109	7.3.1	Line 4720-4721	ed	Note 6 duplicates that which has already been stated in the definition itself.	Delete Note 6 and amend Clause 3 and Annex A accordingly	
CA-110	7.3.1	Lines 4740-4838	ed	Text and rules here pertains to Clause 7.8.3 and should be deleted from Clause 7.3.1 and moved to Clause 7.8.3	Move text as requested	
CA-111	7.3.1	Line 4846	ed	Typo. It should be "Treaties" not "treaties"	Correct Type	
CA-112	7.3.2	Line 4859	ed	The title for this Clause should be "Bilateral Treaties" and not Bilateral Agreements". The definition in this Clause is for "bilateral treaty"	Amend title of Clause 7.3.2 (and also in Table of Contents)	
CA-113	7.3.2	Lines 4866	ed	Change "agreement" to "treaty"	Project Co-Editors requested to make this change	
CA-114	7.3.2	Line 4870	ed	Insert example of " > among UN members states and international organisations"	Project Co-Editors requested to insert this text	
CA-	7.3.2	Line 4871	ed	Administrative sub-divisions need to be empowered by the UN member state of which they are part, to be able to	Project Co-Editors requested to add this text.	

115				enter into such arrangements. This needs to be stated and can be done by inserting the following text to the start of this bullet so that it reads, " > where they are constitutionally empowered to do so, among…"	
CA-116	7.3.2	Line 4875	ed,	For same reason as stated above insert the the following text to the start of this bullet so that it reads, " > where they are constitutionally empowered to do so, among…"	Project Co-Editors requested to insert this text
CA-117	7.3.2	Lines 4885-4891	ed	The definition should be provided earlier into the Clause. Text & definition in these lines should be moved up an inserted at current line 4865	Project Co-Editors are requested to move text accordingly.
CA-118	7.3.2	Lines 4893-4895	ed	The text here is not that clear or helpful and should be deleted	Project Co-Editors are requested to remove this text
CA-119	7.3.2	Lines 4897	ed	First sentence here would be improved if it read, " It is probable that not all agreements between subdivisions of different federal states could be treaties."	Project Co-Editors are requested to use this replacement text.
CA-120	7.3.3	Line 4908	ed	Change "Agreement" to " Treaty" in title of Clause	Project Co-Editors requested to make this change and amend Table of Contents accordingly.
CA-121	7.3.3	Line 4910	ed	Change "agreement" to treaty" and improve text so that is reads " A "plurilateral treaty" is one among…"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change
CA-122	7.3.3	Lines 4919	ed	Add the following text to the start of the bullet so that it reads, " .> where constitutionally permitted, among…"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change.
CA-123	7.3.3	Lines 4921	ed	Add the following text to the start of the bullet so that it reads, " .> where constitutionally permitted, among…"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change
CA-124	7.3.3	Line 4941	ed	Change ".. has limited usage in trade law of an agreement to which states may bind themselves but which they are not by their membership in the WTO to accept, (e.g., the…"…"…" to "is used principally in trade law and refers to certain agreements made under the aegis of the WTO to which states may bind themselves but which they are not bound	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change.

				to accept by virtue of their membership in the WTO (e.g. the….")		
CA-125	7.3.4	Line 4947	ed	Change "Agreement" to "Treaties (or Conventions)"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change to the title of Clause 7.3.4 and amend Table of Contents accordingly.	
CA-126	7.3.4	Line 4953	te	The definition will be strengthened, clearer, by adding the following text at the end so that it reads " ..of law, or by creating general regulatory regimes"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change and amend definition in Clause 3 and Annex A accordingly.	
CA-127	7.3.4	Lines 4974-4993	ed	Delete the text in these lines since it is requires a major re-edit for re-phrasing (which current time/resource constraint may not permit)	Project Co-Editors requested to remove this text	
CA-128	7.4	Lines 5001-5002	ed	The European Union and EU are the terms in use now and the . The Constituion has been adoptd but the ratification process will take some time. More appropriate to drop reference to "Constitution as it is not that necessary.. Recommend rephrasing the sentences in lihese to line to read, "The only real example today is the European union. The EU has been described as a new legal order neither domestic nor international.""	Project Co-Editors are requested to make these changes in text.	
CA-129	7.4	Line 5004	ed	Add the following text after "….member states.." so that it now reads, "… member states and has the capacity to bind itself to bilateral, plurilateral and multilateral treaties."	Project Co-Editors are requested to add this text.	
CA-130	7.4	Lines 5006 - 5009	ed	Delete project Editors Notes	Project Co-Editors requested to delete text	
CA-131	7.7	Line 5040	ed	"member state" here should be capitalized as "Member State"	Correct typo	
CA-132	7.7	Line 5042	ed	Clarify/improve text by adding after "constitution" the following text so that it now reads "… constitution and whether other members of the international community, i.e. States, are prepared to enter into binding treaties or non-binding agreements with them.	Project Co-Editors are requested to add this text.	
CA-133	7.7	Line 5046	ed	Move sentence in Lines 5047-5058 to be inserted one sentence earlier, so that the text now reads, "..units. But this is exceptional and not yet generalized or	Project Co-Editors are requested to move this text.	

					automatic. Other …"		
CA-134	7.7	Line 5052		ed	Typo. "member" should be capitalized as "Member" and "member states" to "member States"	Correct Typos	
CA-135	7.7	Line 5054		ed	Need to strengthen this sentence to reflect fact that WTO and EU speak exclusively for its members.. Insert "exclusively" so that text now reads, "..speaks exclusively for the Member States.."	Project Co-Editors request to insert text and correct typos.	
CA-136	7.8	Lines 5061-5068		ed	Delete project editors Notes	Delete Project editors Notes	
CA-137	7.8.2	Lines 5086 - 5087		te	At the 2nd CD ballot resolution meeting, it was agreed that the text for Clause 7.8.2 would be a summary of Annex F Canada request the Project Editors complete this work on Clause inserting appropriate rules/guidelines focusing of the solution noted in Annex F	Project Editors are requested to include such text	
CA-138	7.8.3	Lines 5092-5094		ed	Insert here the text currently found in Lines 4740- 4838 as amended improved to serve for this Clause as follows: **Rule nnn:** **Treaties when entered into force shall be transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration or filing or recording as the case may be and for publication.** A treaty is a single entity. Each treaty has its own UN number. This may mislead those expecting that all related treaties should come under the same number. Only direct amendments to a single treaty will be recorded under that treaty and continue to come under the same number. Many agreements amending a treaty or adding substantially to it will be labeled under a new and totally unrelated number. (e.g., the 2 Geneva Protocols on the Law of War.) For purposes of registration they are new documents and get new numbers.		

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[1] Information on reservations and the acceptance or rejection of reservations by other parties is available from the UN Secretariat once the treaty is registered or from the Depositary.

Some treaties (e.g., the Agreement Establishing the WTO) come with the obligation to obey a group of subordinate agreements, i.e., the WTO "Covered Agreements", which are not deemed to be separate treaties. But in other cases, states members of an international organization and bound by the convention creating it will not be bound by subsequent treaties made under the aegis of that organization. These subsequent treaties will carry separate and different numbers in the UN Treaty Series.

Registration and publication are certain to happen (except for those exempt from publication, explained below). The actual date of publication in the United Nations Treaty Series may be long after the date of registration as publication does not occur until the treaty has received sufficient ratifications to enter into force. Filing and recording relate to those treaties which the Secretariat does not have to publish, as these treaties are binding upon non-UN members or are exempted by the Regulations from the necessity of publication. Some categories of bilateral treaties have, since 1978, been exempted from the obligation to publish. But not from the duty to register and receive a UNTS number. This is done essentially for reasons of cost and convenience. It makes some sense in a paper driven world where the UNTS is published as a book and publication delays are considerable. If the UNTS existed essentially on line it would made less sense. The categories are:

   (a) assistance and cooperation agreements;
   (b) agreements on the organization of conferences, and,
   (c) agreements that are to be published in some other fashion by the UN or a Specialized Agency.

Rule nnn

Only one UN member state is required to register and having done so all other parties to the treaty are

thereby discharged from the same duty.

The UN Secretariat has issued complex instructions as to the manner of registration. Today, registration must occur in both paper and electronic form. The official text in all language versions must be filed with the UN Secretariat. If no English or French versions exist, an official translation in one of those languages must be filed with the UN. The UN registration number is given in function of the time and date of filing as received by the UN Secretariat. The only exception to this happens when there is doubt as to the true nature of the instrument and the Secretariat needs time to determine whether it is actually within its definition of a treaty.

Each "treaty" (or equivalent) registered with the UN Secretariat is assigned a unique identifier, i.e., the UNTS number, in accordance with the rules governing this Registration Schema (RS) of the UN.

The obligation to file occurs only when the treaty enters into force, i.e., when it becomes legally binding. This will be immediately on signing or exchange of instruments of ratification, for a bilateral agreement, but may only occur long after signature in the case of a multilateral treaty, which usually only enter into force after a given number (often 60) states have ratified. This is a source of serious inconvenience for those seeking to plan and to know about the impact of a multilateral treaty, as it will not be officially published in the UN Treaty Series (UNTS) for a long period of time. Those wishing to know of its terms have then to rely on unofficial sources or request information from a government or international organization.

A long period of time lapses before a registered treaty is published. During that time the UN Secretariat is required to furnish information about the treaty, often against payment of the cost of transmitting the information.

Even when published under its UNTS number, the UNTS document only gives the official text. It does not assist in determining whether there have been amendments or how many UN member states are currently bound by it. This information must be sought from the UN Secretariat which receives the information or from the Depositary state or organization. In some cases the UN is itself the Depositary. It is the duty of the Depositary to keep a full register of all pertinent information on that treaty but on that treaty only, and not upon related treaties in the same field.

Registration and publication and information as to the UN Member States Parties to the treaty do not necessarily always give a complete sense of the obligations assumed by states as it is possible that Reservations have been registered against certain obligations of the treaty. Some treaties, (e.g., the Law of the Sea Convention) explicitly forbid reservations while others implicitly render them impossible (the Genocide Convention)[1].

Knowledge of one treaty number does not give any sense of the numbers of related treaties. The UN Secretariat issues on line descriptions of groups of related treaties (e.g., terrorism, law of the sea, human rights) but they all have separate numbers.

In addition, to international treaties registered as treaties with the UN, jurisdictional domains be they UN member states or administrative sub-divisions of UN member states can make legally binding commitments with states and among themselves in the form of a new "framework of authority," many categories of which have the properties and behaviours of jurisdictional domain.

UN member states and other governmental entities can make agreements which they do not mean to be legally binding for reasons of administrative convenience. The expression generally used is Memorandum of

				Understanding (NB NOT Exchange of Letters). The essence of such understandings is that they are not binding but expressions of political intent only The UN Secretariat can register Unilateral Statements or Commitments. UN member states have the capacity to bind themselves unilaterally and hence such commitments can be treated like treaties.	
CA-140	8	Lines 5095-5135	te	In the work on the completion of a contribution on Clause 8 and in consultation with legal experts, Canada concludes that the issue of "levels of international regulatory regimes" is not yet agreed on. Consequently, Canada recommends that Clause 8 be converted into an Informative Annex. Based on inputs provided by legal experts , Canada has develop draft text integrating current Clause 8 with that in the 2nd CD related Annex.	Project Co-Editors are requested to convert existing text in Clause 8 into an informative Annex utilizing the draft ext for such an Annex provided below (after Annex A)
CA-141	9.2	Lines 5151-5185	ed	Canada notes that the work on the template remains partially completed and requests the project Co-Editors to complete it based on the models found in 15944-1 and 2nd FCD for Part 2	Project-Co-Editors are requested to take the contents of Clause 9, format in a manner similar to that found in Parts 1 and 2 and verify it against the revisions made to the FCD documents to ensure that the templates are complete.
CA-142	10		ed	Need to verify that all references in this document are included in Clause 10	Project Co-Editors are requested to verify this and make additions to references where so necessary
CA-143	10	Lines 5190-5206	ed	The following references should be inserted in, in alphabetical order as they support Clauses 6 & 7. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, 6th Edition, 2003. Antonio Cassese, International Law, 2nd Edition, 2005. Ian Sinclair, The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 2nd Edition, 1984. Alan Gotlieb, Canadian Treaty- Making, (1968)	

				Verzijl, <u>International law in Historical Perspective</u>, vol VI, pp. 112 – 612, (1973)		
CA-144		Lines 5207	ed	Presentation of the Table of Contents for the Annexes needs to be changed to meet ISO format/presentation rules, titles of sub-clauses , where applicable, need to be added, page numbers inserted, etc. Also changes in Annexes, their titles and their letter designations may need to be amended in the preparation of the FDIS version.	Project Co-Editors are requested to amend the Table of Contents for the Annexes as needed for the preparation of the FDIS document	
CA-145	Annex A	Lines 5211 - 513	ed	Delete Project Editors Notes	Delete Project Editors Notes	
CA-146	Annex A.4	Line 5261	ed	Amend the explanation of the columns in the matrix to include the "codes representing gender for the terms" and reference coded domain nn in Clause 6.2.6. Canada's attached Annex A already includes such codes representing gender of terms {For all the English term, the code is "09" = Not Applicable}	Project Co-Editors are requested to make these changes and incorporate added required text accordingly.	
CA-147	Annex A.5	Line 5270	ed	The current title is incorrect. It should read "A.5 Consolidated List of ISO/IEC 15944-5 Terms and Definitions in ISO English and ISO French"	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change	
CA-148	Annex A.5	Lines 5271-5273	ed & te	These "Lines" represent the current content of A.5. Canada has prepared a replacement version for Annex A which ➥ implements the recommended editorial and technical comments made above to entries in Clause 3 as well as other comments pertaining to definitions and terms for Clauses 5 through 8; and, ➥ provides the French language equivalents for all the terms and definitions Canada has attached this revised, updated and E/F Annex A to its ballot comments and recommends that this updated Annex A serve as the basis for the preparation	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change and use the attached updated and completed Annex A.	

				of the FDIS version . Canada notes that should there be any other changes of additions to Annex A, i.e. as a result of resolution of FCD ballot comments on entries in Clause 3, that it will amend or prepare to French language equivalents.		
CA-149	Annex C	Line 5308	te	Canada notes that Part 5 in making Annex C "Normative" continues to raise concerns about maintenance of Part 5 and especially its Annex C (even though this issue was resolved at the FCD ballot stage). Canada is willing to support Annex C becoming "Informative", if where and when Annex C is referenced in Clauses 5,+ that such a change being supported through the addition of a rule(s) stating that the UN is the authoritative source (and then referencing Annex C as an Informative Annex. As such, the Normative aspects currently imbedded in Annex C being normative and so referenced in Clauses 5+ would be replaced by rules and what would have otherwise been a major technical change could be resolved through editorial changes since the UN would remain the authoritative source.	Project Co-Editors are requested to consider whether making such a change is workable and if it is feasible to implement the same given time constraints due to change of date of the next Plenary meeting of JTC1/SC32, i.e. the 2005 Berlin Plenary moved the previously scheduled date forward by almost two months [To be discussed and decided upon by SC32/WG1 at its December, 2005 meeting]	
CA-150	Annex C	Lines 5324-5400	ed	Text of these lines are in the form of Project Editors' Notes which address key aspects of Annex C in response to ballot comments on the 2nd CD document. Should SC32/WG1, in its resolution of ballot comments on this FCD document, decide to make Annex C "Informative", then key aspects of the text found in lines 5324-5400 as Project Editors' Notes should be converted /serve as the basis for added text in "C.1 Introduction".	Should SC32/WG1 decide that Annex C should be "informative" instead of its current "Normative" status, Project Co-Editors are requested to utilize current text in Lines 5324-5400 to augment existing text in the subclauses of Annex C	
CA-151	Annex C.1	Lines 5403-5459	ed	Canada notes that many "informal" comments received on Annex C are based on the mistaken assumption that ISO 3166-1 is the "original source" for names and codes representing UN member states. However as stated in Annex C and its footnotes, the Source Authority (SA) for the English and French names of these countries is the UN itself. Canada requests the Project Co-Project Editors to revise/add text in Annex C.1 accordingly as well as	Project Co-Editors are requested to include such added sub-clauses for Annex C.	

				considering adding a new Clause C.n "Sources of Codes and Names of Countries Utilized in Annex C" (which would re-iterate that it is the UN itself and note ISO 3166-1 which is the original source utilized in Annex C); and a new Clause C.n titled "Source for Code and Names Representing Official and De Facto Languages of UN member States" (which would re-iterate the use of ISO 639-2/T and note that Annex C references only a sub-set of ISO 639-2/T.		
CA-152	Annex C.1	Lines 5453-5459	ed	Canada requests that "Exclusions to Annex C" be made a separate sub-clause in Annex C	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this change.	
CA-153	Annex C.4	Lines 5521-5524	ed	Should Annex C be changed from "Normative" to "Informative" this will impact changes to some of the footnotes to the matrix in C.4.

