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English version

**Information technology -
European generic locales -
Part 1: General specifications**

Technologies de l'Information -
Solutions locales génériques pour l'Europe -
Part 1: Specifications générales

Informationstechnik -
Europäische generische Localen -
Teil 1: Generellen Spezifikationen

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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FOREWORD

The production of this CWA, describing generic locales for Europe, was agreed by the CEN/ISSS Eurolocale Workshop in the Workshop's Kick-Off Meeting on 1998-06-11.

The document has been developed through the collaboration of a number of contributing experts in this Workshop, coming from academia, public administrations, IT-suppliers, and other circles. A list of company experts who have supported the document's contents may be obtained from the CEN/ISSS Secretariat.

The CWA consists of two parts:

Information technology - European generic locales - Part 1: General contents specifications

Information technology - European generic locales - Part 2: Narrative cultural specifications, POSIX locales, and repertoiremap

The final review/endorsement round for this CWA was started on 2000-03-31 and was successfully closed on 2000-05-01. The final text of this CWA was submitted to CEN for publication on 2000-xx-yy.

Annex A defines the MES-2 repertoire of characters used in this CWA.

Annex B (informative) gives an example on how to construct a Narrative Cultural Specification from the information in clause 4.

Annex C (informative) lists the comments accompanying Negative ballots.

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0. Introduction

This CEN Workshop Agreement was requested for use with institutions in Europe, who have a need for a generic European specification when no specific culture, including language could be assumed.

Some potential users are the Commission of the European Communities and similar pan-European organisations, and multinational firms that need to run applications in a uniform manner.

Furthermore, CEN/TC304 saw a need to help its member bodies to create cultural specifications, and some of that work was foreseen to be quite elaborate and generic, such as classification of characters, and ordering. The CEN/ISSS Eurolocale workshop was created in part to generate these generic specifications in the form of this CEN Workshop Agreement. Provisions to make easy use of these generic specifications to create national specifications are provided in ISO/IEC 15897 Procedures for registration of cultural elements.

There are both, a language-neutral specification that serves as a generic pan-European specification for Europe, and also language-dependent specifications for all of the official and treaty languages of the European Union and EFTA, namely (in order of their ISO 639 code) Danish, German, Greek, English, Spanish, Finnish, French, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Dutch, Norwegian, Portuguese, and Swedish.

Some cultural conventions specified in the generic pan-European specification, such as date, weekday names, and affirmative and negative answers are normally culturally or language-dependent. The language-independent specifications are mainly of interest for certain documents such as letters and telephone books in truly multicultural environments, such as in institutions of the European Union. Some of the cultural conventions defined in the generic specification have been completely redefined in the language-specific specifications of this CWA. The other cultural conventions in these language-specific specifications, such as ordering, monetary formatting and numeric formatting may also need to be replaced by the specific national requirements for use in purely national environments.

The CEN Workshop Agreement takes some effort to give rationale in notes for the choices made. Further guidelines for member bodies to create national cultural specifications for registration with ISO/IEC 15897 are planned by CEN/TC304. An effort has been made to harmonize with the defaults specified in ISO/IEC TR 14652, currently under preparation in ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22.

The specification of the data for registration of POSIX conforming locales are given in the second part of this CEN Workshop Agreement.

1. Scope

This CEN Workshop Agreement defines the generic language-neutral locale for Europe, in the form of a Narrative Cultural Specification, plus generic language-dependent locales for each of the official and treaty languages of the European Union and EFTA. It is intended to be used in European institutions, and also as a base for modification for national specifications, that only deviate relatively little. The components of the CWA are intended for registration with the cultural registration standard ISO/IEC 15897.

The repertoire of characters of this CEN Workshop Agreement is the MES-2 subset of ISO/IEC 10646-1, as defined in annex A of this CWA.

2. References

This CEN Workshop Agreement incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this CEN Workshop Agreement only when incorporated by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

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

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

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

ISO/IEC 6429:1992, *Information technology - Control functions for coded character sets*.

ISO 8601:1998, *Data elements and interchange formats - Information interchange - Representation of dates and times*.

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

ISO/IEC 10646-1: 2000, *Information technology - Multiple Octet Universal Character Set (UCS)*.

ISO/IEC TR 14652 (in preparation), *Information Technology - Specification method for cultural conventions*.

ISO/IEC 15897:1999, *Information technology - Procedures for registration of cultural elements*.

