

WEB SERVICE AND OPERATION DESCRIPTION

MAPPINGSERVICES/COUNTRY

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Table 1 Document History

Version	When	Who	What
0.1	2012-03-09	Johan Boogaerts	Draft
0.2	2012-05-31	Johan Boogaerts	JB : Corrections made.

Table 2 Document validation

version	Name	Function	Comments	Approval date
0.1	Yavs	Program SOA Analyst	YAVS : please review my comments and correct.	
0.2	Yves-Alexandre vander Schelden	Program SOA Analyst	Good enough for the time being. Would be updated after remarks from consumers, if any occurs	2012-06-11

Objective of this document

The aim of the service and operation description is to provide a detailed functional description.

The request and response messages, endpoints and authorization are described in the corresponding service message description document.

The complete functional package contains: E-government context, Service Portfolio, Webservice & Operation, Service Message Content, Service Error Codes, Service Testplans and service management documents.

Target group

This document is intended to be read by managers and analysts.

1. Introduction

Countries are used to define addresses, to refer to the nationality of a person, to specify the place of birth or decease etcetera.

Countries are represented by representation codes; common used representation code lists are:

- NIS, codes granted by FPS Foreign affaires
- ISO-3166-1, granted and maintained by the ISO institution

The word country is often replaced by territory; not all of the territories and their defined representation codes refer to a country. Country or territory should be interpreted as countries, dependent territories or special areas of (geographical) interest.

NIS representation codes apply to territories recognized by the Belgian diplomatic authority, ISO-3166-1 representation codes apply to international recognized territories.

An authentic source (AS) of countries has been setup. The AS defines territories, the validity periods of countries and their representation codes. Moreover, the AS defines whether a code can be used in a specific business context or not. For the time being, the covered contexts are: nationality, address and place.

The service offers the consumer operations to

- retrieve a list of all countries and there ISO-3166-1 (alpha2, alpha3 and num3) representation codes
- retrieve a list of all countries and there NIS representation codes
- retrieve a complete list of currently applicable nationalities and their ISO-3166-1 alpha3 and NIS representation codes
- retrieve a complete list of currently applicable address countries and their ISO-3166-1 alpha2 and NIS representation codes
- retrieve a complete list of currently applicable place countries and their ISO-3166-1 alpha2 and NIS representation codes
- retrieve a list of applicable nationalities and their ISO-3166-1 alpha3 and NIS representation codes for a given representation code
- retrieve a list of applicable address countries and their ISO-3166-1 alpha2 and NIS representation codes for a given representation code
- retrieve a list of applicable place countries and their ISO-3166-1 alpha2 and NIS representation codes for a given representation code
- retrieve a list of historical nationalities for a given representation code
- retrieve a list of historical address countries for a given representation code
- retrieve a list of historical place countries for a given representation code

Representation codes

ISO-3166-1

Sources :

http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_databases/iso_3166-1_database.htm

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_3166-1

http://www.iso.org/iso/english_country_names_and_code_elements

http://www.iso.org/iso/french_country_names_and_code_elements

The ISO-3166-1 is part of the ISO 3166 standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and defines codes for the names of countries, dependent territories, and special areas of geographical interest. The official name of the standard is *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 1: Country codes*. The ISO 3166 standard was first published in 1974 and in 1997 the standard was divided into three separate parts including the ISO-3166-1.

The ISO-3166-1 standard defines:

- Alpha-2 code
- Alpha-3 code
- Numeric-3 code
- English short name
- English full name
- English remark
- French short name
- French full name
- French remark

ISO-3166-2 and ISO-3166-3 are parts of the ISO 3166 standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

- ISO-3166-3 defines codes for country names which have been deleted from ISO 3166-1 since its first publication in 1974. The official name of the standard is *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions - Part 3: Code for formerly used names of countries*. It was first published in 1999.
- ISO 3166-2 defines codes for the names of the principal subdivisions (e.g provinces or states) of all countries coded in ISO 3166-1. This code is based on the two-letter code element from ISO 3166-1 followed by a separator and a further string of up to three alphanumeric characters

ISO-3166-2 and ISO-3166-3 are out of scope for the authentic source.

NIS

NIS Country codes are defined by the Foreign Affairs and only of use in Belgium.

Business Context

Nationality, address Country, place Country

Potential consumers have identified the use of country representation codes within a particular business context. For each business context, a set of operations are defined; each operation covers a particular need for a particular business context.

The easiest way to demonstrate the particular business contexts are some examples:

- French Polynesia is a territory recognised in the ISO-3166-1 and NIS standard. The citizenship of French Polynesia is the French nationality. French Polynesia can be used as territory to define an address. People can be born in East Germany, but currently the address should refer to Germany. The business context defines which territories are of use.

When the consumer has the intention to convert representation codes between ISO and NIS or vice versa, the consumer should apply operations corresponding to the appropriate business context.

Via the governance procedure, consumers are able to request an extension of existing contexts or introduce a new business context.

