International Standard

ISO/IEC 15944-8

Information technology — Business operational view —

Part 8: Identification of privacy protection requirements as external constraints on business transactions

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

Partie 8: Identification des exigences de protection de la vie privée en tant que contraintes externes sur les transactions d'affaires

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Foreword

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

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 Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and interchange*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 15944-8:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— Clause 1 (Scope) has been amended to move the detailed description of "Exclusions" and "Aspects currently not addressed" to two separate informative annexes;

— definitions in Clause 3 have been updated to be aligned with other referenced source definitions;

— clauses and annexes have been aligned to changes in ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2;

— minor edits of Clause 5, Clause 9, Clause 12, all annexes and the bibliography.

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

0.1.1 General

Modelling business transactions using scenarios and scenario components is done by specifying the applicable constraints on the data content using explicitly stated rules. The *Open-edi Reference Model* identified two basic classes of constraints, "internal constraints" and "external constraints". External constraints apply to most business transactions. (See Clause 0.4 and Annex C.)

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

This document is a BOV-related standard which addresses basic (or primitive) requirements of a privacy protection environment, as legal requirements represented through jurisdictional domains, on business transactions, and also integrates the requirements of the information technology and telecommunications environments.

This document contains a methodology and tool for specifying common classes of external constraints through the construct of "jurisdictional domains". It meets the requirements set in ISO/IEC 15944-1 and ISO/IEC 15944-2 through the use of explicitly stated rules, templates, and Formal Description Techniques (FDTs).

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

0.1.2 ISO/IEC 14662

ISO/IEC 14662[1)] states the conceptual architecture and framework 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.

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 in Figure 1, please see Clause 3.)

1) The ISO/IEC 14462 *Open-edi Reference Model* serves as the basis of the 2000 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among ISO, IEC, ITU and the UN/ECE concerning standardization in the field of electronic business. {See https://www.itu.int//ITU-T/e-business/files/mou.pdf }

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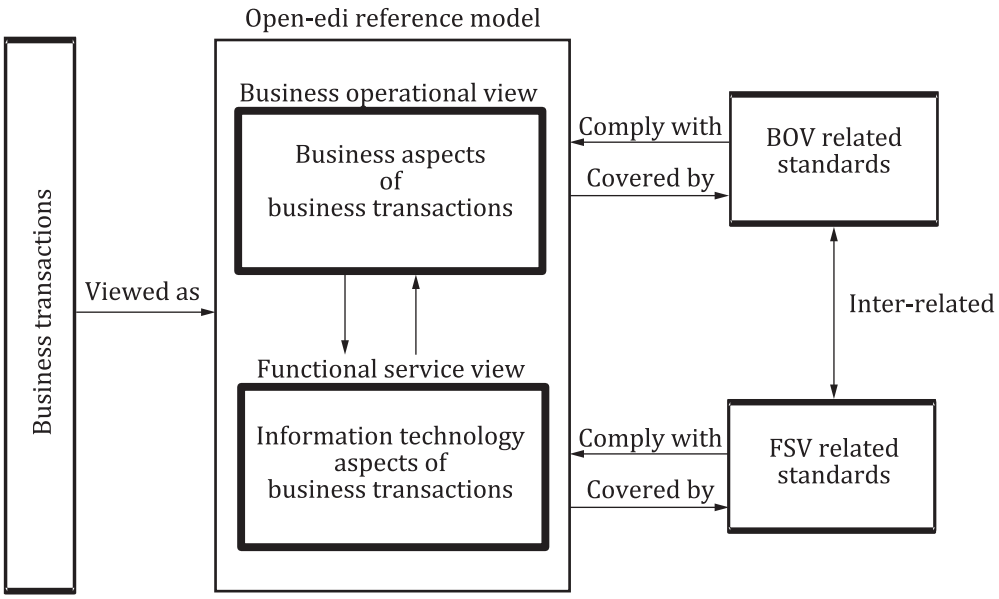


Figure 1 — Open-edi environment — Open-edi Reference Model

ISO/IEC 14662:2010, Clause 5 states:

> *"The intention is that the sending, by an Open-edi Party, of information from a scenario, conforming to Open-edi standards, shall allow the acceptance and processing of that information in the context of that scenario by one or more Open-edi Parties by reference to the scenario and without the need for agreement.*
>
> *However, the legal requirements and/or liabilities resulting from the engagement of an organization in any Open-edi transaction may be conditioned by the competent legal environment(s) of the formation of a legal interchange agreement between the participating organizations. Open-edi Parties need to observe rule-based behaviour and possess the ability to make commitments in Open-edi, (e.g. business, operational, technical, legal, and/or audit perspectives)".*

In addition, ISO/IEC 14662:2010, Figure A.1 illustrates the Relationships of Open-edi standardization areas with other standards and importance of the legal environment. This document is a BOV standard which focuses on the legal environment for the application of privacy protection from an Open-edi perspective, and, as required follow-up standards development in support of the *"Open-edi Reference Model*".

ISO/IEC 15944-5 is used to identify the means by which laws and regulations impacting scenarios and scenario components, as external constraints, may be modelled and represented. The primary source of these external constraints is jurisdictional domains.

ISO/IEC 15944-1 creates rules for creating the specification of external constraints when modelling business transactions through scenarios, scenario attributes and scenario components. Several parts of the ISO/IEC 15944 series are used as input to this document. The rules are consolidated in this document in Annex B.

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 7.1 states:

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

This document focuses on addressing commonly definable aspects of external constraints that relate to privacy protection 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.

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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.

0.1.3 ISO/IEC 15944-1"Business Operational View (BOV)"

ISO/IEC 15944-1 states the requirements of the BOV aspects of Open-edi in support of electronic business transactions. They need 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;

— legal frameworks and associated requirements;

— public policy requirements particularly those of a generic nature such as consumer protection, privacy, accommodation of handicapped/disabled;

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

  a) the use of unique, unambiguous and linguistically neutral identifiers (often as composite identifiers) at the information technology (IT) interface level among the IT systems of participation parties on the one hand; 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 shows an integrated view of these business operational requirements. It is based on ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, Figure 3. 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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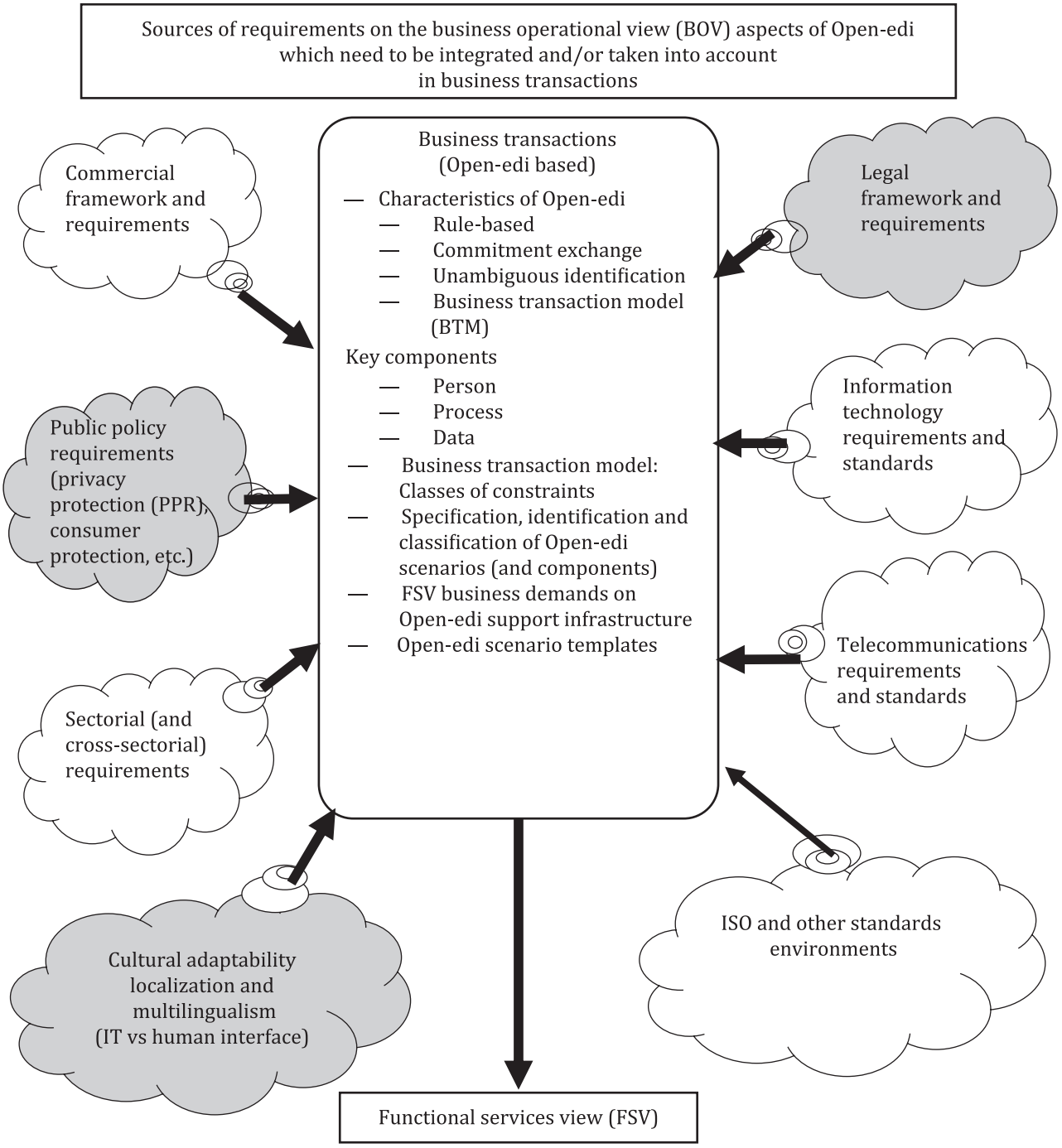


Figure 2 — Integrated view — Business operational requirements: External constraints focus

0.2 Introducing the use of "Person", "organization" and "party" in the context of business transaction and commitment exchange

In electronic business transactions, whether undertaken on a for profit or not-for-profit basis, the key element is commitment exchange among Persons made among their Decision Making Applications (DMAs) of the Information Technology Systems (IT Systems)[2)] acting on behalf of "Persons". "Persons" are the only entities able to make commitments[3)]. ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 0.4 states:

2) See further "*Functional Services View*" in ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 5.2.

