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Information technology — Business operational view —

Part 12: Privacy protection requirements (PPR) on information life cycle management (ILCM) and EDI of personal information (PI)

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

Partie 12: Exigences en matière de protection de la vie privée (PPR) relatives à la gestion du cycle de vie de l'information (ILCM) et de l'EDI des renseignements personnels (PI)

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Foreword

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The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and interchange*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 15944-12:2020), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The changes are as follows.

— Annex A was revised to coordinate with other parts of the ISO/IEC 15944 series.

— The whole document was updated and revised according to changes in the ISO/IEC Part 2 Directives and the introduction of the ISO House Style.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 15944 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

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Introduction

0.1 Purpose and overview

Modelling business transactions using scenarios and scenario components includes specifying the applicable constraints on the data content using explicitly stated rules. ISO/IEC 14662 identifies two basic classes of constraints, "internal constraints" and "external constraints". External constraints apply to most business transactions. External constraints have governance over any processing of personal information including that exchanged among parties to a business transaction and doing so from an information life cycle management (ILCM) requirements perspective.

Jurisdictional domains are the primary source of external constraints on business transactions (see Annex C). Privacy protection requirements in turn are a common requirement of most jurisdictional domains, although they may also result from explicit scenario demands from or on the parties involved in a business transaction. (Requirements for secrecy or confidentiality are not addressed in this document, unless they are implicitly needed to apply privacy protection requirements to data).

The focus of this document is on any kind of recorded information concerning identifiable living individuals as buyers in a business transaction or whose personal information is used in a business transaction or any type of commitment exchange.

This document describes the added business semantic descriptive techniques needed to support ILCM aspects as part of privacy protection requirements when modelling business transactions using the external constraints of jurisdictional domains. ILCM aspects are central to the ability to ensure that privacy protection requirements (PPR) are passed on and supported among all the parties to a business transaction using EDI.

This document applies to any organization which receives, creates, process, maintains, communicates, etc. personal information (PI) and, in particular, to those who receive, create, capture, maintain, use, store or dispose of sets of recorded information (SRIs) electronically. This document applies to private and public sector activities of Persons irrespective of whether such activities are undertaken on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis.

This document is intended for use by those organizations to which privacy protection requirements apply and who therefore need to ensure that the recorded information (electronic records and transactions) in their IT Systems is trustworthy, reliable and recognized as authentic. Typical users of this document include:

a) managers of private and public sector organizations;

b) IT systems and records/information management system professionals;

c) privacy protection officers (PPOs) and other personnel in organizations, including those responsible for risk management; and

d) legal professionals and others within an organization responsible for information law compliance by the organization.

0.2 Use of ISO/IEC 14662 and ISO/IEC 15944

0.2.1 ISO/IEC 14662: Open-edi reference model[1)]

ISO/IEC 14662[2)] states the conceptual architecture necessary for carrying out electronic business transactions among autonomous parties. That architecture identifies and describes the need to have two separate and related views of the business transaction.

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1) The Memorandum of Understanding between ISO, IEC, ITU and UN/ECE (2000) concerning standardization in the field of electronic business is based on this *Model*. See https://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/oes/MOU/2000/24March2000_IEC_ISO_ITU.pdf.

2) ISO/IEC 14662 is freely-available at https://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html.

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The first is the business operational view (BOV). The second is the functional service view (FSV). ISO/IEC 14662:2010, Figure 1, illustrates the Open-edi environment. For definitions of the terms used, see Clause 3.