2. Basic service information

Table 3 Contact information

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Service Release Date	April 2012

3. Service description

3.1. GETALLISOCODES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getAllIsoCodes operation retrieves a list of all country ISO codes, as they exist at the authentic source.

ISO-3166-1 defines an alpha2, an alpha3 and a numeric3 representation code per territory.

The list of codes is provided for a specific reference date. If the reference date is omitted, the current date is assumed. Based on the reference date, both countries and representation codes are filtered.

Historic dates can be supplied back to 1974 only, when ISO-3166 standard was introduced.

The getAllISOcodes service returns a list of ISO-3166-1 representation codes and their territory names.

The focus is on the ISO-3166-1 standard, without business context; the response contains no links between territories in a particular business context.

3.2. GETALLNISCODES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getAllNisCodes operation retrieves a list of all country NIS codes, as they exist at the authentic source.

NIS codes are numeric codes. The list of codes is provided for a specific reference date. If the reference date is omitted, the current date is assumed. Based on the reference date both countries and representation codes are filtered.

Historic dates can be supplied back to 19xx only, when NIS codes were introduced.

The getAllNISCodes service returns a list of NIS representation codes and their territory names.

The focus is on the NIS standard, without business context; the response contains no links between territories in a particular business context.

3.3. GETNATIONALITIES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getNationalities operation retrieves a list of nationalities that exist in the world, together with an indication for which geographical territories these hold.

In the most common cases, a country and nationality are mapping one to one. For instance, the Belgian citizenship is related to the territory *Belgium* and no other territories are linked. On the other hand, the French citizenship is related to the main territory *France*, whose representation codes have to be applied, as well as to other territories like French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte etcetera.

The list of nationalities is given for a specific reference date. If the reference date is omitted, the current date is assumed. Based on the reference date both nationalities and representation codes are filtered.

3.4. GETADDRESSCOUNTRIES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getAddressCountries operation retrieves a list of “address countries”¹ that exist in the world, together with an indication for which geographical territories these hold.

ISO-3166-1 alpha2 representation codes are typically used as one of the address components defining the address. A territory can be an address country if the territory is defined by ISO-3166-1 and if the territory is still valid (not subject of a split, merge or major name change) or was valid at the reference date.

The reason of existence of a territory in the authentic source is the fact the territory has a representation code in either ISO-3166-1 or NIS representation standard. Some of the ‘NIS’ territories are, from an address country point of view, sub-territory of an ‘ISO-3166-1’ territory.

The reason of existence of an address country is the fact the territory is identified as a valid component to describe an address. Given the fact the ISO-3166-1 alpha2 code is commonly used according to postal standards, the territory should have an ISO-3166-1 alpha2 code.

In most common cases a territory and the address country have a one to one mapping. Exceptionally address countries cover sub-territories. French Polynesia is an example of an address country having Tahiti as sub territory. Tahiti is not part of the territories defined in the ISO-3166-1 standard.

The list of address countries is given for a specific reference date. If the reference date is omitted, the current date is assumed. Based on the reference date both address countries and representation codes are filtered.

3.5. GETPLACECOUNTRIES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getPlaceCountries operation retrieves a list of “place countries”² that exist in the world, together with an indication for which geographical territories these hold.

The list of place countries is given for a specific reference date. If the reference date is omitted, the current date is assumed. Based on the reference date both place countries and representation codes are filtered.

3.6. GETNATIONALITY(CODE)

The getNationality operation retrieves a list of nationalities that are identified by a specific code.

The user can enter any one code, either ISO or NIS.

The response contains a nationality that fits the given representation code.

Note that in certain case it is possible that multiple nationalities fit a specific requested code. For example, the ISO alpha-2 code CS has been applied to both Czechoslovakia and Serbia & Montenegro. In

¹ Address countries are country identification that might be used for an address

² Place countries are country identification that might be used for an official place

the case of a historic code, the result will be nationalities with start and end date. Consumers should apply data filtering on the response if an ambiguity occurs.

3.7. GETADDRESSCOUNTRY(CODE)

The getAddressCountry operation retrieves a list of “address countries” that are identified by a specific code.

The user can enter any one code, either ISO or NIS.

The response contains an “address country” that fits the given representation code.

Note that in certain case it is possible that multiple “address countries” fit a specific requested code. For example, the ISO alpha-2 code CS has been applied to both Czechoslovakia and Serbia & Montenegro. In the case of a historic code, the result will be “address countries” with start and end date. Consumers should apply data filtering on the response if an ambiguity occurs.

3.8. GETPLACECOUNTRY(CODE)

The getAddressCountry operation retrieves a list of “address countries” that are identified by a specific code.

The user can enter any one code, either ISO or NIS.

The response contains an “place country” that fits the given representation code.

Note that in certain case it is possible that multiple “place countries” fit a specific requested code. For example, the ISO alpha-2 code CS has been applied to both Czechoslovakia and Serbia & Montenegro. In the case of a historic code, the result will be “place countries” with start and end date. Consumers should apply data filtering on the response if an ambiguity occurs.