CEN ENV 13710:2000, *European Ordering Rules*, under publication.

3. Definitions

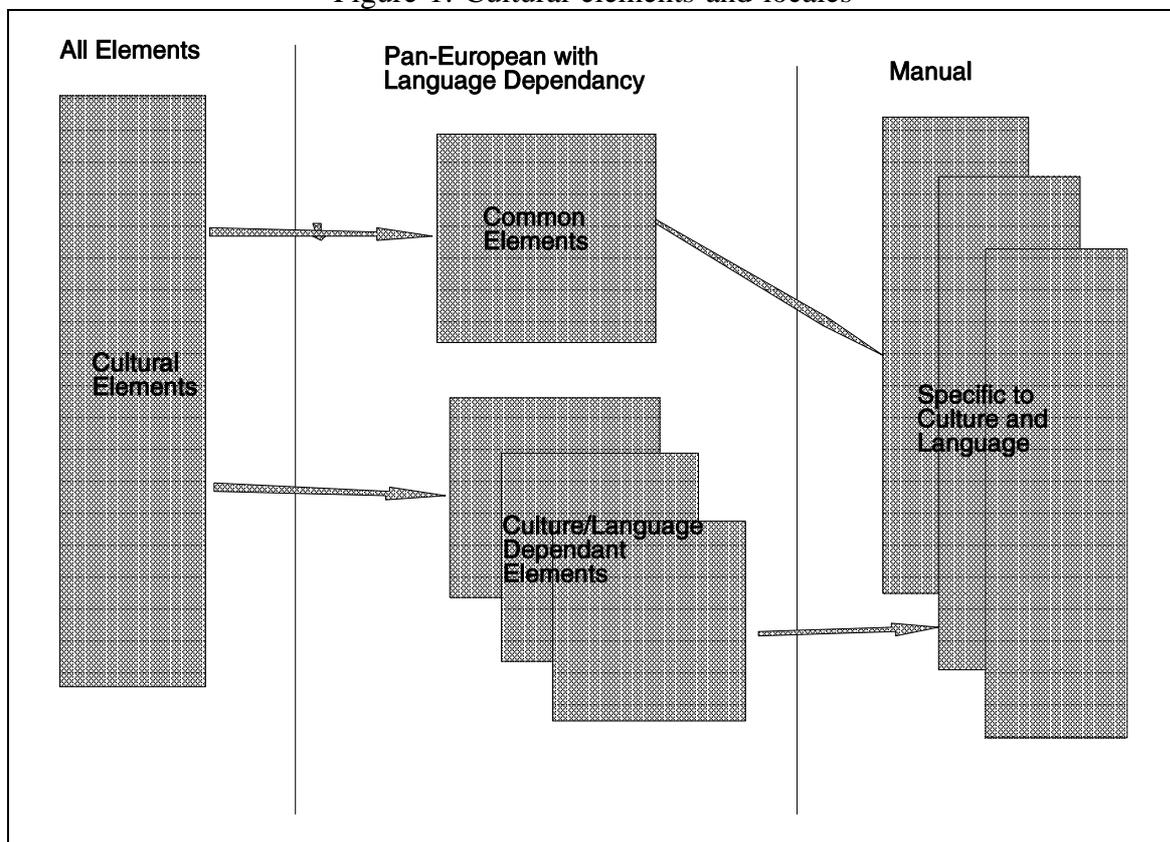
For the purpose of this CWA the definitions from the standards in clause 2 apply.

4. Cultural elements for pan-European computerization

The cultural elements for computer use are specified on many different items, such as ordering, character classification, and time and date rendering. Each of the elements may be dependent on things like language, culture and customs. Out of the many cultural elements there needs to be chosen (possibly manually) a single set of elements, with each element having a specific value, for a given application to run.

Some values for a set of cultural elements may be of a generic language-independent and mostly culture-independent nature, while other elements are inherently language dependent. The relations are illustrated in figure 1.

Figure 1: Cultural elements and locales



4.1 Language-independent cultural elements

Language-independent cultural elements described in this CWA are: 'alphanumeric deterministic ordering', 'classification of characters', 'numeric formatting', 'monetary formatting', and 'date and time formatting'. In addition, some information on elements that are normally language-dependent, is given in a language-independent manner, which may be useful in some pan-European environments. These elements are 'weekday names', 'month names' and 'affirmative and negative answers', and together with the language-independent elements they complete the set of cultural elements dealt with in this CWA.