Canada requests that the Project Co-Editors make such changes as they feel is necessary to the ftnts to reflect this change to Annex C | Project Co-Editors are requested to make such corrections to the footnotes as appropriate. | |
| CA-154 | Annex D | Lines 5537 | ed | There appears to be a presentation, i.e. spacing, correction needed here. | Project Co-Editors requested to make this correction. | |
| CA-155 | Annex F | Lines 5834-5884 | ed & te | Canada notes that several JTC1, SC32 and SC32/WG1 documents exist which provide the background and in-depth analysis to the "default convention" stated in Annex F.

Canada request the Project Co-Project Editors to reference these case studies and summarize their findings since they provide the rationale for the default convention and resulting rules (and guidelines). These case studies should also be included in the Clause 10 References. | Project Co-Editors are requested to make these changes | |
| CA-156 | Annex F | Lines 5834-5884 | ed | Some of the text here is in the "future" tense. It should be converted into the present tense as per ISO Directives. Further, some other examples should be added and the rational for the default convention be made more clear (e.g. based on the extensive work cited in J1N7335) | Project Co-Editors are requested to make these changes | |
| CA-157 | Annex G | Lines 5891-5901 | ed | These are Project editors Notes and should be deleted.

Canada support the need to ensure that this Annex G remains harmonized with development of ISO/IEC 15944- | Project Co-Editors requested to ensure that FDIS version of Annex G remains harmonized with FDIS version of Part4 | |

				4.		
CA-158	Annex G	Lines 5949-5950,5959-5960,	ed	The matrices contained in these lines should be incorporated into the template matrix in Clause 9, i.e. where applicable	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement this recommendation	
CA-159	Annex H	Lines 5998-6024	ed	Canada notes that this Annex H currently contains Project Editors Notes only b ut does reference SC32 document 32N0535 and NIST document, both which represent significant case studies. Both case studies are rather detailed and voluminous . Originally, Annex H was planned to contain a revised/updated version of document 32N535. However part of the SC32N0535 document is now found in Annex C . Since Part 5 is already rather voluminous as is, Canada recommended that the Project Co-Editors summarize the salient findings of these two case studies and prepare such text, not exceeding two/three pages, referencing these and related case studies.	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement this recommendation	
CA-160	Annex I	Lines 6052-6056	ed	Canada observes that the Project Editors' Notes state that the presentation of the matrix is to be converted into a format similar to that utilized for coded domains . Canada requests 1)that the Project Editors' Notes be deleted; and, 2) that the Project Co-editors either implement the recommended form of presentation for the matrix or else leave the Annex I as is.	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement this recommendation	
CA-161	Annex J	Lines 6141-6144	ed	Canada requests that this Project Editors' Note be incorporated in the explanation for Column 4 in the matrix above.	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement this recommendation	
CA-162	Annex J	Line 6144+	ed	Canada notes that the matrix or table itself, which is the purpose of Annex J is missing but was present in the 2nd CD version. Canada requests the project Co-Editors to rreinstate the matrix itself	Project Co-Editors are requested to make this correction	
CA-163	Annex K	Lines 6149-6157	ed	Canada notes that the matrix in Annex K provides a sufficient case study in support of the need for specifying gender of terms and nouns to ensure their unambiguous use in an official language.. Canada requests the project Co-project Editors to	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement this recommendation	

				➢ delete the Project Editors' Notes ➢ insert a "Clause K.1 Introduction" ; and , ➢ add a "Clause K2 Organization of Annex K" Here Canada notes that the Project Co-Editors should based the required text on examples based on similar Clauses for other Annexes in Part 5		
CA-164	Annex L	Lines 6158-6173	ed & te	Canada in its comments on Clause 8 above recommended that its text be moved into an informative Annex. Canada requests that the Project Co-Editors taken the existing text in Clause 8 and that found here in Annex É and integrate it into one single informative Annex incorporating ballot comments made on the FCD document.	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement this recommendation.	
CA-165	Annex M	Lines 6174-6180	ed	This Annex is a stakeholder for the inclusion of UML diagrams. Canada recommended that if no UML diagrams are provided , two weeks prior to the deadline for completion of the FDIS version for part 5, that Annex M be deleted.	Project Editors are requested to implement this recommendation.	
CA-166	Annex X	Lines 6181-6271	ed	Canada requests the JTC1/SC32 Secretariat to provide advice as to how this Annex is to be presented/completed	Project Co-Editors are requested to implement the advice from the JTC1/SC32 Secretariat.	

Replacement text for

Annex A.5 Consolidated List of ISO/IEC 15944-5 terms and definitions

(Also to be used to make editing corrections to Clause 3. Terms/definitions which reference 15944-2 may need to have their clause 3 reference number changed should this happen in the preparation of the FDIS version for Part 2)

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
1	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.1)	address	09	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)	adresse	02	ensemble **d'éléments de données** servant à préciser **l'emplacement** où on peut envoyer ou recevoir un **élément d'information enregistrée**, un objet matériel, un objet d'affaires, et/ou une (ou des) personne (s) NOTE 1 Une adresse peut être spécifiée comme étant physique et/ou électronique. NOTE 2 Dans l'identification, le référencement et l'extraction des objets d'affaires enregistrés, il est nécessaire d'énoncer si l'information enregistrée pertinente est disponible à la fois sous formes physiques et virtuelles. NOTE 3 Dans le contexte de l'EDI-ouvert, un « article d'information enregistrée » est modélisé et enregistré comme scénario d'EDI-ouvert (OeS), Faisceau d'information (IB) ou Composante sémantique (SC).
2	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.1)	agent	09	**Person** acting for another **Person** in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a **business transaction** NOTE Excluded here are agents as	mandataire	01	**Personne** agissant au nom d'une autre **Personne** à titre précis dans le contexte d'une **transaction d'affaires** NOTE Sont exclus les mandataires tels que les «

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				"automatons" (or robots, bobots, etc.). In ISO/IEC 14662, "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)".			automates » (ou les robots, bobots, etc.). Dans la norme ISO/CEI 14662, les « automates » sont pris en compte et prévus, mais à titre de Vue de services fonctionnels (FSV), où ils sont définis comme « domaine de traitement de l'information (IPD)».
3	ISO 5127 (1.1.2.03)	artificial language	09	**language** whose rules are explicitly established prior to its use.	langage artificiel	01	**langage** dont les règles sont établies explicitement avant son utilisation
4	ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003 (3.1.3)	attribute	09	characteristic of an **object** or **entity**	attribut	01	caractéristique d'un **objet** ou d'une **entité**
5	ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996	authentication	09	provision of assurance of the claimed identity of an **entity.**	authentification	02	attestation de l'identité revendiquée par une **entité**
6	ISO/IEC TR 13335-1:1996 (3.3) monolingual (English) only	authenticity	09	property that ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is the one claimed. Authenticity applies to entities such as users, processes, systems and information	authenticité	02	propriété assurant que l'identité d'un sujet ou d'une ressource est celle qui est prétendue. L'authenticité s'applique à des entités telles que des utilisateurs, des processus, des systèmes et des informations
7	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	bilateral treaty	09	treaty made between two jurisdictional domains

NOTE An important point here is that there is no intention to bind both parties under international law. | traité bilatéral | 01 | **traité** conclu entre deux **domaines juridictionnels**

NOTE Il est important de mentionner que ce n'est pas dans l'intention de lier les deux parties par une loi internationale. |
| 8 | ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.2) | business | 09 | 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 | affaires | 01 | série de **processus**, ayant chacun une finalité clairement définie, impliquant plus d'une **Personne**, réalisés par échange d'informations enregistrée et tendant à l'accomplissement d'un objectif accepté par accord mutuel pour une certaine période de temps |
| 9 | ISO/IEC 2nd | business object | 09 | **unambiguously** identified, specified, | objet d'affaires | 01 | **scénario d'EDI-ouvert** ou **composante de** |

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
	FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.6)			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.			**scénario** d'une **transaction d'affaires** identifié, spécifié, référençable, enregistré et réutilisable de façon **non-ambigüe** NOTE En tant qu' « objet », un « objet d'affaires » n'existe que dans le contexte d'une transaction d'affaires.
10	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.3)	Business Operational View (BOV)	09	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**	Vue opérationnelle des affaires (BOV, Business Operational View)	02	vue perspective sur les **transactions d'affaires**, restreinte à ceux des aspects relatifs à la prise par les **Personnes** de décisions et d'engagements concernant leurs affaires qui sont nécessaires pour décrire une **transaction d'affaires**
11	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.4)	business transaction	09	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	transaction d'affaires	02	ensemble prédéterminé d'activités et/ou de **processus** menés par des **Personnes,** qui est déclenché par une **Personne** qui vise à atteindre dans les affaires un but expressément partagé, et qui est terminé lorsque est reconnue une des conclusions convenues par toutes les **Personnes** prenantes, bien que cette reconnaissance puisse être partiellement implicite
12	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	business transaction identifier (BTI)	09	**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 shall have 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	identificateur de transaction d'affaires (BTI, business transaction identifier)	01	identificateur attribué par un vendeur ou une autorité de réglementation à une transaction d'affaires instanciée entre les Personnes concernées NOTE 1 L'identificateur attribué par le vendeur ou l'autorité de réglementation doit avoir les propriétés et le comportement d'un « identificateur (dans une transaction d'affaires) ». NOTE 2 En tant qu'identificateur (dans une transaction d'affaires), un ITA sert d'identificateur commun unique pour toutes les Personnes

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				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 shall be assigned 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).			concernées quant à l'identification, le référencement, l'extraction d'information enregistrée, etc. , relatifs aux engagements pris et à l'actualisation (et postactualisation) résultante de la transaction d'affaires conclue. NOTE 3 Un identificateur de transaction d'affaires peut être attribué à n'importe quel moment durant les phases de planification , d'identification ou de négociation, mais doit être attribué au moins avant le début ou durant la phase d'actualisation. NOTE 4 Selon les besoins et le lieu du (des) domaine(s) juridictionnel(s) applicable(s), l'information enregistrée rattachée à l'identificateur de transaction d'affaires (ITA) peut obliger le vendeur d'inclure tous les autres identificateurs (par ex. une taxe sur le produit ou service de valeur ajoutée, etc.) attribués par le(s) domaine(s) juridictionnel(s) applicable(s).
13	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.8)	buyer	09	**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	acheteur	01	**Personne** désirant acquérir un bien, service et/ou droit en fournissant une valeur équivalente acceptable, généralement de l'argent, à la **Personne** qui offre ce bien, service et/ou droit
14	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.01)	character	09	member of a set of elements that is used for the representation, organization or control of data NOTE Characters may be categorized as follows: TYPES AND EXAMPLES graphic character: (e.g., digit, letter,	caractère	01	élement d'un ensemble employé pour constituer, représenter ou gérer des données NOTE Les caractères peuvent être classés comme suit: TYPES ET EXEMPLES caractère graphique : (par ex. chiffre, lettre, idéogramme, caractère spécial)

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				ideogram, special character) control character: (e.g., transmission control character, format effector, code extension character, device control character).			caractère de commande : (par ex. caractère de commande de transmission, caractere de mise en page, caractère de changement de code, caractère de service).
15	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.2.4)	characteristic	09	abstraction of a property of an **object** or of a set of **objects** NOTE Characteristics are used for describing concepts.	caractère	01	propriété abstraite d'un **objet** ou d'un ensemble d'**objets**. NOTE Les caractères servent à décrire les concepts.
16	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999 (04.01.02)	character set	09	finite set of different **characters** that is complete for a given purpose EXAMPLE The international reference version of the character set of ISO/IEC 10646-1.	jeu de caractères	01	ensemble fini de différents **caractères** considéré comme complet à des fins déterminiées EXEMPLE La version internationale de référence du jeu de caractères de la norme ISO/CEi 10646-1.
17	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	classification system	09	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 exist NOTE 2 The rules of a classification schema governing the operation of a classification	système de classification	01	identification et arrangement systématiques des activités d'affaires et/ou des **composantes de scénario** en catégories selon des conventions, des méthodes et des règles de procédure structurées logiquement, tel que spécifié dans un schéma de classification NOTE 1 Le code ou numéro de classification sert souvent d'identificateur sémantique (SI) pour lequel existent un ou plusieurs équivalents d'interface humaine NOTE 2 Les règles d'un schéma de classification régissant l'exploitation d'un système de

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				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.			classification mènent parfois à l'utilisation de codes ID à intelligence intégrée (par ex. dans la structure de l'ID, la manière dont il peut être parsé, etc.) En ce cas, on utilise souvent des schémas de numérotation numérique par bloc comme convention.
18	ISO 639-2:1998 (3.1)	code	09	**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.	code	01	représentation de **données** sous différentes formes, selon un ensemble de **règles** préétablies NOTE Dans cette norme, l' « ensemble de règles préétablies » est déterminé et mis en vigueur par une Autorité de source et doit être énoncé explicitement.
22	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5 (3:017)	code (in coded domain)	09	an **identifier**, i.e. an **ID code**, assigned to an entity as member of a **coded domain** according to the pre-established set of **rule**s governing that **coded domain** NOTE 1 [to be added, if required] NOTE 2 [to be added, if required]	code (dans un domaine code)	01	**identificateur**, c.-à.-d. **code ID**, attribué à une entité en tant que membre d'un **domaine codé** conformément au ensemble de **règles** régissant ce **domaine codé** NOTE 1 [à ajouter au besoin] NOTE 2 [à ajouter au besoin]
19	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 115944-2:2005 (3.14)	coded domain	09	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	domaine codé	01	domaine pour lequel (1) les limites sont définies et explicitement énoncées comme **base de règles** de **l'Autorité de source d'un domaine codé** ; et (2) chaque **entité** se qualifiant comme membre de ce domaine est identifiée grâce à l'attribution **d'un code d'identité** unique conformément au **Schéma d'enregistrement** applicable de cette **Autorité de source** NOTE 1 Les règles régissant l'attribution d'un code

