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Information technology — Procedures for registration of cultural elements

Technologies de l'information — Procédures pour l'enregistrement des éléments culturels

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

This International Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee 22 *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*. The first edition of this International Standard was the result of a fast-track ballot of the CEN specification ENV 12005:1996 named "Procedures for European registration of cultural elements".

This International Standard does not cancel or replace any other standard.

This International Standard has a number of changes to ISO/IEC 15897:1999 and CEN ENV 12005:1996. The changes are described in annex H.

This International Standard registers amongst other items Cultural FDCC-sets, charmaps and repertoiremaps as defined in ISO/IEC TR 14652, and POSIX Locales and POSIX Charmaps as defined in ISO/IEC 9945-2 "POSIX shell and utilities".

The annexes A, C and E of this International Standard are normative, and the annexes B, D, F, G, and H are for information only.

INTRODUCTION

Cultural differences throughout the world make it necessary to adapt IT-equipment to each local culture. Standard methods, being developed by ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22, make such adaptation easier. Registering the local conventions in a globally available registry make it still easier. CEN/TC304 was the first committee to start work on such a registry and the European prestandard ENV 12005:1996 was the result. The first edition of this International Standard was the result of the fast-track of DS/ENV 12005, a Danish Standards Association standards publication equivalent to CEN ENV 12005. This edition of the International Standard adds support for ISO/IEC TR 14652, SGML and other techniques meant for machine processing, and enlarges the group of organizations that may be Sponsoring Authorities.

The standard sets out the procedures for registering cultural elements, both as narrative text and in a more formal manner, using the techniques of ISO/IEC 9945 "POSIX", ISO/IEC TR 14652 "Specification Method for Cultural Conventions", SGML and other machine processable formats. The registration will be free-of-charge and the registered cultural elements will also be freely available on the network at the address <http://www.iso.org/mara/> (and initially at <http://www.dkuug.dk/cultreg/>). This will make information on cultural conventions freely and easily available to producers in the IT market. Some of these specifications may even be applied without any change by downloading the formatted specifications and processing them, eg by POSIX compliant software.

Information technology - Procedures for registration of cultural elements

1 SCOPE

This International Standard specifies the information that may appear in a cultural specification and defines the procedures for registering such specifications. The cultural specifications may include freeform narrative cultural conventions specifications, POSIX Locales and Charmaps conforming to ISO/IEC 9945-2, FDCC-sets, repertoiremaps and charmaps following the recommendations of ISO/IEC TR 14652, and SGML. The registry is in printed and electronic form.

Each cultural convention registration shall have unique identifiers in a particular standard format defined below in 6.8. A numeric identifier and a token identifier shall be assigned to each registered cultural convention specification, POSIX Locale, POSIX Charmap and Repertoiremap, FDCC-set and ISO/IEC TR 14652 Charmap, and other machine processable descriptions of cultural conventions. These identifiers are for unique identification of the cultural specification, and intended to be used with POSIX locale handling mechanisms and possibly other locale and charmap usage, such as in programming languages, database handling and communication protocols and for identification and specification by human operators.

The field of application of this International Standard is to provide reference for implementers, procurers, users, and standardization organizations, to determine cultural requirements in a given cultural environment. Registered items using certain POSIX formal specification methods can also be used by POSIX-conformant Operating Systems and other software capable of using such specifications.

2 FIELD OF APPLICATION

The field of application of this International Standard is to provide reference for implementers, procurers, users, and standardization organizations, to determine cultural requirements for computer use in a given cultural environment. Registered items using certain POSIX, ISO/IEC TR 14652, SGML and other computer oriented formal specification methods may also be used by systems conforming to the POSIX Operating System standard or other software capable of using such specifications.

3 NORMATIVE REFERENCES

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 639:1988, *Code for the representation of names of languages*.

ISO 639-2:1998, *Code for the representation of names of languages - Part 2: Alpha-3 code*.

ISO/IEC 646:1991, *Information technology - ISO 7-bit coded character set for information*

interchange.

ISO/IEC 2022:1994, *Information technology - Character code structure and extension techniques.*

ISO 3166 (all parts), *Codes for the representation of names of countries.*

ISO 4217:2001, *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds.*

ISO 8601:2000, *Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times.*

ISO/IEC 8824:1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*

ISO/IEC 8825:1990, *Information technology - Open System Interconnection - Specification of Basic Encoding Rules for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*

ISO/IEC 9945-2:1993, *Information technology - Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) Part 2: Shell and Utilities.*

ISO/IEC 10646 (all parts), *Information technology - Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS).*

4 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

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

4.1

locale

The definition of the subset of a user's information technology environment that depends on language, territory, or other cultural customs. See clause 2.5 of the POSIX-2 standard for a specification of the locale file format.

4.2

FDCC-set

A set of Formal Definitions of Cultural Conventions. The definition of the subset of a user's information technology environment that depends on language, territory, or other cultural customs. See clause 4 of ISO/IEC TR 14652 for a specification of the FDCC-set format.

4.3

charmap

A text file describing a coded character set. See clause 2.4 of the POSIX standard for a description of the POSIX Charmap file format, and clause 5 of ISO/IEC TR 14652 for the description of an enhanced charmap.

4.4

text file

A file that contains characters organized into one or more lines.

4.5

cultural convention

A data item for computer use that may vary depending on language, territory, or other cultural circumstances.

4.6

cultural specification

Either a Narrative Cultural Specification, a related POSIX Locale, a related FDCC-set, a POSIX Charmap, a ISO/IEC TR 14652 Charmap, a Repertoiremap, or another machine-processable description of cultural conventions.

4.7

narrative cultural specification

A narrative description of culturally dependent information pertaining to software use on computers. Such information may be useful when designing computer systems and software. See clause 9.3.2 and 9.4.

4.8

repertoiremap

A definition of a mapping between character names and characters for the repertoire of characters used in a Locale, further described in 9.3.9.

4.9

profile (of a standard)

a set of specifications of values of parameters in the standard, selections of optional items of the standard, or the recommendations concerning implementation-related matters of the standard.

4.10

token identifier

a string uniquely identifying the Cultural Specification, constructed from various key attributes of the specification, further described in 9.3.8.

5 INTERNATIONAL REGISTER

5.1 Content

The International Register of Cultural Specifications (IR-15897) shall consist of two parts: a set of registrations of cultural specifications, and indices to the registrations.

5.2 Format

The International Register (IR) shall be available in electronic format through the Internet, and optionally on other electronic media. It may also be made available on paper.

Directions for access to the International Register on the Internet are given in clause 7.3.

5.3 Indices to the registrations

The International Register shall contain indices to the registrations by

- the registration number
- the token identifiers
- the type of cultural specification(s) in a registration
- the culture to which a registration applies
- the sponsoring authority of a registration
- other indices as deemed appropriate by the Registration Authority, or as requested by the subcommittee with administrative responsibility for this standard (see clause 6, ISO/IEC Supervisory Body).

5.4 Identification of an approved registration

Each approved registration must have a unique registration number and one or more unique token identifiers.

5.4.1 Structure of the Identifier

The structure of a token identifier is given in clause 9.3.8.

5.4.2 Reference to an approved registration

A reference to an approved registration should be made by using one of its unique token identifiers or the prefix ISO-IR-15897 followed by a HYPHEN and the registration number, or one of the mechanisms listed in annex C. Examples are listed in clause 9.3.8.

5.5 No modification nor deletion of registrations

The contents of an individual registration shall never be changed or deleted once it has been registered (except for name additions). Even the correction of editorial errors will make a new registration necessary. This is contrasted with a standard which must be reviewed and/or revised periodically. If an existing entry in the registry is based on a standard that subsequently is revised, the existing registry entry is not changed. If a Sponsoring Authority desires recognition of such a revision, a new registration shall be made by following the normal procedures.

6 ISO/IEC SUPERVISORY BODY

The ISO/IEC JTC1 subcommittee concerned with internationalization has administrative responsibility for this standard and the content of the register.

NOTE: At the time of publication, subcommittee ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22, Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces, has this responsibility.

7 REGISTRATION AUTHORITY

7.1 Appointment

7.1.1 The Registration Authority (RA) shall be an organization nominated by the ISO/IEC supervisory body for this International Standard and appointed by the ISO and IEC councils to act as the Registration Authority for this International Standard.

7.1.2 The Registration Authority shall be an organization actively participating in the work of the ISO/IEC supervisory body for this International Standard.

7.2 Responsibilities

7.2.1 The Registration Authority shall maintain the International Register of Cultural Specifications and assign their numeric and token identifiers.

7.2.2 The Registration Authority shall manage the execution of the registration procedure, including processing of:

- applications for registration (as specified in clause 7.4);
- appeals (as specified in clause 10);

The exact responsibilities of the Registration Authority are described in detail in Clause 7.4.

7.2.3 The contents of this register shall be available to ISO/IEC JTC 1 members and to the general public, both in printed and electronic form. In particular, the contents of the register shall be made available over the Internet.

7.2.4 One or more technical representatives of the Registration Authority may attend the meetings of the subcommittee with administrative responsibility for this standard and of appropriate working group(s) reporting to this subcommittee if required.

7.3 Identity

The identity of the designated Registration Authority and where the Registration Authority has published the 15897 Register on the Internet is available at:

<http://www.iso.ch/mara> (In English)

<http://www.iso.ch/mara-fr> (In French)

Note: The initial Registration Authority was designated to be:

The Danish UNIX-systems User Group (DKUUG)
Fruebjergvej 3
DK-2100 København Ø
Danmark
Fax: +45 3920-8948
email: culturalregister@dkuug.dk

The data of the cultural register was initially available at:

<http://www.dkuug.dk/cultreg/>

7.4 Registration Procedure

With regard to the assignment of numeric and token identifiers to Cultural Specifications, and of subsequent additions of Cultural Specifications to the register, the procedure for processing of an application by the Registration Authority shall be:

- a) to receive from Sponsoring Authorities applications of Cultural Specifications and associated proposed token identifiers;
- b) to ascertain that each application complies with clause 9;
- c) to circulate applications to ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22 members, liaisons and the Registration Authority's Joint Advisory Group, with the proposed identifiers for a three month period for information and comments;
- d) to forward the comments received to the Sponsoring Authority for possible integration in the final documents;
- e) in the case of comments, to optionally receive from the Sponsoring Authority revised applications addressing the comments received;
- f) to assign to the Cultural Specification appropriate token identifiers based on the information given by the Sponsoring Authority, and to assign to the Cultural Specification the next available number to be used as a numeric identifier when the application complies with the rules, unless the Cultural Specification is identical to one already registered, in which case the new token identifiers shall be added to the existing registration;
- g) to promulgate to all ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC22 members and liaisons the Cultural Specifications registered and the identifiers assigned;
- h) to inform the appropriate Sponsoring Authority when a application does not comply to the rules.
- i) In the case of comments, to optionally receive text from commenters to be added to the registration as comments.