The following data is mainly for registration with ISO/IEC 15897 and it gives data needed for that registration.

Users: specific
Applications: specific
Source: CEN/ISSS Eurolocale workshop
Language: independent
Territory: Europe
Date: 1999-12-20
Version: 5.1
Token identifier: _EU,CEN_5.1

Note: The territory code "EU" has not been registered with the maintenance authority for ISO 3166, as registrations beyond countries is out of scope for ISO 3166, but the "EU" code has been reserved by that agency for the territory of Europe.

4.1.1 Alphanumeric deterministic ordering

The ordering of strings is the ordering defined in the ENV *European Ordering Rules*.

4.1.2 Classification of characters

The locale specifies a number of classifications (as per definitions in ISO/IEC 9945-2) of the characters in the MES-2:

The class "digit" consists of the characters 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

The class "xdigit" consists of the characters 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f A B C D E F.

The class "blank" consists of the characters SPACE, and HORIZONTAL TAB.

The class "space" consists of the characters SPACE, LINE FEED, VERTICAL TAB, FF, CARRIAGE RETURN, and HORIZONTAL TAB.

The class "upper" consists of all characters with the word "CAPITAL".

The class "lower" consists of all characters with the word "SMALL".

The class "alpha" consists of all characters with the words "LETTER" or "LIGATURE" and the characters NO BREAK SPACE (00A0), GREEK YPOGEGRAMMENI (037A), GREEK PROGEGRAMMENI (1FBE).

NOTE 1: This rule also caters for scripts without a distinction between CAPITAL and SMALL, or other distinctions.

The class "cntrl" consists of all characters of the C0 and C1 parts of ISO/IEC 6429.

The class "punct" consists of all characters not in class "alpha", class "digit", class "cntrl", nor class "space".

The class "print" consists of all characters not in class "cntrl".

The class "graph" consists of all characters neither in class "cntrl" nor in class "space".

The mapping "toupper" maps every character with the word "SMALL" to the character with the same name except that "SMALL" is replaced with "CAPITAL", if such a character exists. For the Greek script the accents TONOS, PSILI, DASIA, OXIA, PERISPOMENI are lost, except when only the first letter of a word is uppercased ("titlecasing"). However, the DIALYTIKA is always retained on the capital letter.

The mapping "tolower" maps every character with the word "CAPITAL" to the character with the same name except that "CAPITAL" is replaced with "SMALL", if such a character exists.

NOTE 2: The small letters and ligatures LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S, LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA, LATIN SMALL LETTER F WITH HOOK, LATIN SMALL LETTER R WITH LONG LEG, LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI, LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FL, GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH PERISPOMENI, GREEK SMALL LETTER IOTA WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS, GREEK SMALL LETTER UPSILON WITH DIALYTIKA AND TONOS do not have a corresponding upper case letter in MES-2 (in the case of characters belonging to the Greek script, this is only the case for titlecasing).

NOTE 3: In other circumstances the LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA has the upper case equivalent of the character LATIN CAPITAL LETTER KRA or the two characters LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K and APOSTROPHE; and when not used for legal purposes to write names LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S has the upper case equivalent of two LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S.

NOTE 4: The classification of the characters are pretty straightforward, letters are classified as letters, and with subclassification in uppercase and lowercase, and mappings in between them. Digits, hexadecimal digits and other classes follow prescriptions by the ISO/IEC 9945-2 standard. The data is aligned with the classifications in ISO/IEC TR 14652, currently under development in ISO/IEC JTC1/SC22/WG20.

NOTE 5: The mapping between uppercase and lowercase letters is not necessarily reversible. See also note 3.

4.1.3 Numeric formatting

The grouping of large numbers is in groups of 3 digits from right to left.

The group (thousands) separator is FULL STOP <.>.

The decimal separator is COMMA <,>.

A positive number has no sign attached to it.

A negative number is preceded by a HYPHEN-MINUS <-> without any intervening space.

4.1.4 Monetary formatting

This default is for general use, and not applicable for use in value documents.

The name of the currency is "Euro", subdivided into 100 "cents" (with plural "s").

Large monetary amounts are formatted in groups of 3 digits.

The group (thousands) separator for monetary amounts is FULL STOP <.>.

The decimal separator for monetary amounts is COMMA <,>.

A positive monetary amount has no sign attached to it.

A negative monetary amount is preceded by a HYPHEN-MINUS <-> in front of the currency symbol without any intervening space.