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				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.			d'identité aux membres d'un domaine codé résident dans son Autorité de source et font partie du Schéma d'enregistrement du domaine codé de l'Autorité de source.
				NOTE 2 Source Authorities which are jurisdictional domains are the primary source of coded domains.			NOTE 2 Les Autorités de source qui sont des domaines juridictionnels sont la source primaire des domaines codés.
				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 3 Un domaine codé est un ensemble de données pour lequel le contenu des valeurs des éléments de données est prédéterminé et défini conformément à la base de règles de son Autorité de source et, à ce titre, à une sémantique prédéfinie.
				NOTE 4 Associated with a code in a coded domain can be: - one or more equivalent codes; and/or - one or more equivalent representations especially those in the form of Human Interface Equivalent (HIE) (linguistic) expressions.			NOTE 4 Peuvent être associés à un code dans un domaine codé : - un ou plusieurs codes équivalents ;et/ou,: - une ou plusieurs représentations équivalentes, surtout celles qui sont sous forme d'expressions d'Équivalents d'interface humaine (EIH) (linguistique).
				NOTE 5 In a coded domain the rules for assignment and structuring of the ID codes must be specified.			NOTE 5 Dans un domaine codé, les règles d'attribution et de structuration des codes d'identité doivent être spécifiées.
				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			NOTE 6 Lorsqu'on permet à une identité à titre de membre d'un domaine codé d'avoir, c.-à-d. de se voir attribué, plus d'un code d'identité, c.-à-d. des codes d'identité équivalents (pouvant inclure des noms), l'un de ces codes doit être spécifié à titre de

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				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 pertain to predefined conditions other than qualification of membership of entities in the coded domain. Further, the rules governing a coded domain may or may not provide for user extensions. EXAMPLE Common examples include: (1) the use of ID Code "0" (or "00", etc.) for "Others, (2) the use of ID Code "9" (or "99", etc.) for "Not Applicable"; (3) the use of "8" (or "98") for "Not Known", 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.			code d'identité pivot. NOTE 7 Un domaine codé peut à son tour se composer de plusieurs domaines codés grâce à l'application du principe d'héritage des classes d'objet. NOTE 8 Un domaine codé peut contenir un code d'identité relatif à des conditions prédéfinies autres que la qualification d'appartenance des entités du domaine codé. De plus, les règles régissant un domaine codé peuvent ou non contenir des extensions utilisateur. EXEMPLE Exemples courants : (1) l'utilisation du code d'identité « 0 » (ou « 00 », etc.) pour « Autres », (2) l'utilisation du code d'identité « 9 » (ou « 99 », etc.) pour « Sans objet »; (3) l'utilisation du code d'identité « 8 » (ou « 98 ») pour « Inconnu », si nécessaire,; et/ou, (4); la pré-réservation d'une série de codes d'identité pour l'utilisation d'extensions utilisateur ». NOTE 9 Dans la méthodologie objet, les entités membres d'un domaine codé s'appellent « instances d'une classe ». EXEMPLE Dans la notation modélisée UML, un code d'identité est considéré comme une instance de classe d'objet.
20	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	coded Domain Registration Schema (cdRS)	09	formal definition of both (1) the data fields contained in the **identification** and specification of an **entity** forming part of the	Schéma d'enregistrement du domaine codé (cdRS))	01	définition formelle à la fois des (1) champs de données contenus dans l'**identification** et la spécification d'une **entité** faisant partie des

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				members a **coded domain** including the allowable contents of those fields; and, (2) the rules for the assignment of **identifiers**			membres d'un **domaine codé** (y compris les contenus permis de ces champs) ; et (2) règles d'attribution des **identificateurs**
21	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.15)	coded domain Source Authority (cdSA)	09	**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. | Autorité de source du domaine codé (cdSA)) | 02 | **Personne**, habituellement une **organisation**, qui établit les **règles** régissant un **domaine codé** en tant qu'**Autorité de source**.

NOTE 1 L'Autorité de source est un rôle d'une Personne et, pour les domaines codés largement utilisés, l'Autorité de source du domaine codé est souvent un domaine juridictionnel.

NOTE 2 Des secteurs spécifiques (par ex. le domaine bancaire, les transports, la géomatique, l'agriculture, etc.) peuvent avoir une (des) Autorité(s) de source du domaine codé dont les domaines codés sont utilisés dans d'autres secteurs.

NOTE 3 Une Autorité de source du domaine codé fonctionne aussi habituellement comme Autorité d'enregistrement, mais peut utiliser un agent, c.-à-d. une autre Personne, pour exécuter la fonction d'enregistrement à sa place. |
23	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.9)	commitment	09	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	engagement	01	création ou acceptation d'un droit, d'une obligation, d'une dette ou d'une responsabilité par une **Personne** qui est apte à son application dans la **domaine juridictionnel** dans laquelle l'**engagement** est pris
24	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.17)	composite identifier	09	**identifier (in a business transaction)** functioning as a single unique **identifier** consisting of one or more other **identifiers**,	identificateur composite	01	**identificateur** (dans une **transaction d'affaires**) fonctionnant comme **identificateur** simple et unique comprenant un ou plusieurs **identificateurs**

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				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 6532, ISO/IEC 7812, ISO/IEC 7506, UPC/EAN, ITU-T E.164, etc.), which is often assumed; - the ID of the issuing organization (often based on a block numeric numbering schema); and, - the ID of the entities forming part of members of the coded domain of each issuing organization.			et/ou un ou plusieurs **éléments de données**, dont les interconnexions sont basées sur des **règles**. NOTE 1 Les identificateurs (dans les transactions d'affaires) sont pour la plupart des identificateurs composites. NOTES 2 Les règles régissant la structure et le fonctionnement d'un identificateur composite doivent être spécifiées. NOTE 3 Les identificateurs composites les plus communément utilisés se composent de combinaisons - de l'identité du schéma d'identification/numérotation global (par ex. ISO/IEC 6532, ISO/CIE 7812, ISO/CIE 7506, UPC/EAN, ITU-T E.164, etc.), qui est souvent assumé ; - de l'identité de l'organisation émettrice (souvent basé sur un schéma de numérotation numérique par blocs); et, - l'identité des entités faisant partie de membres du domaine codé de chaque organisation émettrice.
25	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.05.10)	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"	type composite	01	type de données dont la structure est composée des structures de données d'un ou plusieurs types de données et qui dispose de son propre ensemble d'opérations permises EXEMPLE Le type de données "nombre complexe"

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				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.			peut être composé de deux types de donneés "nombre réel". NOTE Le type de données "nombre complexe" peut être composé de deux types de données "nombre réel".
26	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.18)	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.	intégrité computationnelle	02	expression d'un **norme** sous une forme qui assure la description précise du comportement et de la sémantique d'une façon qui permet un traitement automatique, ainsi que l'évolution gérée de ces **normes** d'une manière qui permet une introduction dynamique par la génération suivante de systèmes informatiques NOTE Les normes de l'EDI-ouvert ont été conçues pour pouvoir appuyer les exigences en matière d'intégrité computationnelle, particulièrement dans une perspective d'enregistrement et de réutilisation des objets d'affaires.
27	15944-5:200n (3.024)	computer program		means **data** representing instructions or statements that, when executed in a **computer system**, causes the computer to perform a function.	programme d'ordinateur	01	ensemble de **données** qui représentent des instructions ou des relevés et qui, lorsque traités par l'**ordinateur**, lui font remplir une fonction.
28	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.025)	computer service		service which includes data processing and the storage or retrieval of **data**	service d'ordinateur	01	un service qui s'entend notamment du traitement des données de même que de la mémorisation et du recouvrement ou du relevé des **données**
29	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.026)	computer system		means a 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	ordinateur	01	dispositif ou ensemble de dispositifs connectés ou reliés les uns aux autres, dont l'un ou plusieurs d'entre eux: (a) contiennent des programmes d'ordinateur ou d'autres données; (b)

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				computer programs, (i) performs logic and control, and (ii) may perform any other function			conformément à des programmes d'ordinateur; (i) soit exécutent des fonctions logiques et de commande, (ii) soit peuvent exécuter toute autre fonction
30	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.11)	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".	contrainte	02	**règle**, énoncée explicitement, qui prescrit, limite, régit ou spécifie tout aspect d'une **transaction d'affaires** NOTE 1 Les contraintes sont spécifiées comme des règles faisant partie de composantes de scénarios d'EDI-ouvert, c.-à-d. d'attributs de scénarios, de rôles, et/ou de faisceaux d'information. NOTE 2 Les contraintes doivent avoir des identificateurs uniques et non-ambigus afin d'être enregistrées pour application dans l'EDI-ouvert. NOTE 3 Une contrainte peut faire l'objet d'un accord entre des parties (clause du contrat), et est par conséquent considérée comme « contrainte interne ». Ou une contrainte peut être imposée à des parties (par ex. des lois, des règlements, etc.), et est par conséquent considérée comme une « contrainte externe ».
31	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.12)	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.	consommateur	01	**acheteur**, en tant qu'**individu**, auquel s'appliquent des exigences de protection des consommateurs comme ensemble de **contraintes externes** sur une **transaction d'affaires** NOTE 1 La protection des consommateurs est un ensemble de droits et d'obligations définis explicitement et qui s'appliquent à titre de contraintes externes à une transaction d'affaires.

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				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.			NOTE 2 Le postulat est que la protection des consommateurs s'applique uniquement lorsqu'un acheteur dans une transaction d'affaires est un individu. Si ce n'est pas le cas dans une juridiction particulière, il faut spécifier ces contraintes externes comme faisant partie de composantes de scénarios selon le cas. NOTE 3 On reconnaît que les contraintes externes de protection des consommateurs exercées sur un acheteur peuvent relever d'une juridiction particulière.
	ISO/IEC 15944-5 :200n (3.nnn)	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". NOTE 2 Jurisdictional domains may have particular consumer protection requirements which apply specifically to individuals who	protection du consommateur	02	ensemble de **contraintes externes** d'un **domaine juridictionnel** comme droits d'un **consommateur** et ainsi comme obligations (et responsabilités éventuelles) d'un **fournisseur** dans une **transaction d'affaires** qui s'applique au bien, au service et/ou droit faisant l'objet de la **transaction d'affaires** (y compris les exigences en matière de gestion et l'échange de l'information qui s'y rattachent, dont l'(ou l'ensemble des) **information enregistrée** applicable NOTE 1 Des domaines juridictionnels peuvent restreindre l'application de leurs exigences en matière de protection du consommateur comme applicables uniquement aux individus participant à une transaction d'affaires de nature commerciale entreprise à des fins personnelles, familiales ou domestiques, c.-à.-d. qu'ils ne s'appliquent pas aux personnes physiques dans leur rôle d' « organisation » ou de « Personne d'organisation ». NOTE 2 Des domaines juridictionnels peuvent

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				are considered to be a "child" or a "minor", (e.g., those individuals who have not reached their thirteenth (13) 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.			avoir des exigences particulières en matière de protection du consommateur qui s'appliquent spécifiquement à un individu considérés comme un « enfant » ou un « mineur » (par ex. les individus n'ayant pas encore atteint leur treizième anniversaire de naissance). NOTE 3 Certains domaines juridictionnels peuvent avoir des exigences en matière de protection du consommateur propres à la nature du bien, du service, et/ou du droit faisant l'objet d'une transaction d'affaires
32	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.028)	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.	vocabulaire contrôlé (CV, controlled vocabulary)	01	**vocabulaire** dont les entrées, c.-à.-d. les paires de termes et définitions, sont contrôlées par une **Autorité de source** fondée sur une **base de règles** et un processus pour ajouter et supprimer des entrées NOTE 1 Dans un vocabulaire contrôlé, une relation bijective existe entre le terme et sa définition. EXEMPLE Le contenu « Définitions de la Clause 3 » des normes ISO/CEI sont des exemples de vocabulaires contrôlés dont les entités sont identifiées et référencées grâce à leur code ID, c.-à.-d. leur numéro de clause. NOTE 2 Dans un vocabulaire contrôlé multilingue, les paires de termes/définitions des langues utilisées sont jugées sémantiquement équivalentes. NOTE 3 La base de règles régissant un vocabulaire contrôlé peut inclure

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33	ISO/IEC 2382-1:1998 (01.01.02)	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.	donnée	02	représentation réinterprétable d'une information sous une forme conventionnelle convenant à la communication, à l'interprétation. NOTE Les données peuvent être traitées par des moyens humains ou automatiques.
34	ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003 (3.3.36)	data element		unit of data for which the **definition**, **identification**, representation and Permissible Values are specified by means of a set of **attributes**	élément de données	01	unité d'information dont la **définition**, l'**identification**, la représentation et les valeurs autorisées sont spécifiées au moyen d'un ensemble d'**attributs**
35	ISO/IEC 2382-04:1998 (04.07.01)	data element (in 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.	élément de données (en organisation de données)	01	donnée considée comme indivisible dans un certain contexte EXEMPLE L'élément de donnée « âge d'une personne » dont les valeurs se composent de toutes les combinaisons de trois chiffres décimaux.. NOTE Diffère de l'entrée 17.06.02 dans l'ISO/IEC 2382-17.
36	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.14)	data (in a business transaction)		representations of **recorded information** that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a **computer system**	donnée (dans une transaction d'affaires)	02	représentations d'**informations enregistrées** qui sont préparées ou l'ont été de façon à pouvoir être traitée par un **ordinateur**
37	ISO 19115:2003 (4.2)	dataset		identifiable collection of **data** NOTE A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some	ensemble de données	01	collecte de **données** identifiables NOTE Un ensemble de données peut être un groupement plus petit données qui, bien que limité

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				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.			par certaines contraintes telles que l'étendue spatiale ou le type de caractéristique, est situé physiquement dans un ensemble de données plus étendu. En théorie, un ensemble de données peut être aussi petit qu'une caractéristique unique ou un attribut de caractéristique contenu dans un ensemble de données plus étendu.
38	ISO 19115:2003 (4.3)	dataset series	09	collection of **datasets** sharing the same product specification	série de données	02	collecte de **ensemble de données** partageant la même spécification de produit
39	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.2.1)]	Decision Making Application (DMA)	09	**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**	Application à pouvoir de décision (DMA, Decision Making Application)	02	**modèle** de la partie d'un **système d'EDI-ouvert** qui prend les décisions correspondant au rôle ou aux **rôles** que joue **le partenaire d'EDI-ouvert**; elle est aussi source, récepteur et gestionnaire des valeurs des données contenues dans les instances de faisceaux d'informations; elle n'a pas à être rendue visible au(x) autre(s) **partenaire(s) d'EDI-ouvert**
40	ISO/IEC 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	de facto language	09	**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 of an official language.	langue de facto	01	**angage naturel** utilise dans un **domaine juridictionnel** qui a les propriétés et comportement d'une **langue officielle** dans ce **domaine juridictionnel** sans avoir été formellement déclaré comme telle par ce **domaine juridictionnel** NOTE 1 Une langue de facto d'un domaine juridictionnel est souvent établie à travers un usage et des coutumes à long terme. NOTE 2 Sauf énoncé explicite contraire et aux fins de modélisation d'une transaction d'affaires à travers un (ou des) scénario(s), attribut(s) de scénario et/ou composantes de scénario, une langue de facto d'un domaine juridictionnel est suppose avoir les mêmes propriétés et comportements qu'une langue officielle.