8 SPONSORING AUTHORITY

8.1 Identity

A Sponsoring Authority is an organization that may submit applications for registration of cultural specifications to the Registration Authority. Applications for registration of Cultural Specifications may be made by the following bodies:

- a) Any Member Body or Associated Member Body of CEN or ISO/IEC JTC1, for applications related to the territories for which they have authority;
- b) CEN/TC304 for applications related to the region of Europe;
- c) ISO/IEC JTC 1 and its Subcommittees and Working Groups, for any applications;

Sponsoring Authorities may submit applications for registration of the types Charmaps and Repertoiremaps to support their other Cultural Specifications.

The RA shall reject applications for registrations which come from sources other than Sponsoring Authorities, or applications from Sponsoring Authorities that they do not have the authority to register. The RA may refer the applicant (eg. a firm or an organization) to an appropriate Sponsoring Authority, if one can be identified.

8.2 Responsibilities

The responsibilities of a Sponsoring Authority shall be:

- a) to receive applications concerning Cultural Specifications, eg. from firms or organizations in the country, or national experts;
- b) to prepare an application for the registration of the Cultural Specifications according to the procedures and specifications in clause 9;
- c) in the case of a POSIX Locale or Narrative Cultural Specification, to ensure that Narrative Cultural Specification and the derived POSIX Locale are not in contradiction;
- d) to effect such rationalization or coordination of all applications under consideration as the Sponsoring Authority may desire;
- e) to forward to the Registration Authority those applications that have their support;
- f) to announce the result of the registration procedure within their respective countries or organizations.

9 RULES FOR APPLICATIONS

9.1 Types of cultural Specifications

A number of types of Cultural Specifications can be registered according to this International Standard:

1. Narrative Cultural Specification
2. POSIX Locale
3. POSIX Charmap
4. POSIX Repertoiremap
5. Machine-parsable cultural specification

6. Machine-parsable coded character set specification

Type 1 are for Narrative Cultural Specifications, further specified in clause 9.3.2.

Type 2, and 3 are for POSIX specification of cultural conventions defined in ISO/IEC 9945-2.

Type 4 is for Repertoiremaps defined in this International Standard (clause 9.3.9) and in ISO/IEC TR 14652.

Type 5 and 6 are for specification of cultural conventions in a machine-parsable format, such as specified in ISO/IEC TR 14652, XML or SGML table formats. Any format is allowed as long as it is machine parsable and adheres to the following rules: It is a TR 14652 FDCC-set, a TR 14652 charmap, or the first line of the file identifies the file format.

9.2 Relations between registration types

The relation between the types is the following:

9.2.1. The Narrative Cultural Specification specify cultural conventions in narrative form in any of the official ISO languages English, French and/or Russian, and it may give equivalent specifications in other languages. It may thus address issues which have not yet been codified by formal methods for specifications of cultural conventions. If parts of a Narrative Cultural Specification has been specified also in POSIX Locale or Charmap format, this Locale or Charmap should be referenced in the specification.

9.2.2. The POSIX Locale shall specify appropriate aspects of a Narrative Cultural Specification in formal POSIX syntax. The POSIX Locale shall refer to the Repertoiremap being used, and should also list a number of POSIX Charmaps that it can use.

9.2.3. The POSIX Charmap shall specify aspects of a Narrative Cultural Specification or a POSIX Locale that relate to coded character sets. A POSIX Charmap shall refer to the Repertoiremap being used, but need not refer to the POSIX Locales nor the Narrative Cultural Specifications using it.

9.2.4. The Repertoiremap is used as a tool to enable a POSIX Locale or a Narrative Cultural Specification to be independent of coded character sets, and to remove the requirement for POSIX Charmaps when registering a POSIX locale. It need not refer to other Cultural Specifications.

9.2.5. In the case of a TR 14652 FDCC-set, or other machine-parsable cultural specification, it shall specify in formal syntax some aspects of a Narrative Cultural Specification, and shall refer to a corresponding Narrative Cultural Specification. In case of a TR 14652 FDCC-set it shall refer to the Repertoiremap being used, and should also list a number of Charmaps that can be used.

9.2.6. In case of a ISO/IEC TR 14652 Charmap, or other machine-parsable character set descriptions it shall specify aspects of a Narrative Cultural Specification or an FDCC-set that relate to coded character sets. In case of a Charmap it shall refer to the Repertoiremap being

used, but need not refer to the FDCC-set nor the Narrative Cultural Specifications using it.

NOTE: It is the intention to allow more formal specification methods in future revisions of this International Standard when they become standardized methods; for the time being these specifications can be registered as type 1, 5 or 6.

9.3 Rules for Cultural Specifications

The following rules apply when registering a Cultural Specification:

- 9.3.1 A application for registration of a Cultural Specification shall be submitted as a Text File. A Narrative Cultural Specification may alternatively be submitted on white paper of the approximate size 297 by 210 mm, with margins of no less than 20 mm, or one of the approved document formats of ISO/IEC JTC 1, as noted in JTC 1 directives.
- 9.3.2 The format of a Narrative Cultural Specification shall contain clauses describing the following cultural conventions, which may also be described in a POSIX Locale, or a FDCC-set, or other machine parsable cultural specification:
- 1 Alphanumeric deterministic ordering
 - 2 Classification of characters
 - 3 Numeric formatting
 - 4 Monetary formatting
 - 5 Date and time conventions
 - 6 Affirmative and negative answers

The Narrative Cultural Specification may also include other culturally dependent information, limited to the following list:

- 7 National or cultural Information Technology terminology
- 8 National or cultural profiles of standards
- 9 Character set considerations
- 10 Sorting and searching rules
- 11 Transformation of characters
- 12 Character properties
- 13 Use of special characters
- 14 Character rendition
- 15 Character inputting
- 16 Personal names rules
- 17 Inflection
- 18 Hyphenation
- 19 Spelling
- 20 Numbering, ordinals and measuring systems
- 21 Monetary amounts
- 22 Date and time
- 23 Coding of national entities
- 24 Telephone numbers

- 25 Mail addresses
- 26 Identification of persons and organizations
- 27 Electronic mail addresses
- 28 Payment account numbers
- 29 Keyboard layout
- 30 Man-machine dialogue
- 31 Paper formats
- 32 Typographical conventions

Clauses 10, 12, 20, 21, 22 and 30 are for description of cultural aspects in excess of what can be described in the corresponding POSIX clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. In clause 9 it is possible to give further information on characters classified in clause 2.

NOTE: Further information about the categories, along with specific examples illustrating their use may be found in clause 9.4 and in the Nordic Cultural Requirements on Information Technology (Summary Report).

Each clause shall begin on a new line after at least one blank line, and each clause shall be introduced by the string "Clause ", followed by the decimal clause number for the issue as listed above, then a colon and a space, and then the title of the clause, using the titles above (examples are given in annex D).

The body of the clause shall follow on the succeeding lines. A reference to a clause within the specification shall consist of the string "=> Clause " followed by the clause number. A reference to another specification shall consist of the string "=> Spec. " followed by the registration number of the specification and, optionally, the string " Clause " and a clause number.

The format of the POSIX Locale and Charmap sources shall be conformant to ISO/IEC 9945-2, or for POSIX Locales the technique specified in Annex E.

The format of the Repertoiremap shall be conformant to clause 9.3.9.

- 9.3.3 The POSIX Locale shall define all standard categories (for example by copying categories of a standard POSIX Locale; examples are given in annex F).
The FDCC-set shall define all standard categories (for example by copying categories of a standard "i18n" FDCC-set; examples are given in annex F).
- 9.3.4 The coded character set of ISO/IEC 646 International Reference Version (ISO 2375 registration number 6) shall be used to represent text for the submitted files. For enhanced network portability it is recommended that only the invariant part of ISO/IEC 646 (ISO 2375 registration number 170), which contains 83 graphical characters (including space), be used. Comments shall be given in the English language, and equivalent comments may also be given in other languages. If characters outside ISO/IEC 646 International Reference Version are needed, character names defined in a Repertoiremap shall be used.
- 9.3.5 The sources shall be delivered electronically, either via electronic mail or on a diskette to the Registration Authority. Narrative Cultural Specifications may alternately be

delivered on paper.

- 9.3.6 A written application shall accompany the Cultural Specification and be signed by authorized personnel on behalf of the contributing organization. It shall release copyrights of the contributed sources.
- 9.3.7 The written Cultural Specification application shall contain information on the following items:
1. Cultural Specification type number (as in 9.1 above)
 2. Organization name of Sponsoring Authority
 3. Organization postal address
 4. Name of contact person
 5. Electronic mail address of the organization, or contact person
 6. Telephone number for the organization, in international format.
 7. Fax number for the organization, in international format.

For Types 1, 2, and 5, Narrative Cultural Specifications, POSIX Locales, and FDCC-sets and other formal descriptions of cultural conventions:

8. Natural language, as specified in ISO 639-1, or ISO 639-2 terminology codes if an ISO 639-1 code does not exist.
9. Territory, as two-letter form of ISO 3166

For Types 3, 4, and 6, POSIX Charmaps, Repertoiremaps, and TR 14652 Charmaps and other formal descriptions of character sets:

10. Suggested Charmap or Repertoiremap or other name

All applications shall contain information on these items:

11. If not for general use, an indication of the intended user audience. The Registration Authority decides on a corresponding identifier element, to be used in the token identifier for the specification.
12. If for use of a special application, a description of the application. The Registration Authority decides on a corresponding identifier element, to be used in the token identifier for the specification.
13. Short name for Sponsoring Authority, for possible use in the token identifier. Blank if this is from a National Standardization Organization.
14. Revision number consisting of digits and zero or more full stops (".").
15. Revision date in the format according to this example: "1995-02-05" meaning the 5th of February, 1995.

If any of the above information is non-existent, it must be stated in each case; the corresponding string is then the empty string. The default case in 11 and 12 is also represented by an empty string. If required information is not present in any of the ISO 639 parts or ISO 3166, the relevant Maintenance Authority shall be approached by the Sponsoring Authority to get the needed item registered.

The information in items 8 to 14 is used in the token identifier for the Cultural Specifications. Items 8 to 13 may contain digits 0123456789 and the characters uppercase and lowercase forms of

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Item 10 may also contain the special characters:

/ () * - . : _

Note: all of these characters are included in ISO/IEC 10646-1 U0020..U007E.

Case of letters is not significant in token identifiers.

Annex A specifies a form to be filled out for each Cultural Specification; Annex B gives an example of a completed form.

- 9.3.8 The information in item 8 to 14 is used by the Registration Authority to construct a token identifier for the Cultural Specification according to the following rules. The token identifier may then be used to uniquely identify a Cultural Specification in a manner that may be more indicative of its contents than a mere numeric identifier.

For Narrative Cultural Specifications, POSIX Locales and FDCC-sets the token identifier will be:

8_9+11+12,13_14

And for Charmaps and Repertoiremaps the token identifier will be:

10+11+12,13_14

where 11 and 12 and preceding pluses shall be omitted when not needed to specify position, and 13 may be omitted after request from the Sponsoring Authority, if this is a National Standardization Organization.

The HYPHEN character "-" may be substituted for the UNDERLINE character "_", in order to align names with RFC 3066.

NOTE: A combination of a POSIX Locale or FDCC-set, and a Charmap may be designated by the Locale or FDCC-set identifier and the Charmap identifier separated by a solidus (/).