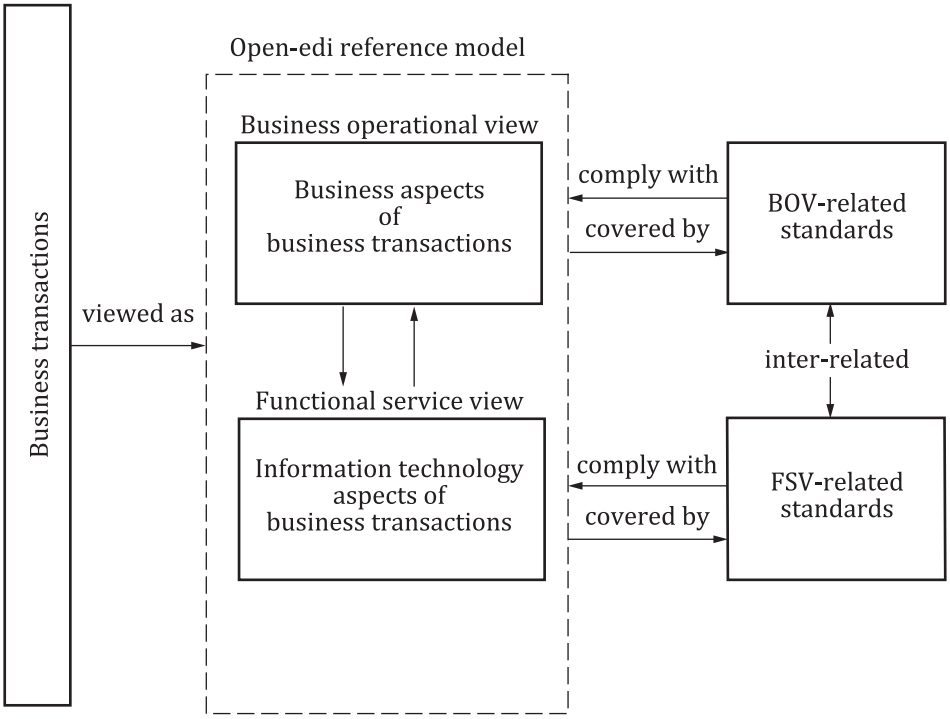


Figure 1 — Open-edi reference model environment

ISO/IEC 15944 is a multipart eBusiness standard which is based on and focuses on the BOV perspective of the ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi reference model. This document focuses on addressing commonly definable aspects of external constraints that relate to ILCM in a privacy and data protection[3)] context when the source is a jurisdictional domain. A useful characteristic of external constraints is that, at the sectoral level, national and international levels, etc., focal points and recognized authorities often already exist. The rules and common business practices in many sectoral areas are already known. Use of this document (and related standards) addresses the transformation of these external constraints (business rules) into specified, registered, and re-useable scenarios and scenario components.

This document is based on ISO/IEC 14662 as well as existing parts of the ISO/IEC 15944 series, which serve as its key normative references and overall boundaries for the scope of this document. ISO/IEC 15944-5 and ISO/IEC 15944-8, in particular, serve as the basis for this document as they both focus on external constraints.

0.2.2 ISO/IEC 15944-1: Business operational view (BOV) — Operational aspects of Open-edi for implementation

ISO/IEC 15944-1 states the requirements of the BOV aspects of Open-edi in support of electronic business transactions. They are required to be taken into account in the development of business semantic descriptive techniques for modelling e-business transactions and components thereof as re-useable business objects. They include:

— commercial frameworks and associated requirements;

3) "Privacy protection" is the common set of worldwide requirements. In the European Union, "data protection" is the equivalent concept (used mainly due to historical reasons). In many other non-European countries, (Australia, Canada, New Zealand, USA, etc., "privacy" is the legal term used in applicable legislation and pursuant regulations. This is because "privacy" applies to not just "data" but any form of recorded information containing "personal information". Thus, from an international standards perspective "privacy protection" integrates "privacy" and "data protection" requirements. In many other countries, "privacy" is the legal term used in applicable legislation and pursuant regulations.

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— legal frameworks and associated requirements;

— public policy requirements particularly which apply to individuals, i.e. are rights of individuals, which are of a generic nature such as consumer protection, privacy protection, and accessibility (see ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 6.3);

— requirements arising from the need to support cultural adaptability. This includes meeting localization and multilingual requirements, (e.g. as can be required by a particular jurisdictional domain or desired to provide a good, service and/or right in a particular market). Here, one needs the ability to distinguish, the specification of scenarios, scenario components, and their semantics, in the context of making commitments, between:

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

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

Figure 2, based on ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, Figure 3, shows an integrated view of these business operational requirements. Since the focus of this document is that of external constraints for which jurisdictional domains are the primary source, these primary sources have been shaded in Figure 2.