The 3-letter currency code according to ISO 4217 is: EUR

The domestic currency symbol is: €

Both the 3-letter ISO 4217 currency code and the domestic currency symbol are placed in front of the monetary amount and one NO-BREAK SPACE separates the 3-letter ISO 4217 currency code and the monetary amount, while no space comes between the domestic currency symbol and the amount.

Examples of formatting of monetary amounts:

3-letter ISO 4217 currency code:	EUR 543,21
Domestic currency symbol:	€543,21
Use of negative sign:	-EUR 543,21 -€543,21
Thousands and decimal separators:	EUR 9.876.543,21

NOTE 1: In the case that the EURO SIGN cannot be used in an environment, because for example of hardware or software limitations, it is recommended to use the 3-letter ISO 4217 code "EUR" instead, or the capital letter "E" where only one character is permitted.

NOTE 2: When other currencies are to be displayed, the formatting specified here for the ISO 4217 currency code or domestic currency symbol for the Euro currency is also used, using the normal decimal precision where applicable.

NOTE 3: The ISO 4217 currency code is called the "international currency symbol" in the ISO/IEC 9945 POSIX standards.

4.1.5 Date and time conventions

For the date and time conventions, the following numeric forms are recommended to be used in a language-independent, pan-European document.

Long date:	1996-04-28
Abbreviated date and time:	1996-04-28 17:22:06
Abbreviated long date:	1996-04-28

Numeric date: 1996-04-28
 Time: 09:22:06

The 24 hour system is used in Europe. Thus the time of the day is given in the range from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59, and the possible leap second 23:59:60. No abbreviation is used for before or after noon.

NOTE The abbreviated date and time is given as the combination of the date format and the time format of ISO 8601; as opposed to the combined day-and-time format of said standard, which includes a “T” between day and time.

The following specification is quite artificial in order to remove any language dependence and its general use is not encouraged. The data follows specifications of ISO 8601. In a pan-European document written in a given language, the corresponding language-dependent locale should be used to replace these values.

Weekday names:

The weekday names are always specified with one digit.

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	7	7
Monday	1	1
Tuesday	2	2
Wednesday	3	3
Thursday	4	4
Friday	5	5
Saturday	6	6

Month names:

The month names are always specified with two digits.

Month	Full name	Short name
January	01	01
February	02	02
March	03	03
April	04	04
May	05	05
June	06	06
July	07	07
August	08	08
September	09	09
October	10	10
November	11	11
December	12	12

See also clause 5 of part 2 (CWA 14051-2:2000) in each of the narrative specifications of this.

4.1.6: Affirmative and negative answers

Since these answers are used at the user interface and the question is being asked in a natural language, the answer should be given in the same language.

For the sake of completeness of the language-independent default locale, the following specifications are given.

Yes expressions:	strings starting with "+"
No expressions:	strings starting with "-"

See also clause 6 of part 2 (CWA 14051-2:2000) in each of the narrative specifications of this.

4.2 Language-dependent cultural elements

The language-dependent cultural elements described here are weekday and month names, and affirmative and negative answers. These are given for each language addressed.

4.2.1 da_EU - Danish

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

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

Month names:

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

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Danish language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "jJ+yYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.2 de_EU - German

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a capital letter.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	Sonntag	So.
Monday	Montag	Mo.
Tuesday	Dienstag	Di.
Wednesday	Mittwoch	Mi.
Thursday	Donnerstag	Do.
Friday	Freitag	Fr.
Saturday	Samstag	Sa.

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	Januar	Jan.
February	Februar	Febr
March	März	März
April	April	Apr.
May	Mai	Mai
June	Juni	Juni
July	Juli	Juli
August	August	Aug.
September	September	Sept
October	Oktober	Okt.
November	November	Nov.
December	Dezember	Dez.

Affirmative and negative answers

The following gives the specifications on giving an affirmative or negative answer in the German language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "jJ+1yY"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-0"

4.2.3 el_EU - Greek

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a capital letter.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	Κυριακή	Κυρ.
Monday	Δευτέρα	Δευ.
Tuesday	Τρίτη	Τρί.
Wednesday	Τετάρτη	Τετ.
Thursday	Πέμπτη	Πέμ.
Friday	Παρασκευή	Παρ.
Saturday	Σάββατο	Σάβ.