When referencing a Cultural Specification, the version number or parts thereof taken from the right may be omitted, to refer to the Cultural Specification with the highest digital version number available with the given version number prefix. If the item 13 is an empty string, referencing the token identifier without the preceding comma and items 13 and 14 shall give the Cultural Specification with the highest digital version number, thus giving preference specifications from National Standardization Organizations.

NOTE: The version number may be used by the Sponsoring Authority to mark major releases, minor revisions and error corrections. It is recommended that major releases be reflected as the first number, minor revisions in the second number, and error corrections in the third number.

EXAMPLE 1: `_EU,CEN_3.5` for the CEN European POSIX Locale

EXAMPLE 2: `da_DK,_2.4` for the Danish Standards Danish POSIX Locale

EXAMPLE 3: `ISO_8859-1:1987,DS_1.0` for the DS Charmap for ISO 8859-1

9.3.9 POSIX Locale, FDCC-set and Charmap sources shall be specified in a way that is independent of coded character sets, using character names. Relation between the character names and characters shall be specified via a Repertoiremap table, giving the character name and the ISO/IEC 10646 short character ID in the form of `Uxxxx` or `Uxxxxxxxx`, and optionally the long ISO/IEC 10646 character name. It is recommended to use, whenever possible, character names specified in ISO/IEC 9945-2:1993 Annex G. The character name and the ISO/IEC 10646 canonical encoding are each surrounded by angle brackets `<>`, and the fields shall be separated by one or more spaces or tabs on a line. If a right angle bracket or an escape character is used within a name, it shall be preceded by the escape character. The escape character can be redefined from the default reverse solidus (`\`) with the first line of the Repertoiremap containing the string "escape_char" followed by one or more spaces or tabs and then the escape character.

9.4 Contents of a Narrative Cultural Specification

The contents of the Narrative Cultural Specification is described in some detail in the following. It builds on information from the POSIX Shell and Utilities standard (ISO/IEC 9945-2) and the Nordic Cultural Requirements on Information Technology Summary Report. Clauses 1 to 6 are related to POSIX and the narrative description should be accompanied by a corresponding POSIX Locale specification. If a POSIX locale is submitted, it is desirable that it be accompanied by a related narrative cultural specification. Clause 7 to 32 are to provide information, which is not presently expressible in POSIX notation. Examples of Narrative Cultural Specifications are given in annex D.

Clause 1: Alphanumeric deterministic ordering

Here the specification of a national standard for ordering should be listed. If there are more standards, or options for a standard, there should be one POSIX specification for each of the standards or options. A European Multilingual Sorting standard, or other international standards, already in this registry, could be referenced and possible deviations, if any, could be described. Issues to cover may be: are there any letters that are sorted differently from other languages, are capital letters sorted before small letters, are there a specific ordering of accents, in which order should different scripts be, do some characters sort equally at first and then when the whole string is otherwise considered equal, should they then be sorted differently at other levels? Does the language require reordering of some characters before collation weighting (e.g. Thai)? Does the language sort on a syllabic basis, rather than merely letter-by-letter (e.g. Burmese)? Does the language make use of ideographs, and if so, how are they handled with respect to other characters? If aspects of the ordering for the language extend beyond what a POSIX specification can handle, then details can be described in Clause 10. This is a POSIX category.

Clause 2: Classification of characters

The POSIX standard allows descriptions of what is alphabetic characters, capital and small letters, digits, hexadecimal digits, punctuation characters, spaces, graphical characters and control characters. This is a POSIX category.

Clause 3: Numeric formatting

Here it is described how numbers are keyed in and formatted, including the format of the decimal point and the thousands separator. This is a POSIX category.

Clause 4: Monetary formatting

Here formatting rules for monetary amounts, as well as local and international currency symbols according to ISO 4217, are described, as well as the relation between the amount, a sign and the currency symbol. This is a POSIX category.

Clause 5: Date and time conventions

Various names for days and months are given, together with formats for writing date and time. Things to consider are: do day and month names start with a capital letter or a small letter? Are there well recognized abbreviations for the day and month names? Is ISO 8601 formatting widespread? As the date formats are for use in POSIX, for example when listing files, consideration should be given to possible POSIX conventions in the culture. This is a POSIX category.

Clause 6: Affirmative and negative answers

Here the short notation for "yes" and "no" answers in the language can be specified. If the culture has strong relations to several languages, for example in a multilingual country, it should be permitted to answer in any of the languages. As English is widely used in many cultures, allowing responses in the English language should be considered. This is a POSIX category.

The rest of the clauses are not directly related to POSIX Locales:

Clause 7: National or cultural Information Technology terminology

Here terminology for a language or culture can be listed, for example a translation of ISO terminology for Information Technologies.

Clause 8: National or cultural profiles of standards

Here profiles of standards can be listed, for example, OSI national profiles, or profiles of the POSIX standards. See the POSIX ISO/IEC 9945-2 standard for an example.

Clause 9: Character set considerations

Here it can be described how characters are used in the culture, for example:

- which characters are necessary to write a particular language,
- which characters are used to give further precision in the language,
- which characters are usually used in newspapers and books for writing of names and places,
- which characters are used for historic writing of the language,
- and which characters are used for other purposes.

This clause may also be used to specify which coded character sets are common in the culture and what coded character sets are recommended. Also further descriptions of coded character sets may be described; it is also possible to document these in the form of a POSIX Charmap registration.

Clause 10: Sorting and searching rules

This is much like clause 1, but can be used for further descriptions, such as how to split a record into sorting fields, and special words which are ignored when comparing or searching. Also sound based matching rules may be described here. What can be accomplished with POSIX should be described in clause 1.

Clause 11: Transformation of characters

Here transliterations and transformations of characters can be described, for example transliteration rules between Latin, Greek and Cyrillic, or fallback notation for some frequent letters. Also this is the place to write about standards in the culture for character conversion.

Clause 12: Character properties

Here additional considerations further than those given in clause 2 can be given, for example how small letters without a direct capital counterpart may be capitalized, or special capitalization rules.

Clause 13: Use of special characters

Here use of special characters, such as quotation marks, abbreviation marks, and punctuation marks can be described. Also interesting here may be what to avoid, for example number signs, pilcrow sign and division signs are not used in documents in several cultures. Spacing rules and the relation between different punctuation signs is also relevant here.

Clause 14: Character rendition

Special considerations about rendition such as what alternatives may be considered adequate, and acceptable glyphs, may be described in this clause.

Clause 15: Character inputting

A keyboard seldom has separate keys for all the characters needed. This clause is intended for description of keyboard inputting rules and other input methods.

Clause 16: Personal names rules

Personal naming differs from culture to culture, for example what is considered the family name, how titles are used, are family names spelt thruout in capital letters, and whether given names or initial are used. Also the rules for children inheriting their fathers' and mothers' family name, and what happens for married couples may be described here.

Clause 17: Inflection

Languages vary much with respect to inflection, different forms of words depending of the context. here the rules can be described or referenced. Some common translation APIs today take some aspects of this into account, eg. the UNIX gettext() functions deal with singular/plural forms of nouns.

Clause 18: Hyphenation

Hyphenation rules can be described here, and also references to the specifications for a language may be done here.

Clause 19: Spelling

This clause is for specification of spelling rules and spelling lists, or reference to orthographic documentation.

Clause 20: Numbering, ordinals and measuring systems

Here measurement systems can be described (normally this is the ISO SI system). Use of decimal points and thousands separator should be described in clause 3.

Clause 21: Monetary amounts

Here further considerations to clause 4 can be described, such as old currencies.

Clause 22: Date and time

This is for considerations in excess of clause 5, such as non-POSIX date conventions, time zone names and daylight savings rules, and other written expressions like "half seven" - what is then really meant - 06:30 as in Germany or Denmark, or 07:30 as in Britain?

Clause 23: Coding of national entities

Here coding for different entities can be described, such as postal codes, administrative codes for local government, police districts, abbreviations for cities or provinces, and time zone names relating to different parts of the culture.

Also specifications should be given for identification of the whole culture, for example ISO country codes for a nation.

Clause 24: Telephone numbers

The formatting of telephone numbers, nationally and internationally.

Clause 25: Mail addresses

The formatting of postal addresses, where to put the title of the addressee, the street number and the postal code, what are the names of the stores, and other conventions used.

Clause 26: Identification of persons and organizations

A culture may have numbering schemes for persons and organizations, for example social security numbers, and general tax numbers for companies, together with registries for different organisation forms such as limited companies and associations. This clause may be used to describe such numbering systems.

Clause 27: Electronic mail addresses

Cultural conventions for Internet and X.400 electronic addresses etc. may be described here.

Clause 28: Payment account numbers

Cultural conventions for bank account numbers can be described here.

Clause 29: Keyboard layout

Here the conventions for keyboard layout may be described.

Clause 30: Man-machine dialogue

Considerations for how to localize products may be described here.

Clause 31: Paper formats

Here it can be described what the conventions are for paper size (normally ISO standards) and the use of window envelopes, etc. Also how punched holes are placed in paper may be relevant here.

Clause 32: Typographical conventions

This clause may be used for how layout is done, for example how to layout a business letter, or a fax. Use of special characters, for example quotation marks, should be described in clause 13.

10 APPEAL PROCEDURES

Appeal against the decision of the Registration Authority can be made as follows:

10.1 Appeals against rejection

The Registration Authority shall accept an appeal from the Sponsoring Authority against rejection of an application, but only for this reason:

- disagreement with the Registration Authority on whether the application meets the technical or administrative requirements for a registration in clause 9.

10.2 Invalid reasons for an appeal

The following objections shall be considered invalid as grounds for an appeal:

- one or more registrations exist with identically the same field of application (Note that a national body is permitted to register different cultural specifications for its region, e.g., alternate collation orders for different applications);
- an allegation is made that the technical content of the registration does not achieve its alleged purpose;
- editorial comments are rejected by the Registration Authority;

10.3 Procedure for filing an appeal

Appeals shall be sent to the Registration Authority by registered mail either

- within 90 days of receipt of the refusal of the Registration Authority; or
- within 90 days after the end of the circulation period to member bodies according to Clause 7.4 item c.

10.4 Resolution of an appeal

10.4.1 Within 30 days after the receipt of an appeal, the Registration Authority shall submit the appeal to the members of the RA-JAC.

10.4.2 If four-fifths of the members of the RA-JAC consider the appeal from a Sponsoring Authority to be administratively or technically justified, the Registration Authority shall approve the registration application.

10.4.3 If four-fifths of the members of the RA-JAC cannot agree on how to resolve an appeal, then the appeal shall be submitted by the Registration Authority within 90 days after the receipt of an appeal to the P-members of the JTC 1 subcommittee responsible for the maintaining of this International Standard, to decide according to its voting procedures.

11 THE REGISTRATION AUTHORITY'S JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

11.1 The Joint Advisory Committee (RA-JAC) shall consist of a representative of the Registration Authority and four other members who shall be representatives from the national member bodies on the subcommittee concerned with the maintenance of this standard or representatives from organizations with a liaison membership to this subcommittee.

The chair of the RA-JAC shall be the representative of the Registration Authority.

The Registration Authority may request the RA-JAC to provide expert technical advice on comments.

11.2 The subcommittee responsible for maintaining this standard shall appoint the members of the RA-JAC, except for the RA representative, which is appointed by the RA.