3) The text in this clause is based on existing text in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 0.3 and ISO/IEC 14662.

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> "*When the ISO/IEC 14662 Open-edi Reference Model standard was being developed, the "Internet" and "WWW" were in an embryonic stage and their impact on private and public sector organizations was not fully understood*."

The Business Operational View (BOV) was therefore defined as:

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

The ISO/IEC 6523-1 definition of "organization" was used in the first edition (1997) of ISO/IEC 14662. The fact that today Open-edi, through the Internet and WWW, also involves "individuals" has been taken into account in the development of the 2nd and subsequent editions. ISO/IEC 15944-1 defines the term "commitment". However, the definition of the term "Open-edi Party" previously used proved not to be specific enough to satisfy scenario specifications, including scenario specification attributes when the legal aspects of commitment were considered. In many instances commitments were noted as being actually among IT systems acting under the direction of those legally capable of making commitment, rather than actual individuals acting in their own capacities. It was also recognized that in some jurisdictional domains a commitment could be made by "artificial" persons such as corporate bodies. Finally, it was noted that there are occasions where agents act, either under the instruction of a principal, or as a result of requirement(s) laid down by a jurisdictional domain, or where an individual is prevented by a relevant jurisdictional domain from being able to make a commitment in their own right (e.g. a minor), and this is incorporated into this document.

To address these extended requirements the additional concept and term of "Person", has been defined. A Person is defined such that they are capable of having the appropriate legal and regulatory constraints applied to them.

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". 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". (See further 6.3.)

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

The requirements of jurisdictional domains are specified through the use of sets of "Codes representing X..." Such sets of codes are created and maintained by Source Authorities via a rulebase with resulting coded domains in the form of data elements whose permitted values represent predefined semantics in a structured form, i.e. as a type of semantic component. Jurisdictional domains serve as Source Authorities for such coded domains.

These three categories of Person also identify the possible Source Authorities for coded domains. Source Authorities for coded domains are therefore either "organizations" or "public administrations".

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";

— the words "person(s)" and/or "party(ies)" are used in their generic contexts independent of roles of "Person" as defined in the ISO/IEC 14662 and ISO/IEC 15944-1 standards. A "party" to a business transaction has the properties and behaviours of a "Person".

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0.3 Importance and role of terms and definitions[4)]

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 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 ISO/IEC 15944 to emphasize that harmonized terms and definitions are essential to the continuity of the overall standard. Definitions and their assigned terms need to be established as early as possible in the development process. Comments on any definition/term pair need to address the question of changes needed to avoid possible misinterpretation. Definitions may need to be amended/improved as part of the harmonization of definitions and their assigned terms among the various parts of ISO/IEC 15944.

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[5)].

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

The BTM has two classes of constraints; namely:

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

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

This document addresses external constraints. Jurisdictional domains are the primary source of external constraints[6)]. Privacy protection is addressed as a common set of external constraint requirements coming from jurisdictional domains.

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.1.6 provides normative text for these two classes of constraints. It is included for convenience in this document as Annex C.

0.5 Need for a standard based on rules and guidelines[7)]

This document is intended to be used within and outside of the ISO and IEC by diverse sets of users having different perspectives and needs. {See Figure 2 in Clause 0.2}

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

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4) All the terms and definitions of the current editions of the ISO/IEC 14669 *Open-edi Reference Model* and the multipart ISO/IEC 15944 eBusiness standard have been consolidated in ISO/IEC 15944-7. A primary reason for having "Terms and definitions" in a standard is because one cannot assume that there exists a common understanding, worldwide, for a specific concept. And even if one assumes that such an understanding exists, then having such a common definition in Clause 3 serves to formally and explicitly affirm (re-affirm) such a common understanding, i.e. ensure that all parties concerned share this common understanding as stated through the text of the definitions in Clause 3.

5) The designation ISO before a natural language refers to the use of that natural language in ISO standards.

6) For business requirements of the Functional Service View and business demands on the Open-edi support infrastructure with respect to internal constraints, see further ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.5.2 "*Self-Imposed Constraints*". ISO/IEC 15944-4, which focuses on accounting and economic aspects of business transactions, does so from an "internal constraints" perspective.

7) This introductory clause is primarily based on that found in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.1.2 titled "*Standard based on rules and guidelines*".

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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.

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, Clause 5 defines the "Business Operational View (BOV)" type of Open-edi standards as "rule-based" standards[8]. Of particular relevance is the first key characteristic of Open-edi is that of actions based upon following clear, predefined rules (See further ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 5.1). It is useful to quote some key normative text of ISO/IEC 15944-1 so that users of this document have a clear understanding of the nature and purpose of this BOV standard.

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

NOTE Here and elsewhere where this document speaks of data, information flows, electronic data interchange (EDI), etc. it pertains to data (in a business transaction).

These rules also serve as a common set of understanding bridging the varied perspectives of the commercial framework, the legal framework, the information technology framework, standardizers, consumers, etc.[9]

For ease of reference, common rules have been sequentially enumerated, and are presented in **bold** font. Where guidelines associated with a rule are provided, they are numbered sequentially after that rule and are shown in **bold** and *italic* font[10]. Choice of words in the rules, the guidelines and the terms and definitions are governed by maximizing the ability to map, on the one hand, to all the sources of requirements of the Business Operational View (BOV) of any e-business transaction (e.g. commercial, legal, public policy, cultural adaptability, sectoral, etc.), frameworks of the day-to-day world of business, and, on the other hand, those pertaining to the Functional Services View (FSV) in support of BOV requirements, (e.g. that of those providing information technology and communication services in support of commitment exchange of any kind and among all parties involved in a business transaction).

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

The term "jurisdiction" has many possible definitions. Some "jurisdictions" 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 customary to specify a particular court of law as having jurisdiction or a defined national body, or an international body as having

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8) The key characteristics of Open-edi are (as stated in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, Clause 5) are: a) actions based on following predefined rules; b) commitment of the parties involved; c) communications among parties are automated; d) parties control and maintain their states; e) parties act autonomously; f) multiple simultaneous transactions can be supported.

9) 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.

10) For example, "Guideline 5G2" equals the second Guideline under Rule 5.

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jurisdiction (even if that is not legally enforceable), and so on. Finally, there are differing "legal" definitions of "jurisdiction". Readers of this document need to understand that in this document:

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

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

At the same time, a set of external constraints of a jurisdictional domain lends itself to being modelled through scenarios and semantic components. For example, ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, Annex H is a scenario of an external constraint of a jurisdictional domain, i.e. the USA, that provides a business process framework for the enterprise process required for a telecommunications service provider. Here, the fact that external constraints of jurisdictional domains are a primary factor in choice of language and application of public policy are also addressed in this document.

0.7 Use of "identifier" as "identifier (in business transaction)" to prevent ambiguity[11)]

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.1.4 focuses on the requirement for the unambiguous identification of entities in business transactions. "Unambiguous" is a key issue in business transactions because states of ambiguity and uncertainty are 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 transaction.

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

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.66 defines "unambiguous" as *level of certainty and explicitness required in the completeness of the semantics of the recorded information interchanged that is appropriate to the goal of a business transaction.*

ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.27 defines "identifier (in business transaction)" as *unambiguous, unique and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a rule-based identification process*.

Thus, readers of this document need to understand that the "identifier" in this document is used as a defined term as "identifier (in a business transaction)"[12)].

0.8 Use of “privacy protection” in the context of business transaction and 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[13)] 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. Therefore, this may only apply

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11) This is a summary of ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.1.4 "*Business transactions: Unambiguous identification of entities".* See ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, Annex C which provides the informative and explanatory text for the rules and definitions in 6.1.4.

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

13) “Medium” is a defined concept. {See ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 6.4.and6.4.1}.

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to some proportion of the specific role players in a business transaction (including their personae) and not others.

This document incorporates the common aspects of such laws and regulations as pertaining to privacy protection, applicable at the time of publication only. The concept of "privacy protection" also integrates these various sets of legal and regulatory requirements and does so from a public policy requirements perspective. (See 6.3 and Clause 7)

It needs to be borne in mind that the delivery of "privacy protection" requires action both at the business level (BOV) and technology levels (FSV). Where human beings interact with recorded information once it has passed through an Open-edi transaction, they may have the potential to compromise technical controls (FSV) that may 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 demands of regulation that are required to be applied to personal data, their use, proscribed dissemination and so on. In this regard, the interplay of the BOV and FSV views of all organizations needs to be taken into account.

0.9 Aspects currently not addressed

There are relevant privacy protection aspects which are currently not addressed in this document, see Annex I.