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	Ιανουαρίου	Ιαν.
February	Φεβρουαρίου	Φεβ.
March	Μαρτίου	Μαρ.
April	Απριλίου	Απρ.
May	Μαΐου	Μαΐου
June	Ιουνίου	Ιουν.
July	Ιουλίου	Ιουλ.
August	Αυγούστου	Αυγ.
September	Σεπτεμβρίου	Σεπ.
October	Οκτωβρίου	Οκτ.
November	Νοεμβρίου	Νοε.
December	Δεκεμβρίου	Δεκ.

NOTE: Weekday and month names appear in the genitive case

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Greek language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "vN+jJyYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "oO-nN"

NOTE: The first two letters of the Greek yes and no expression strings are letters of the Greek script, GREEK LETTER NU "vN" and GREEK LETTER OMICRON "oO", respectively.

4.2.4 en_EU - English

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a capital letter.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	Sunday	Sun
Monday	Monday	Mon
Tuesday	Tuesday	Tue
Wednesday	Wednesday	Wed
Thursday	Thursday	Thu
Friday	Friday	Fri
Saturday	Saturday	Sat

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	January	Jan
February	February	Feb
March	March	Mar
April	April	Apr
May	May	May
June	June	Jun
July	July	Jul
August	August	Aug
September	September	Sep
October	October	Oct
November	November	Nov
December	December	Dec

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the English language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "yY+oOjJ"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.5 es_EU - Spanish

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	domingo	dom
Monday	lunes	lun
Tuesday	martes	mar
Wednesday	miércoles	mié
Thursday	jueves	jue
Friday	viernes	vie
Saturday	sábado	sáb

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	enero	ene
February	febrero	feb
March	marzo	mar
April	abril	abr
May	mayo	may
June	junio	jun
July	julio	jul
August	agosto	ago
September	septiembre	sep
October	octubre	oct
November	noviembre	nov
December	diciembre	dic

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Spanish language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "sS+yYoOjJ"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.6 fi_EU - Finnish

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	sunnuntai	su
Monday	maanantai	ma
Tuesday	tiistai	ti
Wednesday	keskiviikko	ke
Thursday	torstai	to
Friday	perjantai	pe
Saturday	lauantai	la

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	tammikuu	1.
February	helmikuu	2.
March	maaliskuu	3.
April	huhtikuu	4.
May	toukokuu	5.
June	kesäkuu	6.
July	heinäkuu	7.
August	elokuu	8.
September	syyskuu	9.
October	lokakuu	10.
November	marraskuu	11.
December	joulukuu	12.

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Finnish language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "kK+jJyYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "eE-nN"

4.2.7 fr_EU - French

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	dimanche	dim
Monday	lundi	lun
Tuesday	mardi	mar
Wednesday	mercredi	mer
Thursday	jeudi	jeu
Friday	vendredi	ven
Saturday	samedi	sam

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	janvier	janv
February	février	fév
March	mars	mars
April	avril	avr
May	mai	mai
June	juin	juin
July	juillet	juil
August	août	août
September	septembre	sept
October	octobre	oct
November	novembre	nov
December	décembre	déc

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the French language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "oO+yYjJ"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.8 ga_EU - Irish

Date and time conventions

Names of days and names of months are written with initial capital letters on significant elements. The article “na” is not capitalized when it occurs within names, nor are initial mutations, such as the “h” in “Dé hAoine”

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full 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
Saturday	Dé Sathairn	Sath

Month names:

Month	Month name	Short name
January	Eanáir	Ean
February	Feabhra	Feabh
March	Márta	Már
April	Aibreán	Aib
May	Mí na Bealtaine	Beal
June	Meitheamh	Meith
July	Iúil	Iúil
August	Lúnasa	Lún
September	Meán Fómhair	MFómh
October	Deireadh Fómhair	DFómh
November	Mí na Samhna	Samh
December	Mí na Nollag	Noll

Affirmative and negative answers

Affirmative expressions: There no single word for "yes" in Irish, nor a limited set of letters associated with affirmative answers in Irish, which are formed by simply repeating an appropriate form of the verb used in asking the question. When questions are posed using the present tense of one of the two verbs "to be" (a practice recommended for software localization and other computer uses), the affirmative answers will be Tá, Sea, Sé, Sí, Is ea, Is é, Is í, Is iad, etc., depending on context. The letters t, T, s, S, i, I, y, Y (Yes), and the digit 1 should be accepted, in addition to the characters generally accepted in pan-European environments, namely the letters j, J, o, O and the character +.