3.9. GETNATIONALITYHISTORY(CODE, REFERENCEDATE)

The getNationalityHistory operation provides a historical overview of related nationalities for a specific nationality.

The request, the combination of representation code and reference date, points to a nationality. The nationality for which the history is enquired, can be either actually valid or have been valid in the past.

The assumption³ is made the consumer is either interested in an historical view towards the past, either towards the future. Calling the history service twice, first with a combination of code and date pointing to an historical nationality (currently invalid), secondly with the actual nationality (the most recent nationality from the response, will give the consumer a complete historical overview.

If the nationality for which the history is enquired is currently valid, historical information toward the past might be available. The response contains an historical overview of nationalit(y)(ies) towards the past. If the nationality for which the history is enquired was valid in the past, historical information toward the future might be available. The response contains an historical overview of nationalit(y)(ies) towards the future.

³ The history service has been developed conform the technical proposal document. The behaviour currently is in a certain perspective in consistent; consumers might expect returning in any case the complete history (towards the past and the future). The governance procedures can be applied to initiate modifying behaviour of the history operations.

3.10. GETADDRESSCOUNTRYHISTORY(CODE, REFERENCEDATE)

The getAddressCountriesHistory operation provides a historical overview of related “address countries” for a specific address country.

The request, the combination of representation code and reference date, points to an “address country”. The “address country” for which the history is enquired, can be either actually valid or have been valid in the past.

The assumption⁴ is made the consumer is either interested in an historical view towards the past, either towards the future. Calling the history service twice, first with a combination of code and date to an historical “address country” (currently invalid), secondly with the actual “address country” (the most recent “address country” from the response, will give the consumer a complete historical overview.

If the “address country” for which the history is enquired is currently valid, historical information toward the past might be available. The response contains an historical overview of “address countr(y)(ies)” towards the past.

If the “address country for which the history is enquired was valid in the past, historical information toward the future might be available. The response contains an historical overview of “address countr(y)(ies)” towards the future.

3.11. GETPLACECOUNTRYHISTORY(CODE, REFERENCEDATE)

The getAddressCountriesHistory operation provides a historical overview of related “place countries” for a specific place country.

In case the request, the combination of the code and reference date, points to an place country in the past, the history towards the future will be given. In case the requests points to an actual place country, a list of historical place countries towards the past will be given. The request, the combination of representation code and reference date, points to an “place country”. The “place country” for which the history is enquired, can be either actually valid or have been valid in the past.

The assumption⁵ is made the consumer is either interested in an historical view towards the past, either towards the future. Calling the history service twice, first with a combination of code and date to an historical “place country” (currently invalid), secondly with the actual “place country” (the most recent “place country” from the response, will give the consumer a complete historical overview.

If the “place country” for which the history is enquired is currently valid, historical information toward the past might be available. The response contains an historical overview of “place countr(y)(ies)” towards the past.

If the “place country for which the history is enquired was valid in the past, historical information toward the future might be available. The response contains an historical overview of “place countr(y)(ies)” towards the future.

⁴ The history service has been developed conform the technical proposal document. The behaviour currently is in a certain perspective in consistent; consumers might expect returning in any case the complete history (towards the past and the future). The governance procedures can be applied to initiate modifying behaviour of the history operations.

⁵ The history service has been developed conform the technical proposal document. The behaviour currently is in a certain perspective in consistent; consumers might expect returning in any case the complete history (towards the past and the future). The governance procedures can be applied to initiate modifying behaviour of the history operations.

4. Detailed Capability Scenario's

4.0. GENERAL ALTERNATIVE SCENARIO'S

4.0.1. Alternative scenario - Reference date in the future

The request contains a reference date in the future.

Information concerning the future cannot be given. The response will be empty (no territories, nationalities or other business context elements)

4.0.2. Alternative scenario - Representation code is unknown

The request contains an unknown representation code; the code does not represent a territory of the AS. Either the combination of the representation code and reference date refers to an unknown territory.

If the combination of representation code and reference date does not represent a territory, the services will not be able to complete the response. The response will be empty (no territory, nationality, address or place country) and without warning.

This scenario impacts the “business context” operations as well. Representation codes identify the territories related to the “business context” entity. Unknown representation codes will result in empty responses.

The consumer has the capability to request a list of territories, nationalities, address or place countries valid at a given date upfront via the appropriate operations.

4.1. GETALLISOCODES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getAllIsoCodes operation retrieves a list of all country ISO codes, as they exist at the authentic source.

ISO-3166-1 defines an alpha2, an alpha3 and a numeric3 representation code per territory. Together with the codes, the names of the countries are provided.

The list of codes is given for a specific reference date. If the reference date is omitted, the current date is assumed.

Historic dates can be supplied back to 1974 only, when ISO-3166 standard was introduced.

4.1.1. Standard scenario - Current date

No reference date is given; the reference date is set to the current date.