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41	ISO/IEC 1087-1:2000 (3.3.1)	definition	09	representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts	définition	02	représentation d'un concept par un énoncé descriptif permettant de la différencier des concepts associés
42	ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996	distinguishing identifier	09	data that unambiguously distinguishes an entity in the authentication process	identificateur distinctif	01	information qui différencie sans ambiguïté une entité dans le processus d'autentification
43	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.5)	Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	09	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.	Echange de Données Informatisé (EDI, Electronic Data Interchange)	01	échange automatisé de **données** structurées et prédéfinies pour traiter des affaires entre les systèmes d'information de deux ou plusieurs **Personnes** NOTE [SVP DO French language equivalent of note
44	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.02.05)	entity	09	any 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.	entité	02	tout objet ou association d'objets, concret ou abstrait, existant, ayant existé ou pouvant exister EXEMPLE Personne, événement, idée, processus, etc. NOTE Une entité existe que l'on dispose de données à son sujet ou non.
45	ISO/IEC 9798-1:1997 (3.3.11); ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.21)]	entity authentication	09	corroboration that the **entity** is the one claimed	authentification de l'entité	02	corroboration que l'**entité** est bien celle qui est revendiquée
46	ISO/IEC CD 15944-5:200n (3.nn)	exchange code set	09	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-	ensemble de codes d'échange	01	ensemble de **codes ID** identifié dans un **domaine codé** comme convenant à l'échange d'information en tant que données partageables EXEMPLE Les 3 codes numériques, alphabétiques

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				alpha codes in ISO 3166-1.			à 2 lettres et alphabétiques à 3 lettres dans l'ISO 3166-1.
47	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.23)	external constraint	09	**constraint** which takes precedence over internal constraints in a **business transaction**, i.e., is external to those agreed upon by the parties to a **business transaction** NOTE 1 Normally external constraints are created by law, regulation, orders, treaties, conventions or similar instruments. NOTE 2 Other sources of external constraints are those of a sectorial nature, those which pertain to a particular jurisdiction or a mutually agreed to common business 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.	contrainte externe	02	**contrainte** qui l'emporte sur les contraintes internes dans une **transaction d'affaires**, c.-à-d. qui est externe à celles convenues entre les parties dans une **transaction d'affaires**. NOTE 1 Normalement, les contraintes externes découlent des lois, règlements, décrets, traités, conventions, ou autres instruments semblables. NOTE 2 D'autres sources de contraintes externes sont de nature sectorielle, qui relèvent d'une juridiction particulière, ou de conventions d'affaires convenues mutuellement, (par ex. INCOTERMS, les échanges, etc.). NOTE 3 Des contraintes externes peuvent s'exercer sur la nature des biens, des services, et/ou au droit accordé dans une transaction d'affaires. NOTE 4 Des contraintes externes peuvent exiger qu'une partie dans une transaction d'affaires réponde aux exigences spécifiques d'un rôle. EXEMPLE 1 Seul un médecin diplômé peut prescrire une ordonnance pour un médicament contrôlé. EXEMPLE 2 Seul un courtier en actions accrédité peut effectuer des transactions à la

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
							bourse de New York.
				EXAMPLE 3 Hazardous wastes may only be conveyed by a licensed enterprise.			EXEMPLE 3 Seule une entreprise attitrée peut transporter des déchets dangereux.
				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.			NOTE 5 Lorsque les faisceaux d'information, y compris leurs composantes sémantiques, d'une transaction d'affaires constituent l'ensemble d'une transaction d'affaires (par ex. à des fins juridiques ou comptables), toutes les contraintes doivent être enregistrées.
				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".			EXEMPLE Il peut exister une exigence légale ou comptable de conserver la totalité des documents enregistrés relatifs à une transaction d'affaires, c.-à-d. les faisceaux d'information échangés, comme un «enregistrement».
				NOTE 6 A minimum external constraint applicable to a business transaction often requires one to differentiate whether the Person, i.e., that is a party to a business transaction, is an "individual", "organization", or "public administration". For example, privacy rights apply only to a Person as an "individual".			NOTE 6 Une contrainte externe minimum applicable à une transaction d'affaires exige souvent de distinguer si une Personne, c.-à-d. une partie dans une transaction d'affaires, est un «individu», une «organisation» ou une «administration publique». Par ex., les droits de protection de la vie privée ne s'appliquent qu'à une Personne en tant qu' «individu»
48	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.6)]	Formal Description Technique (FDT)	09	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)	Technique de description formelle (FDT, Formal description Technique)	02	méthode de spécification fondée sur un langage de spécification faisant appel à des règles rigoureuses et non ambiguës tant pour le développement d'expressions dans le langage (syntaxe formelle) que pour l'interprétation de la signification de ces expressions (sémantique formelle)
49	ISO/IEC 9541-	glyph	09	recognizable abstract graphic symbol which	glyphe	01	symbole graphique abstrait reconnaissable qui est

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	1:1991; ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.5)]			is independent of any specific design			indépendant de toute conception spécifique
50	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.36)	Human Interface Equivalent (HIE)	09	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 remains the same although their representations may vary. NOTE 2 In most cases there will be multiple Human Interface Equivalent representations as required to meet localization requirements, i.e. those of a linguistic nature, jurisdictional nature, and/or sectorial nature. NOTE 3 Human Interface Equivalents include representations in various forms or formats, (e.g., in addition to written text those of an audio, symbol (and icon) nature, glyphs, image, etc.)	Équivalent d'Interface humaine (HIE) (HIE, Human Interface Equivalent)	01	représentation de la sémantique **non-ambigüe** et habilitée TI d'un **équivalent interface TI** (dans une **transaction d'affaires**), souvent le **code ID** d'un **domaine codé** (ou d'un **identificateur composite**), d'une manière formalisée qui convient à la communication et qui est compréhensible par les humains NOTE 1 Les Équivalents d'Interface humaine peuvent être de nature linguistique on non, mais leur sémantique reste la même bien que leurs représentations puissent varier. NOTE 2 Dans la plupart des cas, il y aura des représentations d' Équivalents d'Interface humaine multiples selon les besoins pour répondre aux exigences en matière de localisation, c.-à-d. ceux de nature linguistique, juridictionnelle et/ou sectorielle. NOTE 3 Les Équivalents d'Interface humaine comprennent les représentations sous formes et formats différents (par ex. en plus du texte écrit, l'audio, les symboles, les icônes, les glyphes, les images, etc.)
51	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.37)	IB Identifier	09	unique, linguistically neutral, **unambiguous** referenceable **identifier** for an **Information Bundle**	Identificateur IB	01	**identificateur** d'un **Faisceau d'informations** unique, linguistiquement neutre et référençable de façon **non-ambigüe**
52	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.38)	ID Code	09	identifier assigned by the **coded domain Source Authority (cdSA)** to a member of a **coded domain** ID	code ID	01	identificateur attribué par l'**Autorité de source du domaine codé (cdSA)** à un membre d'une ID de **domaine codé**

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				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. EXAMPLE Common examples include: (1) the use of an ID code "0" (or "00", etc.) for "Other"; (2) the use of an ID code "9" (or "99") for "Not Applicable"; (3) the use of "8" (or "98") for "Not Known"; if required; and/or, (4) the pre-reservation of a series or set of ID codes for use for "user extensions". 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. NOTE 5 In UML modeling notation, an ID code is viewed as an instance of an object class.			NOTE 1 Les codes ID doivent être uniques dans le Schéma d'enregistrement de ce domaine codé. NOTE 2 On peut rattacher à un code ID dans un domaine codé : un ou plusieurs codes équivalents, une ou plusieurs représentations équivalentes; en particulier ceux et celles qui sont sous forme d'expressions (linguistiques) équivalentes humaines. NOTE 3 Lorsque l'on permet à une entité en tant que membre d'un domaine codé d'avoir plus d'un code ID, c.-à-d. comme codes équivalents, l'un de ces codes doit être spécifié comme code ID pivot. EXEMPLE Comme exemples communs, on trouve : (1) l'utilisation d'un code ID « 0 » (ou « 00 », etc.) pour « Autres »; l'utilisation d'un code ID « 9 » (ou « 99 ») pour « Sans objet »; l'utilisation du « 8 » (ou « 88 ») pour « non connu » au besoin; et/ou, (4) la pré réservation d'une série ou d'ensemble de codes ID pour usage dans les « extensions utilisateur ». NOTE 4 Un domaine codé peut contenir des codes ID relatifs aux entités qui ne sont pas membres à titre d'entités paires, c.-à-d. ont les mêmes propriétés et comportements, tels que les codes ID relatifs à des conditions prédéfinies autres que celles des entités membres. Dans ce cas, les règles régissant de telles exceptions doivent être prédéfinies et énoncées explicitement. NOTE 5 Dans la notation de modélisation UML, un code ID est considéré comme instance de classe

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							d'objet.
53	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.26)	identification	09	**rule**-based process, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more **attributes**, i.e., **data elements**, whose value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the occurrence or existence of a specified **entity**	identification	02	processus basé sur des **règles**, énoncées explicitement impliquant l'utilisation d'un ou plusieurs **attributs**, c-à-d. d' **éléments de données**, dont la valeur (ou une combinaison de valeurs) sert à identifier de façon unique l'occurrence ou l'existence d'une **entité** spécifée.
54	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.27)	identifier (in business transaction)		**unambiguous**, unique and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a **rule**-based **identification process**. NOTE 1 Identifiers must be unique within the identification scheme of the issuing authority. NOTE 2 An identifier is a linguistically independent sequence of characters capable of uniquely and permanently identifying that with which it is associated {See ISO 19135, (4.1.5)}	identificateur (transaction d'affaires)	01	valeur **non-ambiguë** et linguistiquement neutre, résultant de l'application d'un processus d'identification à base de **règles.** NOTE 1 Les identificateurs doivent être uniques dans le système d'identification de l'autorité émettrice. NOTE 2 Un identificateur est une séquence de caractères linguistiquement indépendante capable d'identifier de façon unique et permanente ce à quoi il est associé {Voir l'ISO 19135, (4.1.5)}
55	ISO/IEC 2383-1 (4.2.2.1.04)	indexing language		**artificial language** established to characterize the content or form of a document.	langage d'indexation	01	**langage artificiel** établi pour caractériser le contenu ou la forme d'un document
56	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.28)	individual	09	**Person** who is a human being, i.e., a natural person, who acts as a distinct indivisible entity or is considered as such	individu	01	**Personne** qui est un être humain, c-à-d. une personne physique, qui agit à titre d'entité indivisible distincte ou qui est considérée comme telle
57	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	individual accessibility	09	set of **external constraints** of a **jurisdictional domain** as rights of an individual with disabilities (singular?) 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	accessibilité individuelle	02	ensemble de **contraintes externes** d'un **domaine juridictionnel** comme droits d'un individu atteint de déficience d'être capable d'utiliser des **systèmes TI** au niveau de l'interface humaine, c.-à.-d. utilisateur, et l'obligation concomitante d'un vendeur d'offrir ce type de technologies adaptatives

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				technologies EXAMPLE 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.			EXEMPLE Comme exemples de déficiences sous formes de limitations fonctionnelles et cognitives, on trouve : - les personnes aveugles; - les personnes à basse vision; - les personnes atteintes d'achromatopsie; - les personnes sourdes ou ayant une déficience auditive; - les personnes atteintes de déficience physique; - les personnes atteintes de déficience linguistique ou cognitive.
58	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.1.2.2)]	Information Bundle (IB)	09	formal description of the semantics of the **recorded information** to be exchanged by **Open-edi Parties** playing **roles** in an **Open-edi scenario**	Faisceau d'informations (IB, Information Bundle)	01	description formelle de la valeur sémantique des **informations enregistrées** échangées entre **partenaires d'EDI-ouvert** jouant un **rôle** dans un **scénario d'EDI-ouvert**
59	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.2.2)	Information Processing Domain (IPD)	09	**Information Technology System** which includes at least either a **Decision Making Application** and/or one of the components of an **Open-edi Support Infrastructur**e, and acts/executes on behalf of an **Open-edi Party** (either directly or under a delegated authority)	Domaine de traitement de l'information (IPD, Information Processing Domain)	01	**système d'information** comprenant au moins une **Application à pouvoir (DMA)** de décision ou un des composants de **l'infrastructure de support d'EDI-ouvert** ou les deux, agissant ou fonctionnant au nom d'un **partenaire d'EDI-ouvert** (directement ou par délégation d'autorité)
60	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (3.1.8)	Information Technology System (IT System)	09	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	système d'information (IT System)	01	ensemble constitué d'un ou de plusieurs ordinateurs, avec leurs logiciels associés, de périphériques, de terminaux, d'opérateurs humains, de processus physiques et de moyens de transfert d'information, formant un tout autonome capable de traiter l'information et/ou de la transmettre
61	ISO/IEC 15944-	internal constraint	09	**constraint** which forms part of the	contrainte interne	02	**contrainte** qui fait partie de l'**engagement** convenu

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	1:2002 (3.33)			**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.			mutuellement entre les parties d'une **transaction d'affaires** NOTE Les contraintes internes sont volontaires. Elles présentent une vue simplifiée de modélisation et de réutilisation des composantes de scénario d'une transaction d'affaires sans contraintes ou restrictions externes quant à la conduite d'une transaction d'affaires autres que celles convenues mutuellement entre l'acheteur et le vendeur.
62	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.059)	IT-enablement	09	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**	habilitation TI	02	transformation des **normes** actuelles utilisées dans le **transaction d'affaires** (par exemple, les **domaines codés**) de mode manuel en mode informatique, afin de pouvoir assurer un échange d'**engagements** et une intégrité informatique SVP update/complete French definition
63	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.46)	IT interface equivalent	09	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.	équivalent d'interface TI	01	identification informatisable des sémantiques non-ambigües d'un scénario, d'un attribut de scénario et/ou de composante(s) de scénario concernant un échange d'engagements dans une transaction d'affaires qui soutient l'intégrité computationnelle NOTE 1 Les équivalents d'interface IT ont les propriétés d'identificateurs (dans une transaction d'affaires) et sont utilisés pour soutenir l'interopérabilité sémantique dans l'échange d'engagements. NOTE 2 La valeur d'un équivalent d'interface IT est parfois un identificateur composite.