Negative expressions: There is no single word for "no" in Irish. However, there is a limited set of letters associated with negative answers in Irish, which are formed by placing either of its two negative particles (ní or cha) before an appropriate form of the verb used in asking

the question. When questions are posed using the present tense of one of the two verbs "to be" (a practice recommended for software localization and other computer uses), the negative answers will be Níl, Chan fhuil, Ní hea, Ní hé, Ní hí, Chan ea, Chan é, Chan í, Chan iad, etc., depending on context. Strings beginning with the letters n, N, c, C, and the digit 0 should be accepted, in addition to the characters generally accepted in pan-European environments, namely the character -.

4.2.9 is_EU - Icelandic

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	sunnudagur	sun
Monday	mánudagur	mán
Tuesday	þriðjudagur	þri
Wednesday	miðvikudagur	mið
Thursday	fimmtudagur	fim
Friday	föstudagur	fös
Saturday	laugardagur	lau

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	janúar	jan
February	febrúar	feb
March	mars	mar
April	apríl	apr
May	maí	maí
June	júní	jún
July	júlí	júl
August	ágúst	ágú
September	september	sep
October	október	okt
November	nóvember	nóv
December	desember	des

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Icelandic language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "jJ+yYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.10 it_EU - Italian

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	domenica	dom
Monday	lunedì	lun
Tuesday	martedì	mar
Wednesday	mercoledì	mer
Thursday	giovedì	gio
Friday	venerdì	ven
Saturday	sabato	sab

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	gennaio	gen
February	febbraio	feb
March	marzo	mar
April	aprile	apr
May	maggio	mag
June	giugno	giu
July	luglio	lug
August	agosto	ago
September	settembre	set
October	ottobre	ott
November	novembre	nov
December	dicembre	dic

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Italian language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "sS+jJyYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.11 nl_EU - Dutch

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	zondag	zo
Monday	maandag	ma
Tuesday	dinsdag	di
Wednesday	woensdag	wo
Thursday	donderdag	do
Friday	vrijdag	vr
Saturday	zaterdag	za

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	januari	jan
February	februari	feb
March	maart	mrt
April	april	apr
May	mei	mei
June	juni	jun
July	juli	jul
August	augustus	aug
September	september	sep
October	oktober	okt
November	november	nov
December	december	dec

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Dutch language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "jJ+yYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.12 no_EU - Norwegian

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

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

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	januar	jan
February	februar	feb
March	mars	mar
April	april	apr
May	mai	mai
June	juni	jun
July	juli	jul
August	august	aug
September	september	sep
October	oktober	okt
November	november	nov
December	desember	des

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Norwegian language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "jJ+yYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.13 pt_EU - Portuguese

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	domingo	dom
Monday	segunda	seg
Tuesday	terça	ter
Wednesday	quarta	qua
Thursday	quinta	qui
Friday	sexta	sex
Saturday	sábado	sáb

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	janeiro	jan
February	fevereiro	fev
March	março	mar
April	abril	abr
May	maio	mai
June	junho	jun
July	julho	jul
August	agosto	ago
September	setembro	set
October	outubro	out
November	novembro	nov
December	dezembro	dez

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Portuguese language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "sS+yYoOjJ"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

4.2.14 sv_EU - Swedish

Date and time conventions

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	söndag	sön
Monday	måndag	mån
Tuesday	tisdag	tis
Wednesday	onsdag	ons
Thursday	torsdag	tor
Friday	fredag	fre
Saturday	lördag	lör

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	januari	jan
February	februari	feb
March	mars	mar
April	april	apr
May	maj	maj
June	juni	jun
July	juli	jul
August	augusti	aug
September	september	sep
October	oktober	okt
November	november	nov
December	december	dec

Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Swedish language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "jJ+yYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

Annex A

The MES-2 character repertoire

(normative)

For this CEN Workshop Agreement the repertoire of graphic characters used is called "MES-2", and it is defined as a fixed subset of ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000 in the following manner:

Collection Name: MES-2
 Type of Collection (Fixed or Non-fixed): FIXED
 Number of characters: 1127

Plane 00

Rows Positions (Cells)