The response will contain territories and representation codes valid at the current date.

4.1.2. Alternative scenario - Reference date in the past

The request contains a reference date in the past.

The response will contain territories and representation codes valid at the given date.

4.2. GETALLNISCODES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getAllNisCodes operation retrieves a list of all country NIS codes, as they exist at the authentic source.

NIS codes are numeric codes. Together with the codes, the names of the countries are provided.

The list of codes is given for a specific reference date. If the reference date is omitted, the current date is assumed.

Historic dates can be supplied back to 19xx only, when NIS codes were introduced.

4.2.1. Standard scenario - Current date

No reference date is given; the reference date is set to the current date.

The response will contain territories and representation codes valid at the current date.

4.2.2. Alternative scenario - Reference date in the past

The request contains a reference date in the past.

The response will contain territories and representation codes valid at the given date.

4.3. GETNATIONALITY(REPRESENTATION CODE)

The getNationality operation retrieves a list of nationalities that are identified by a specific code. The user can enter any one code, either ISO or NIS.

The response contains a nationality that fits the given representation code.

Note that in certain case it is possible that multiple nationalities fit a specific requested code. For example, the ISO alpha-2 code CS has been applied to both Czechoslovakia and Serbia & Montenegro. In the case of a historic code, the result will be nationalities with start and end date. Consumers should apply data filtering on the response if an ambiguity occurs.

To obtain the current nationality for that case, the getNationalityHistory operation must be called subsequently, with a referenced date set appropriately.

4.3.1. Standard scenario - representation code refers to single nationality

The request contains a code referring to a main territory and having a single nationality as response.

The response contains a single nationality referring to the main territory, no sub territories are involved.

4.3.2. Alternative scenario - representation code refers to multiple nationalities

The request contains a code referring to a main territory and having multiple nationalities as response.

The response contains multiple nationalities.

4.3.3. Alternative scenario - representation code refers to sub territory

The request contains a code referring to a sub territory of a nationality.

The response contains a nationality, the main territory and corresponding sub territories.

4.4. GETNATIONALITIES(REFERENCE DATE)

The getNationalities operation retrieves a list of nationalities that exist in the world, together with an indication for which geographical territories these hold.

4.4.1. Standard scenario - Current date

No reference date is given; the reference date is set to the current date.

The response will contain nationalities and corresponding territories including representation codes valid at the current date.

4.4.2. Alternative scenario - Reference date in the past

The request contains a reference date in the past.

The response will contain nationalities and corresponding territories including representation codes valid at the given date.

4.5. GETNATIONALITYHISTORY(ISO-ALPHA3, REFERENCE DATE)

The getNationalityHistory operation provides a history for a specific nationality. The nationality is identified based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 representation code and the reference date. The combination of representation code and reference date should point to a single main territory leading to the nationality.

The operation will retrieve the history of the identified nationality.

4.5.1. Standard scenario - Historical nationalities of historical nationality

The request contains an iso-3166-1 alpha3 code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of a nationality. A reference to a nationality in the past is given.

The response will contain a list of nationalities towards the future including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.5.2. Alternative scenario - Historical nationalities of actual nationality

The request contains an iso-3166-1 alpha3 code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of a nationality. A reference to an actual nationality is given.

The response will contain a list of historical nationalities including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.5.3. Alternative scenario - Existing nationality without history

The request contains an iso-3166-1 alpha3 code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of a nationality. No history for the main territory exists.

The response will contain the identified nationality including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.6. GETADDRESSCOUNTRY(REPRESENTATION CODE)

The getAddressCountry operation retrieves a list of “address countries” that are identified by a specific code.

The user can enter any one code, either ISO or NIS.

The response contains an “address country” that fits the given representation code.

Note that in certain case it is possible that multiple “address countries” fit a specific requested code. For example, the ISO alpha-2 code CS has been applied to both Czechoslovakia and Serbia & Montenegro. In the case of a historic code, the result will be “address countries” with start and end date. Consumers should apply data filtering on the response if an ambiguity occurs.

To obtain the current address country for that case, the getAddressCountryHistory operation must be called subsequently, with a referenced date set appropriately.

4.6.1. Standard scenario - representation code refers to single address country

The request contains a code referring to a main territory and having a single address country as response.

The response contains a single address country referring to the main territory, no sub territories are involved.

4.6.2. Alternative scenario - representation code refers to multiple address countries

The request contains a code referring to a main territory and having multiple address countries as response.

The response contains multiple address countries.

4.6.3. Alternative scenario - representation code refers to sub territory

The request contains a code referring to a sub territory of an address country.

The response contains an address country, the main territory and corresponding sub territories.

4.7. GETADDRESSCOUNTRIES(REFERENCEDATE)

The getAddressCountries operation retrieves a list of “address countries” that exist in the world.

4.7.1. Standard scenario - Current date

No reference date is given; the reference date is set to the current date.

The response will contain address countries and corresponding main territory and optional sub territories including representation codes valid at the current date.