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				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.			NOTE 3 Un équivalent d'interface IT en tant qu'identificateur composite peut se composer de l'identificateur d'un domaine codé plus un code ID de ce domaine codé. NOTE 4 Un équivalent d'interface IT est parfois utilisé comme identificateur sémantique. NOTE 5 Un équivalent d'interface IT peut être rattaché à un ou plusieurs Équivalents d'interface humaine (HIE). NOTE 6 La valeur d'un équivalent d'interface IT est indépendante de son codage dans les langages de programmation ou des API.
64	ISO/IEC 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	jurisdictional domain	09	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.	domaine juridictionnel	01	juridiction, reconnue par la loi comme cadre légal distinct et/ou de réglementation, qui est une source de **contraintes externes** pour les **Personnes**, leur comportement et la prise d'**engagements** entre les **Personnes,** y compris tout aspect d'une **transaction d'affaires** NOTE 1 Le domaine juridictionnel pivot est un état membre reconnu par les Nations unies (ONU). Dans une perspective juridique et de souveraineté, tous les états sont considérés comme des entités « paires ». Chaque état membre de l'ONU (alias pays) peut avoir des subdivisions administratives comme domaines juridictionnels reconnus (par ex. provinces, territoires, cantons, länder, etc.), tel que décidé par cet état membre de l'ONU. NOTE 2 Des domaines juridictionnels peuvent être

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				NOTE 2 Jurisdictional domains can combine to form new jurisdictional domains, (e.g., through bilateral, multilateral and/or international agreements). EXAMPLE Included here, for example, are the European Union (EU), NAFTA, WTO, WCO, ICAO, WHO, Red Cross, the ISO, the IEC, the ITU, etc. NOTE 3 Several levels and cate gories 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 are conducted on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis and/or include 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.			combinés pour former de nouveaux domaines juridictionnels (par ex., grâce à des accords bilatéraux, multilatéraux et/ou internationaux). EXEMPLES : l'Union européenne (UE), l'ALENA, l'OMC, l'OMD, l'OACI, l'OMS, la Croix-rouge, l'ISO, la CEI, l'UIT, etc. NOTES 3 Plusieurs niveaux et catégories de domaines juridictionnels peuvent exister à l'intérieur d'un domaine juridictionnel. NOTE 4 Un domaine juridictionnel peut avoir des répercussions sur des aspects des engagements pris dans le cadre de transactions d'affaires, y compris celles qui ont trait à la fabrication, la dispensation, la vente et le transfert de biens, de services et/ou de droits (et des responsabilités qui en résultent), et l'information connexe. Ceci indépendamment du fait que de tels échanges d'engagements peuvent s'effectuer dans un (ou sans) but lucratif et/ou inclure des valeurs monétaires. NOTE 5 Les lois, règlements, directives, etc., promulgués par un domaine juridictionnel sont considérés comme faisant partie de ce domaine juridictionnel et sont les sources principales de contraintes externes exercées sur les transactions d'affaires.
	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:200n (3.48)	jurisdictional domain identifier	09	**ID code** of a **jurisdictional domain** as recognized for use by peer **jurisdictional domains** within a system of mutual recognition	identificateur de domaine juridictionnel	01	**code ID** d'un **domaine juridictionnel** reconnu pour utilisation par des **domaines juridictionnels** pairs dans un système de reconnaissance mutuelle

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
65	ISO 5127-1:2001 (1.1.2.01)	language	09	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".	langue	02	système de signes de communication compose habituellement d'un vocabulaire et de règles NOTE Dans la présente norme, la langue se réfère aux langues naturelles ou aux langues de spécialité, mais pas aux « langages de programmation » ou « langages artificiels ».
66	ISO 639-2:1998 (3.2. adapted)	language code	09	combination of **characters** used to represent a **language** or **languages** NOTE In this multipart ISO/IEC 15944 standard, the ISO 639-2/T (terminology) three alpha-code, shall be used.	codet de langue	01	combinaison de caractères utilisées pour représenter une langue ou des langues. NOTE Dans la présente norme multiparties ISO/IEC 15944, le code alpha trois de l'ISO 639-2/T (terminologie) doit être utilisé
67	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	legally recognized language (LRL)	09	**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 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). EXAMPLE In addition to acts and regulations, legal instruments include self-government agreements, land claim settlements, court decisions, jurisprudence, etc.	langue reconnue légalement (LRL, legally recognized language)	02	**langage naturel** ayant le statut (autre que celui de **langue officielle** ou de **langue de facto**) dans un **domaine juridictionnel** tel qu'énoncé dans une loi, un règlement ou tout autre instrument légal, qui accorde à une communauté de personnes (ou à ses individus) le droit d'utiliser ce **langage naturel** dans le contexte stipulé par l'(ou les) instrument(s) léga(ux)l NOTE La langue reconnue légalement peut être spécifiée soit par l'identification d'une langue par son nom utilisé, soit par l'identification d'un peuple et ainsi de sa (ou ses) langue(s). EXEMPLE En plus des lois et règlements, les instruments légaux comprennent les ententes d'autonomie gouvernementale, les règlements en matière de revendication territoriale, les décisions de tribunal, la jurisprudence, etc.

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
68	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.065)	legally recognized name (LRN)	09	**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 **rules** applicable 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 establishment of a LRN is usually accompanied by the assignment of a unique identifier 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).	nom légalement reconnu (LRN, legally recognized name)	01	**persona** rattachée au **rôle** d'une **Personne** reconnue comme ayant un statut légal et ainsi reconnue dans un **domaine juridictionnel** comme acceptée ou attribuée conformément aux **règles** applicables de ce **domaine juridictionnel**, c.-à-d. celles régissant le **domaine codé** dont le NLR est membre NOTE 1 : Un NLR peut être de nature générale et ainsi être disponible pour usage général dans l'échange d'engagements ou peut découler de l'application d'une loi, d'un règlement, d'un programme ou d'un service particulier d'un domaine juridictionnel et ainsi avoir un usage spécifié dans l'échange d'engagements. NOTE 2 : Ce processus d'établissement d'un NLR s'accompagne habituellement de l'attribution d'un identificateur unique. NOTE 3 : Un NLR est habituellement une entrée de registre dans un registre établi par le domaine juridictionnel (habituellement par une administration publique spécifiée dans ce domaine juridictionnel) aux fins d'application des règles applicables et de l'enregistrement et de l'inscription des NLR (et par conséquent de leurs identificateurs uniques possibles les accompagnant). NOTE 4 : Une Personne peut avoir plus d'un NLR (et identificateur NLR connexe).
69	ISO/IEC 2382-4:1999	list	09	ordered set of **data elements**	liste	02	ensemble **d'éléments de données** dont l'order est défini

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
	(04.08.01)						
70	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.067)	localization	09	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 sectorial 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. Within and among "locales", interoperability and harmonization objectives also apply.	localisation	02	se rapportant à ou concernant tout ce qui n'est pas mondial et est lié par une série de **contraints** particuliers: (a) une nature linguistique comprenant les langues naturelles et spéciales ainsi que les exigences multilingues connexes; (b) une nature juridique, par exemple légale, de réglementation, géopolitique, etc.; (c) une nature sectorielle, par exemple, par exemple le secteur industriel, scientifique, professionnel, etc.; (d) une nature des droits de la personne, par exemple le respect de la vie privée, les handicapés, etc.; (e) les exigences en matière de comportement des consommateurs; et/ou; (f)[FM?? Complete Note DO French translation needed Des objectifs d'interopérabilité et d'harmonisation s'appliquent également à la localisation.
71	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.51)	location		place, either physical or electronic, that can be defined as an **address**	emplacement	01	lieu, physique ou électronique, pouvant être défini par une **adresse**
	ISO/IEC 15944-5	mandated business transaction (MBT)	09	**business transaction** which is mandated by a **regulator** as pertaining to a **Person** in general, a **Person** sub-type, i.e. **individual**, **organization** and/or **public administration** and/or triggered by the nature of the good, serve and/or right forming the basis of explicitly shared business goal of the parties to the business transaction.	transaction d'affaires mandatée (MBT)	02	**transaction d'affaires** qui est mandatée par une **autorité de réglementation** et concerne une **Personne** en général, un sous-type de **Personne**, c.-à-d. un **individu**, une **organisation** et/ou une **administration publique** et/ou qui est déclenchée par la nature du bien, du service et/ou du droit formant la base de l'objectif d'affaires explicitement partagé des parties concernées par la transaction

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				NOTE 1: A mandated business transaction (MBT) can form part of (e.g. as a scenario) of another business transaction. NOTE 2: A mandated business transaction (MBT) 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 custom declaration, a mandatory filing, of any kind, with a regulator, etc."			d'affaires NOTE 1 Une transaction d'affaires mandatée (MTB) peut faire partie (par ex. comme scénario) d'une autre transaction d'affaires. NOTE 2 Une transaction d'affaires mandatée (MTB) peut elle-même être modélisée comme transaction d'affaires autonome et se rattacher à un (ou des) scénario(s). Par exemple : la production d'une déclaration de revenus, la production d'une déclaration de douane, la présentation obligatoire, quelle qu'elle soit, à une autorité de réglementation, etc.
72	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002n (3.34)	medium	09	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 material nature on which the information is recorded and/or 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.	support	01	matériel physique qui sert d'unité fonctionnelle, et dans lequel ou sur lequel l'information ou les **données** sont normalement stockées, dans lequel de l'information ou des données peuvent être retenues et transportées, à partir duquel de l'information ou des données peuvent être extraites, et qui est non-volatile par nature NOTE 1 Cette définition est indépendante de la nature matérielle sur laquelle l'information est enregistrée et/ou de la technologie utilisée pour enregistrer l'information (par exemple du papier, des supports photographiques (chimiques), magnétiques, optiques, des circuits imprimés, ainsi que d'autres catégories qui ne sont plus utilisées de façon courante telles que le vélin, le parchemin (et autres peaux animales), les plastiques (par exemple la bakélite ou le vinyl), les textiles (par exemple le lin et la toile), les métaux, etc. NOTE 2 L'inclusion de l'attribut «nature non-volatile» couvre les exigences en matière de latence et de rétention des dossiers.

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				NOTE 3 This definition of "medium" is independent of: i)form or format of recorded information; ii)physical dimension and/or size; and, iii)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: i)the property of medium as a material in or on which information or data can be recorded and retrieved; ii)the property of storage; iii)the property of physical carrier; iv)the property of physical manifestation, i.e., material; v) the property of a functional unit; and, vi)the property of (some degree of) stability of the material in or on which the information or data is recorded.			NOTE 3 La définition de «support» est indépendante des éléments suivants: i)la forme ou le format de l'information enregistrée; ii)la dimension physique et/ou la taille; et, iii)tout conteneur ou boîtier qui est séparé physiquement du matériel logé et sans lequel le support peut demeurer une unité fonctionnelle. NOTE 4 La définition de «support» reflète et intègre aussi les propriétés clés suivantes: i)propriété du support comme matériel dans ou sur lequel de l'information ou des données peuvent être stockées et extraites; ii)la propriété du stockage; iii)la propriété du porteur physique; iv)la propriété de la manifestation physique, par exemple le matériel; v)la propriété d'une unité fonctionnelle; et, vi)la propriété (jusqu'à un certain degré) de la stabilité du matériel dans ou sur lequel l'information ou les données sont stockées.
73	ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999 (17.06.05)	metadata	09	**data** about **data elements**, including their data descriptions, and **data** about data ownership, access paths, access rights and data volatility	métadonnée	02	**donnée** au sujet d'élément de **données**, y compris leurs descriptions de données, ou **donnée** au sujet de la propriéte des données, des chemins d'accès, des droits d'accès et de la volatilité des données
74	ISO 19115:2003 (4.7)	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.	entité de métadonnée	02	ensemble d'éléments de métadonnée décrivant le même aspect de donnée NOTE 1 Peut contenir une ou plusieurs entité de métadonnée. NOTE 2 Équivalent à une classe dans la terminologie UML.

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
75	ISO 19115:2003 (4.8)	metadata section	09	subset of metadata which consists of a collection of related metadata entities and metadata elements	section de métadonnée	02	sous-ensemble de métadonnées qui consiste en une collecte d'entités de métadonnée et d'éléments de métadonnée connexes
76	ISO 19115:2003 (4.9)	model	09	abstraction of some aspect of reality	modèle	01	abstraction de certains aspects de la réalité
77	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	multilateral treaty	09	**treaty** (or convention) that has the ambition to become universal (or near universal) and thus bind most of the international community by declaring general rules of law, or by creating general regulatory regimes 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, . (e.g., 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).	traité multilatéral	01	**traité** (on convention) destiné à devenir universel (ou quasi-universel) et ainsi à lier la majorité de la communauté internationale en déclarant des règles de droit, ou en créant des régimes de réglementation généraux EXEMPLE Droit de la mer, loi sur les génocides. NOTE 1 Un traité multilatéral peut avoir comme objectif de créer un régime de droit de réglementation dans un domaine particulier ou pour des grands organismes multilatéraux, (par ex. l'Accord instituant l'OMC, le Protocole de Kyoto, la Convention sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer). NOTE 2 Un traité multilatéral peut autoriser certaines réserves ou il peut faire l'objet de plusieurs modifications qui ne lient pas toutes les parties ou exigent que toutes les parties respectent les mêmes obligations légales (par ex. les conventions de Berne et de Paris).
78	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.074)	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** sectorial and/or consumer marketplace	multilinguisme	01	capacité de supporter non seulement **les jeux de caractères** particuliers à une **langue naturelle** (ou une famille de **langues** ainsi que les **règles** connexes, mais aussi les exigences en matière de **localisation**, par ex. l'utilisation d'une langue dans une perspective de **domaine juridictionnel** ,

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				perspectives			sectorielle et/ou de marché du consommateur.
79	ISO 5217:2000 (1.1.2.02)	name		**designation** of an **object** by a linguistic expression	nom	01	**désignation** d'un **objet** par une unité linguistique
80	ISO 5217:2000 (1.1.2.02)	natural language	09	**language** which is or was in active use in a community of people, and the **rules** of which are mainly deduced from the usage	langage naturel	01	**langage** qui est ou était pratiqué dans une communauté de personnes et **règles** qui sont essentiellement déduites de son usage
81	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.1.1)	object	09	anything perceivable or conceivable . NOTE Objects may be material (e.g. engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond), or immaterial (e.g. conversion ratio, a project play) or imagined, (e.g., a unicorn).	objet		tout ce qui peut être perçu ou conçu NOTE Les objets peuvent être matériels (par exemple un moteur, une feuille de papier, un diamant), immatériels (par exemple un rapport de conversion, un plan de projet) ou imaginaires (par exemple une licorne).
82	ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.45)	object class	09	set of ideas, abstractions, or things in the real world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behavior follow the same rules	classe d'objets	02	ensemble d'idées, d'abstractions ou de choses du monde réel qui peuvent être identifiées avec des limites et une signification explicites et dont les propriétés et le comportement suivent les mêmes règles
83	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	official language	09	**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) either (1) within that jurisdictional domain; and/or, (2) among such **Persons**, where such communications are **recorded information** involving **commitment(s**) NOTE 1 Unless official language requirements state otherwise, Persons are	langue officielle	02	**contrainte externe** sous forme de **langage naturel** spécifié par un **domaine juridictionnel** pour usage officiel par des **Personnes** faisant partie ou sujettes de ce **domaine juridictionnel** dans la (ou les) communication(s) soit (1) à l'intérieur de ce **domaine juridictionnel**, soit (2) entre ces **Personnes**, lorsque ces communications sont une **information enregistrée** impliquant un (ou des) **engagement(s)** NOTE 1 Sauf exigence contraire concernant une langue officielle, les Personnes sont libres de