0.10 Organization and description of this document

This document identifies basic common requirements of privacy protection requirements, as external constraints of jurisdictional domains, on the modelling of a business transaction through scenarios and scenario components.

Following the Introduction and Clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4, which have common content in the ISO/IEC 15944 series, Clause 5 introduces a fundamental set of principles and assumptions governing privacy protection requirements in business transactions involving individuals as Persons. The essential aspects of eleven common privacy protection principles have been identified and their requirements are captured in the form of rules. Also, included in Clause 5 are exclusions and rules for tagging (or labelling) data elements (in organization of data)in support of privacy protection requirements.

The importance of the concept of "collaboration space" introduced in ISO/IEC 15944-4 is carried forward and adapted in the privacy protection context in Clause 6, as the "privacy collaboration space (PCS)". Refer to ISO/IEC 15944-4 in order to understand and use the concept of collaboration space and apply it in an ISO/IEC 15944-8 context. Generic public policy requirements which apply whenever individuals engage in a business transaction, i.e. as a buyer, are summarized in Clause 7, which is based on ISO/IEC 19544-5. Refer to ISO/IEC 15944-5 in order to understand and use of the concept of public policy requirements. (Privacy protection is one of several common public policy requirements; others include consumer protection and individual accessibility.) Clause 7 concludes by noting that privacy protection is a right of an "individual" only and not of an organization or public administration.

The establishment, management and use of the different identities that an individual has, is the focus of Clause 8. The generic principles and rules already stated in ISO/IEC 15944-1 pertaining to Person are used, being placed in a privacy protection requirements context. These include "persona", "identifiers" (and their assignment by Registration Authorities), "signature", "individual identity (ii)", "authentication", recognition, i.e. as a "recognized individual identity (rii)", "recognized individual name (RIN)", etc.

Many aspects of the individual as a sub-type of Person and the resulting link to privacy protection were anticipated in the development of ISO/IEC 15944-1 and ISO/IEC 15944-5. The purpose of Clause 9 is to consolidate those which apply to an individual, and do so in a privacy protection requirements context. Clause 9 addresses role qualifications of an individual, a legally recognized name (LRN), truncation of LRNs, anonymization and use of pseudonyms.

Clause 10 focuses on the process component of the Business Transaction Model (BTM) which is constructed of five fundamental activities: planning, identification, negotiation, actualization and post-actualization. The generic rules in ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, subclause 6.5 are brought forward, and those which pertain to an individual as a buyer are adapted and applied from a privacy protection perspective.

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Similarly, Clause 11 focuses on the data component of the BTM and brings forward, in summary form, applicable concepts and rules in ISO/IEC 15944-1 and ISO/IEC 15944-5 in the context of privacy protection requirements. Specific aspects addressed in Clause 11 include the role of the business transaction identifier (BTI), change management and records retention of personal information, and associated data synchronization requirements, for personal information among all parties to a business transaction as well as date/time referencing.

As in ISO/IEC 15944-1, ISO/IEC 15944-2 and ISO/IEC 15944-5, Clause 12 provides a checklist through the use of templates to guide the user through the mechanics of determining the source of the external constraints where these are jurisdictional domains; and of determining the adequacy of a scenario specification as well as of available scenario components.

Finally, annexes are provided for elaboration of points raised in the main body. Annex A introduces the consolidated controlled vocabulary definitions and associated terms, as human interface equivalents (HIEs), with cultural adaptability: English and French language equivalency in an IT standardization context.

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 and ISO/IEC 15944-5. It summarizes the Business Transaction Model (BTM). Annex D presents, in summary form, an integrated set of information life cycle (ILCM) principles in support of information law compliance from a jurisdictional domain perspective.

The purpose of Annex E is to bring forward and highlight the key concepts and their definitions applicable to the establishment and management, etc., of the multiple identities of a single individual.

Annex F[14)] provides the primitive and essential set of coded domains whose interworking is required in order to be able to support state changes and record retention requirements in support of privacy protection requirements.

Annex G contains an abstract of ISO/IEC 15944-8.

Annex H provides detailed exclusions to the scope of this document.

Annex I introduces many other relevant privacy protection aspects currently not addressed in this document.

14) The coded domains presented in Annex F are an application in a privacy protection context of those stated in ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, subclause 6.6.4, which presents a high level generic approach. The reason that this normative text is in an annex is to facilitate its possible use in a new part of ISO/IEC 15944, i.e. new Part 12 and possibly other new parts.

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Information technology — Business operational view —

Part 8: Identification of privacy protection requirements as external constraints on business transactions

1 Scope

This document:

— provides method(s) for identifying, in Open-edi modelling technologies and development of scenarios, the extra 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 having governance over the personal information exchanged among parties to a business transaction;

— integrates existing normative elements in support of privacy protection requirements as are already identified in ISO/IEC 14662 and ISO/IEC 15944-1, ISO/IEC 15944-2, ISO/IEC 15944-4 and ISO/IEC 15944-5, which apply to information concerning identifiable living individuals as buyers in a business transaction or whose personal information is used in the business transaction;

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

— identifies and provides a sample scenario and implementation (use case) for one or more use cases of privacy/data protection in business transactions;

— provides guidelines on the need for procedural mechanisms in the event that mandatory disclosure rules of transactional information that needs to be implemented.

This document does not specify the technical mechanisms needed to implement the Functional Services View. 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 constitutes 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 639:2023, *Code for individual languages and language groups*

ISO/IEC 7501-1:2008, *Identification cards — Machine readable travel documents — Part 1: Machine readable passport*

ISO/IEC 7812 (all parts), *Identification cards — Identification of issuers*

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

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

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ISO/IEC 15944-2, *Information technology — Business operational view — Part 2: Registration of scenarios and their components as business objects*

ISO/IEC 15944-4, *Information technology — Business operational view — Part 4: Business transaction scenarios — Accounting and economic ontology*

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

ISO/IEC 15944-7, *Information technology — Business operational view — Part 7: eBusiness vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology 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* (3.79) to which a *recorded information* (3.128) item(s), a *business object(s)* (3.9), a material *object(s)* (3.86) 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 (3.102) acting for another *Person* in a clearly specified capacity in the context of a *business transaction* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: Excluded are agents as "automatons" (or robots, bobots, etc.). In ISO/IEC 14662:2010, "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 (3.117) whereby the association between a *set of recorded information (SRI)* (3.150) and an identifiable *individual* (3.56) is removed where such an association may have existed

[SOURCE: ISO 25237:2017, 3.2]

3.4
attribute
characteristic (3.14) of an *object* (3.86) or *entity* (3.45)

Note 1 to entry: This definition is originally from ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.4]

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3.5
authentication
provision of assurance of the claimed identity of an *entity* (3.45)

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

3.6
authenticity
property (3.119) that ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is the one claimed

Note 1 to entry: Authenticity applies to entities such as users, processes, systems and information.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.4]

3.7
business
series of *processes* (3.117), each having a clearly understood purpose, involving more than one *Person* (3.102), realized through the exchange of *recorded information* (3.128) and directed towards some mutually agreed upon goal, extending over a period of time

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.2]

3.8
business event
occurrence in time that partners to a *business transaction* (3.11) wish to monitor or control

Note 1 to entry: Business events are the workflow tasks that business partners need to accomplish to complete a business transaction among themselves. As business events occur, they cause a business transaction to move through its various phases of planning, identification, negotiation, actualization, and post-actualization.

Note 2 to entry: Occurrences in time can either be: (a) internal as mutually agreed to among the parties to a business transaction; and/or, (b) reference some common publicly available and recognized date/time referencing schema, (e.g. one based on using the ISO 8601 series and/or ISO 19135).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-4:2015, 3.5]

3.9
business object
unambiguously (3.161) identified, specified, referenceable, registered and re-useable *Open-edi scenario* (3.95) or *Scenario Component* (3.144) of a *business transaction* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: As an "object", a "business object" exists only in the context of a business transaction.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.6]

3.10
business operational view
BOV
perspective of *business transactions* (3.11) limited to those aspects regarding the making of *business* (3.7) decisions and *commitments* (3.23) among *Persons* (3.102), which are needed for the description of a *business transaction* (3.11)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.3]

3.11
business transaction
predefined set of activities and/or *processes* (3.117) of *Persons* (3.102) which is initiated by a *Person* to accomplish an explicitly shared *business* (3.7) goal and terminated upon recognition of one of the agreed conclusions by all the involved *Persons* although some of the recognition may be implicit

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.4]

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3.12
business transaction identifier
BTI
identifier assigned by a *seller* (3.147) or a *regulator* (3.136) to an instantiated *business transaction* (3.11) among the *Persons* (3.102) involved

Note 1 to entry: The identifier assigned by the seller or regulator shall have the properties and behaviours of an "identifier (in a business transaction)".

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

Note 3 to entry: 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 to entry: 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).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.12]

3.13
buyer
Person (3.102) 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

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.8]

3.14
characteristic
abstraction of a *property* (3.119) of an object or of a set of objects

Note 1 to entry: Characteristics are used for describing concepts.