4.7.2. Alternative scenario - Reference date in the past

The request contains a reference date in the past.

The response will contain address countries and corresponding main territory and optional sub territories including representation codes valid at the given date.

4.8. GETADDRESSCOUNTRYHISTORY(REPRESENTATION CODE, REFERENCE DATE)

The getAddressCountryHistory operation provides a history for a specific address country. The address country is identified based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha2 representation code and the reference date. The combination of representation code and reference date should point to a single main territory leading to the address country.

The operation will retrieve the history of the identified address country.

4.8.1. Standard scenario - Historical address countries of historical address country

The request contains a representation code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of an address country. A reference to an address country in the past is given.

The response will contain a list of address countries towards the future including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.8.2. Alternative scenario - Historical address countries of actual address country

The request contains a representation code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of an address country. A reference to an actual address country is given.

The response will contain a list of historical address countries including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.8.3. Alternative scenario - Existing address country without history

The request contains an iso-3166-1 alpha2 code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of an address country. No history for the main territory exists.

The response will contain the identified address country including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.9. GETPLACECOUNTRY(REPRESENTATION CODE)

The getAddressCountry operation retrieves a list of “place countries” that are identified by a specific code.

The user can enter any one code, either ISO or NIS.

The response contains an “place country” that fits the given representation code. Note that in certain case it is possible that multiple “place countries” fit a specific requested code. For example, the ISO alpha-2 code CS has been applied to both Czechoslovakia and Serbia & Montenegro. In the case of a historic code, the result will be “place countries” with start and end date. Consumers should apply data filtering on the response if an ambiguity occurs.

To obtain the current place country for that case, the `getPlaceCountryHistory` operation must be called subsequently, with a referenced date set appropriately.

4.9.1. Standard scenario - representation code refers to single place country

The request contains a code referring to a main territory and having a single place country as response.

The response contains a single place country referring to the main territory, no sub territories are involved.

4.9.2. Alternative scenario - representation code refers to multiple place countries

The request contains a code referring to a main territory and having multiple place countries as response.

The response contains multiple place countries.

4.9.3. Alternative scenario - representation code refers to sub territory

The request contains a code referring to a sub territory of a place country.

The response contains a place country, the main territory and corresponding sub territories.

4.10. GETPLACECOUNTRIES(REPRESENTATION CODE)

The `getAddressCountries` operation retrieves a list of address countries that exist in the world.

4.10.1. Standard scenario - Current date

No reference date is given; the reference date is set to the current date.

The response will contain place countries and corresponding main territory and optional sub territories including representation codes valid at the current date.

4.10.2. Alternative scenario - Reference date in the past

The request contains a reference date in the past.

The response will contain place countries and corresponding main territory and optional sub territories including representation codes valid at the given date.

4.11. GETPLACECOUNTRYHISTORY(ISO-ALPHA2, REFERENCE DATE)

The getPlaceCountryHistory operation provides a history for a specific address country. The place country is identified based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha2 representation code and the reference date. The combination of representation code and reference date should point to a single main territory leading to the place country.

The operation will retrieve the history of the identified place country.

4.11.1. Standard scenario - Historical place countries of historical place country

The request contains a representation code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of an address country. A reference to an address country in the past is given.

The response will contain a list of address countries towards the future including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.11.2. Alternative scenario - Historical place countries of actual place country

The request contains a representation code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of a place country. A reference to an actual place country is given.

The response will contain a list of historical place countries including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

4.11.3. Alternative scenario - Existing place country without history

The request contains an iso-3166-1 alpha2 code and reference date referring to a territory being the main territory of a place country. No history for the main territory exists.

The response will contain the identified place country including the main territory, optional sub territories and representation codes.