The subcommittee shall appoint or confirm the members of the RA-JAC at its plenary meetings.

11.3 The responsibilities of the RA-JAC shall be as follows:

The RA-JAC may comment on applications.

The RA-JAC shall consider appeals received by the Registration Authority.

The RA-JAC shall act as a mediator between the Registration Authority and the appealing party.

The RA-JAC may add comments to a registration.

Annex A

(normative)

Application form for a Cultural Specification

Please specify all data relevant for the Cultural Specification type, indicating non-available data by "not available". Please fill out one form for each Cultural Specification submitted. When completed, please send it to the Registration Authority as listed in clause 7.3.

1. Cultural Specification type number: _____

2. Organization name of Sponsoring Authority: _____

3. Organization postal address: _____

4. Name of contact person: _____

5. Electronic mail address of contact person: _____

6. Telephone number for contact person: + ____ _____

7. Fax number for contact person: + ____ _____

For Narrative Cultural Specifications, POSIX Locales or FDCC-sets and other formal descriptions of cultural conventions (type 1, 2, and 5):

8. Natural language, as specified in ISO 639 (or ISO 639-2): _____

9. Territory, as two-letter form of ISO 3166: _____

For POSIX Charmaps, Repertoiremaps, or TR 14652 Charmap and other formal descriptions of character sets (type 3, 4 and 6):

10. The proposed Charmap or Repertoiremap name: _____

For all types:

11. If not for general use, an intended user audience, e.g. librarians: _____

12. If for use of a special application, the short application name: _____

13. Short name for Sponsoring Authority, used in token identifier: _____

14. Version number with zero or more dots: _____

15. Revision date in ISO 8601 format: _____

The Cultural Specification identified above, and of which we hold copyright, is allowed for free distribution.

Date: _____ Authorized signature: _____

Annex B

(informative)

Sample Application for a Cultural Specification

Please specify all data relevant for the Cultural Specification type, indicating non-available data by "not available". Please fill out one form for each Cultural Specification submitted. When completed, please send it to the Registration Authority as listed in clause 7.3.

1. Cultural Specification type number: 1, Narrative Cultural Specification
2. Organization name of Sponsoring Authority: National Standards Authority of Ireland
3. Organization postal address: Glasnevin, Dublin 9, Ireland
4. Name of contact person: Seán Citizen
5. Electronic mail address of contact person: nsai@nsai.ie
6. Telephone number for contact person: +353 1 807-3800
7. Fax number for contact person:
+353 1 807-3838

For Narrative Cultural Specifications, POSIX Locales, or FDCC-sets and other formal descriptions of cultural conventions (type 1, 2 and 5):

8. Natural language, as specified in ISO 639 (or ISO 639-2): ga (Irish Gaelic)
9. Territory, as two-letter form of ISO 3166: IE (Ireland)

For POSIX Charmaps, Repertoiremaps, or TR 14652 Charmaps and other formal descriptions of character sets (type 3, 4 and 6):

10. The Charmap or Repertoiremap name:

For all types:

11. If not for general use, an intended user audience, e.g. librarians:
12. If for use of a special application, short name of application:
13. Short name for Sponsoring Authority, used in token identifier:
14. Version number with zero or more dots: 0.5
15. Revision date in ISO 8601 format: 1996-01-28

The Cultural Specification identified above, and of which we hold copyright, is allowed for free distribution.

Date: 1996-03-16

Authorized signature: _____

Annex C

(normative)

External References to Cultural Specifications**C.1 Identification of Cultural Specifications**

The Cultural Specifications registered according to this International Standard shall be referenced by object identifiers according to Abstract Syntax Notation 1 (ASN.1, ISO/IEC 8824 and ISO/IEC 8825).

Note: Sponsoring authorities do not need to do anything to make this identification scheme happen.

C.2 Identification of Abstract Syntaxes

The definitions (abstract syntaxes) of the Cultural Specifications registered according to this International Standard shall be in form of ASN.1 defined arcs which follow the arc which defines this International Standard.

The ASN.1 arc defining this International Standard is:

```
iso(1) identified-organization(3) ewos(16) eg(2) tlg(0) cultural-register(2)
```

Separate arcs shall be defined for type 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 specifications:

```
abstract-syntaxes(1) <cultural-type> <registration-number>
```

where <cultural-type> is the number of the type defined in clause 9.1, and <registration-number> is the numeric identifier assigned as per clause 7 responsibility f).

In the case of a type 2 or 5 Cultural Specification the standard categories as defined by the POSIX standard may be specified in additional arcs. This arc shall be category(1) and shall follow the arc specifying the registration number:

```
abstract-syntaxes(1) <cultural-type> <registration-number> category(1) <locale-category>
```

The <locale-category> is a number as defined in clause 9.3.2 for the standard POSIX locale categories.

C.3 Object Descriptors

The object descriptors for the abstract syntax object identifiers defined in 2 above shall be the name of this International Standard followed by a corresponding <identifier>, either numeric or token identifier, as assigned per clause 4 responsibility g):

```
ISO/IEC 15897 Cultural Specification Type <cultural-type> <identifier>
```

C.4 Transfer Syntax

The transfer syntax as specified in ISO 8824 defines the encoding in which the contents of a registry entry might be transferred over a network. For this purpose the transfer syntaxes as defined in ISO/IEC 2022 shall be used.

Annex D

(informative)

Sample Narrative Cultural Specifications for Danish and Irish

A description of the clauses can be found in clause 9.4.

D.1. Danish language locale for Denmark, Narrative Cultural Specification

Users: general, applications: general

Source: Dansk Standard, date: 2002-10-08, version: 2.5

Token identifier: da_DK_2.5

Clause 1: Alphanumeric deterministic ordering

Ordering in Danish is defined in Danish Standard DS 377, 3rd edition (1980) and the Danish Orthography Dictionary ("Retskrivningsordbogen, 3. udgave"), Alina A/S - Aschescoug Dansk Forlag A/S, København 2001. ISBN 87-23-01046-0).

Normal <a> to <z> ordering is used on the Latin script, except for the following letters: The letters <æ> <ø> <å> are ordered as 3 separate letters after <z>. <ü> is ordered as <y>, <ä> as <æ>, <ö> as <ø>, <ð> as <d>, <þ> as <t><h>, French <œ> as <o><e>, Greenlandic <KRA> is ordered as <q>. Two <a>s are ordered as <å>, except when denoting two sounds (which is normally the case only in combined words). Nonaccented letters come before accented letters, and capital letters come before small letters, when words otherwise compare equally. There is no explicit ordering of accents specified in "Retskrivningsordbogen", and whether case or accents are the most important is not specified.

Clause 2: Classification of characters

Danish uses normal classification of letters in uppercase and lowercase, this classification is also applicable to scripts like Greek and Cyrillic.

Clause 3: Numeric formatting

The decimal separator is COMMA <,>

The thousands separator is FULL STOP <.>

The grouping of large numbers is in groups of three digits.

Clause 4: Monetary formatting

International currency symbol:

DKK 543,21

Domestic currency symbol:

kr 543,21

Use of negative sign:

kr -543,21

Thousands and decimal separators:

kr 9.876.543,21

Clause 5: Date and time conventions

Both weekday and month names are written with an initial lower case letter in Danish (Normal capitalizing rules apply in the beginning of a sentence, etc.).

English name

Weekday names

Short weekday names

Sunday	søndag	søn
Monday	mandag	man
Tuesday	tirsdag	tir
Wednesday	onsdag	ons
Thursday	torsdag	tor
Friday	fredag	fre
Saturday	lørdag	lør

Short weekday names consisting of the two first letters are also commonly used.

English name	Month name	Short month name
January	januar	jan
February	februar	feb
March	marts	mar
April	april	apr
June	juni	jun
July	juli	jul
August	august	aug
September	september	sep
October	oktober	okt
November	november	nov
December	december	dec

Long date:	07 juni 1994
Abbreviated day and time:	tir 07 jun 1994 23:22:33 CET DST
long date with weekday:	onsdag den 21. december 1994
Abbreviated long date:	07 jun 1994
Numeric date:	1994-06-07
Time:	18:06:20

The 24 hour system is used in Denmark. There are no abbreviations commonly in use for before or after noon.

Clause 6: Affirmative and negative answers

Yes expressions	1JjYy	(= 1, Ja, Yes)
No expressions	0Nn	(= 0, Nej, No)

Clause 7: National or cultural Information Technology terminology

The official Information Technology terminology is "Edb-ordbog", DS 2049-1970, Gjellerup, København. A newer description can be found in Lars Frank: "edb-ordbogen", Kommunetryk, København 1984.

Clause 8: National or cultural profiles of standards

POSIX ISO/IEC 9945-1:1990 annex F and ISO/IEC 9945-2:1993 annex G contains example Danish POSIX profiles.

Clause 9: Character set considerations

The following is the Danish alphabet:

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz Ææ Øø Åå

The combination of two <a>s are regarded as one <â>, originating from older orthography but still used in many person and place names.

For indicating stress, different pronunciation and long vowels, an accent can be used on all vowels:

Áá Éé Íí Óó Úú Ýý Ææ Øø Åå

The following letters of foreign origin is commonly used in Danish newspapers and books, according to examples in "Retskrivningsordbogen":

Ââ Àà Çç Đđ Êê Ëë Èè Ôô Óó Œœ Þþ Üü Ää Öö

Other Latin letters are also used, eg in person and location names. Greek letters and some special letters are used in scientific environments, and also in general education.

The recommended character set is DS/ISO 8859-1; for a bigger repertoire DS/ISO/IEC 10646-1 is recommended.

Other character standards in use include ISO/IEC 8859-15, ISO/IEC 6937 and ISO/IEC 646 (a Danish version, DS 2089, of this has been withdrawn, but is still in use).

Vendor character sets in use include HP Roman 8, IBM CP 277, 278, 437, 850, 865, Macintosh, and MS CP 1252.

The character sets have been described in the Internet RFC 1345, made in a Danish Standards Association and INSTA project, and they are also available in POSIX Charmap format.

Danish Internet Email exchange recommends MIME format and ISO 8859-1 encoding, if necessary in RFC1345 mnemonic format.

The Danish EDI council recommends ISO 8859-1 as the exchange coded character set, with possible RFC1345 mnemonic extensions.

Clause 10: Sorting and searching rules

The character oriented ordering is described in => Clause 1. More sophisticated ordering as described in "Retskrivningsordbogen" requires that numbers are expanded to their spelling, and also special characters be expanded to their spelling before sorting. Also a number of common words are to be discarded before sorting, such as "den", "det", "en", "et".

Clause 11: Transformation of characters

Transliteration of Cyrillic and Arabic is quite different from English conventions. Examples of transliterated Cyrillic names are Tjajkovskij, Gorbatjov, and Jeltsin; an example of a transliterated Arabic name is Khadaffi.

For a fallback notation of some letters, refer to the following table:

original letter	2-char	1-char
Æ	AE	E
Ø	OE	Y
Å	AA	O
Ü	Y	Y
Ä	Æ	Æ
Ö	Ø	Ø
Þ	TH	T

Clause 12: Character properties

For ordinary classification of characters, please refer to => Clause 2.