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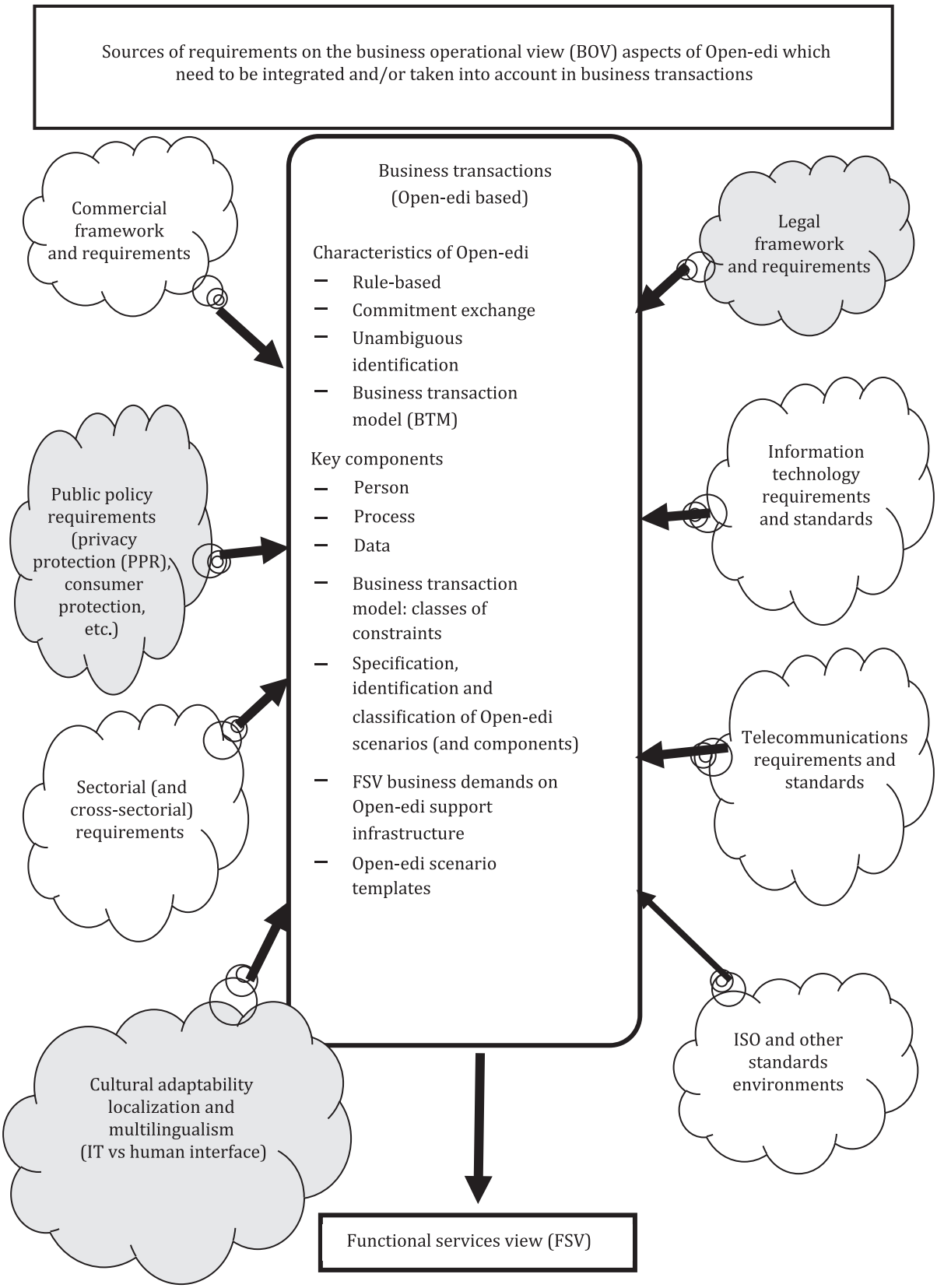


Figure 2 — Integrated view of business operational requirements with an external constraints focus

In electronic business transactions, whether undertaken on a for profit or not-for-profit basis, the key element is commitment exchange among Persons made through their decision-making applications (DMAs) of their information technology systems (IT Systems, see ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 5.2) acting on behalf of "Persons". "Persons" are the only entities able to make commitments.