5. Basic concepts

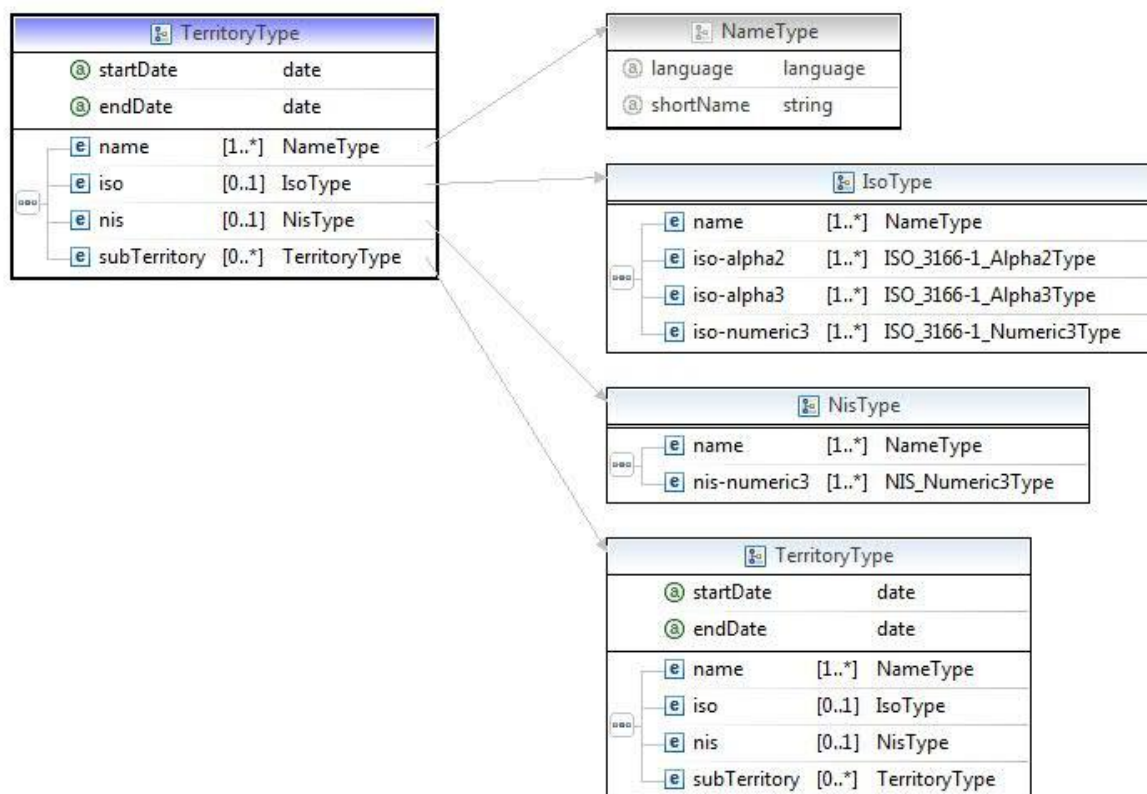
5.1. DATAMODEL

The services described in this service operation description manual make use of xml resources files. The resources files are designed based on the country code data model.

Country history and the use of representation code in a particular business context require a graph based data model. A graph data-model covers three basic components, namely data structures, transformation language, and integrity constraints.

The data model of the authentic source contains four main entities: territory, nationality, address country and place country. The entities nationality, address country and place country refer to territory entities. The territory entity contains a short and official name per language and representation codes.

5.1.1. Territory



The name 'territory' is chosen due to the fact not all of the areas defined concern countries. Some of the territories defined concern a sub-territory of a country or other territory.

A territory has a language dependent short and official name. The short name is the commonly used name of a country. The short name is used as one of the address identifiers. The official name of a country contains words which refer to the fact the country is a republic or a kingdom, or federal or democratic etcetera.

Examples

language	short name	official name
nl	Nederland	Koninkrijk der Nederlanden
en	The Netherlands	Kingdom of the Netherlands
en	Switzerland	Swiss Confederation
fr	France	République française

ISO-3166-1 is a standard specifying country names in English and French. On top of the territory names, the data model allows specifying particular country names per representation type (ISO-3166-1 or NIS). Currently this option is not applied.

Start and end date (Attributes)

If applicable, a territory has a start and end date. Start and end dates are applied in case a territory split, territories merge or the name of the country change⁶.

Previous and next territories (Elements)

In case a territory split, territories merge or the name of the country change the countries are historically linked to each other.

Example

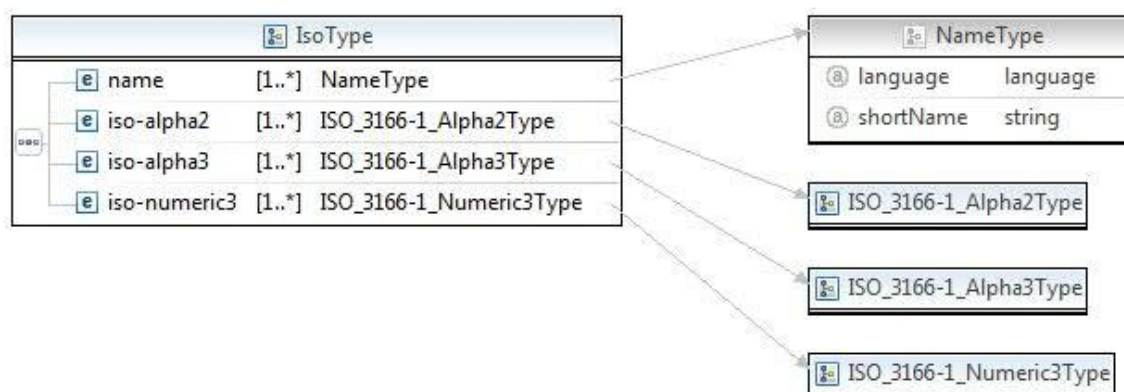
The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was the Yugoslav state that existed from the abolition of the Yugoslav monarchy until it was dissolved in 1992 amid the Yugoslav Wars. It was a socialist state and a federation made up of six socialist republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia. In more detail, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia split up into Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Slovenia. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia changed name into 'Serbia and Montenegro', which split later on into Serbia and Montenegro.