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from ISO 1087:2019 with Example removed and 'set of objects' kept.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.15]

3.15
character set
finite set of different characters that is complete for a given purpose

EXAMPLE The international reference version of the character set of ISO 10646.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2121547]

3.16
classification system
systematic *identification* (3.54) and arrangement of *business* (3.7) activities and/or *scenario components* (3.144) into categories according to logically structured conventions, methods and procedural *rules* (3.140) as specified in a classification schema

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

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

Note 3 to entry: Adapted the definition of "classification" from ISO 15489-1:2016, 3.5.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.17, modified — Note 3 to entry has been added]

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3.17
code
data (3.31) representation in different forms according to a pre-established set of *rules* (3.140)

Note 1 to entry: Note to Entry: In this document , the "pre-established set of rules" are determined and enacted by a Source Authority (SA) and is required to be explicitly stated.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.18]

3.18
code
<in coded domain> identifier, i.e. an *ID code* (3.53), assigned to an *entity* (3.45) as member of a *coded domain* (3.19) according to the pre-established set of *rules* (3.140) governing that *coded domain*

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.19]

3.19
coded domain
domain for which (1) the boundaries are defined and explicitly stated as a *rulebase* (3.141) of a *coded domain Source Authority* (3.21) and (2) each *entity* (3.45) which qualifies as a member of that domain is identified through the assignment of a unique *ID code* (3.53) in accordance with the applicable *Registration Schema (RS)* (3.133) of that *Source Authority (SA)* (3.151)

Note 1 to entry: The rules governing the assignment of an ID code to members of a coded domain reside with its Source Authority and form part of the coded domain Registration Schema (cdRS).

Note 2 to entry: Source Authorities which are jurisdictional domains are the primary source of coded domains.

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

Note 4 to entry: Associated with a code in a coded domain can be: (a) one and/or more equivalent codes; or, (b) one and/or more equivalent representations especially those in the form of human interface equivalent (HIE) (linguistic) expressions.

Note 5 to entry: In a coded domain, the rules for assignment and structuring of the ID codes are required to be specified.

Note 6 to entry: 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 are required to be specified as the pivot ID code.

Note 7 to entry: 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 to entry: A coded domain may contain an ID code which pertains to predefined conditions other than qualification of membership of entities in the coded domain. Further, the rules governing a coded domain may or may not provide for user extensions.

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

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

EXAMPLE 2 In UML modelling notation, an ID code is viewed as an instance of an object class.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.13]

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3.20
coded domain registration schema
cdRS
formal *definition* (3.39) of both (1) the *data* (3.30) fields contained in the *identification* (3.54) and specification of an *entity* (3.45) forming part of the members a *coded domain* (3.19) including the allowable contents of those fields; (2) the *rules* (3.140) for the assignment of identifiers

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.21]

3.21
coded domain source authority
cdSA
Person (3.102), usually an *organization* (3.99), as a *Source Authority* (3.151) which sets the *rules* (3.140) governing a *coded domain* (3.19)

Note 1 to entry: 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 to entry: 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 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.14]

3.22
collaboration space
business (3.7) activity space where an economic exchange of valued resources is viewed independently and not from the perspective of any *business* partner

Note 1 to entry: In collaboration space, an individual partner's view of economic phenomena is de-emphasized. Thus, the common use business and accounting terms like purchase, sale, cash receipt, cash disbursement, raw materials, and finished goods, etc., is not allowed because they view resource flows from a participant's perspective.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-4:2015, 3.12]

3.23
commitment
making or accepting of a right, obligation, liability or responsibility by a *Person* (3.102) that is capable of enforcement in the *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) in which the *commitment* (3.23) is made

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.5]

3.24
composite identifier
identifier (in a business transaction) (3.55) functioning as a single unique identifier consisting of one or more other identifiers, and/or one or more other *data elements* (3.32), whose interworkings are rule-based

Note 1 to entry: Identifiers (in business transactions) are for the most part composite identifiers.

Note 2 to entry: The rules governing the structure and working of a composite identifier should be specified.

Note 3 to entry: Most widely used composite identifiers consist of the combinations of: (a) the ID of the overall identification/numbering schema, (e.g. ISO/IEC 6532, ISO/IEC 7812, ISO/IEC 7506, UPC/EAN, ITU-TE.164, etc.), which is often assumed; (b) the ID of the issuing organization (often based on a block numeric numbering schema); (c) the ID of the entities forming part of members of the coded domain of each issuing organization.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.16]

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3.25
computational integrity
expression of a *standard* (3.153) 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 1 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.17]

3.26
constraint
rule (3.140), explicitly stated, that prescribes, limits, governs or specifies any aspect of a *business transaction* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: 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 to entry: For constraints to be registered for implementation in Open-edi, they are required to have unique and unambiguous identifiers.

Note 3 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.11]

3.27
consumer
buyer (3.13) who is an *individual* (3.56) to whom *consumer protection* (3.28) requirements are applied as a set of *external constraints* (3.48) on a *business transaction* (3.11)

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

Note 2 to entry: 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 jurisdictional domain, such external constraints should be specified as part of scenario components as applicable.

Note 3 to entry: It is recognized that external constraints on a buyer of the nature of consumer protection may be peculiar to a specified jurisdictional domain.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.12]

3.28
consumer protection
set of *external constraints* (3.48) of a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) as rights of a *consumer* (3.27) and thus as obligations (and possible liabilities) of a *vendor* (3.162) in a *business transaction* (3.11) which apply to the good, service and/or right forming the *object* (3.86) of the *business transaction* including associated information management and interchange requirements including applicable *set(s) of recorded information (SRIs)* (3.150)

Note 1 to entry: 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 to entry: Jurisdictional domains may have particular consumer protection requirements which apply specifically to individuals who are considered to be a "child" or a “minor” (e.g. those individuals who have not reached their thirteenth birthday).

Note 3 to entry: 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.

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[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.33]

3.29
controlled vocabulary
CV
vocabulary (3.163) whose entries, i.e. *definition* (3.39)/*term* (3.154) pairs, are controlled by a *Source Authority* (3.151) based on a *rulebase* (3.141) and *process* (3.117) for addition/deletion of entries

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 codes, i.e. via their clause numbers.

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

Note 2 to entry: In a multilingual controlled vocabulary, the definition/term pairs in the languages used are deemed to be equivalent, with respect to their semantics.

Note 3 to entry: The rule-base governing a controlled vocabulary may include a predefined concept system.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.34]

3.30
data
reinterpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing

Note 1 to entry: Data can be processed by humans or by automatic means.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2121272]

3.31
data
<in a business transaction> representations of *recorded information* (3.128) that are being prepared or have been prepared in a form suitable for use in a computer system

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.14]

3.32
data element
unit of *data* (3.30) for which the *definition* (3.39), *identification* (3.54), representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of *attributes* (3.4)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.15]

3.33
data element
<in organization of data> unit of *data* (3.30) that is considered in a certain context to be indivisible

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

Note 1 to entry: Differs from the entry 17.06.02 in ISO/IEC 2382-17[15)].

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2121599]

3.34
dataset
identifiable collection of *data* (3.30)

Note 1 to entry: A dataset may be a smaller grouping of data which, though limited by some constraint such as spatial extent or feature type, is located physically within a larger dataset. Theoretically, a dataset may be as small as a single feature or feature attribute contained within a larger dataset. A hardcopy map or chart may be considered a dataset.

[SOURCE: ISO 19115-1:2014, 4.3]

15) Withdrawn.

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3.35
dataset series
collection of *datasets* (3.34) sharing common characteristics

[SOURCE: ISO 19115-1:2014, 4.4]

3.36
data synchronization
<in business transaction> *process* (3.117) *of continuous harmonization of a set(s) of recorded information* (3.150) among all the parties to a *business transaction* (3.11) to ensure that the current state of such a *set(s) of recorded information* is the same in the *IT systems* (3.65) of all the participating parties

[SOURCE: Adapted from GS1 Global Traceability Standard (GDSN) Glossary]

3.37
decision making application
DMA
model (3.81) of that part of an *Open-edi system* (3.97) that makes decisions corresponding to the *role(s)* (3.139) that the *Open-edi Party* (3.92) plays as well as the originating, receiving and managing *data* (3.30) values contained in the instantiated *Information Bundles (IBs)* (3.62) which is not required to be visible to the other *Open-edi Parties (OeP)*

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.6]

3.38
de facto language
natural language (3.85) used in a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) which has the properties and behaviours of an *official language* (3.88) in that *jurisdictional domain* without having formally been declared as such by that *jurisdictional domain*

Note 1 to entry: A de facto language of a jurisdictional domain is often established through long term use and custom.

Note 2 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.42]

3.39
definition
representation of a concept by an expression that describes it and differentiate it from related concepts

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.3.1]

3.40
designation
representation of a concept by a sign which denotes it

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

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.29. Adapted from ISO 1087:2019, 3.4.1]

3.41
distinguishing identifier
data (3.30) that *unambiguously* (3.161) distinguishes an *entity* (3.45) in the *authentication* (3.5) process

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 10181-2:1996, 3.11]

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3.42
eBusiness
business transaction (3.11), involving the making of *commitments* (3.23), in a defined *collaboration space* (3.22), among *Persons* (3.102) using their *IT systems* (3.65), according to *Open-edi* (3.89)*standards* (3.153)

Note 1 to entry: eBusiness can be conducted on both a for-profit and not-for-profit basis.

Note 2 to entry: A key distinguishing aspect of eBusiness is that it involves the making of commitment(s) of any kind among the Persons in support of a mutually agreed upon goal, involving their IT Systems, and doing so through the use of EDI (using a variety of communication networks including the Internet).

Note 3 to entry: eBusiness includes various application areas such as e-commerce, e-administration, e-logistics, e-government, e-medicine, e-learning, etc.