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There are three categories of Person as a role player in Open-edi, namely: (1) the Person as "individual", (2) the Person as "organization", and (3) the Person as "public administration"[4]. There are also three basic (or primitive) roles of Persons in business transactions, namely: "buyer", "seller" and "regulator". When modelling business transactions, jurisdictional domains prescribe their external constraints in the role of "regulator" and execute them as "public administration".

0.2.3 Link to ISO/IEC 15944-5 and ISO/IEC 15944-8

ISO/IEC 15944-5 focuses on external constraints the primary source of which is jurisdictional domains, at various levels. It also identified a common class of external constraints known as “public policy”, which apply where and when the “buyer” in a business transaction is an “individual”. It identified three key sub-types, along with applicable rules; of public policy constraints, namely: “consumer protection”, “privacy protection” and “individual accessibility” (see ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 6.3). In addition, ISO/IEC 15944-5 specifies how and where (common) external constraints of jurisdictional domains impact the “Person”, “process”, and “data “components of the business transaction model (BTM), as introduced in ISO/IEC 15944-1.

ISO/IEC 15944-8, which is based on ISO/IEC 15944-5, focuses on providing a more detailed identification and specification of the common privacy protection requirements as they apply to any business transaction where the buyer is an individual.

This document:

— is based on both ISO/IEC 15944-5 and ISO/IEC 15944-8;

— integrates applicable concepts and definitions, principles, rules, etc., found in both ISO/IEC 15944-5 and ISO/IEC 15944-8 (as well as applicable elements of the Open-edi reference model and other parts of the ISO/IEC 15944 series); and

— focuses on information life cycle management (ILCM) aspects at a more granular level, i.e. that required to be able to support implementation of the same.

0.3 Link to Privacy-by-Design (PbD)approach

The overall purpose of the Privacy-by-Design (PbD)[5] approach is to ensure that privacy protection requirements (as stated in applicable legal and/or regulatory requirements) are identified and specified in a systematic and rule-based manner for those developing any IT systems within their organization.

It is noted that although this is the first part in the ISO/IEC 15944 series in which Privacy-by-Design is formally mentioned, the PbD approach has always been supported and “imbedded” in the development of the ISO/IEC 15944 series. The need to conform with and support privacy protection requirements was already incorporated in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, D.1.1.

The development of the ISO/IEC 15944 series fully supports the seven “foundation principles” of the PbD approach. In particular, it provides the detailed rules, definitions and related guidelines necessary to ensure that privacy protection requirements are identified and implemented not only throughout the entire life cycle of the recorded information involved, i.e. “cradle-to-grave”, information life cycle management (ILCM) but especially that for any personal information interchanged via EDI among parities to a particular business transaction.

0.4 Importance and role of terms and definitions

The ISO/IEC 15944 series sets out the processes for achieving a common understanding of the business operational view (BOV) from commercial, legal, ICT, public policy and cross-sectoral perspectives. It is

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4) While “public administration” is one of the three distinct sub-types of Person, most of the rules in this document applicable to “organization” also apply to “public administration”. In addition, an unincorporated seller is also deemed to function as an “organization”. Where it is necessary to bring forward specific rules, constraints, properties, etc., which apply specifically to “public administration”, this is stated explicitly.

5) The seven foundation principles of “Privacy-by-Design are: 1. Proactive and not reactive; preventative and not reactive; 2. Privacy as the default setting; 3. Privacy embedded in design; 4. Full functionality – positive-sum, not zero-sum; 5. End to end security – full lifecycle protection; 6. Visibility and transparency – keep it open; 7. Respect for user privacy – keep it user-centric.

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therefore important to check and confirm that a “common understanding” in any one of these domains is also unambiguously understood as identical in the others.

This subclause is included in each part of the ISO/IEC 15944 series to emphasize that harmonized concepts and definitions (and assigned terms) are essential to the continuity of the overall series.