Translating this into next and previous territories means Serbia and Montenegro previously was 'Serbia and Montenegro'. 'Serbia and Montenegro' previously was the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which previously was the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In reversed order, from the past onwards, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia next territories (split) are : Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Slovenia. Due to the rename the next territory for Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is 'Serbia and Montenegro'. Due to the split the next territories of 'Serbia and Montenegro' are Serbia and Montenegro.

The data model covers merges, splits and major name changes via next and previous tags referring to the new or previous territory.

⁶ A name change can be minor or major. Minor name changes are adding or removing fine tuning words like federal, democratic etcetera. Major name changes affect the short name like the name change from Burma to Myanmar. Name changes considered are limited to major changes affecting the short name.



Representation codes

Name (Element)

This element allow defining a representation type depending territory name.

ISO and NIS Representation codes (Elements)

Countries are represented by NIS codes or ISO-3166-1 codes.

A territory is represented in either one of the representation types, ISO-3166-1 or NIS.

Start date, end date and status (Attributes)

Representation codes might evolve during the lifetime of a country.

If applicable, a representation code has a start and end date. Start and end dates are applied in case the star and end date of the territory are not applicable. By default the validity period of a representation code is limited to the validity period of the territory.

Examples of representation codes modification are Finland (Alpha 2 code from 'SF' to 'FI') etcetera.

The attribute status is foreseen to be completed with the ISO-3166-1 status code, but not yet of application.

XML examples of territories:

```

<cou:territory>
  <cou:name language="en">Romania</cou:name>
  <cou:iso>
    <cou:name language="en" shortName="Romania">Romania</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="fr" shortName="Roumanie">Roumanie</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="nl" shortName="Roemenië">Roemenië</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="de" shortName="Rumänien">Rumänien</cou:name>
    <cou:iso-alpha2>RO</cou:iso-alpha2>
    <cou:iso-alpha3 endDate="2001-12-31">ROM</cou:iso-alpha3>
    <cou:iso-alpha3 startDate="2002-01-01">ROU</cou:iso-alpha3>
    <cou:iso-numeric3>642</cou:iso-numeric3>
  </cou:iso>
  <cou:nis>
    <cou:name language="en" shortName="Romania">Romania</cou:name>
  </cou:nis>
</cou:territory>
  
```



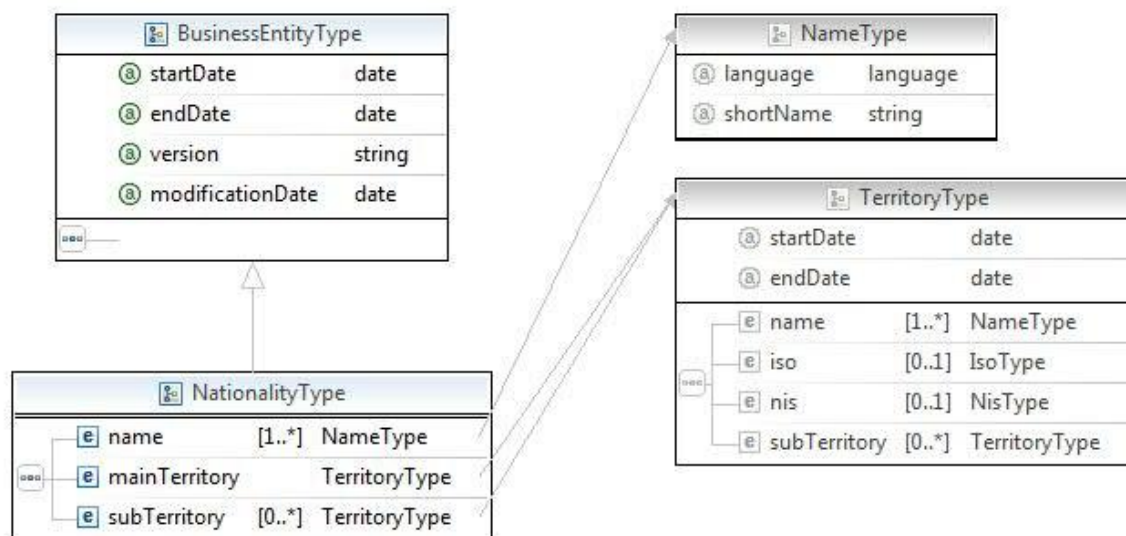
```

    <cou:name language="fr" shortName="Roumanie">Roumanie</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="nl" shortName="Roemenië">Roemenië</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="de" shortName="Rumänien">Rumänien</cou:name>
    <cou:nis-numeric3>124</cou:nis-numeric3>
  </cou:nis>
</cou:territory>

<cou:territory endDate="1992-12-31">
  <cou:name language="en">Yugoslavia, Socialist Federal Republic </cou:name>
  <cou:iso>
    <cou:name language="en" shortName="Yugoslavia">Socialist Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="fr" shortName="Yougoslavie">République fédérative socialiste de
Yougoslavie</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="de" shortName="Jugoslawien">Sozialistische Föderative Republik
Jugoslawien</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="nl" shortName="Joegoslavië">Socialistische Federale Republiek
Joegoslavië</cou:name>
    <cou:iso-alpha2>YU</cou:iso-alpha2>
    <cou:iso-alpha3>YUG</cou:iso-alpha3>
    <cou:iso-numeric3>890</cou:iso-numeric3>
  </cou:iso>
  <cou:nis>
    <cou:name language="en" shortName="Yugoslavia">Socialist Federal Republic of
Yugoslavia</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="fr" shortName="Yougoslavie">République fédérative socialiste de
Yougoslavie</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="de" shortName="Jugoslawien">Sozialistische Föderative Republik
Jugoslawien</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="nl" shortName="Joegoslavië">Socialistische Federale Republiek
Joegoslavië</cou:name>
    <cou:nis-numeric3>169</cou:nis-numeric3>
  </cou:nis>
</cou:territory>

<cou:territory startDate="1993-01-01" endDate="2002-12-31">
  <cou:name language="en">Yugoslavia Federal Republic</cou:name>
  <cou:iso>
    <cou:name language="en" shortName="Yugoslavia">Federal Republic Yugoslavia</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="nl" shortName="Joegoslavië">Federale republiek Joegoslavië</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="fr" shortName="Yougoslavie">Fédération De Yougoslavie</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="de" shortName="Jugoslawien">Bundesrepublik Jugoslawien</cou:name>
    <cou:iso-alpha2>YU</cou:iso-alpha2>
    <cou:iso-alpha3>YUG</cou:iso-alpha3>
    <cou:iso-numeric3>891</cou:iso-numeric3>
  </cou:iso>
  <cou:nis>
    <cou:name language="en" shortName="Yugoslavia">Federal Republic Yugoslavia</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="nl" shortName="Joegoslavië">Federale republiek Joegoslavië</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="fr" shortName="Yougoslavie">Fédération De Yougoslavie</cou:name>
    <cou:name language="de" shortName="Jugoslawien">Bundesrepublik Jugoslawien</cou:name>
    <cou:nis-numeric3>132</cou:nis-numeric3>
  </cou:nis>
</cou:territory>