The Greenlandic letter KRA <K> has no uppercase equivalent, and is converted to a "Q" as also prescribed by modern Greenlandic orthography.

Clause 13: Use of special characters

For quoting, the character pairs <"><">, <>><<> and <"><"> are used,; the first character in each pair is used to start a quote, and the last to end the quote.

Various punctuation signs:

NUMBER SIGN <#> is seldomly used, and should be avoided

AT SIGN <@> is not used for commercial purposes. It is used in Internet mail.

Double space after a FULL STOP <.> is not used.

DIVISION SIGN <÷> should not be used for division, as it is also used for subtraction, the sign is known as "minus" in Denmark. Use SOLIDUS </> instead.

SECTION SIGN <§> is often used in legal documents to refer to paragraphs.

In a sentence the FULL STOP <.> is placed as the last character, as in: Skibet hed "Titanic".

Clause 14: Character rendition

The Danish letters <Ø> and <ø> are often misprinted. The stroke in the letters is the problem. If you consider a rectangle box surrounding the letter, then the stroke should cross from the upper right corner to the opposite corner.

Clause 15: Character inputting

A proposed general input method is included in DS/ISO/IEC 9945-1 annex F.

Clause 16: Personal names rules

Children can get their father's or mother's last name, or any combination of these with or without a hyphen. Also in marriage the bride and the groom may take the other partner's name in any combination.

Personal names are commonly spelt with the full first given name, while use of initials only is seen also. People are mostly addressed by voice by their first name. The common address form is the informal "du", and the more formal "De" is becoming more common. The family name is never spelt in capital letters only, contrary to continental European habits. Titles are used in some circumstances.

Clause 17: Inflection

The Danish grammar is defined in "Retskrivningsordbogen". Danish has more inflections than English, for example nouns will have 8 forms based on indefinite/definite, singularis/pluralis and nominative+others/genitive.

Danish tends to have longer words than English, as you can make combined words.

Clause 18: Hyphenation

Hyphenation rules are described in "Retskrivningsordbogen".

Clause 19: Spelling

Spelling of the Danish language is specified in "Retskrivningsordbogen". This spelling is approved by Danish Government, and used as authoritative in schools etc.

Clause 20: Numbering, ordinals and measuring systems

See => Clause 3 and => Clause 4 for a description of numeric and monetary formatting.

The measurement system is the SI system, DS/ISO 1000.

Temperatures are normally measured in degrees Celsius, the Kelvin scale is sometimes used in science.

Clause 21: Monetary amounts

See => Clause 4 for the POSIX specifications.

Clause 22: Date and time

The timezone is UTC+0100 in the winter, UTC+0200 in the summer. The daylight savings period currently (1995) changes by one hour the last Sunday in March at 02:00, and back again by one hour the last Sunday in September at 03:00. This may change in the future. There is no official names for the timezones.

Use of week numbers are very common, and the week numbering is according to DS/ISO 8601.

The first day of the week is Monday, in accordance with DS/ISO 8601.

Date formatting according to DS/ISO 8601, for example 1995-04-13 for 13th of April 1995, is very common in technical business and in legal business, and other areas.

For POSIX date and time formatting, please see => Clause 5.

Clause 23: Coding of national entities

Denmark is a part of the Kingdom of Denmark, which also consists of Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Denmark is situated about 54 - 58 degrees North, and 8 - 15 degrees East.
Denmark has an area of about 43.069 km² and 5,2 mill inhabitants (1995).
The main language is Danish.

There are a number of standards giving a country code to Denmark:

ISO 3166 alpha-2	DK
ISO 3166 alpha-3	DNK
ISO 3166 numeric	208
CEPT-MAILCODE	DK
UN Genève 1949:68 Vehicle code	DK
CCITT E.163 international telephone prefix	45
CCITT X.121 X.25 numbering country code	238
ISO 2108 ISBN book numbering	87

The Alpha-2 code "DK" of ISO 3166 is for general use, and is use generally by the public as the abbreviation for Denmark.

The name of the country in Danish is "Danmark".

The language code according to ISO 639 for the Danish language is "da".

The name of the Danish language in Danish is "dansk".

The currency is Danish Kroner, in Danish, "danske kroner". The ISO 4217 code is DKK. The native abbreviation is "kr". 1 "krone" is equal to 100 "øre". See => Clause 4 for a POSIX description.

Postal codes ("postnumre") are 4 digits. See => Clause 25 for their use.

For public administration Denmark has 14 counties ("amter") and 275 communes ("kommuner"). The counties and communes have numbers, which can be found in Statistic Yearbook from Denmark's Statistics.

Clause 24: Telephone numbers

The international telephone prefix for Denmark is +45. There are no area codes; all numbers have 8 digits. The recommended format for telephone numbers is in groups of 2, for example 39 17 99 44.

Clause 25: Mail addresses

See => Clause 16 for how to write personal names.

The street number is placed after the street name.

The postal code is placed before the city name. The CEPT (Conference of European Postal and Telecommunications Association) country prefix should be placed in front of the postal code for international mail, this is even commonly done for mail within Denmark.

Postal codes are defined in "Post- og Telegrafhåndbogen - Postnummerdelen", obtainable at all postal offices, and may be found also in telephone directory books.

An example of a mail address is:

Danish Standards Association
Att: S142 u22
Kollegievej 6
DK-2920 Charlottenlund
Danmark

According to CEPT recommendations, one should either use the French name of the country ("Danemark"), or the name in the local language "Danmark".

Storey specification is placed after the street number. The following conventions apply:

English	Danish	Danish abbreviation
Ground floor	stuen	st
1st floor	1. etage	1
basement	kælderen	kld
right	til højre	th
left	til venstre	tv
middle	midt for	mf

An example of its use:

Holger Danske
Fremtidsvej 26, 2 tv
DK-2000 Frederiksberg

Clause 26: Identification of persons and organizations

In Denmark, persons are identified by a unique personal identity number ("personnummer" or "CPR-nummer"). This number incorporates the date of birth and the sex. The structure of the Danish personal identity number is:

DDMMYY-XNNB

where DD=day, MM=month, YY=year, X=running number, including century indication, NN=running number, and B=running number with sex indication: odd=male; even=female.

Danish organisations are identified via the SE-number, which is also used as an identification for Value Added Tax (VAT) purposes. This is an 8-digit number, the VAT number may have a 2-digit area code attached in the end, after a hyphen.

There are a number of official registries for organizations, dependent of the organisation form: "Aktieselskabsregistret", "Anpartselskabsregistret", "Fondsregistret".

Clause 27: Electronic mail addresses

The Danish X.400 email country code is DK, that is the ISO 3166 alpha-2 code.

The Danish Internet top domain is .DK (ISO 3166 alpha-2 code). Internet domain addresses have an organization name as the second level name. There are no economic sector (government, commercial, academic) indication.

The Danish X.500 service uses the character set T.61 with RFC 1345 mnemonic extensions for representing names and addresses.

Clause 28: Payment account numbers

The format of Danish bank account numbers have a 4-digit branch identification code, and then the numeric bank account number.

The format of the Danish Postal Giro accounts is 7 digits, an example is 123-4567.

Clause 29: Keyboard layout

A Danish keyboard has the layout of the alphabetic keys (first is lowercase, second is uppercase, third is alternate graphic):

½§	1!	2"@	3#£	4¤\$	5%	6&	7/{	8([9)]	0=}	+?	´\
	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	Å	¨^~
	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	Æ	Ø	'*
	<>\	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	,;	.:	-_	

¨¨¨^~ are normally dead keys.

Clause 30: Man-machine dialogue

Naturally, most Danish users require programs where all menus, names of icons, commands, information messages, help texts, manuals etc. are translated and adjusted to their language and culture.

Programmers and screen layout designers must bear in mind that when English text is translated into Danish - and most other languages - it will normally be longer, i.e. require more space on the screen and occupy more computer memory.

Denmark has its own cultural symbols in some cases and use of non-Danish symbols as icons can create irritation and - if they are not easily recognized - confusion. Example: The typical suburban American mailbox with the raised flag is unusual in Denmark and hence not immediately associated with mail for most users.

Clause 31: Paper formats

ISO 216 paper sizes are used in Denmark. Two holes or 4 holes according to ISO 838 in A4 paper etc. is very common.

Clause 32: Typographical conventions

In Denmark the Didot point measure is used in typography, which is 7% larger than the point used in English and American typography.

When justifying text at both margins, extra space should be inserted between words, not between letters within a word.

Use of special characters are described in => Clause 13.

End of Narrative Cultural Specification.

D.2 Irish language locale for Ireland, Narrative Cultural Specification

Irish language locale for Ireland

Users: general
 Applications: general
 Narrative Cultural Specification
 Source: National Standards Authority of Ireland,
 version: 0.6 (Unofficial draft)
 Token identifier: ga_IE_0.6

Clause 1: Alphanumeric deterministic ordering

Modern Irish Gaelic is written with the Latin alphabet, ordered from A to Z. Accented characters are ordered as their unaccented counterparts. In the case of equality after this comparison has been made, unaccented characters are ordered before accented characters, and capital letters are ordered before small letters.

Clause 2: Classification of characters

Irish Gaelic classifies Latin letters as capital and small letters, and employs two different kinds of Latin script. In the Roman variant of the Latin script, each small letter corresponds to one capital letter. In the Gaelic variant of the Latin script, two letters have two forms each (Ḃ, Ḃ̃) corresponding to one capital letter (Ḃ, Ḃ̃).

Clause 3: Number formatting

The decimal separator is FULL STOP “.”
 The thousands separator is COMMA “,”
 The grouping of large numbers is in groups of three digits.

Clause 4: Monetary formatting

International currency symbol	EUR 543.21
Domestic currency symbol	€543.21
Use of negative sign	-€543.21
Thousands and decimal separators:	€9,876,543.21

Clause 5: Date and time conventions

Names of days and names of months are written with an initial capital letter in Irish.

English name	Weekday name	Short name
Sunday	Dé Domhnaigh	Domh
Monday	Dé Luain	Luan
Tuesday	Dé Máirt	Máir
Wednesday	Dé Céadaoin	Céad
Thursday	Déardaoin	Déar
Friday	Dé hAoine	Aoin

Timpeallacht teanga Ghaeilge na hÉireann.

Úsáideoirí: úsáideoirí i gcoitinne
 Feidhmeanna: feidhmeanna i gcoitinne
 Prósáithris ar Mhionsonraí Cultúrtha
 Foinse: Údarás Náisiúnta Caighdeán na hÉireann,
 leagan: 0.6 (Dréacht neamhoifigiúil)
 Comhartha aitheantais: ga_IE_0.6

Cuid 1: Rangú docht alfa-uimhriúil

Is iondúil go n-úsáidtear aibítir na Laidine chun Ghaeilge an lae inniu a scríobh. Déantar na litreacha sin a rangú in ord ó A go Z. Déantar litreacha ar a bhfuil comharthaí idirdhealaitheacha a rangú díreach ar nós na coda eile. Tugtar tús áite don litir lom laistigh den rangú sin, agus tugtar tús áite laistigh den rangú sin do litreacha móra thar litreacha beaga.