In order to minimize ambiguity in the definitions and their associated terms, each definition and its associated term has been made available in at least one language other than English in the document in which it is introduced. In this context, it is noted that ISO/IEC 15944-7 already also contains human interface equivalents (HIEs) in Chinese, French, and Russian.

0.5 Based on rules and guidelines

This document is intended to be used by diverse sets of users having different perspectives and needs (see Figure 2).

The ISO/IEC 15944 series focuses on "other precise criteria to be used consistently as rules, guidelines, or definitions of characteristics, to ensure that materials, products, processes and services are fit for their purpose".

Open-edi is based on rules which are predefined and mutually agreed to. They are precise criteria and agreed-upon requirements of business transactions representing common business operational practices and functional requirements.

These rules also serve as a common understanding bridging the varied perspectives of the commercial framework, the legal framework, the information technology framework, standardisers, consumers, etc.[6)]

0.6 Use of “Person”, “organization”, “individual” and “party” in the context of business transaction and commitment exchange

Throughout this document:

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

— "individual", "organization", and "public administration" are defined terms representing the three common sub-types of "Person"; and

— the use of the words “person(s)” and “party (ies)” without a capital “P” indicates their use in a generic context independent of “Person”, as a defined concept in ISO/IEC 14662 and the ISO/IEC 15944 series.

NOTE A "party" to a business transaction has the properties and behaviours of a "Person”.

0.7 Use of “identifier” (in a business transaction) and roles of an individual

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.1.4 focuses on the requirement for the unambiguous identification of entities in business transactions (see also ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, Annex C). "Unambiguous" is a key issue in business transactions because states of ambiguity and uncertainty are an anathema from commercial, legal, consumer and information technology perspectives. Issues of unambiguousness apply to all aspects of a business transaction and even more so to those which are EDI-based. Open-edi transactions anticipate that all entities are fully and clearly identified prior to the instantiation of a business transaction.

0.8 Use of "jurisdictional domain" in the context of privacy protection and related ILCM requirements

The term "jurisdiction" has many possible definitions. Some definitions of “jurisdiction” have accepted international legal status while others do not. It is also common practice to equate "jurisdiction" with "country", although the two are by no means synonymous. It is also common practice to refer to states, provinces, länder, cantons, territories, municipalities, etc., as "jurisdictions", and in contract law it is

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

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customary to specify a particular court of law as having jurisdiction or a defined national body, or an international body as having jurisdiction (even if that is not legally enforceable), and so on. Finally, there are differing "legal" definitions of "jurisdiction". Readers should understand that in this document:

— the use of the term "jurisdictional domain" represents its use as a defined term; and

— the use of the terms “jurisdiction(s)” and/or “country (ies)” represents their use in their generic contexts and do not imply any legal effect per se.

0.9 Use of “privacy protection” in the context of business transaction, EDI and any type of commitment exchange

Jurisdictional domains, such as UN member states (and/or their administrative sub-divisions), have enacted various “privacy” laws, “data protection” laws, “protection of personal information” laws, etc. (as well as pursuant regulations). Some of these sources of legal requirements focus on the protection of personal information in IT systems only (e.g. “data protection”), while others focus on the protection of personal information irrespective of the medium (see ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.4.1) used for the recording of personal information and/or its communication to other Persons.

In the case of personal information, this is currently defined by most jurisdictional domains to be a specific sub-set of recorded information relating to the Person as an “individual” — where the qualities of such type of Person are that they are required to be an identifiable, living individual. As a consequence, this may only apply to some proportion of the specific role players in a business transaction (including their personae) and not others.

The delivery of “privacy protection” requires action both at the business operational level (BOV) and functional services view (FSV) (or technology levels). Where human beings interact with recorded information once it has passed through an Open-edi transaction, they have the potential to compromise technical controls (FSV) that could have been applied. It is essential that business models take into account the need to establish overarching business processes that address issues that have not been, and/or cannot be resolved by the technical FSV controls applied so as to provide the overall privacy protection demands of regulation that are required to be applied to personal data, their use, prescribed dissemination and so on. In this regard, the interplay of the BOV and FSV views of all organizations is important.

0.10 Use of “set of recorded information” (SRI) and “set of personal information” (SPI) versus record, document, message, data, etc.