Note 4 to entry: The equivalent French language term for "eBusiness" is always presented in its plural form.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-7:2009, 3.06]

3.43
electronic address
address (3.1) used in a recognized electronic addressing scheme, (e.g. telephone, telex, IP, etc.), to which *recorded information* (3.128) item(s) and/or *business object(s)* (3.9) can be sent to or received from a Contact

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.32]

3.44
electronic data interchange
EDI
automated exchange of any predefined and structured *data* (3.30) for *business* (3.7) purposes among information systems of two or more *Persons* (3.102)

Note 1 to entry: This definition includes all categories of electronic business transactions.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.8]

3.45
entity
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 1 to entry: An entity exists whether data about it are available or not.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2121433]

3.46
entity authentication
corroboration that the *entity* (3.45) is the one claimed

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 9798-1:2010, 3.14]

3.47
exchange code set
set of *ID codes* (3.53) identified in a *coded domain* (3.19) as being suitable for information exchange as shareable *data* (3.30)

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

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.49]

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3.48
external constraint
constraint (3.26) which takes precedence over *internal constraints* (3.66) in a *business transaction* (3.11), i.e. is external to those agreed upon by the parties to a *business transaction*

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 4 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.

EXAMPLE 5 Privacy protection rights apply only to a Person in its role as an "individual", and not in its role a an "organization" or "public administration".

EXAMPLE 6 Normally external constraints are created by law, regulation, orders, treaties, conventions or similar instruments.

Note 1 to entry: Other sources of external constraints are those of a sectoral nature, those which pertain to a particular jurisdictional domain or a mutually agreed to common business conventions, (e.g. INCOTERMS, exchanges, etc.).

Note 2 to entry: External constraints can apply to the nature of the good, service and/or right provided in a business transaction.

Note 3 to entry: External constraints can demand that a party to a business transaction meet specific requirements of a particular role.

Note 4 to entry: 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 to entry: A minimum external constraint applicable to a business transaction often requires one to differentiate whether the Person that is a party to a business transaction is an individual, organization, or public administration.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.23]

3.49
formal description technique
FDT
specification method based on a description *language* (3.71) using rigorous and *unambiguous* (3.161)*rules* (3.140) both with respect to developing expressions in the *language* (formal syntax) and interpreting the meaning of these expressions (formal semantics)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.9]

3.50
functional service view
FSV
perspective of *business transactions* (3.11) limited to those information technology interoperability aspects of *IT systems* (3.65) needed to support the execution of *Open-edi transactions* (3.98)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.10]

3.51
human interface equivalent
HIE
representation of the *unambiguous* (3.161) and *IT-enabled* semantics of an *IT interface equivalent* (3.68) [in a *business transaction* (3.11)], often the *ID code* (3.53) of a *coded domain* (3.19) [or a *composite identifier* (3.24)], in a formalized manner suitable for communication to and understanding by humans

Note 1 to entry: Human interface equivalents can be linguistic or non-linguistic in nature but their semantics remain the same although their representations may vary.

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Note 2 to entry: In most cases there will be multiple human interface equivalent representations as required to meet localization requirements, i.e. those of a linguistic , jurisdictional , and/or sectoral nature.

Note 3 to entry: 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.).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.35]

3.52
IB identifier
unique, linguistically neutral, *unambiguous* (3.161) referenceable identifier for an *Information Bundle* (3.62)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.36]

3.53
ID code
identifier assigned by the *coded domain Source Authority (cdSA)* (3.21) to a member of a *coded domain* (3.19) ID

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

Note 1 to entry: ID codes must be unique within the Registration Schema of that coded domain.

Note 2 to entry: Associated with an ID code in a coded domain can be: (a) one or more equivalent codes; or, (b) one or more equivalent representations, especially those in the form of human equivalent (linguistic) expressions.

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

Note 4 to entry: 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 to entry: In UML modeling notation, an ID codes is viewed as an instance of an object class.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.37]

3.54
identification
rule-based *process* (3.117), explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more *attributes* (3.4), i.e. *data element(s)* (3.32), whose content value (or combination of values) are used to identify uniquely the occurrence or existence of a specified *entity* (3.45)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.26]

3.55
identifier
<in business transaction> *unambiguous* (3.161), unique and a linguistically neutral value, resulting from the application of a rule-based *identification* (3.54)*process* (3.117)

Note 1 to entry: Identifiers are required to be unique within the identification scheme of the issuing authority.

Note 2 to entry: An identifier is a linguistically independent sequence of characters capable of uniquely and permanently identifying that with which it is associated. (See ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.5)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.27]

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3.56
individual
Person (3.102) who is a human being, i.e. a natural person, who acts as a distinct indivisible *entity* (3.45) or is considered as such

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.28]

3.57
individual accessibility
set of *external constraints* (3.48) of a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) as rights of an *individual* (3.56) with disabilities to be able to use *IT systems* (3.65) at the human, i.e. user, interface and the concomitant obligation of a *seller* (3.147) to provide such adaptive technologies

Note 1 to entry: Although accessibility typically addresses users who have a disability, the concept is not limited to disability issues.

EXAMPLE Disabilities in the form of functional and cognitive limitations include: (a) people who are blind; (b) people with low vision; (c) people with colour blindness; (d) people who are hard of hearing or deaf, i.e. are hearing impaired; (e) people with physical disabilities; (f) people with language or cognitive disabilities.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.60]

3.58
individual anonymity
state of not knowing the identity or no having any recording of *personal information* (3.106) on or about an *individual* (3.56) as a *buyer* (3.13) by the *seller* (3.147) or *regulator* (3.136), (or any other party) to a *business transaction* (3.11)

3.59
individual authentication
provision of the assurance of a *recognized individual identity (rii)* (3.125) sufficient for the purpose of the *business transaction* (3.11)

3.60
individual identity
ii
Person identity (3.107) of an *individual* (3.56), consisting of the combination of the *persona* (3.104) information and identifier used by an *individual* in a *business transaction* (3.11), i.e. in the making of any kind of *commitment* (3.23)

3.61
individual persona registration schema
ipRS
persona Registration Schema (pRS) (3.105) where the *persona* (3.104) is, or includes, that of an *individual* (3.56) being registered

Note 1 to entry: Where a persona Registration Schema includes persona of sub-types of Persons, i.e. individuals, organizations, and/or, public administrations, those which pertain to individuals shall be identified as such because public policy as external constraints apply including those of a privacy protection requirements nature.

Note 2 to entry: In an individual persona Registration Schema, one shall state whether or not a truncated name, i.e. registered persona, of the individual, is allowed or mandatory, and if so the ipRS shall explicitly state the rules governing the formation of the same.

3.62
information bundle
IB
formal description of the semantics of the *recorded information* (3.128) to be exchanged by *Open-edi Parties* (3.92) playing *roles* (3.139) in an *Open-edi scenario* (3.95)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.11]

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3.63
information law
any law, regulation, policy, or code (or any part thereof) that requires the creation, receipt, collection, description or listing, production, retrieval, submission, retention, storage, preservation or destruction of *recorded information* (3.128), and/or that places conditions on the access and use, confidentiality, privacy, integrity, accountabilities, continuity and availability of the processing, reproduction, distribution, transmission, sale, sharing or other handling of recorded information

3.64
information processing domain
IPD
Information Technology System (3.65) which includes at least either a *Decision Making Application (DMA)* (3.37) and/or one of the components of an *Open-edi Support Infrastructure* (3.96), and acts/executes on behalf of an *Open-edi Party* (3.92) (either directly or under a delegated authority)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.12]

3.65
information technology system
IT System
set of one or more computers, associated software, peripherals, terminals, human operations, physical *processes* (3.117), information transfer means, that form an autonomous whole, capable of performing information processing and/or information transfer

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.13]

3.66
internal constraint
constraint (3.26) which forms part of the *commitment(s)* (3.23) mutually agreed to among the parties to a *business transaction* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.33]

3.67
IT-enablement
transformation of a current *standard* (3.153) used in *business transactions* (3.11), [e.g. *coded domains* (3.19)], from a manual to computational perspective so as to be able to support *commitment* (3.23) exchange and *computational integrity* (3.25)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.65]

3.68
IT-interface equivalent
computer processable *identification* (3.54) of the *unambiguous* (3.161) semantics of a scenario, *scenario attribute* (3.143) and/or *scenario component(s)* (3.144) pertaining to a *commitment* (3.23) exchange in a *business transaction* (3.11) which supports *computational integrity* (3.25)

Note 1 to entry: IT-interface equivalents have the properties of identifiers (in business transaction) and are used to support semantic interoperability in commitment exchange.

Note 2 to entry: The value of an IT interface equivalent at times is a composite identifier.

Note 3 to entry: 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 to entry: An IT interface equivalent is at times used as a semantic identifier.

Note 5 to entry: An IT interface equivalent may have associated with it one or more human interface equivalents (HIEs).

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Note 6 to entry: The value of an IT Interface is independent of its encoding in programming languages or APIs.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.45]

3.69
jurisdictional domain
jurisdiction, recognized in law as a distinct legal and/or regulatory framework, which is a source of *external constraints* (3.48) on *Persons* (3.102), their behaviour and the making of *commitments* (3.23) among *Persons* including any aspect of a *business transaction* (3.11)

EXAMPLE The European Union (EU), NAFTA, WTO, WCO, ICAO, WHO, Red Cross, the ISO, the IEC, the ITU, etc.

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

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

Note 3 to entry: Several levels and categories of jurisdictional domains may exist within a jurisdictional domain.

Note 4 to entry: 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 an interchange of commitments is conducted on a for-profit or not-for-profit basis and/or includes monetary values.