Cuid 2: Aicmí carachtar

Déantar idirdhealú sa Ghaeilge idir litreacha móra agus litreacha beaga na Laidine, agus úsáidtear dá chineál cló. Sa chló Rómhánach, tá aon litir bheag amháin ag freagairt don aon litir mhór amháin. Sa chló Ghaelach, tá dhá litir a bhfuil dhá fhoirm éagsúla díobh (Ḃ, Ḃ̃) ag freagairt don aon litir mhór amháin (Ḃ, Ḃ̃).

Cuid 3: Formáidí uimhriúla

LÁNSTAD atá mar dheighilteog dheachúil “.”
 CAMÓG atá mar dheighilteog idir mílte “,”
 Roinntear uimhreacha móra i ngrúpaí trí charachtar.

Cuid 4: Formáidí airgid

Comhartha idirnáisiúnta airgeadais	EUR 543.21
Comhartha inmheánach airgeadais	€553.21
Suíomh an comhartha diúltach	-€543.21
Deighilteog dheachúil agus deighilteog idir mílte:	€9,876,543.21

Cuid 5: Formáidí ama agus dáta

Tosaíonn ainmneacha laethe agus ainmneacha na míonna le litreacha móra sa Ghaeilge.

Béarla	Lá	Ainm giorraithe
Sunday	Dé Domhnaigh	Domh
Monday	Dé Luain	Luan
Tuesday	Dé Máirt	Máir
Wednesday	Dé Céadaoin	Céad
Thursday	Déardaoin	Déar
Friday	Dé hAoine	Aoin

Saturday	Dé Sathairn	Sath
<i>English name</i>	<i>Month name</i>	<i>Short name</i>
January	Eanáir	Ean
February	Feabhra	Feabh
March	Márta	Már
April	Aibreán	Aib
May	Bealtaine	Beal
June	Meitheamh	Meith
July	Iúil	Iúil
August	Lúnasa	Lún
September	Meán Fómhair	MFómh
October	Deireadh Fómhair	DFómh
November	Samhain	Samh
December	Nollaig	Noll

Saturday	Dé Sathairn	Sath
<i>Béarla</i>	<i>Mí</i>	<i>Ainm giorraithe</i>
January	Eanáir	Ean
February	Feabhra	Feabh
March	Márta	Már
April	Aibreán	Aib
May	Bealtaine	Beal
June	Meitheamh	Meith
July	Iúil	Iúil
August	Lúnasa	Lún
September	Meán Fómhair	MFómh
October	Deireadh Fómhair	DFómh
November	Samhain	Samh
December	Nollaig	Noll

Long date with day and night time:

Céadaoin, 21 Nollaig 1994, 23:22:33 GMT

Long date with day and day time:

Dé Máirt, 7 Meitheamh 1994, 11:22:33 GMT

Abbreviated long date with night time:

Céad 21 Noll 1994 23:22:33

Abbreviated long date with day:

Máir 7 Meith 1994 11:22:33

Long date: 21 Nollaig 1994

Long date: 7 Meitheamh 1994

Abbreviated long date: 21 Noll 1994

Abbreviated long date: 7 Meith 1994

Short date: 1994-12-21

Short date: 1994-06-07

For night time, 11:22:33 i.n. (*iarnóin*) is sometimes used. For day times, 11:22:33 r.n. (*roimh nóin*) is sometimes used. The forms 21/12/94, 7/6/94 are also used.

Clause 6: Affirmative and negative answers

Yes expressions TtSsYy1+ (= Tá, Sea, Yes)

No expressions NnCc0- (= Níl, Chan)

Clause 9: Character set considerations

The traditional Irish Latin alphabet consists of eighteen letters (*a b c d e f g h i l m n o p r s t u*). At the present time, the following letters of the Latin alphabet are used:

Aa Áá Bb Cc Dd Ee Éé Ff
Gg Hh Ii Íí Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Óó
Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Úú Vv
Ww Xx Yy Zz

The Latin letters JKQWXYZ are commonly found in loan words and personal names. Prior to the

Dáta fada agus tráth den oíche:

Céadaoin, 21 Nollaig 1994, 23:22:33 GMT

Dáta fada agus tráth den lá:

Dé Máirt, 7 Meitheamh 1994, 11:22:33 GMT

Dáta fada giorraithe agus tráth den oíche:

Céad 21 Noll 1994 23:22:33

Dáta fada giorraithe agus tráth den lá:

Máir 7 Meith 1994 11:22:33

Dáta fada: 21 Nollaig 1994

Dáta fada: 7 Meitheamh 1994

Dáta fada giorraithe: 21 Noll 1994

Dáta fada giorraithe: 7 Meith 1994

Dáta gearr: 1994-12-21

Dáta gearr: 1994-06-07

Úsáidtear an fhoirmle 11.22.23 i.n. ar uairibh, ag tagairt don tráth den oíche, agus 11:22:23 r.n. ag tagairt don tráth den lá. Úsáidtear 21/12/94, 7/6/94 chomh maith.

Cuid 6: Freagraí dearfacha agus freagraí diúltacha

Freagra dearfach TtSsYy1+ (= Tá, Sea, Yes)

Freagra diúltach NnCc0- (= Níl, Chan)

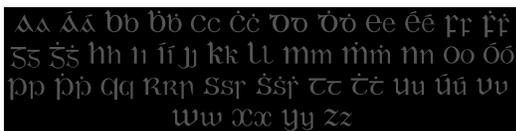
Cuid 9: Tacair carachtar

Ocht litir dhéag (*a b c d e f g h i l m n o p r s t u*) atá in aibítir thraidisiúnta Laidine na Gaeilge. Is iad seo a leanas na litreacha den aibítir Laidine atá in úsáid inniu:

Aa Áá Bb Cc Dd Ee Éé Ff
Gg Hh Ii Íí Jj Kk Ll Mm Nn Oo Óó
Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Úú Vv
Ww Xx Yy Zz

Is in iasachtaí déanacha agus in ainmeacha dilse amháin a úsáidtear na litreacha Laidine JKQWXYZ.

middle of this century, the Gaelic variant of the Latin script was more often used in print than the Roman variant; it is still in use in handwriting.



Two diacritical marks are in use: an acute accent may occur on any vowel, and a dot may be written as a mark of lenition on nine of the consonants (*b c d f g m p s t*). The consonants traditionally written with dots as a mark of lenition are usually written today with a following *h* instead (■ = *bh*).

The Scottish Gaelic letters Àà Èè Ìì Òò Ùù are sometimes found in Irish texts.

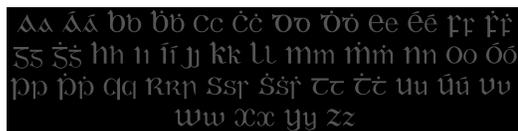
Clause 16: Personal names rules

Irish surnames commonly begin with *Mac*, *Ó*, *de*, *Ní*, *Nic* or *Uí*. For sorting purposes these should be ignored, and surnames sorted by the next element in them, so that people who have the same surname (Pádraig Ó Néill, Máire Uí Néill, for example) are grouped together.

Clause 17: Inflection

Irish Gaelic is a highly inflected language, in which the beginning, middle, and end of words may change, according to rules of grammar. A full account of the rules under which lenition, eclipsing and other changes occur is found in the Christian Brothers' *New Irish grammar* (Dublin: CJ Fallon 1990), or in Irish in *Graiméar Gaeilge na mBráithre Críostaí*, (Baile Átha Cliath: MH Mac an Ghoill agus a Mhac, 1960).

Go dtí lár na haoise seo, ba é an cló Gaelach ba mhó a bhí in úsáid i saothar foilsithe, agus tá sé in úsáid i gconaí i saothar lámhscríofa



Dhá chomhartha idirdhealaitheacha atá in úsáid: is féidir agúid a chur ar ghuta agus ponc séimhithe ar na naoi gconsan seo a leanas: *b, c, d, f, g, m, p, s, t*. Is é nós an lae inniu é an litir *h* a chur i ndiaidh consain, mar chomhartha séimhithe ar an gconsan sin, in áit ponc a chur os a chionn (■ = *bh*).

Is minic a gheibhtear na litreacha Albanacha Àà Èè Ìì Òò Ùù i dtéacsanna Gaeilge.

Cuid 16: Ordú sloinnte

Is iondúil go dtosaíonn sloinnte in Éirinn le ceann de na focail seo: *Ó*, *Mac*, *de*, *Ní*, *Nic* nó *Uí*. Is ceart sloinnte a chur in ord de réir na chéad mhíre eile díobh, chun daoine a bhfuil an sloinne céanna acu (Pádraig Ó Néill, Máire Uí Néill, mar shampla) a rangú le chéile.

Cuid 17: Claoclú focal

Is minic a athraíonn tús, lár, nó deireadh focail de réir gramadaí. Tá cur síos mion le fáil ar na rialacha a ghabhann le séimhiú, le hurú, agus le hathruithe eile le fáil in *Graiméar Gaeilge na mBráithre Críostaí*, (Baile Átha Cliath: MH Mac an Ghoill agus a Mhac, 1960), nó i mBéarla in *New Irish grammar* (Dublin: CJ Fallon 1990).

Annex E

(normative)

"reorder-after" construct in POSIX LC_COLLATE

For the LC_COLLATE definition in POSIX, additional keywords "reorder-after" and "reorder-end" are allowed when the "copy" keyword is used. This changes the specification for the "copy" keyword, as other keywords are then allowed. The "copy" shall refer a collating specification in source form not using the "copy" keyword.

The following keywords are recognized in a collating sequence definition, in addition to the keywords specified in ISO/IEC 9945-2:

reorder-after Redefine collating rules. Specify after which collating element the redefinition of collation order shall take order. This statement is followed by one or more collation order statements, reassigning character collation values and collation weights to collating elements.

reorder-end Specify the end of the "reorder-after" collating order statements.

E.1 "reorder-after" keyword

The "reorder-after" keyword shall be used to specify a modification to a copied collation specification of an existing locale. There can be more than one "reorder-after" statement in a collating specification. Using ISO/IEC 9945-2 specification methods, the syntax shall be:

```
"reorder-after %s\n", <collating-symbol>
```

The <collating-symbol> operand shall be a name, enclosed between angle brackets, and shall be present in the source locale copied via the "copy" keyword.

The "reorder-after" statement is followed by one or more collation identifier entries as described in the "Collating Order" clause (2.5.2.2.4 in ISO/IEC 9945-2), with the exception that the ellipsis symbol (...) shall not be used.

Each collation identifier entry reassigns character collation values and collation weights to collating elements existing in the copied collation specification, by removing the collating identifier entry from the copied specification, and inserting the collating element in the collating sequence with the new collation weights after the preceding collating element of the "reorder-after" specification, the first collating element in the collation sequence being the <collating-symbol> specified on the "reorder-after" statement.

A "reorder-after" specification is terminated by another "reorder-after" specification or the "reorder-end" statement.

E.2 "reorder-end" keyword

The "reorder-end" keyword shall specify the end of a list of collating identifier entries, initiated by the "reorder-after" keyword.