The concepts of “record”, “document”, “data”, “message”, etc., are defined and used in ISO standards and in different levels of jurisdictional domains. However, multiple differing definitions exist for each of these terms. To address this polysemy issue, the unifying concept and definition of “set of recorded information” was introduced and defined in ISO/IEC 15944-5.

In Open-edi, SRIs are modelled as Information Bundles (IBs) and Semantic Components (SCs) when they are interchanged among participating parties in a business transaction. Within the IT systems of an organization, and especially within its decision-making applications (DMAs), the recorded information pertaining to a business transaction is usually maintained as one or more (linked) SRIs.

In order to maximize linkages between Open-edi (external behaviour) aspects and data management (internal behaviour) aspects of an organization (as well as associated record management and EDIFACT standards), SRI is used as a common higher level concept, which incorporates essential attributes of the concepts of “record”, “document”, “message”, etc. as defined in various ways in existing ISO standards.

Where and when an SRI is of the nature of personal information or contains personal information, privacy protection requirements (PPR) apply. Within the context of PPR and with the focus of ILCM the concept and definition of “set of personal information (SPI)” is as follows:

— set of personal information (SPI) (see 3.127);

— set of recorded information (SRI) which is of the nature of or contains personal information (see 3.128).

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This document focuses on ILCM of personal information in support of PPR and as such "set of personal information (SPI)" is used throughout this document while "set of recorded information (SRI) when referring to the more generic ILCM aspects.

0.11 Aspects currently not addressed

This first edition of this document focuses on the essential and basic ILCM aspects of privacy protection requirements.

Many other aspects identified in the development of this document remain to be addressed. For detailed information, see Annex I.

0.12 IT-systems environment neutrality

This document, like all the other parts of ISO/IEC 15944, does not assume nor endorse any specific system environment, database management system, database design paradigm, system development methodology, data definition language, command language, system interface, user interface, syntax, computing platform, or any technology required for implementation, i.e. it is information technology neutral. At the same time, this document maximizes an IT-enabled approach to its implementation and maximizes semantic interoperability.

0.13 Organization and description of this document

This document identifies basic common requirements of information life cycle management (LCM) requirements in a privacy protection context, as external constraints of jurisdictional domains, on the modelling of a business transaction through scenarios and scenario components.

For the human interface equivalents (HIEs) of each term in Clause 3 in French, Annex A applies.

Following Clauses 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, which have a common approach and similar content in the ISO/IEC 15944 series, Clause 5 summarizes the 11 Fundamental privacy protection principles introduced and defined in detail in ISO/IEC 15944-8:—, Clause 5 along with its associated rules and guidelines. Clause 5 also provides a link to related "consumer protection" and "individual accessibility" requirements. A key purpose of Clause 5 is to place privacy protection principles in the content of ILCM requirements. A related purpose is to bring forward the requirement that any and all sets of personal information (SPIs) are identified, i.e. tagged or labelled, as such in support of privacy protection requirements.

Clause 6 identifies an integrated (minimum) set of ILCM principles along with associated rules and guidelines required to support both general information law requirements and in particular those required to be implemented in support of privacy protection requirements.

Clause 7 focuses on the need to ensure accountability for and control of personal information by any organization (or public administration). Clause 8 expands on this by providing the rules governing specification of ILCM aspects of personal information, i.e. from an implementation perspective.

The fact that in their "normal" operations organizations need to undertake data conversions and data migration in the decision-making applications (DMAs) of their IT systems is recognized in Clause 9. However, it is also important that applicable privacy protection requirements remain being supported, i.e. within and among, organizations including data synchronization among their IT systems.

Clause 10 summarizes key rules and requirements found in ISO/IEC 15944-1, ISO/IEC 15944-5 and ISO/IEC 15944-8 which govern EDI of personal information between the primary ILCM Person, i.e. seller, and its use of agents and/or third parties. The clause concludes with a conformance statement.

Finally, annexes are provided for elaboration of points raised in the main body. Of these, Annexes A and B are normative, and the remaining annexes are informative.