```



5.1.2. Nationality

Representation codes of countries are used to represent nationalities.

The ISO-3166-1 alpha3 code is advised to be used to represent the nationality; the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 code is used on machine readable passports to represent the nationality.

The citizenship or nationality of a citizen most often has a one to one relationship with the country. Some nationalities, like the French citizenship, cover several territories. Citizens of French Polynesia, Guadeloupe etcetera have the French citizenship. Other examples multiple territories representing the same nationality are Australia, Unites States, United Kingdom and Denmark (non-restrictive list).

The data model covers specifying multiple regions covering a (one) citizenship. Each citizenship has ONE main territory and optional other territories covering the citizenship.

The representation codes of the citizenship correspond to the representation codes of the main territory.

Start and end date (Attributes)

Define the validity period of a nationality

Name (Element)

Specifies the name of the citizenship; a name per language.

For example: Greek, Belgian or Dutch.

Main territory (Element)

The main territory specifies the principal territory. The representation codes of the main territory are used to represent the nationality.

Sub territory (Element)

The element contains optional a list of territories covering on top of the main territory the nationality. Representation codes of the sub territories should not be used to represent the nationality. The representation codes are useful for transformation in a particular business context.

5.1.3. Address Country

The country is one of the address identifiers (component) describing the location of the place of residence of people or the headquarters of enterprises.

The ISO-3166-1 alpha2 code is commonly used in address labels on letters to specify the country.

Not all territories defined can be applied to describe (partly) the address:

- Territories which disappeared due historical reasons (merge, split, rename)
- Territories defined having a NIS code being considered to be a sub-territory based on ISO-3166-1 standard (examples are Tahiti as part of French Polynesia, Hawaii as part of the United States etcetera)

An address country is an actual territory having an ISO-3166-1 (alpha2) representation code. Some actual territories not having an ISO-3166-1 code but having a NIS code are as sub territory added to the corresponding address country, analogously the approach for nationalities covering multiple areas.

5.1.4. Place Country

To localize the place of birth or decease, countries are used as main identifier on top of the municipality where the event took place.

Place countries can be any territory defined in the past. To avoid transformation issues between ISO and NIS representation codes in the context of place country, the main territory should have ISO and NIS representations.

Analogously nationalities and address countries, the place country refers to a mandatory main territory and optional sub territories.

In case a consumer needs transformations between representation code type, from ISO to NIS or vice versa, the consumer should take care the corresponding business context is respected.

5.2. GOVERNANCE PROCEDURE

Consumer can make use of the governance procedures for updating the content of the authentic source or to extend the authentic source with a new business context.

Appendix

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Technical proposal document version 0.83

BIBLIOGRAPHY