E.3 Example of "reorder-after"

```
reorder-after <y8>
<U:>      <Y>;<U:>;<CAPITAL>
<u:>      <Y>;<U:>;<SMALL>
reorder-after <z8>
<AE>      <AE>;<NONE>;<CAPITAL>
<ae>      <AE>;<NONE>;<SMALL>
<A:>      <AE>;<DIAERESIS>;<CAPITAL>
<a:>      <AE>;<DIAERESIS>;<SMALL>
<O/>      <O/>;<NONE>;<CAPITAL>
<o/>      <O/>;<NONE>;<SMALL>
<AA>      <AA>;<NONE>;<CAPITAL>
<aa>      <AA>;<NONE>;<SMALL>
reorder-end
```

The example is interpreted as follows:

1. The collating element <U:> is removed from the copied collating sequence and inserted after <y8> in the collating sequence with the new weights. The collating element <u:> is removed from the copied collating sequence and inserted in the resulting collation sequence after <U:> with the new weights.
2. The second "reorder-after" statement terminates the first list of reordering collation identifier entries, and initiates a second list, rearranging the order and weights for the <AE>, <ae>, <A:>, <a:>, <O/>, and <o/> collating elements after the <z8> collating symbol in the copied specification.
3. The "reorder-end" statement terminates the second list of reordering entries.
4. Thus for the original sequence

... (Uu Üü) Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

this example reordering gives

... Uu Vv Ww Xx (Yy Üü) Zz (Ææ Ää) Øø Åå

5. A complete example for Danish is included in Annex F.3.1. For the sequence

... (Uu Ûù Úú Üü Úű) Vv Ww Xx (Yy Ýý) (Zz Žž)

the example reordering in E.3.1 gives

... (Uu Ûù Úú) Vv Ww Xx (Yy Ýý Üü Úű) (Zz Žž)

(Ææ Æé Ææ Ää) (Øø Øø Öö Öö) (Åå (AA Aa aA aa) Åå)

Note: The characters on the last line are the following, with UCS short identifiers:

(00C6 00E6 01FC 01FD 01E2 01E3 00C4 00E4)

(00D8 00F8 01FE 01FF 00D6 00F6)

(00C5 00E5 (0041 0041 0041 0061 0061 0041 0061 0061) 01FA 01FB)

Annex F

(Informative)

Information on "reorder-after" construct in LC_COLLATE**F.1 "reorder-after" rationale**

Much work has already been done on locales, and making them quite general. CEN/TC304 has on its programme of work the specification of a multilingual ordering for Europe, and also the collection of collating sequences of the different countries in Europe in a registry of cultural conventions; one of the formal specification techniques for this is using the POSIX standard (ISO/IEC 9945-2:1993). The POSIX standard introduces a copy command for all sections of the POSIX locale. This is good for many purposes and it ensures that two locales are equivalent for this category. A further step in building on previous locale work is defined in this International Standard.

Collating sequences often vary a bit from country to country, and from language to language, but generally much of the collating sequence is the same. For instance the Danish sequence is for the most part the same as the German, English or French collation, but for about a dozen letters it differs. The same can be said for Swedish or Hungarian: generally the Latin collating sequence is the same, but a few characters are different.

With the advent of the quite general, coded character set independent locales like the example Danish locales in the POSIX Shell and Utilities standard (ISO/IEC 9945-2:1993) annex G, and the European multilingual POSIX collating specification, it will prove to be convenient if the few differences could be specified just as changes to an existing one. Using the "reorder-after" construct will also help improve the overview of what the changes really are for implementers and other users.

An example of the use of the "reorder-after" construct is the following. A default European ordering for the Latin alphabet may be adequate for Danish, with the exception of the collation rules for the letters Û, ü, Æ, æ, Ä, ä, Ø, ø, Å and å. By applying the "reorder-after" construct, the Danish specification can be made more easily by copying and reordering the existing European specification, rather than specifying collation parameters for all Latin letters (with or without diacritics). There is no obligation for Denmark to take this approach, but the normative annex E provides the mechanism for doing so if it is deemed desirable.

F.2 awk script for "reorder-after" construct

A script has been written in the "awk" language defined in the POSIX standard ISO/IEC 9945-2 to implement the "reorder-after" construct:

```

BEGIN { comment = "%"; back[0]= follow[0] = 0; }
/LC_COLLATE/ { coll=1 }
/END LC_COLLATE/ { coll=0; for (lnr= 1; lnr; lnr= follow[lnr]) print cont[lnr]
}

{ if (coll == 0) print $0 ;
  else { if ($1 == "copy") {
        file = $2
        while (getline < file )
          if ( $1 == "LC_COLLATE" ) copy_lc = 1
          else if ( $1 == "END" && $2 == "LC_COLLATE" ) copy_lc =0
          else if (copy_lc) {
                lnr++
                follow[lnr-1] = lnr; back [ lnr ] = lnr-1
                cont[lnr] = $0; symb[ $1 ] = lnr
            }
        close (file )
    }
  else if ($1 == "reorder-after") { ra=1 ; after = symb [ $2 ] }
  else if ($1 == "reorder-end") ra = 0
  else {
        lnr++
        if (ra) follow [ lnr ] = follow [ after ]
        if (ra) back [ follow [ after ] ] = lnr
        follow[after] = lnr; back [ lnr ] = after
        cont[lnr] = $0
        if ( ra && $1 != comment && $1 != " " ) {
                old = symb [ $1 ];
                follow [ back [ old ] ] = follow [ old ];
                back [ follow [ old ] ] = back [ old ];
                symb[ $1 ] = lnr;
            }
        after = lnr
    }
  }
}

```

Annex G

(informative)

Sample POSIX Locale Specifications for Danish and Irish Gaelic

G.1 Danish example

```

escape_char /
comment_char %

% Danish language locale for Denmark
% Source: Danish Standards Association
% Address: Kollegievej 6,
%   DK-2920 Charlottenlund, Danmark
% Contact: Keld Simonsen
% Email: Keld.Simonsen@dkuug.dk
% Tel: +45 - 39966101
% Fax: +45 - 39966102
% Language: da
% Territory: DK
% Revision: 4.1
% Date: 2002-10-21
% Application: general
% Users: general
% Repertoiremap: mnemonic,DS
% Charset: ISO_8859-1:1987
% Distribution and use is free, also
% for commercial purposes.

% The ordering algorithm is in accordance
% with Danish Standard DS 377 (1980)
% and the Danish Orthography Dictionary
% (Retskrivningsordbogen, 2001).
% It is also in accordance with
% Greenlandic orthography.

LC_COLLATE
collating-element <A-A> from "<A><A>"
collating-element <A-a> from "<A><a>"
collating-element <a-A> from "<a><A>"
collating-element <a-a> from "<a><a>"
copy en_DK
reorder-after <CAPITAL>
<CAPITAL>
<CAPITAL-SMALL>
<SMALL-CAPITAL>
<SMALL>
reorder-after <q8>
<kk>          <Q>;<SPECIAL>;<SMALL>;IGNORE
reorder-after <t8>
<TH>          "<T><H>"; "<TH><TH>"; "<CAPITAL><CAPITAL>"; IGNORE
<th>          "<T><H>"; "<TH><TH>"; "<SMALL><SMALL>"; IGNORE
reorder-after <y8>
% <U:> and <U"> are treated as <Y> in Danish
<U:>          <Y>;<U:>;<CAPITAL>;IGNORE
<u:>          <Y>;<U:>;<SMALL>;IGNORE
<U">         <Y>;<U">;<CAPITAL>;IGNORE
<u">         <Y>;<U">;<SMALL>;IGNORE
reorder-after <z8>
% <AE> is a separate letter in Danish
<AE>          <AE>;<NONE>;<CAPITAL>;IGNORE
<ae>          <AE>;<NONE>;<SMALL>;IGNORE
<AE'>        <AE>;<ACUTE>;<CAPITAL>;IGNORE

```

```

<ae'>          <AE>;<ACUTE>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
<A3>           <AE>;<MACRON>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<a3>           <AE>;<MACRON>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
<A:>           <AE>;<SPECIAL>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<a:>           <AE>;<SPECIAL>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
% <O//> is a separate letter in Danish
<O//>          <O//>;<NONE>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<o//>          <O//>;<NONE>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
<O//'>         <O//>;<ACUTE>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<o//'>         <O//>;<ACUTE>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
<O:>           <O//>;<DIAERESIS>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<o:>           <O//>;<DIAERESIS>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
<O">           <O//>;<DOUBLE-ACUTE>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<o">           <O//>;<DOUBLE-ACUTE>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
% <AA> is a separate letter in Danish
<AA>           <AA>;<NONE>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<aa>           <AA>;<NONE>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
<A-A>          <AA>;<A-A>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<A-a>          <AA>;<A-A>;<CAPITAL-SMALL>; IGNORE
<a-A>          <AA>;<A-A>;<SMALL-CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<a-a>          <AA>;<A-A>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
<AA'>          <AA>;<AA'>;<CAPITAL>; IGNORE
<aa'>          <AA>;<AA'>;<SMALL>; IGNORE
reorder-end
END LC_COLLATE

```

```

LC_CTYPE
copy "en_DK"
END LC_CTYPE

```

```

LC_MONETARY
int_curr_symbol      "<D><K><K><SP>"
currency_symbol      "<k><r>"
mon_decimal_point    "<,>"
mon_thousands_sep   "<.>"
mon_grouping         3;3
positive_sign        ""
negative_sign        "<->"
int_frac_digits      2
frac_digits          2
p_cs_precedes        1
p_sep_by_space       2
n_cs_precedes        1
n_sep_by_space       2
p_sign_posn         4
n_sign_posn          4
END LC_MONETARY

```

```

LC_NUMERIC
decimal_point        "<,>"
thousands_sep       "<.>"
grouping             3;3
END LC_NUMERIC

```

```

LC_TIME
abday                "<s><o//><n>" ; "<m><a><n>" ; /
                    "<t><i><r>" ; "<o><n><s>" ; /
                    "<t><o><r>" ; "<f><r><e>" ; /
                    "<l><o//><r>"
day                  "<s><o//><n><d><a><g>" ; /
                    "<m><a><n><d><a><g>" ; /
                    "<t><i><r><s><d><a><g>" ; /
                    "<o><n><s><d><a><g>" ; /
                    "<t><o><r><s><d><a><g>" ; /
                    "<f><r><e><d><a><g>" ; /

```

```

abmon      "<l><o//><r><d><a><g>"
           "<j><a><n>" ; "<f><e><b>" ; /
           "<m><a><r>" ; "<a><p><r>" ; /
           "<m><a><j>" ; "<j><u><n>" ; /
           "<j><u><l>" ; "<a><u><g>" ; /
           "<s><e><p>" ; "<o><k><t>" ; /
           "<n><o><v>" ; "<d><e><c>"
mon        "<j><a><n><u><a><r>" ; /
           "<f><e><b><r><u><a><r>" ; /
           "<m><a><r><t><s>" ; /
           "<a><p><r><i><l>" ; /
           "<m><a><j>" ; /
           "<j><u><n><i>" ; /
           "<j><u><l><i>" ; /
           "<a><u><g><u><s><t>" ; /
           "<s><e><p><t><e><m><b><e><r>" ; /
           "<o><k><t><o><b><e><r>" ; /
           "<n><o><v><e><m><b><e><r>" ; /
           "<d><e><c><e><m><b><e><r>"
d_t_fmt    "<%><a><SP><%><d><SP><%><b><SP><%><Y><SP><%><T><SP><%><Z>"
d_fmt      "<%><d><-><%><m><-><%><Y>"
t_fmt      "<%><T>"
am_pm      ";"
t_fmt_ampm ""
END LC_TIME

LC_MESSAGES
yesexpr    "<<(><l><J><j><Y><y><)/>><.><*>"
noexpr     "<<(><0><N><n><)/>><.><*>"
END LC_MESSAGES