00 00-FF
 01 00-7F 8F 92 B7 DE-EF FA-FF
 02 18-1B 1E-1F 59 7C 92 BB-BD C6-C7 C9 D6 D8-DD DF EE
 03 74-75 7A 7E 84-8A 8C 8E-A1 A3-CE D7 DA-E1
 04 00-5F 90-C4 C7-C8 CB-CC D0-EB EE-F5 F8-F9
 1E 02-03 0A-0B 1E-1F 40-41 56-57 60-61 6A-6B 80-85 9B F2-F3
 1F 00-15 18-1D 20-45 48-4D 50-57 59 5B 5D 5F-7D 80-B4 B6-C4 C6-D3 D6-DB DD-EF F2-F4 F6-FE
 20 13-15 17-1E 20-22 26 30 32-33 39-3A 3C 3E 44 4A 7F 82 A3-A4 A7 AC AF
 21 05 13 16 22 26 2E 5B-5E 90-95 A8
 22 00 02-03 06 08-09 0F 11-12 15 19-1A 1E-1F 27-2B 48 59 60-61 64-65 82-83 95 97
 23 02 10 20-21 29-2A
 25 00 02 0C 10 14 18 1C 24 2C 34 3C 50-6C 80 84 88 8C 90-93 A0-A1 AA-AC B2 BA BC C4 CA-CB CF D8-D9 E6
 26 3A-3C 40 42 60 63 65-66 6A-6B
 FB 01-02
 FF FD

The names of characters included in the above collection are to be found in ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000 (E), the English version. This CWA uses the English names of the characters to be able to classify under section 4.1.2, for example, 'all the characters with the word "CAPITAL" in their names'.

Annex B

Example Narrative Cultural Specification

(informative)

The following illustrates how a Narrative Cultural Specification for registration with ISO/IEC 15897 may be created from the information given in clause 4.

For the generic pan-European Narrative Cultural Specification, all of the information in 4.1 is used, while for the language-dependent specifications the language-dependent information in 4.2 replaces the information for that cultural element in 4.1.

The example is given for the generic Italian Narrative Cultural Specification, and the following is mainly for registration with ISO/IEC 15897 and it gives data needed for that registration.

Users: specific
Applications: specific
Source: CEN/ISSS Eurolocale workshop
Date: 1998-11-02
Language: Italian
Territory: Europe
Version: 5.1
Token identifier: it_EU,CEN_5.1

Clause 1: Alphanumeric deterministic ordering

The ordering for the Italian language in the pan-European environment is the same as the European default, to ensure consistent behaviour within the pan-European institutions.

Clause 2: Classification of characters

The classification of characters for the Italian language in the pan-European environment is the same as the European default, to ensure consistent behaviour within the pan-European institutions.

Clause 3: Numeric formatting

The numeric formatting for the Italian language in the pan-European environment is the same as the European default, to ensure consistent behaviour within the pan-European institutions.

Clause 4: Monetary formatting

The monetary formatting for the Italian language in the pan-European environment is the same as the European default, to ensure consistent behaviour within the pan-European institutions.

Clause 5: Date and time conventions

The numeric formats for the date and time formatting for the Italian language in the pan-European environment is the same as the European default, to ensure consistent behaviour within the pan-European institutions.

Weekday and month names have the first letter as a small letter, unless capitalized as in the first letter of a sentence.

Weekday names:

Weekday	Full name	Short name
Sunday	domenica	dom
Monday	lunedì	lun
Tuesday	martedì	mar
Wednesday	mercoledì	mer
Thursday	giovedì	gio
Friday	venerdì	ven
Saturday	sabado	sab

Month names:

Month	Full name	Short name
January	gennaio	gen
February	febbraio	feb
March	marzo	mar
April	aprile	apr
May	maggio	mag
June	giugno	giu
July	luglio	lug
August	agosto	ago
September	settembre	set
October	ottobre	ott
November	novembre	nov
December	dicembre	dic

Clause 6: Affirmative and negative answers

The following specifies how to give an affirmative or negative answer in the Italian language in a pan-European environment.

Yes expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "sS+jJyYoO"

No expressions: strings starting with any one of the characters "nN-"

Annex C

Comments accompanying Negative ballots

(Informative)

Comment: "The thousands separator agreed upon in this CWA (the period) conflicts with the recommendation from ISO, which recommends SPACE or NBSP."

Disposition: Considering that the use of the period as thousands separator is established European practice, and further indicates that the digits all together constitute a number, there was a general consensus among the Workshop participants for using the period as thousands separator.

End of Part 1 of CEN Workshop Agreement CWA 14051-1:2000