Note 5 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.67]

3.70
jurisdictional domain identifier
ID code (3.53) of a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) as recognized for use by peer *jurisdictional domains* within a system of mutual recognition

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.47]

3.71
language
systematic use of sounds, characters, symbols or signs to express meaning or communicate meaning or a message

Note 1 to entry: In this document, language refers to natural languages or special languages, but not "programming languages" or "artificial languages".

Note 2 to entry: The definition is originally from ISO 5127:2017, 3.1.5.01, with added note 1 to entry originally from ISO 5127:2001, 1.1.2.01

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.48]

3.72
language code
combination of characters used to represent a language or languages

Note 1 to entry: In the ISO/IEC 15944 series of standards, the ISO 639-2/T (terminology) three alpha-code, is required to be used.

EXAMPLE Adapted from ISO 639:2023.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.49]

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3.73
legally recognized individual identity
LRII
recognized individual identity (rii) (3.125) which includes the use of a *recognized individual name (RIN)* (3.126) and the associated identifier, i.e. *ID code* (3.53), assigned as part of the *personal information* (3.106) for that *individual* (3.56) in the *individual persona Registration Schema (ipRS)* (3.61)

3.74
legally recognized individual identity registration schema
LRII-RS
individual persona Registration Schema (ipRS) (3.61) which has legal status and is so recognized in a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) as being able to register a *recognized individual name (RIN)* (3.126) and unique identifier associated with such a registration

3.75
legally recognized language
LRL
natural language (3.85) which has status (other than an *official language* (3.88) or *de facto language* (3.38)) in a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) as stated in an act, regulation, or other legal instrument, which grants a community of people (or its *individuals* (3.56)) the right to use that *natural language* in the context stipulated by the legal instrument(s)

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

Note 1 to entry: The LRL can be specified through either: (a) the identification of a language by the name used; or, (b) the identification of a people and thus their language(s).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.71]

3.76
legally recognized name
LRN
persona (3.104) associated with a *role* (3.139) of a *Person* (3.102) recognized as having legal status and so recognized in a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) as accepted or assigned in compliance with the *rules* (3.140) applicable of that *jurisdictional domain*, i.e. as governing the *coded domain* (3.19) of which the *LRN* (3.76) is a member

Note 1 to entry: An 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 to entry: The process of the establishment of an LRN is usually accompanied by the assignment of a unique identifier.

Note 3 to entry: An 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 to entry: A Person may have more than one LRN (and associated LRN identifier).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.72]

3.77
list
ordered set of *data elements* (3.32)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.73]

3.78
localization
pertaining to or concerned with anything that is not global and is bound through specified sets of *constraints* (3.26) of:

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a) a linguistic nature including natural and *special languages* (3.152) and associated multilingual requirements;

b) jurisdictional nature, i.e. legal, regulatory, geopolitical, etc.;

c) a sectoral nature, i.e. industry sector, scientific, professional, etc.;

d) a human rights nature, i.e. privacy, disabled/handicapped persons, etc.;

e) consumer behaviour requirements; and/or,

f) safety or health requirements

Note 1 to entry: Within and among "locales", interoperability and harmonization objectives also apply.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.75]

3.79
location
place, either physical or electronic, that can be defined as an *address* (3.1)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.50]

3.80
medium
physical material which serves as a functional unit, in or on which information or *data* (3.30) 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 to entry: This definition is independent of the material nature on which the information is recorded and/or technology used 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 to entry: The inclusion of the "non-volatile in nature" attribute is to cover latency and records retention requirements.

Note 3 to entry: This definition of "medium" is independent of: (a) the form or format of recorded information; (b) the physical dimension and/or size; (c) any container or housing that is physically separate from material being housed and without which the medium can remain a functional unit.

Note 4 to entry: This definition of "medium" also captures and integrates the following key properties: (a) the property of medium as a material in or on which information or data can be recorded and retrieved; (b) the property of storage; (c) the property of physical carrier; (d) the property of physical manifestation, i.e. material; (e) the property of a functional unit; (f) the property of (some degree of) stability of the material in or on which the information or data is recorded.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.34]

3.81
model
abstraction of some aspect of reality

[SOURCE: ISO 19115-1:2014, 4.14]

3.82
multilingualism
ability to support not only *character sets* (3.15) specific to a (*natural*) *language* (3.85) (or family of *languages* (3.71)) and associated *rules* (3.140) but also *localization* (3.78) requirements, i.e. use of a *language* from *jurisdictional domain* (3.69), sectoral and/or *consumer* (3.27) marketplace perspectives

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.82]

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3.83
mutually defined-recognized individual identity
md-rii
recognized individual identity (rii) (3.125) which is mutually defined and agreed to for use between the *seller* (3.147) and the *individual* (3.56), as *buyer* (3.13), in a *business transaction* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: The establishment of a mutually agreed to and recognized individual between a seller and individual, as buyer, does not extinguish the applicable privacy protection rights of that individual.

Note 2 to entry: A mutually defined recognized individual identity (md-rii) shall be established between the seller and the individual no later than the end of the negotiation phase.

Note 3 to entry: Use of a mutually defined recognized individual identity (md-rii) may not be permitted where external constraints apply.

3.84
name
designation (3.40) of an *object* (3.86) by a linguistic expression

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.35]

3.85
natural language
language (3.71) which is or was in active use in a community of people, and the *rules* (3.140) of which are mainly deduced from the usage

[SOURCE: ISO 5127:2017, 3.1.5.02]

3.86
object
anything perceivable or conceivable

Note 1 to entry: Objects may be material (e.g. 'engine', 'sheet of paper', 'diamond'), immaterial (e.g. 'conversion ratio', 'project plan') or imagined, (e.g. 'unicorn', 'scientific hypothesis').

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.1.1]

3.87
object class
set of ideas, abstractions, or things in the real world that are identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behaviour follow the same *rules* (3.140)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11179-1:2023, 3.3.1]

3.88
official language
external constraint (3.48) in the form of a *natural language* (3.85) specified by a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) for official use by *Persons* (3.102) forming part of and/or subject to that *jurisdictional domain* for use in communication(s) either: (a) within that *jurisdictional domain*; and/or, (b) among such *Persons*, where such communications are *recorded information* (3.128) involving *commitment(s)* (3.23)

EXAMPLE 1 The spoken language of use of an official language may at times have more than one writing system. For example, three writing systems exist for the Inuktitut language. Canada uses two of these writing systems, namely, a Latin-1 based (Roman), the other is syllabic-based. The third is used in Russia and is Cyrillic based.

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

EXAMPLE 3 Canada has two official languages, Switzerland has three, while the Union of South Africa has eleven official languages.

EXAMPLE 4 A BOV requirement of Arabic, Chinese, Russian, Japanese, Korean, etc., as an official language requires the FSV support service to be able to handle the associated character sets.

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

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

Note 3 to entry: 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 to entry: 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 to entry: 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 is required to be specified.

Note 6 to entry: 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.

Note 7 to entry: A jurisdictional domain may have more than one official language but these may or may not have equal status.

Note 8 to entry: The BOV requirement of the use of a specified language will place that requirement on any FSV supporting service.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.87]

3.89
open-edi
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) (3.44) among multiple autonomous *Persons* (3.102) to accomplish an explicit shared *business* (3.7) goal according to *Open-edi* (3.89)*standards* (3.153)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.14]

3.90
open-edi description technique
OeDT
specification method such as a *Formal Description Technique* (3.49), another methodology having the characteristics of a *Formal Description Technique*, or a combination of such techniques as needed to formally specify *BOV* (3.10) concepts, in a computer processable form

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.16]

3.91
open-edi disposition
Process (3.117) governing the implementation of formally approved records retention, destruction (or expungement) or transfer of *recorded information* (3.128) under the control of a *Person* (3.102) which are documented in disposition authorities or similar instruments

Note 1 to entry: Within an organization, Open-edi disposition shall be in accordance and compliant with the applicable Open-edi records retention (OeRR) and disposal schedule (RRDS) of the organization.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.90. Adapted from ISO 15489-1]

3.92
open-edi party
OeP
Person (3.102) that participates in *Open-edi* (3.89)

Note 1 to entry: Often referred to generically in this and other eBusiness standards, (e.g. parts of the ISO/IEC 15944 multipart eBusiness standard) as party or parties for any entity modelled as a Person as playing a role in Open-edi scenarios.

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[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.17]

3.93
open-edi record retention
OeRR
specification of a period of time that a *set of recorded information* (3.150) is required to be kept by a *Person* (3.102) in order to meet operational, legal, regulatory, fiscal or other requirements as specified in the *external constraints* (3.48) (or *internal constraints* (3.66)) applicable to a *Person* who is a party to a *business transaction* (3.11)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.92]

3.94
open-edi registration item
OeRI
recorded information (3.128) within a *registry* (3.135) relating to a specific *Open-edi scenario* (3.95) or *scenario components* (3.144) of a scenario including linkage information to a *scenario content* (3.145)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.70]

3.95
open-edi scenario
OeS
formal specification of a class of *business transactions* (3.11) having the same *business* (3.7) goal

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.18]

3.96
open-edi support infrastructure
OeSI
model (3.81) of the set of functional capabilities for *Open-edi systems* (3.97) which, when taken together with the *Decision Making Applications* (3.37), allows *Open-edi Parties* (3.92) to participate in *Open-edi transactions* (3.98)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.20]

3.97
open-edi system
information technology system (IT System) (3.65) which enables an *Open-edi Party* (3.92) to participate in *Open-edi transactions* (3.98)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.22]

3.98
open-edi transaction
business transaction (3.11) that is in compliance with an *Open-edi scenario* (3.95)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.23]

3.99
organization
unique framework of authority within which a person or persons act, or are designated to act, towards some purpose

EXAMPLE 1 An organization incorporated under law.