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				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 shall be specified, where the spoken use of a natural language has more than one writing system. EXAMPLE 1 The spoken language of use of an official language may at times have more			choisir leur langage naturel mutuellement acceptable et/ou leur langue de spécialité dans les communications et l'échange d'engagements. NOTE 2 Un domaine juridictionnel décide s'il dispose d'une langue officielle. Dans le cas contraire, il disposera d'une langue de facto. NOTE 3 Une (ou des) langue(s) officielle(s) peut (ou peuvent) être exigée(s) dans les communications officielles et la disposition de biens et de services aux Personnes sujettes de ce domaine juridictionnel et dans le(s) système(s) juridique(s) et autre(s) système(s) de résolution de conflit de ce domaine juridictionnel, etc. NOTE 4 S'il y a lieu, l'utilisation d'une langue officielle peut être exigée dans l'exercice de droits et d'obligations des individus de ce domaine juridictionnel. NOTE 5 Lorsqu'une langue officielle d'un domaine juridictionnel dispose d'un vocabulaire contrôlé de la nature d'une terminologie, elle peut très bien avoir les caractéristiques d'une langue de spécialité. Dans de tels cas, la terminologie à utiliser doit être spécifiée. NOTE 6 En ce qui concerne une langue officielle, le(s) système(s) d'écriture à utiliser doit(doivent) être spécifié(s) lorsque l'usage parlé d'un langage naturel a plus d'un système d'écriture. EXEMPLE 1 La langue parlée d'une langue officielle peut parfois avoir plus d'un système d'écriture. L'Inuktitut, par ex., a trois systèmes

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				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 official 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.			d'écriture. Le Canada utilise deux de ces systèmes d'écriture, notamment l'alphabet latin-1 (romain) et l'alphabet syllabique. Le troisième est utilisé en Russie et est basé sur des caractères cyrilliques. EXEMPLE 2 Un autre exemple est celui de la Norvège qui a deux systèmes d'écriture officiels, tous les deux basés sur l'alphabet latin-1 : le Bokmål (Dano-Norvégien) et le Nynorsk (Nouveau Norvégien). NOTE 7 Un domaine juridictionnel peut avoir plusieurs langues officielles EXEMPLE : le Canada a deux langues officielles, la Suisse trois et l'Afrique du Sud onze. NOTE 8 L'exigence BOV concernant l'usage d'une langue officielle spécifique s'applique également à tout service de soutien FSV. EXEMPLE Une exigence BOV pour l'arabe, le chinois, le russe, le japonais, le coréen, etc. comme langue officielle exige que le service de soutien FSV soit capable de soutenir les jeux de caractères associés.
84	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.9)	Open-edi	09	**electronic data interchange** among multiple autonomous **Persons** to accomplish an explicit shared business goal according to Open-edi standards	EDI-ouvert	01	**échange de données informatisé** par application des normes d'EDI-ouvert entre plusieurs **Personnes** autonomes visant un objectif d'affaires explicitement partagé

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
85	ISO/IEC 14662:1997 (4.1.1)	Open-edi Description Technique (OeDT)	09	specification method such as a **Formal Description Technique**, another methodology having the characteristics of a **Formal Description Technique**, or a combination of such techniques as needed to formally specify BOV concepts, in a computer processable form	Technique de description d'EDI-ouvert (OeDT, Open-edi Description Technique)		méthode de spécification, **technique de description formelle**, ou toute autre technique ayant les caractéristiques d'une **technique de description formelle**, ou combinaison de ces techniques, permettant de spécifier formellement les concepts de la BOV sous forme calculable par un ordinateur
86	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	Open-edi disposition	09	**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 [adapted from ISO 15489-1:2001 (3.9)]	disposition d'EDI-ouvert	02	**processus** gouvernant l'application d'une **rétention d'enregistrement** formellement approuvée, la destruction (ou radiation) ou le transfert d'**information enregistrée** sous le contrôle d'une **Personne** qui sont documentés dans des autorités de disposition ou instruments semblables [adapté de l'ISO 15489-1:2001 (3.9)]
87	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (3.1.11)	Open-edi Party (OeP)	09	**Person** that participates in **Open-edi** NOTE Often in this ISO/IEC 15944-1 standard referred to generically as "party" or "parties" for any entity modelled as a Person as playing a role in Open-edi scenarios	Partenaire d'EDI-ouvert (OeP, Open-edi Party)	01	Personne participant à l'EDI-ouvert NOTE Dans la norme ISO/CEI 15944-1, souvent mentionnée de façon générique comme « partie » ou « parties » pour toute entité modélisée comme une Personne jouant un rôle dans les scénarios d'EDI-ouvert
88	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	Open-edi Record Retention (OeRR)	09	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**	Rétention d'enregistrement d'EDI-ouvert (OeRR, Open-edi Record Retention)	02	spécification d'une période de temps pendant laquelle un ensemble d'**informations enregistrées** doit être conserve par une **Personne** afin de répondre à des exigences opérationnelles, légales, de réglementation, fiscales ou autres, tel que spécifié dans les **contraintes externes** (ou les **contraintes internes**) applicables à une **Personne** faisant partie d'une **transaction d'affaires**
89	ISO/IEC 14662:2004	Open-edi scenario (OeS)	09	formal specification of a class of **business transactions** having the same **business**	scénario d'EDI-ouvert	01	spécification formelle d'une classe de **transactions d'affaires** partageant le même objectif d'**affaires**

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	(3.1.12)			goal			
90	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.2.1)	Open-edi Support Infrastructure (OeSI)	09	**model** of the set of functional capabilities for **Open-edi systems** which, when taken together with the **Decision Making Applications (DMAs),** allows **Open-edi Parties** to participate in **Open-edi transactions**	Infrastructure de support d'EDI-ouvert (OeSI, Open-edi Support Infrastructure)	02	**modèle** de l'ensemble des capacités fonctionnelles des **systèmes d'EDI-ouvert** qui, lorsqu'elles sont associées aux **applications à pouvoir de décision (DMA),** permettent aux **partenaires d'EDI-ouvert** de participer à des **transactions d'EDI-ouvert**
91	ISO/IEC 14662:2044 (4.2.1)	Open-edi system	09	An **Information Technology System (IT system)** which enables an **Open-edi Party** to participate in **Open-edi transactions**	Système d'EDI-ouvert	01	**système d'information (IT system)** permettant à un **partenaire d'EDI-ouvert** de prendre part à des **transactions d'EDI-ouvert**
92	ISO/IEC 6523-1: 1998 (3.1)	organization	09	unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose NOTE The kinds of organizations covered by this International Standard include the following examples: EXAMPLE 1 An organization incorporated under law. EXAMPLE 2 An unincorporated organization or activity providing goods and/or services including: 1 partnerships; 2) social or other non-profit organizations or similar bodies in which ownership or control is vested in a group of individuals;	organisation	02	cadre unique d'autorité dans lequel une ou plusieurs personnes agissent ou sont désignées pour agir afin d'atteindre un certain but. NOTE Les types d'organisations couverts par la présente partie de l'ISO/CEI 6523 comprennent par exemple les éléments suivants: EXEMPLE 1 Organisations constituées suivant des formes juridiques prévues par la loi. EXEMPLE 2 Autres organisations ou activités fournissant des biens et/ou des services, tels que 1) sociétés en participation; 2) organismes sociaux ou autres à but non lucratif dans lesquels le droit de propriété ou le contrôle est dévolu à un groupe de personnes;

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				3) sole proprietorships 4) governmental bodies EXAMPLE 3 Groupings of the above types of organizations where there is a need to identify these in information interchange.			3) entreprises individuelles; 4) administrations et organismes de l'état; EXEMPLE 3 Regroupements des organisations des types ci-dessus, lorsqu'il est nécessaire de les identifier pour l'échange d'informations.
93	ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998 (3.2)	organization part	09	any department, service or other entity within an **organization**, which needs to be identified for information interchange	partie d'organisation	02	n'importe quel départment, service ou autre entité au sein d'une **organisation**, qu'il est nécessaire d'identifier pour l'échange d'informations
94	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.46)	organization Person	09	an **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.	Personne d'organisation	02	**partie d'organisation** qui a les propriétés d'une **Personne** et est ainsi capable de prendre des engagements au nom de cette **organisation** NOTE 1 Une organisation peut avoir une ou plusieurs Personnes d'organisation. NOTE 2 Une Personne d'organisation est considérée représenter une organisation et agir en son nom, et ce à titre de capacité spécifiée. NOTE 3 Une Personne d'organisation peut être une «personne physique» telle qu'un employé ou un agent de l'organisation. NOTE 4 Une Personne d'organisation peut être une personne morale, c.à-d. une autre organisation.
95	ISO/IEC 15944-	Person	09	**entity**, i.e., a natural or legal person,	Personne	02	**entité**, c-à-d. une personne physique ou morale,

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
	1:2002 (3.47)			recognized by law as having legal rights and duties, able to make **commitment(s)**, assume and fulfil resulting obligation(s), and able of being held accountable for its action(s) NOTE 1 Synonyms for "legal person" include "artificial person", "body corporate", etc., depending on the terminology used in competent jurisdictions. NOTE 2 Person is capitalized to indicate that it is being utilized as formally defined in the standards and to differentiate it from its day-to-day use. NOTE 3 Minimum and common external constraints applicable to a business transaction often require one to differentiate among three common subtypes of Person, namely "individual", "organization", and "public administration".			reconnue par la loi comme ayant des droits et des devoirs, capable de faire des **engagements**, d'assumer et de remplir les obligations résultantes, et capable d'être tenue responsable de ses actions NOTE 1 Parmi les synonymes de «personne morale», on trouve «personne juridique», «personne fictive», «corporation», etc., selon la terminologie utilisée par les juridictions compétentes. NOTE 2 « Personne » prend la majuscule pour indiquer que ce terme est utilisé tel que défini officiellement dans les normes et pur le différencier de son usage ordinaire. NOTE 3 Les exigences minima et communes applicables aux transactions d'affaires obligent souvent à faire une différence entre les trois sous-catégories communes de « Personne », notamment « individu », « organisation », « administration publique».
98	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.48)	Person authentication	09	provision of the assurance of a **recognized Person identity (rPi)** (sufficient for the purpose of the **business transaction**) by corroboration.	authentification d'une Personne	02	don de l'assurance de l'**identité d'une Personne reconnue (rPi)** (suffisante aux fins de la **transaction d'affaires**) par corroboration
96	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.51)	persona	09	the set of **data elements** and their values by which a **Person** wishes to be known and thus identified in a **business transaction**	persona	02	série d'**éléments de données** et leurs valeurs selon lesquelles une **Personne** désire être connue et ainsi identifiée dans une **transaction d'affaires**
97	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.092)	personal information	09	any information about an identifiable **individual** that is recorded in any form, including electronically or on paper	renseignements personnels	01	tout renseignement au sujet d'un **individu** identifiable, qui est enregistré sous une forme quelconque, y compris électroniquement ou sur papier

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				NOTE Some examples would be recorded information about an individual's religion, age, financial transactions, medical history, address, or blood type.			NOTE Cela comprend, par exemple, l'information enregistrée à propos de la religion, de l'âge, des opérations financières, du passé médical, de l'adresse ou du groupe sanguin de quelqu'un.
99	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.094)	pivot code set	09	the set of **ID codes** in a **coded domain** which is made publicly known and available, the most stable,representing the defined semantics. Most often it is the same as the **ID code** NOTE 1 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 2 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.	ensemble de codes pivots	01	ensemble de **codes ID** dans un **domaine codé** qui est rendu public et disponible, le plus stable représentant la sémantique définie. Le plus souvent, c'est le même que le **code ID**. NOTE 1 L'utilisation de l'ensemble de codes pivots différent du code ID appuie les exigences d'une Autorité de source pour conserver à l'interne et confidentiellement le code ID de ses membres. NOTE 2 Parfois, un domaine codé a plus d'un ensemble de codes valides (par ex. l'ISO 639, l'ISO 3166, etc.) EXEMPLE Dans l'ISO 3166-1, le code numérique à 3 chiffres est le code pivot. L'ensemble des codes alphabétique à 2 lettres et alphabétique à 3 lettres peut changer lorsque le nom de l'entité référencée est changé par cette entité.
100	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.093)	pivot ID code	09	the 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 3166-1:1997 (E/F) "Codes for	code ID pivot	01	**code ID** le plus stable attribué pour identifier un membre d'un **domaine codé** lorsque plusieurs **codes ID** peuvent être attribués et/ou rattachés à un membre de ce **domaine codé** EXEMPLE L'ISO 3166-1 :1997 (E/F) « Codes for the representation of names of countries and their

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				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 pays" 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 code. It is the most stable, remains the same even though the two alpha and/or three alpha codes may and do change.			subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes/Codes pour la représentation des noms de pays et de leur subdivisions - Partie 1: Codes pays » contient trois ensembles de codes : un code numérique à trois chiffres, un code alphabétique à deux lettres, et un code alphabétique à trois lettres. Dans ce cas, le code numérique à trois chiffres sert de code pivot. C'est le plus stable, il reste le même, même si les codes alphabétiques à deux et trois lettres peuvent changer (comme cela se produit).
101	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	plurilateral treaty	09	**treaty** among a defined set of jurisdictional domains NOTE A plurilateral treaty restricts the jurisdictional domains which may become signatories generally on either: • a geo-political basis, (e.g., NAFTA, Mecrosur, European Union, etc.); or • some other set of criteria which candidate members must meet and then their membership approved by the existing membership, (e.g., WTO).	traité plurilatéral	01	**traité** entre un ensemble défini de **domaines juridictionnels** NOTE Un traité plurilatéral restreint les domaines juridictionnels qui peuvent être signataires généralement • sur une base soit géopolitique (par ex. l'ALENA, le Mecrosur, l'Union européenne, etc.); ou, • soit lorsque existent d'autres ensembles de critères que les membres candidats doivent respecter et que leur adhésion doit être approuvée par les membres existants (par ex. l'OMC).
102	ISO 1087:1990 (5.6.1)	preferred term	09	term recommended by an authoritative body	terme privilégié	01	terme recommandé par un organisme qui fait autorité
103	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-5:2005 (3.075)	principle	09	fundamental, primary assumption and quality which constitutes a source of action determining particular objectives or results NOTE 1 A principle is usually enforced by	principe	01	hypothèse fondamentale et primaire, et qualité qui constitue une source d'action pour déterminer des objectifs ou des résultats particuliers. NOTE 1 Un principe est habituellement mis en