```

G.2 Irish example

```
% Irish Gaelic language locale for Ireland
% Source: NSAI
% Address: Everson Typography, 48B Gleann na Garraige, Cill Fhionntain,
%         Baile <A'>tha Cliath 13, <E'>IRE
% Contact: Michael Everson
% Email: everson@indigo.ie
% Tel: +353 86 807 9169
% Fax: +353 1 832 2189
% Language: ga
% Territory: IE
% Revision: 0.7
% Date: 2002-10-27
% Users: general
% Repertoiremap: mnemonic,ds
% Charset: ISO_8859-14:1998
% Distribution and use is free, also for commercial purposes.
```

```
% Clause 1, Alphanumeric deterministic ordering
% Cuid 1, Rang<u'> docht alfa-uimhri<u'>il
LC_COLLATE
% Based on European multilingual ordering (to replace "en_DK")
% Accented characters are ordered as their unaccented counterparts.
% In the case of equality after this comparison has been made,
% unaccented characters are ordered before accented characters,
% and capital letters are ordered before small letters.
%
% Bunaithe ar an ord iltheangach Eorpach (in <a'>it "en_DK")
% D<e'>antar litreacha ar a bhfuil comhartha<i'> idirdhealaitheacha a
% rang<u'> d<i'>reach ar n<o'>s na coda eile. Tugtar t<u'>s <a'>ite don
% litir lom laistigh den rang<u'> sin, agus tugtar t<u'>s <a'>ite
% laistigh den rang<u'> sin do litreacha m<o'>ra thar litreacha beaga.
copy "en_DK"
END LC_COLLATE
```

```
% Clause 2, Classification of characters
% Cuid 2, Aicm<i'> carachtar
LC_CTYPE
% Based on European multilingual classification (to replace "en_DK")
% Bunaithe ar na haicm<i'> carachtar iltheangacha Eorpacha
% (in <a'>it "en_DK")
copy "en_DK"
END LC_CTYPE
```

```
% Clause 3, Numeric formatting
% Cuid 3, Form<a'>id<i'> uimhri<u'>la
LC_NUMERIC
decimal_point          "<.>"
thousands_sep         "<,>"
grouping               3;3
END LC_NUMERIC
```

```
% Clause 4, Monetary formatting
% Cuid 4, Form<a'>id<i'> airgid
LC_MONETARY
% Currency symbols (int_curr_symbol < ISO 4217)
% Comhartha<i'> airgeadais (int_curr_symbol < ISO 4217)
int_curr_symbol       "<E><U><R><SP>"
currency_symbol       "<U20AC>"
% Normal numeric writing
% Gn<a'>thscr<i'>bhinn uimhri<u'>il
```

```

mon_decimal_point      "<.>"
mon_thousands_sep     "<,>"
mon_grouping          3;3
% Plus and minus symbols
% Comhartha<i'> m<o'>ide agus l<u'>ide
positive_sign         ""
negative_sign         "<->"
% Decimal accuracy
% Cruinneas deach<u'>il
int_frac_digits       2
frac_digits           2
% Position of currency symbols
% Su<i'>omh an comhartha airgeadais
p_cs_precedes         1
p_sep_by_space        0
n_cs_precedes         1
n_sep_by_space        0
% Position of plus and minus
% Su<i'>omh na gcomhartha<i'> m<o'>ide agus l<u'>ide
p_sign_posn           1
n_sign_posn           1
END LC_MONETARY

% Clause 5, Date and time conventions
% Cuid 5, Form<a'>id<i'> ama agus d<a'>ta
LC_TIME
% Abbreviated and long weekday names (%a and %A)
% Giorr<u'>ch<a'>n ar ainmneacha na laethanta, agus ainmneacha fada
% (%a agus %A)
abday                 "<D><o><m><h>";<L><u><a><n>";/
                     "<M><a'><i><r>";<C><e'><a><d>";/
                     "<D><e'><a><r>";<A><o><i><n>";/
                     "<S><a><t><h>"
day                   "<D><e'><SP><D><o><m><h><n><a><i><g><h>";/
                     "<D><e'><SP><L><u><a><i><n>";/
                     "<D><e'><SP><M><a'><i><r><t>";/
                     "<D><e'><SP><C><e'><a><d><a><o><i><n>";/
                     "<D><e'><a><r><d><a><o><i><n>";/
                     "<D><e'><SP><h><A><o><i><n><e>";/
                     "<D><e'><SP><S><a><t><h><a><i><r><n>"
% Abbreviated and long month names (%b and %B)
% Giorr<u'>ch<a'>n ar ainmneacha na m<i'>onna, agus ainmneacha fada
% (%b agus %B)
abmon                 "<E><a><n><SP><SP>";<F><e><a><b><h>";/
                     "<M><a'><r><SP><SP>";<A><i><b><SP><SP>";/
                     "<B><e><a><l><SP>";<M><e><i><t><h>";/
                     "<I><u'><i><l><SP>";<L><u'><n><SP><SP>";/
                     "<M><F><o'><m><h>";<D><F><o'><m><h>";/
                     "<S><a><m><h><SP>";<N><o><l><l><SP>"
mon                   "<E><a><n><a'><i><r>";/
                     "<F><e><a><b><h><r><a>";/
                     "<M><a'><r><t><a>";/
                     "<A><i><b><r><e><a'><i><n>";/
                     "<M><i'><SP><n><a><SP><B><e><a><l><t><a><i><n><e>";/
                     "<M><e><i><t><h><e><a><m><h>";/
                     "<I><u'><i><l>";/
                     "<L><u'><n><a><s><a>";/
                     "<M><e><a'><n><SP><F><o'><m><h><a><i><r>";/
                     "<D><e><i><r><e><a><d><h><SP><F><o'><m><h><a><i><r>";/
                     "<M><i'><SP><n><a><SP><S><a><m><h><n><a>";/
                     "<M><i'><SP><n><a><SP><N><o><l><l><a><g>"

% Long date + time (example:
% D<a'>ta fada + am (sampla:

```

```

% "D<e'> C<e'>adaoin, 1 Bealtaine 1996, 23:22:33 GMT")
d_t_fmt      "%A<,><SP>%e<SP>%B<SP>%Y<,><SP>%T"
% Numeric date (example: "1996-05-01")
% D<a'>ta uimhri<u'>il (sampla: "1996-05-01")
d_fmt        "%Y<->%m<->%d"

% Time format (example: "12:30:12")
% Form<a'>id ama (sampla: "12:30:12")
t_fmt        "%T"
am_pm        "r.n."; "i.n."
t_fmt_ampm   "%I<:>M<:>S<SP>%p"
END LC_TIME

% Clause 6, Affirmative and negative answers
% Cuid 6, Freagra<i'> dearfacha agus freagra<i'> di<u'>ltacha
LC_MESSAGES
yesexpr      "<<(><T><t><S><s><Y><y><l><+><>)/>>.*"
% T<a'>, Sea, Yes, 1, +
% The affirmative form in Irish Gaelic is to repeat the verb.
% Tugtar foirm dhearfach an bhriathair mar fhreagra dearfach.
noexpr       "<<(><N><n><C><c><0><-><>)/>>.*"
% N<i'>l, N<i'> hea, No, Chan fhuil, Chan ea, 0, -
% The negative form in Irish Gaelic is to repeat the verb
% combined and mutated with a negative particle (n<i'> or chan).
% Tugtar foirm dhi<u'>ltach an bhriathair mar fhreagra di<u'>ltach.
END LC_MESSAGES

```

Annex H

(informative)

Differences from ISO/IEC 15897:1999 and CEN ENV 12005:1996**H.1 Changes from ISO/IEC 15897:1999**

The edition was done as a normal revision of the standard, and thus a number of changes were done during the development phase and due to ballot comments. This list the major changes from ISO/IEC 15897:1999 to this revision of the International Standard.

1. Specifications from ISO/IEC TR 14652 and other machine parsable formats were added to the list of possible items for registration.
2. CEN/TC304 and other JTC1 Subcommittees and Working Groups were added to the list of Sponsoring Authorities.
3. The text was revised to align with wordings of the new ISO/IEC 2375 International Standard, which the original wordings in the CEN ENV 12005 was build from.
4. ISO 639-2 codes were added as an alternative to ISO 639 codes, when the latter did not exist., and the character "-" was added as a synonym to "_" for compatibility with RFC 3066.
5. A Registration Authority's Joint Advisory Committee (RA-JAC) was added to comment on registrations and in the appeals procedure.
6. French and Russian were added as languages for narrative cultural specifications.
7. Some parts of the text was moved around, eg annex G which is now clause 9.4.

H.2 Changes from CEN ENV 12005:1996

To make the European Prestandard into International Standard ISO/IEC 15897:1999 the following changes were made: The word "European" was removed thruout the standard where appropriate and references to CEN were changed to ISO/IEC. CEN terminology such as "Prestandard" was changed to "International Standard" thruout the standard. The foreword and introduction were replaced by text from the ISO Central Secretariat, and editorial comments from ISO/CS were accommodated. This annex describing the changes from the CEN ENV was added to the International Standard.

The detailed changes were:

The word "Prestandard" was changed to "International Standard" thruout the document where appropriate. The word "European" was removed from the title.

In clause 1 the erroneous reference to 6.11 was changed to 6.8.

In clause 4 the text "The Technical Board of CEN has designated as Registration Authority of this Prestandard:" was changed to: "The ISO and IEC councils shall designate a Registration Authority for this International Standard. The initial Registration Authority is designated to be:".

In clause 4 the contact information for the Registration Authority has been updated.

The audience in clause 4.d was changed from "CEN member bodies, Associated member bodies and Liaisons of the committee" to "ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22 members and liaisons".

The audience in clause 4.h was changed from "CEN member bodies, Associated member bodies and Liaisons" to "ISO/IEC JTC1 members and liaisons".

Clause 5.b was changed to "ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22 for applications related to wider regions."

In clause 7.2, "CEN Technical Committee" was changed to "JTC 1 subcommittee".

In clause 7.4, the first "CEN Technical Committee" was changed to " JTC 1 subcommittee", the second "CEN" was changed to "its", and remove the last subsentence after the last comma.

In annex B the contact data for the Irish member body was updated.

In clause C.3 "CEN ENV" was changed to "ISO/IEC 15897".

Bibliography

1. *Nordic Cultural Requirements on Information Technology* (Summary Report), INSTA technical report STRÍ TS3, Staðlaráð Íslands, Reykjavík 1992, ISBN 9979-9004-3-1.
2. ISO/IEC TR 14652:2001 *Information technology - Specification method for cultural conventions*.
3. RFC 3066. H. Alvestrand: *Tags for the Identification of Languages*. IETF, January 2001.

End of International Standard