Annex A is a consolidated list of the definitions and their associated terms introduced in this document in English and French. For the complete set of French (and Russian and Chinese) equivalents of the entries in Clause 3, see ISO/IEC 15944-7. As stated in the main body of this document, the issue of semantics and their importance of identifying the correct interpretation across official aspects is critical.

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Annex B identifies rules stated in the other parts of ISO/IEC 15944 that are applicable to this document.

Annex C is common to ISO/IEC 15944-2, ISO/IEC 15944-4, ISO/IEC 15944-5 and ISO/IEC 15944-8. It summarizes the business transaction model (BTM).

The focus of Annex D is to link the ILCM process to the process phases of a business transaction. Annex E provides a generic approach to ILCM decisions in a privacy protection requirements context along with an ILCM conformance decision tree template.

The purpose of Annex F is to provide a generic approach to the identification of properties and behaviours of PI as SRI transitory records and their disposition/expungement. In Annex G, some notes on referential integrity in Open-edi are presented.

Annex H provides details on a number of exclusions to the scope of this document while Annex I identifies aspects of the scope of this document which have not yet been addressed in this current edition.

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Information technology — Business operational view —

Part 12: Privacy protection requirements (PPR) on information life cycle management (ILCM) and EDI of personal information (PI)

1 Scope

This document:

— provides method(s) for identifying, in Open-edi modelling technologies and development of scenarios, the additional requirements in business operational view (BOV) specifications for identifying the additional external constraints to be applied to recorded information in business transactions relating to personal information of an individual, as required by legal and regulatory requirements of applicable jurisdictional domains;

— integrates existing normative elements in support of privacy and data protection requirements as are already identified in ISO/IEC 14662 and ISO/IEC 15944-1, ISO/IEC 15944-2, ISO/IEC 15944-4, ISO/IEC 15944-5, ISO/IEC 15944-8, ISO/IEC 15944-9 and ISO/IEC 15944-10;

— provides overarching, operational 'best practice' statements for associated (and not necessarily automated) processes, procedures, practices and governance requirements that act in support of implementing and enforcing technical mechanisms which support the privacy/data protection requirements necessary for implementation in Open-edi transaction environments;

— focuses on the life cycle management of personal information, i.e. the contents of SPIs (and their SRIs) related to the business transaction interchanged via EDI as Information Bundles (IBs) and their associated Semantic Components (SCs) among the parties to a business transaction.

NOTE Privacy protection requirements (PPR) on information life cycle management (ILCM) and EDI of personal information as stated in this document primarily via enumerated rules which serve as a minimum set of ILCM policy and operational requirements for all recorded information pertaining to a business transaction in particular, as well as ILCM implementation in any organization in general.

This document does not specify the technical mechanisms, i.e. functional support services (FSV) which are required to support BOV-identified requirements. Detailed exclusions to the scope of this document are provided in Annex H.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitute requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, *Information technology — Business operational view — Part 1: Operational aspects of open-edi for implementation*

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

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ISO/IEC 15944-8:—[7], *Information technology — Business operational view — Part 8: Identification of privacy protection requirements as external constraints on business transactions*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1
address
set of *data elements* (3.32) that specifies a *location* (3.67) to which a *recorded information* (3.110) item(s), a *business object(s)* (3.8), a material *object(s)* (3.73) and/or a person(s) can be sent or from which it can be received

Note 1 to entry: An address can be specified as either a physical address and/or electronic address.

Note 2 to entry: 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 to entry: 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).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.1]

3.2
agent
Person (3.89) acting for another *Person* in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a *business transaction* (3.10)

Note 1 to entry: Excluded are agents as "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)".

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.1]

3.3
anonymization
process (3.100) whereby the association between a *set of recorded information (SRI)* (3.128) and an identifiable *individual* (3.52) is removed where such an association may have existed

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC/FDIS 15944-8:2008, 3.3]

3.4
attribute
characteristic (3.14) of an *object* (3.73) or *entity* (3.43)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11179-3:2023, 3.1.11]

3.5
authentication
provision of assurance of the claimed identity of an *entity* (3.43)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996, 3.3]

3.6
back-up copy of data
copy that is any of the following:

7) Under revision. Stage at the date of publication: ISO/IEC FDIS 15944-8:2025.

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