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				rules that affect its boundaries.			vigueur par des règles qui touchent ses limites.
				NOTE 2 A principle is usually supported through one or more rules.			NOTE 2 Un principe est habituellement soutenu par une ou plusieurs règles.
				NOTE 3 A principle is usually part of a set of principles which together form a unified whole.			NOTE 3 Un principe fait habituellement partie d'un ensemble de principes qui ensemble forment un tout unifié.
				EXAMPLE: Within a jurisdictional domain, examples of a set of principles include a charter, a constitution, etc.			EXEMPLE : Dans un domaine juridictionnel, une charte, une constitution, etc., sont des exemples d'un ensemble de principes.
104	ISO/IEC CD 15944-5:200n (3.nn)	privacy protection	09	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, shall 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	protection de la vie privée	02	ensemble de **contraintes externes** exercées sur un **domaine juridictionnel** relatives à l'**information enregistrée** ou à propos d'un **individu** identifiable, c.-à-d. de l'**information personnelle**, en ce qui concerne la création, la collecte, la gestion, la rétention, l'accès et l'utilisation et/ou la distribution d'une telle information enregistrée relative à cet **individu** , y compris son exactitude, son opportunité et sa pertinence NOTE 1 L'information enregistrée recueillie ou créée dans un but spécifique concernant un individu identifiable (c.-à-d. le but partagé et explicite de la transaction d'affaires concernant un individu) ne peut être utilisée dans un autre but sans le consentement explicite et informé de l'individu auquel l'information enregistrée se rapporte. NOTE 2 Les exigences en matière de vie privée incluent le droit d'un individu de pouvoir examiner l'information enregistrée le (ou la) concernant, et de

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				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.).			demander d'y apporter des corrections afin de s'assurer que l'information enregistrée est exacte et à jour. NOTE 3 Lorsque des domaines juridictionnels ont des exigences légales qui ont préséance sur les exigences en matière de protection de la vie privée (par ex. la sécurité nationale, les enquêtes policières, etc.), ils doivent être spécifiés.
105	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.53)	process	09	series of actions or events taking place in a defined manner leading to the accomplishment of an expected result	processus	01	série d'actions ou d'événements qui se produisent d'une manière définie et qui aboutissent à un résultat attendu
106	ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.48)	property	09	peculiarity common to all members of an object class	propriété	02	particularité commune à tous les membres d'une classe d'objets
107	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.54)	public administration	09	an **entity**, i.e., a **Person**, which is an **organization** and has the added attribute of being authorized to act on behalf of a **regulator**	administration publique	02	**entité**, c.-à-d. une **Personne**, qui est une **organisation** et a l'attribut supplémentaire d'être autorisé à agir au nom d'une **autorité de réglementation**
108	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	public policy	09	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	politique publique	02	catégorie de **contraintes externes** d'un **domaine juridictionnel** spécifié sous la forme d'un droit d'un **individu** ou d'une exigence exercée sur une **organisation** et/ou une **administration publique** en ce qui concerne un **individu** relatif à tout échange d'**engagements** entre les parties concernées à propos d'un bien, d'un service et/ou d'un droit, y compris les exigences en matière de gestion de l'information et d'échange NOTE 1 Des exigences en matière de politique publique peuvent s'appliquer à l'une ou à toutes les combinaisons des activités fondamentales touchant une transaction d'affaires, c.-à-d. la planification,

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				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 (13) 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 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).			l'identification, la négociation, l'actualisation et la post-actualisation {Voir plus loin la Clause 6.3 « Règles régissant la composante de processus » dans l'ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002}. NOTE 2 Il appartient à chaque domaine juridictionnel de déterminer si l'âge d'un individu qualifie une exigence en matière de politique publique (par ex. celles qui s'appliquent spécifiquement à un individu de moins de treize (13) ans en tant qu'« enfant », celles qui exigent qu'un individu ait atteint l'âge adulte, (par ex. 18 ou 21 ans), pour qu'un individu soit en mesure de prendre un engagement d'une certaine nature. NOTE 3 Des domaines juridictionnels peuvent avoir des exigences en matière de protection du consommateur ou de la vie privée qui s'appliquent spécifiquement à des individus qui sont considérés comme des « enfants » ou des « mineurs », etc. (c.-à-d. ceux qui n'ont pas encore atteint leur 18 è ou 21è anniversaire de naissance conformément aux règles du domaine juridictionnel applicable).
109	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.100)	recognized individual name (RIN)	09	**persona** of an individual having the properties of a **legally recognized name (LRN)** NOTE 1 On the whole, a persona re?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	nom individuel reconnu (RIN, recognized individual name)	01	**persona** d'un **individu** ayant les propriétés d'un **nom reconnu légalement (LRN)** NOTE 1 En définitive, une persona représentée par un individu doit avoir une base légale (ou un domaine juridictionnel reconnu) pour être considérée comme base d'un nom individuel reconnu (RIN). NOTE 2 Un individu peut avoir plus d'un LRN ou plus d'un nom individuel reconnu en même temps.

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				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.			NOTE 3 L'établissement d'un nom individuel reconnu s'accompagne généralement de l'attribution d'un identificateur unique par le domaine juridictionnel (ou l'administration publique) qui reconnaît la persona comme nom individuel reconnu.
110	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.55)	recognized Person identity (rPi)		the identity of a **Person**, i.e., **Person identity**, established to the extent necessary for a specific purpose in a **business transaction**	identité d'une Personne reconnue, (rPi)	02	**entité**, c.-à-d. une **Personne**, qui est une **organisation** et qui a l'attribut supplémentaire d'être autorisée à agir au nom d'une **autorité de réglementation**
111	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.56)	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: (i)any form of recorded information, means of recording, and any medium on which information can be recorded; and, (ii)all types of recorded information including all data types, instructions or software, databases, etc.	information enregistrée	02	toute information enregistrée sur ou dans un **support** quelle que soit sa forme, le support de stockage ou la technologie utilisés, et de façon à permettre son stockage et son extraction NOTE 1 Cette définition est générique et indépendante de toute ontologie (par exemple le point de vue des «faits» par rapport aux «données», à «l'information», aux «renseignements», à la «connaissance», etc. NOTE 2 Dans l'utilisation du terme «information», tous les attributs de ce terme sont hérités dans cette définition. NOTE 3 Cette définition couvre les élément suivants : (i)toute forme d'information enregistrée, tout moyen d'enregistrement, et tout support sur lequel l'information peut être enregistrée; et,(ii)tous types d'information enregistrée, y compris tous les types de données, instructions ou logiciels, bases de données, etc.

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112	ISO/FDIS 19135, (4.1.9)	register	09	set of files containing identifiers assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items	registre	01	ensemble de fichiers contenant des identificateurs attribués à des articles avec une description des articles qui s'y rattachent
113	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.89)	registration	09	**rule**-based **process**, explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more **data elements**, whose value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the results of assigning an OeRI	enregistrement	01	**processus** à base de **règles**, énoncé explicitement, impliquant l'utilisation d'un ou de plusieurs **éléments de données**, dont la valeur (ou la combinaison de valeurs) sert à identifier uniquement les résultats de l'attribution d'un OeRI
114	ISO/IEC 11179-1:1999 (3.57)	Registration Authority Identifier (RAI)	09	**identifier** assigned to a **registration authority (RA)**	Idendificateur d'Autorité d'enregistrement (RAI,)	02	**identificateur** attribué à une **autorité d'enregistrement (RA)**
115	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.57)	Registration Authority (RA)	09	**Person** responsible for the maintenance of one or more **Registration Schemas** including the assignment of a unique **identifier** for each recognized entity in a **Registration Schema**	Autorité d'enregistrement (RA)	02	**personne** responsable du maintien d'un ou de plusieurs **Schémas d'enregistrement**, y compris l'attribution d'un identificateur unique pour chaque entité reconnue d'un **Schéma d'enregistrement**
116	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.58)	Registration Schema (RS)	09	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**	Schéma d'enregistrement, (RS)	01	**définition** officielle d'un ensemble de **règle**s régissant les champs de données pour la description d'une **entité** ainsi que le contenu autorisé de ces champs, y-compris les **règles** d'attribution des **identifiants**
117	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-2:2005 (3.21)	registry entry	09	information within a **registry** relating to a specific **Open-edi scenario** or **component of scenario** including linkage information to a **scenario content**	entrée de registre	02	information dans un **registre** relative à un **scénario d'EDI-ouvert** ou une **composante de scénario** spécifiques, y compris l'information d'association relative à un **contenu de scénario**
118	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.59)	regulator	09	a **Person** who has authority to prescribe **external constraints** which serve as **principles**, policies or **rules** governing or prescribing the behaviour of **Persons**	autorité de réglementation	02	**Personne** autorisée à prescrire des **contraintes externes** qui servent de **principes**, de politiques ou de **règles** régissant ou prescrivant le comportement des **Personnes** concernées par une

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				involved in a **business transaction** as well as the provisioning of goods, services, and/or rights interchanged			**transaction d'affaire**, ainsi que la fourniture des biens, services et/ou droits échangés
119	ISO/IEC TR 15285:1998 (3.16)	repertoire	09	specified set of **characters** that are represented in a coded character set	répertoire	01	jeu de **caractères** spécifiés qui sont représentés dans un jeu de caractères codés
120	ISO/IEC 2382-12:1988 (12.04.11)	retention period	09	length of time for which data on a data medium is to be preserved	période de rétention	02	durée pendant laquelle des données enregistrées sur un support de données doivent être conservées.
121	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.1.2.1)	role	09	specification which models an external intended behaviour (as allowed within a **scenario**) of an **Open-edi Party**	rôle	01	spécification qui modélise le comportement externe attendu d'un **partenaire d'EDI-ouvert** dans le cadre permis par un **scénario**
122	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.96)	rule	09	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-processable meaning, i.e. the semantics of data; and, -the order and behaviour of the information flows themselves.	règle	02	énoncé régissant une conduite, une procédure, des conditions ou des rapports NOTE 1 Les règles spécifient les rapports entre les objets et leurs attributs. NOTE 2 Les règles sont de nature obligatoire ou conditionnelle. NOTE 3 Les règles spécifient formellement les engagements et le(s) rôle(s) des parties concernées, et le(s) comportement(s) prévu(s) des parties concernées tels que perçus par d'autres parties concernées par des transactions (électroniques) d'affaires. Ces règles s'appliquent aux éléments suivants: -contenu des flux d'information sous forme de signification précise et traitable par ordinateur, c-à-d. la sémantique des données; et, -l'ordre et le comportement des flux d'informaiton eux-mêmes. NOTE 4 Les règles doivent être suffisamment

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				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)". NOTE 5 Specification of rules in an Open-edi business transaction should be compliant with the requirements of ISO/IEC 15944-3 "Open-edi Description Techniques (OeDT)"			claires et explicites pour être comprises par toutes les parties d'une transaction d'affaires. En même temps, les règles doivent pouvoir être spécifiees en utilisant une ou des technique(s) de description formelle(s) (FDT). EXEMPLE L'une des techniques de description formelles actuellement et couramment utilisées est l'UML (Langage de modélisation unifié ou Unified Modelling Language). NOTE 5 Les spécifications des règles dans une transaction d'affaires EDI-ouvert doivent être conformes aux exigences de l'ISO/IEC 15944-3 « Techniques de description de l'EDI-ouvert (OeDT) »"
123	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.97)	rulebase	09	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.	base de règles	02	ensemble pré-établi de **règles** qui s'appliquent en concordance et qui ensemble forment un tout autonome NOTE : On considère qu'une base de règles est aux règles ce qu'une base de données est aux données.
124	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.1.2.3)	scenario attribute	09	formal specification of information, relevant to an **Open-edi scenario** as a whole, which is neither specific to **roles** nor to **Information Bundles**	attribut de scénario	01	spécification formelle d'une information d'intérêt pour la globalité d'un **scénario d'EDI-ouvert**, qui ne ressortit spécifiquement ni aux **rôles** ni aux **faisceaux d'informations**
125	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3:99)	scenario component	09	one of the three fundamental elements of a scenario, namely **role information bundle**, and **semantic component**	composante de scénario	02	l'un des trois éléments fondamentaux d'un **scénario**, nommément le **rôle**, le **faisceau d'informations**, et la **composante sémantique**
126	ISO/IEC 15944-2 200n (3.101)	scenario specification attribute	09	any attribute of a **scenario**, **role**, **information bundle**, and/or **semantic component**	attribut de specification de scénario	01	tout attribut d'un **scénario**, d'un **rôle**, d'un **faisceau d'informations**, et/ou d'une composante sémantique

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
127	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.62)	seller	09	**Person** who aims to hand over voluntarily or in response to a demand, a good, service and/or right to another **Person** and in return receives an acceptable equivalent value, usually in money, for the good, service and/or right provided	vendeur	01	**Personne** qui vise à fournir, volontairement ou suite à une demande, un bien, un service et/ou un droit à une autre **Personne**, et qui reçoit en retour une valeur équivalente acceptable, habituellement en argent
128	ISO/IEC 14662:2004 (4.1.2.2)	Semantic Component (SC)	09	unit of recorded information unambiguously defined in the context of the business goal of the business transaction NOTE A SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs.	Composant sémantique (SC, Semantic Component)	01	unité d'**information enregistrée** définie de manière **non ambiguë** dans le contexte de l'objectif d'**affaires** de la **transaction d'affaires** NOTE Un SC peut être atomique ou composé d'autres SC.
129	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.118)	semantic identifier (SI)	09	**IT-interface identifier** for a semantic component or other semantic for which (1) the associated context, applicable **rules** and/or possible uses as a semantic are predefined and structured and the **Source Authority** for the applicable **rulebase** is identified and (2) more than one or more Human Interface Identifiers HIEs) exist NOTE 1: The identifier for a Semantic Component (SC), an Information Bundle (IB) and/or an ID Code for which one or more Human Interface Equivalents (HIEs) exist are considered to have the properties or behaviours of semantic identifiers.	identificateur sémantique (SI, semantic identifier)	01	**identificateur d'interface TI** d'une composante sémantique ou d'une autre sémantique pour lequel (1) le contexte qui s'y rattache, les **règles** applicables et/ou les utilisations possibles comme sémantique sont prédéfinies et structurées, et **l'Autorité de source** de la **base de règles** applicable est identifiée, et (2) existe un ou plusieurs Équivalents d'Interface humaine (HIEs) NOTE 1 : L'identificateur d'une Composante sémantique (SC), d'un Faisceau d'informations (IB) et/ou d'un Code ID pour lequel un ou plusieurs Équivalents d'Interface humaine (HIEs) sont considérés comme ayant les propriétés ou les comportements d'identificateurs sémantiques.
130	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	set of recorded information (SRI)	09	**recorded information** of an **organization** or **public administration**, which is under the control of the same and which is treated as a unit in its information life cycle NOTE 1 A SRI can be a physical or digital	ensemble d'information enregistrée (EIE)	01	**informations enregistrées** relatives à une **organisation** ou à une **administration publique** qui en assure le contrôle et qui sont traitées comme une unité pour ce qui a trait au cycle de vie NOTE 1 Un EIE peut être un enregistrement ou un

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				document, a record, a file, etc., that can be read, perceived or heard by a person or computer system or similar device. NOTE 2 A SRI is a unit of recorded information that is unambiguously defined in the context of the business goals of the organization, i.e., a semantic component. NOTE 3 A SRI can be self-standing (atomic), or a SRI can consist of a bundling of two or more SRIs into another "new" SRI. Both types can exist simultaneously within the information management systems of an organization.			document physique ou numérique, un dossier, un fichier, etc., qui peut être lu, perçu ou entendu par une personne, un système informatique ou un dispositif semblable. NOTE 2 Un EIE est une unité d'information enregistrée qui est définie sans ambiguïté dans le contexte des objectifs d'affaires de l'organisation, c.-à-d. une composante sémantique. NOTE 3 Un EIE peut être une unité autonome (atomique). Il peut s'agir de deux EIE ou plus regroupés dans un « nouvel » EIE. Les deux types d'EIE peuvent exister simultanément dans les systèmes de gestion de l'information d'une organisation.
131	ISO/IEC 2nd FCD 15944-2:2005 (3.104)	Source Authority (SA)	09	**Person** recognized by other **Persons** as the authoritative source for a set of **constraints** NOTE 1 A Person as a Source Authority for internal constraints may be an individual, organization, or public administration. NOTE 2 A Person as Source Authority for external constraints may be an organization or public administration. EXAMPLE In the field of air travel and transportation, IATA as a Source Authority, is an "organization," while ICAO as a Source Authority, is a "public administration". NOTE 3 A Person as an individual shall not be a Source Authority for external constraints.	Autorité de source (AS)	02	**Personne** reconnue par d'autres **Personnes** comme source faisant autorité pour un ensemble de **contraintes** NOTE 1 Une personne comme Autorité de source pour des contraintes internes peut être un individu, une organisation ou une administration publique. NOTE 2 Une personne comme Autorité de source pour des contraintes externes peut être une organisation ou une administration publique. EXEMPLE Dans le domaine du transport aérien, l'IATA, comme Autorité de source, est une « organisation », tandis que l'OACI en tant qu'Autorité de source est une « administration publique ».