EXAMPLE 2 An unincorporated organization or activity providing goods, services, and/or rights including: (a) partnerships; (b) social or other non-profit organizations or similar bodies in which ownership or control is vested in a group of individuals; (c) sole proprietorships; (d) governmental bodies.

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

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Note 1 to entry: The kinds of organizations covered by this International Standard include the following examples.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.44. Adapted from ISO/IEC 6523-1: 2023, 3.1]

3.100
organization part
any department, service or other *entity* (3.45) within an *organization* (3.99), which needs to be identified for information interchange

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.45. Adapted from ISO/IEC 6523-1:2023, 3.2]

3.101
organization person
organization part (3.100) which has the properties of a *Person* (3.102) and thus is able to make *commitments* (3.23) on behalf of that *organization* (3.99)

Note 1 to entry: An organization can have one or more organization Persons.

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

Note 3 to entry: An organization Person can be a "natural person" such as an employee or officer of the organization.

Note 4 to entry: An organization Person can be a legal person, i.e. another organization.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.46]

3.102
person
entity (3.45), i.e. a natural or legal person, recognized by law as having legal rights and duties, able to make *commitment(s)* (3.23), assume and fulfil resulting obligation(s), and able of being held accountable for its action(s)

Note 1 to entry: Synonyms for legal person include "artificial person", "body corporate", etc., depending on the terminology used in competent jurisdictional domains.

Note 2 to entry: Person is capitalized to indicate that it is being used as formally defined in the standards and to differentiate it from its day-to-day use.

Note 3 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.24]

3.103
person authentication
provision of the assurance of a *recognized Person identity (rPi)* (3.127) (sufficient for the purpose of the *business transaction* (3.11)) by corroboration

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.50]

3.104
persona
set of *data elements* (3.32) and their values by which a *Person* (3.102) wishes to be known and thus identified in a *business transaction* (3.11)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.48]

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3.105
persona registration schema
pRS
formal *definition* (3.39) of the *data* (3.30) fields contained in the specification of a *persona* (3.104) of a *Person* (3.102) and the allowable contents of those fields, including the *rules* (3.140) for the assignment of identifiers

Note 1 to entry: This may also be referred to as a persona profile of a Person.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.49]

3.106
personal information
PI
any information on or about an identifiable *individual* (3.56) that is recorded in any form, including electronically or on paper

EXAMPLE Recorded information about an individual's religion, age, financial transactions, medical history, address, or blood type.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.69]

3.107
person identity
Pi
combination of *persona* (3.104) information and identifier used by a *Person* (3.102) in a *business transaction* (3.11)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.51]

3.108
person signature
signature, i.e. a *name* (3.84) representation, distinguishing mark or usual mark, which is created by and pertains to a *Person* (3.102)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.52]

3.109
personal information filing system
any structured set of *personal information* (3.106) which is accessible according to specific criteria, whether centralized, decentralized or dispersed on a functional or geographical basis

3.110
physical address
address (3.1) that is used/recognized by a postal authority and/or courier service to deliver information item(s), material *object(s)* (3.86), or *business object(s)* (3.9) to a Contact at either an actual *address* or a pick-up point *address*, (e.g. P.O. Box, rural route, etc.)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.80]

3.111
pivot code set
set of *ID codes* (3.53) in a *coded domain* (3.19) which is made publicly known and available, the most stable, representing the defined semantics. Most often it is the same as the *ID code*

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.

Note 1 to entry: 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 to entry: At times a coded domain has more than one valid code set, (e.g. ISO 639, ISO 3166, etc.).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.104]

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3.112
pivot ID code
most stable *ID code* (3.53) assigned to identify a member of a *coded domain* (3.19) where more than one *ID code* may be assigned and/or associated with a member of that *coded domain*

EXAMPLE ISO 3166-1 contains three code sets: (a) a three-digit numeric code; (b) a two-alpha code; (c) a three-alpha code. The three-digit numeric code serves as the pivot ID code. It is the most stable, remains the same even though the two-alpha and/or three-alpha codes may and do change.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.105]

3.113
principle
fundamental, primary assumption and quality which constitutes a source of action determining particular objectives or results

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

Note 1 to entry: A principle is usually enforced by rules that affect its boundaries.

Note 2 to entry: A principle is usually supported through one or more rules.

Note 3 to entry: A principle is usually part of a set of principles which together form a unified whole.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.81]

3.114
privacy collaboration space
PCS
modelling or inclusion of an *Open-edi scenario* (3.95) of a *collaboration space* (3.22) involving an *individual* (3.56) as the *buyer* (3.13) in a potential or actualized *business transaction* (3.11) where the *buyer* is an *individual* and therefore *privacy protection* (3.115) requirements apply to *personal information* (3.106) of that *individual* provided in that *business transaction*

3.115
privacy protection
set of *external constraints* (3.48) of a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) pertaining to *recorded information* (3.128) on or about an identifiable *individual* (3.56), i.e. *personal information* (3.106), 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 to entry: 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 used for another purpose without the explicit and informed consent of the individual to whom the recorded information pertains.

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

Note 3 to entry: Where jurisdictional domains have legal requirements which override privacy protection requirements these are required to be specified, (e.g. national security, investigations by law enforcement agencies, etc.).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.109]

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3.116
privacy protection officer
PPO
organization Person (3.101) authorized by the *organization* (3.99) to act on behalf of that *organization* and entrusted by the *organization* as the officer responsible for the overall governance and implementation of the *privacy protection* (3.115) requirements for information life cycle management not only within that *organization* but also with respect to any *electronic data interchange* (3.44) of *personal information* (3.106) on the *individual* (3.56) concerned with parties to the *business transaction* (3.11), including a *regulator* (3.136) where required, as well as any *agents* (3.2), *third parties* (3.156) involved in that *business transaction*

3.117
process
series of actions or events taking place in a defined manner leading to the accomplishment of an expected result

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.53]

3.118
processing of personal information
any operation or set of operations which is performed upon *personal information* (3.106), whether or not by automatic means, such as collection, recording, organization, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, blocking, erasure, destruction or expungement of such *personal information*

3.119
property
peculiarity common to all members of an *object class* (3.87)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.111. Adapted from ISO/IEC 11179-1:2023]

3.120
pseudonym
use of a *persona* (3.104) or other identifier by an *individual* (3.56) which is different from that used by the *individual* with the intention that it be not linkable to that *individual*

3.121
pseudonymization
particular type of anonymization that both removes the association with an *individual* and adds an associate between a particular set of *characteristics* (3.14) relating to the *individual* and one or more *pseudonym* (3.120)

[SOURCE: Adapted from ISO 25237:2017, 3.4.2 with “de-identification” replaced by “anonymization”]

3.122
public administration
entity (3.45), i.e. a *Person* (3.102), which is an *organization* (3.99) and has the added *attribute* (3.4) of being authorized to act on behalf of a *regulator* (3.136)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.54]

3.123
public policy
category of *external constraints* (3.48) of a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69) specified in the form of a right of an *individual* (3.56) or a requirement of an *organization* (3.99) and/or *public administration* (3.122) with respect to an *individual* pertaining to any exchange of *commitments* (3.23) among the parties concerned involving a good, service and/or right including information management and interchange requirements

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

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Note 2 to entry: 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 to entry: Jurisdictional domains may have consumer protection or privacy protection requirements which apply specifically to individuals who are considered to be "children", "minors", etc. (e.g. those who have not reached their 18th or 21st birthday according to the rules of the applicable jurisdictional domain).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.113]

3.124
publicly available personal information
PAPI
personal information (3.106) about an *individual* (3.56) that the *individual* knowingly makes or permits to be made available to the public, or is legally obtained and accessed from: a) government records that are available to the public; or, b) information required by law to be made available to the public

EXAMPLE 1 Personal information which an individual knowingly makes or permits to be made available include public telephone directories, advertisements in newspapers, published materials, postings of this nature on the internet, social media, etc.

EXAMPLE 2 Government records that are publicly available include registers of individuals who are entitled to vote, buy or sell a property, or any other personal information that a jurisdictional domain requires to be publicly available, etc.

3.125
recognized individual identity
rii
individual identity (3.60), established to the extent necessary for the specific purpose of a *business transaction* (3.11)

3.126
recognized individual name
RIN
persona (3.104) of an *individual* (3.56) having the *properties* (3.119) of a *legally recognized name (LRN)* (3.76)

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

Note 2 to entry: An individual may have more than one RIN and more than one RIN at the same time.

Note 3 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.114]

3.127
recognized person identity
rPi
Person identity (Pi) (3.107), established to the extent necessary for a specific purpose in a *business transaction* (3.11)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.55]

3.128
recorded information
information that is recorded on or in a *medium* (3.80) irrespective of form, recording *medium* or technology used, and in a manner allowing for storage and retrieval

Note 1 to entry: 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 to entry: Through the use of the term "information," all attributes of this term are inherited in this definition.

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Note 3 to entry: This definition covers: (a) any form of recorded information, means of recording, and any medium on which information can be recorded; (b) all types of recorded information including all data types, instructions or software, databases, etc.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.56]

3.129
register
set of files containing identifiers assigned to items with descriptions of the associated items

[SOURCE: ISO 19135-1:2015, 4.1.9]

3.130
registration
rule-based *process* (3.117), explicitly stated, involving the use of one or more *data elements* (3.32), whose value (or combination of values) is used to identify uniquely the results of assigning an *Open-edi Registration Item* (OeRI)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.95]

3.131
registration authority
RA
Person (3.102) responsible for the maintenance of one or more *Registration Schemas (RS)* (3.133) including the assignment of a unique identifier for each recognized *entity* (3.45) in a *Registration Schema (RS)*

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.57]

3.132
registration authority identifier
RA identifier
RAI
identifier assigned to a *Registration Authority (RA)* (3.131)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11179-1:2023, 3.3.17]

3.133
registration schema
RS
formal *definition* (3.39) of a set of *rules* (3.140) governing the *data* (3.30) fields for the description of an *entity* (3.45) and the allowable contents of those fields, including the *rules* for the assignment of identifiers

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.58]

3.134
registration schema (based)-recognized individual identity
RS-rii
recognized individual identity (rii) (3.125) for use in a *business transaction* (3.11), by the *buyer* (3.13) as an *individual* (3.56), which is one based on the use by an *individual* as a member of a specified *Registration Schema (RS)* (3.133) of a particular *Registration Authority (RA)* (3.131)

3.135
registry
information system on which a *register* (3.129) is maintained

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 19135-1:2015, 4.1.13]

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3.136
regulator
Person (3.102) who has authority to prescribe *external constraints* (3.48) which serve as *principles* (3.113), policies or *rules* (3.140) governing or prescribing the behaviour of *Persons* involved in a *business transaction* (3.11) as well as the provisioning of goods, services, and/or rights interchanged

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.59]

3.137
regulatory business transaction
RBT
class of *business transactions* (3.11) for which the explicitly shared goal has been established and specified by a *jurisdictional domain* (3.69), as a *Person* (3.102) in the *role* (3.139) of a *regulator* (3.136)

EXAMPLE The filing of a tax return, the making of a customs declaration, the request for and issuance of a licence, the provision of a specified service of a public administration, a mandatory filing of any kind with a regulator, etc.

Note 1 to entry: A regulatory business transaction (RBT) can itself be modelled as a stand-alone business transaction and associated scenario(s).

Note 2 to entry: A regulatory business transaction (modelled as a scenario) can form part of another business transaction.

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

Note 4 to entry: A RBT may require or prohibit the use of an agent or third party.

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

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.124]

3.138
retention period
length of time for which *data* (3.30) on a *datamedium* (3.80) is to be preserved

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2125629]

3.139
role
specification which models an external intended behaviour (as allowed within a scenario) of an *Open-edi Party* (3.92)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.25]

3.140
rule
statement governing conduct, procedure, conditions and relations

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

Note 1 to entry: Rules specify conditions that must be complied with. These may include relations among objects and their attributes.

Note 2 to entry: Rules are of a mandatory or conditional nature.

Note 3 to entry: 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: (a) content of the information flows in the form of precise and computer-processable meaning, i.e. the semantics of data; (b) the order and behaviour of the information flows themselves.

Note 4 to entry: 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).

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[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.101]

3.141
rulebase
pre-established set of *rules* (3.140) which interwork and which together form an autonomous whole

Note 1 to entry: One considers a rulebase to be to rules as database is to data.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.101]

3.142
SC identifier
unique, linguistically neutral, *unambiguous* (3.161), referenceable identifier of a *Semantic Component* (3.148)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.107]

3.143
scenario attribute
formal specification of information, relevant to an *Open-edi scenario* (3.95) as a whole, which is neither specific to *roles* (3.139) nor to *Information Bundles* (3.62)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.26]

3.144
scenario component
one of the three fundamental elements of a scenario, namely *role* (3.139), *Information Bundle* (3.62), and *Semantic Component* (3.148)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.104]

3.145
scenario content
set of recorded information (3.150) containing *registry* (3.135) entry identifiers, labels and their associated *definitions* (3.39) and related *recorded information* (3.128) posted (or reposted) in any *registry* (3.135) for *business objects* (3.9)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.105]

3.146
scenario specification attribute
any *attribute* (3.4) of a scenario, *role* (3.139), *Information Bundle* (3.62), and/or *Semantic Component* (3.148)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.106]

3.147
seller
Person (3.102) 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

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.62]

3.148
semantic component
SC
unit of *recorded information* (3.128) unambiguously defined in the context of the *business* (3.7) goal of the *business transaction* (3.11)

Note 1 to entry: A SC may be atomic or composed of other SCs.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 14662:2010, 3.27]

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3.149
semantic identifier
SI
IT-interface identifier for a *Semantic Component* (3.148) or other semantic for which: (1) the associated context, applicable *rules* (3.140) and/or possible uses as a semantic are predefined and structured and the *Source Authority* (3.151) for the applicable *rulebase* (3.141) is identified; (2) for which more than one or more *human interface equivalents (HIEs)* (3.51) exist

Note 1 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.136]

3.150
set of recorded information
SRI
recorded information (3.128) of a *Person* (3.102), which is under the control of the same and which is treated as a unit in its information life cycle

Note 1 to entry: A SRI can be a physical or digital document, a record, a file, etc., that can be read, perceived or heard by a Person or computer system or similar device.

Note 2 to entry: 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 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.137]

3.151
source authority
SA
Person (3.102) recognized by other *Persons* as the authoritative source for a set of *constraints* (3.26)

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

Note 2 to entry: A Person as Source Authority for external constraints may be an organization or public administration.

Note 3 to entry: A Person as an individual shall not be a Source Authority for external constraints.

Note 4 to entry: Source Authorities are often the issuing authority for identifiers (or composite identifiers) for use in business transactions.

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

Note 6 to entry: Where the sets of constraints of a Source Authority control a coded domain, the SA have the role of a coded domain Source Authority.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-2:2015, 3.109]

3.152
special language
language (3.71) used in a subject field and characterized by the use of specific linguistic means of expression

Note 1 to entry: The specific linguistic means of expression always include subject-specific terminology and phraseology, and also may cover stylistic or syntactic features.

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[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.139]

3.153
standard
documented agreement containing technical specifications or other precise criteria to be used consistently as *rules* (3.140), guidelines, or *definitions* (3.39) of *characteristics* (3.14), to ensure that materials, products, *processes* (3.117) and services are fit for their purpose

Note 1 to entry: This is the generic definition of "standard" of the ISO and IEC (and now found in the ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives, Part 1, Section 2.5 :1998). See also ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 1.7.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.64]

3.154
term
designation (3.40) of a defined concept in a special language by a linguistic expression

Note 1 to entry: A term may consist of one or more words, i.e., a simple term or complex term or even contain symbols

Note 2 to entry: Adapted from ISO 1087:2019.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.141]

3.155
text
data (3.30) 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* (3.85) or artificial language

EXAMPLE A business letter printed on paper or displayed on a screen.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 2382:2015, 2121273]

3.156
third party
Person (3.102) besides the two primarily concerned in a *business transaction* (3.11) who is *agent* (3.2) of neither and who fulfils a specified *role* (3.139) or function as mutually agreed to by the two primary *Persons* or as a result of *external constraints* (3.48)

Note 1 to entry: It is understood that more than two Persons can at times be primary parties in a business transaction.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.65]

3.157
treaty
international agreement concluded among *jurisdictional domains* (3.69) in written form and governed by international law

Note 1 to entry: On the whole a treaty is concluded among UN member states.

Note 2 to entry: 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}[31]

Note 3 to entry: 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 to entry: A treaty can be embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designations. However, each treaty is a single entity.

Note 5 to entry: Jurisdictional domains can make agreements which they do not mean to be legally binding such as for reasons of administrative convenience or expressions of political intent only, (e.g. as a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)).

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[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.144. Adapted from the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1(a)]

3.158
truncated name
short form of a *name* (3.84) or *persona* (3.104) of a *Person* (3.102) resulting from the application of a rule-based *truncation* (3.160)*process* (3.117)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.145]

3.159
truncated recognized name
TRN
truncated name (3.158), i.e. *persona* (3.104), of a *Person* (3.102) which has the properties of a *legally recognized name (LRN)* (3.76)

Note 1 to entry: Truncated recognized name(s) may be required for use in machine-readable travel documents, (e.g. passports or visas), identity tokens, drivers' licences, Medicare cards, etc.).

Note 2 to entry: The source of a truncated recognized name may be a legally recognized name (LRN).

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.146]

3.160
truncation
rule-base *process* (3.117), explicitly stated, for shortening an existing *name* (3.84) of an *entity* (3.45) to fit within a predefined maximum length (of characters)

Note 1 to entry: 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.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-5:2008, 3.147]

3.161
unambiguous
level of certainty and explicitness required in the completeness of the semantics of the *recorded information* (3.128) interchanged appropriate to the goal of a *business transaction* (3.11)

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.66]

3.162
vendor
seller (3.147) on whom *consumer protection* (3.28) requirements are applied as a set of *external constraints* (3.48) on a *business transaction* (3.11)

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

Note 2 to entry: It is recognized that external constraints on a seller of the nature of consumer protection may be peculiar to a specified jurisdiction.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 15944-1:2025, 3.67]

3.163
vocabulary
terminological dictionary that contains *designations* (3.40) and *definitions* (3.39) from one or more domains or subjects

Note 1 to entry: The vocabulary may be monolingual, bilingual or multilingual.

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.7.5]

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