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				NOTE 4 Source Authorities are often the issuing authority for identifiers (or composite identifiers) for use in business transactions. NOTE 5 A Source Authority can undertake the role of Registration Authority or have this role undertaken on its behalf by another Person. NOTE 6 Where the sets of constraints of a Source Authority control a coded domain, the SA has the role of a coded domain Source Authority.			NOTE 3 Une Personne en tant qu'individu ne peut être une Autorité de source pour des contraintes externes. NOTE 4 Les Autorités de source sont souvent les autorités émettrices des identificateurs (ou des identificateurs composites) à utiliser dans les transactions d'affaires. NOTE 5 Une Autorité de source peut jouer le rôle d'un organisme d'enregistrement ou faire jouer ce rôle à sa place par une autre Personne. NOTE 6 Lorsque l'ensemble de contraintes d'une Autorité de source contrôle un domaine codé, l'AS joue le rôle d'Autorité de source d'un domaine codé.
132	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.1.3)	special language	09	**language** for special purposes (LSP), language used in a subject field and characterized by the use of specific linguistic means of expression NOTE The specific linguistic means of expression always include subject-specific terminology and phraseology and also may cover stylistic or syntactic features.	langue de spécialité	02	**langue** spécialisée utilisée dans un domaine et caractérisée par l'utilisation de moyens d'expression linguistique spécifiés NOTE Les moyens d'expression linguistique spécifies incluent toujours une terminologie et une phraséologie propres au domaine et peuvent également couvrir des tournures stylistiques ou syntaxiques
133	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.64)	standard	09	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	norme	02	accord documenté contenant des spécifications techniques ou autres critères précis destinés à être utilisés systématiquement en tant que règles, lignes directrices ou définitions de caractéristiques pour assurer que des matériaux, produits, processus et services sont aptes à leur emploi

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				NOTE This is the generic definition of "standard" of the ISO and IEC (and now found in the ISO/IEC JTC1 Directives, Part 1, Section 2.5:1998) {See also ISO/IEC Guide 2: 1996 (1.7)}			NOTE Cette définition est la définition « normalisée » par l'ISO et la CEI (et qui se trouve désormais dans les Directives de l'ISO/CEI JTC1, Partie 1, Section 2.5:1998) {voir aussi le Guide 2: 1996 (1.7)}de l'ISO/CEI
134	ISO 1087:1990 (5.3.1.2)	term	09	**designation** of a defined concept in a **special language** by a linguistic expression NOTE A term may consist of one or more words i.e. simple term, or complex term or even contain symbols.	terme	01	**désignation** au moyen d'une unité linguistique d'une notion définie dans une **langue de spécialité** NOTE Un terme peut être constitué d'un ou de plusieurs mots (terme simple ou terme complexe) et même de symboles.
135	ISO/IEC 2382-23:1994 (23.01.01)	text	09	data in the form of characters, symbols, words, phrases, paragraphs, sentences, tables, or other character arrangements, intended to convey a meaning and whose interpretation is essentially based upon the reader's knowledge of some natural language or artificial language EXAMPLE A business letter printed on paper or displayed on a screen.	texte	01	données sous forme de caractères, de symboles, de mots, d'expressions, de paragraphes, de phrases, de tableaux ou d'autre arrangements de caractères, ayant une signification particulière, dont l'interprétation dépend essentiellement de la connaissance de la part du lecteur d'un langage naturel ou d'un langage artificiel EXEMPLE Une lettre commerciale imprimée sur papier ou affichée à l'écran.
136	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.65)	third party	09	**Person** besides the two primarily concerned in a **business transaction** who is **agent** of neither and who fulfils a specified role or function as mutually agreed to by the two primary **Persons** or as a result of **external constraints** NOTE It is understood that more than two Persons can at times be primary parties in a business transaction.	tierce partie	02	**Personne**, autre que les deux **Personnes** concernées en premier lieu par une **transaction d'affaires** et qui n'est le **mandataire** d'aucune d'elles, et qui joue un rôle ou remplit une fonction spécifés, selon l'accord mutuel des deux **Personnes** concernées en premier lieu, ou le résultat de **contraintes externes** NOTE II est entendu que plus de deux Personnes peuvent parfois être les parties de première part

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
							dans une transaction d'affaires.
137	ISO/IEC 2nd CD 15944-5:200n (3.125)	treaty		international agreement concluded among **jurisdictional domains** in written form and governed by international law NOTE 1 Virtually all treaties are concluded among UN member states. NOTE 2 Treaties among UN member states when coming into force are required to be transmitted to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration or filing or recording as the case may be and for publication. {See further Article 80 or the Charter of the UN}. NOTE 3 Treaties can also be entered into by jurisdictional domains other than UN member states, i.e. non-members such as international organizations and the rare sub-national units of federations which are constitutionally empowered to do so. NOTE 4 A treaty can be embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever it particular designations. However, each treaty is a single entity. NOTE 5 Jurisdictional domains can make agreements which they do not mean to be legally binding for reasons of administrative convenience or expressions of political intent only, (e.g., as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOW).	traité	01	accord international conclu par écrit entre des **domaines juridictionnels** et régi par le droit international NOTE 1 Virtuellement, tous les traités sont conclus entre des états membres de l'ONU. NOTE 2 Les traités entre les états membres de l'ONU, lorsqu'ils entrent en vigueur, doivent être transmis au Secrétariat des nations unies pour être enregistrés et classés ou déposés selon le cas, et publiés. {Voir plus loin l'Article 80 ou la Charte de l'ONU} NOTE 3 Les traits peuvent également être conclus entre des domaines juridictionnels autres que les états membres de l'ONU, par ex. des organisations internationales et les rares organismes fédérés infranationaux qui en ont constitutionnellement le pouvoir. NOTE 4 Un traité peut être concrétisé en un seul instrument ou en plusieurs instruments lies et quelles que soient ses appellations particulières. Chaque traité, cependant, est une entité unique. NOTE 5 Des domaines juridictionnels peuvent conclure des accords qu'ils n'ont pas l'intention de rendre légalement obligatoires pour des raisons de commodité administrative ou pour exprimer une intention politique uniquement (par ex. comme dans le cas d'un protocole d'entente).

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
				[adapted from the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1(a)]			[adapté de la Convention de Vienne sur le droit des traités, 1(a)]
138	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	truncated name	09	short form of a **name** or **persona** of a Person resulting from the application of a **rule**-based truncation process	nom tronqué	01	forme abrégée du **nom** ou **persona** d'un **Personne** résultant de l'application d'un processus de troncation à base de **règle**
139	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	truncated recognized name (TRN)	09	truncated name, i.e., persona, of a Person which has the properties of a legally recognized name (LRN) NOTE 1 Truncated recognized name(s) may be required for use in machine-readable travel documents, (e.g., passports or visas), identity tokens, drivers' licenses, medicare cards, etc.). NOTE 2 The source of a truncated recognized name may be a legally recognized name.	nom reconnu tronqué (NRT)	01	nom tronqué, c.-à-d., persona d'une Personne qui a les propriétés d'un nom légalement reconnu (NLR) NOTE 1 Un (ou des) nom(s) reconnu(s) tronqué(s) peut(peuvent) être exigé(s) dans l'utilisation des documents de voyage lisibles optiquement (par ex. passeports ou visas, jetons d'identité, permis de conduire, cartes d'assurance-maladie, etc.). NOTE 2 La source d'un nom reconnu tronqué peut être un nom légalement reconnu.
140	ISO/IEC FCD 15944-5:200n (3.nnn)	truncation	09	**rule**-based process, explicitly stated, for shortening an existing name of an **entity** to fit within a predefined maximum length (of characters) NOTE Truncation may be required for the use of names in IT systems, electronic data interchange (EDI), the use of labels in packaging, in the formation of a Person identity (Pi), a recognized Person identity (rPi), etc.	troncation	02	processus à base de **règle**, énoncé explicitement, pour raccourcir le nom existant d'une **entité** de façon à ne pas dépasser une longueur de caractères maximum prédéfinie NOTE Une troncation peut s'avérer nécessaire pour l'utilisation de noms dans les systèmes TI, l'échange de données informatisées (EDI), les étiquettes d'emballage, la formation de l'identité d'une personne (Pi), l'identité d'une personne reconnue (iPr), etc.

No.	Source	English Term	G	English Definition	French Term	G	French Definition
141	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.66)	unambiguous	09	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**	non-ambigu	09	niveau de certitude et d'explicité exigé dans la complétude de la sémantique d'une **information enregistrée** et échangée dans le but d'une **transaction d'affaires**
142	ISO/IEC 15944-1:2002 (3.67)	vendor	09	seller on 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 It is recognized that external constraints on a seller of the nature of consumer protection may be peculiar to a specified jurisdiction.	fournisseur	01	vendeur auquel s'appliquent des exigences de protection des consommateurs comme ensemble de contraintes externes sur une transaction d'affaires NOTE 1 La protection des consommateurs est un ensemble de droits et d'obligations explicitement définis, et qui s'appliquent comme contraintes externes à une transaction d'affaires. NOTE 2 On reconnaît que les contraintes externes, telles que la protection des consommateurs, exercées sur un vendeur, peuvent relever d'une juridiction particulière.
143	ISO 1087-1:2000 (3.7.2)	vocabulary		terminological dictionary which contains designations and definitions for one or more specific subject fields NOTE The vocabulary may be monolingual, bilingual or multilingual.	vocabulaire	01	dictionnaire terminologique contenant des désignations et des définitions tirées d'un ou plusieurs domaines particuliers NOTE Un vocabulaire peut être unilingue, bilingue ou multilingue.

Proposed text for

ANNEX L (INFORMATIVE): LEVELS OF INTERNATIONAL REGULATORY REGIMES

1. Clause 7, in providing the rules governing formation and identification of categories of jurisdictional domains, did not also identify and levels of international regulatory regimes. This is because an international regulatory regime is not easily defined. Further, the primary (and secondary) rules of the law governing the twenty-five UN member states comprising the European Community represent a new regime of international law which is neither international nor domestic.

    Another reason is the issue of by what standard can judge the quality or efficiency of an international regulation as being "fit for purpose" (as ISO standards are). Often in the international community, it is not uncommon for there to be insufficient agreement as to the specific purpose of a particular international regulatory regime.[2]

    This Annex on the mapping of levels of international regulatory regimes is therefore presented for informative purposes. It does not have normative authority.

2. Determining levels of international regulatory regimes is an ongoing development. Many different approaches exist, some being equally valid. In the context of this standardThe mapping here is likely to be based on two primitive sub-types of intergovernmental organizations; namely:

    (1)   those which are <u>part of the UN System</u> including its "Specialized Agencies" such as the ILO, ICAO, IMO, UNESCO, ITU, UPU, WIPO, World Bank Group

            These are autonomous entities working with the United Nations and each other through the coordinating machinery of the Economic and Social Council of the UN; and,

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[2] It is vital that any and all judgement of an international regulatory regime and its implementation requires some sense of international community. The maxim of Roman law of *"ubi societas ibi ius"* implies that there can be no true law without a society for it to govern. In this context, the concept of "jurisdictional domain" provides the construct for such a binding.

(2)   those which are <u>independent of the UN System</u> but through UN member state participation, i.e. as signatories, are deemed to have "equivalent" status from a jurisdictional domain perspective.

Examples here include the WCO (and its Harmonized System (HS) (as well as its "Customs Data Model"), the World Trade Organization (WTO) and others.

2.   International organizations such as the ICC (source of INCOTERMS, etc.), IATA, etc., also map into Part 5. They are basically "private international" in nature but are often, as a practical matter, deemed to have the status of a Source Authority equivalent to that of a jurisdictional domain.

3.   Work completed to date has identified the following <u>descriptive levels requiring increasing degrees of compliance</u> by the participating UN member states:

Level	Short Summary	Examples
1	<u>Legally-binding</u> compliance with stated goals and norms of treaty through reforming domestic policy and laws.	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
2	<u>Global Standards Compliance</u> on an urgent international concern via treaty body	International Labour Standards (of the International Labour Organization)
3	"Highest practical degree of uniformity"; strict, binding treaty compliance on an international concern.	World Health Organization (WHO), International Maritime Organization (IMO)
4	Treaty Body created to enforce specific international law: Parties mandatory assistance and cooperation towards an international body.	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)
5	"Quasi-constitutional" binding compliance with stated	International Criminal Court; General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (now via

Level	Short Summary	Examples
	objectives of treaty towards policy integration; rule of law dispute settlement via treaty body.	WTO); TRIPS Agreement (Intellectual Property Regimes Stronger than Berne Convention); Regional Trade Law, (e.g., NAFTA).
6	Supranational Regulatory Governance. A single regulatory entity with strong quasi-federal elements; integration in both economic and non-economic areas	European Community, European Parliament, European Commission, European Central Bank, European Court of Justice

UNITED STATES

US - 01	Ann ex C		Te	Normative Annex C is unacceptable for the following reasons: 1) Including normative material that is likely to change creates a requirement for a maintenance authority, subject to the JTC 1 and ISO pertinent rules and procedures in ISO/IEC Directives Part I, Annex G, 2) Information in Annex C comes from separate sources outside SC 32 that must be reflected in 15944-5, 3) Selecting country codes for countries and language codes for languages is outside the scope of SC 32, 4) Associating official languages for countries is outside the scope of SC 32.	Make Annex C Informative	
US - 02	Ann ex C		Te	Annex C table should not be represented as authoritative, but should be given as an excerpt example to illustrate the concept.	Whereas ISO and IEC are non-treaty organizations and don't have access to government officials, the UN, as a treaty organization, is in an authority for such composite codes. The US recommends that TC 37 and TC 46 explore an arrangement with the UN to develop official language codes for countries.	