



IS/TIS/006 Rev.2

Source Language: English

6 April 2004

Information Systems
Territory Information System Management Committee

Description of the Territory Standard

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Category of document:	Technical Specification
Distribution List:	Members of the TIS Management Committee
Status of the document:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Revision 0 : Approved by CIS-Steering Committee, 10 and 11 February 1998, Barcelona• Revision 1 : Approved by CIS-Steering Committee, 18 and 19 October 1999, New York• Revision 2 : Approved by TIS Management Committee, 18 February 2004, Lisbon
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Table of revisions and main modifications

Number of revision	Date	Main modifications
0	23/01/1998	None : creation
1	23/04/1999	Minor modifications (cf. summary below)
2	06/04/2004	Editorial changes: Clarifications, background information, examples

Summary

This document describes the CISAC territory standard called “Territory Information System TIS”. The description includes the conceptual datamodel, including all the relevant entities and attributes.

The revised version number 1 reflected the modifications required by the IDSR Working Group (meeting on 29 and 30 January 1998) and the CIS Steering Committee (meeting on 10 and 11 February 1998). The Entity Relationship Diagram of TIS was added. The version IS/TIS/006 Rev.1 replaced the following documents:

- IS/TIS/02: Territory Entity Relationship Diagram
- IS/TIS/03: Territory Entity Relationship Diagram 3rd Version
- IS/TIS/06 Rev.0: Territory Information System: Documentation

The revised version number 2 contains a number of editorial changes concerning the description of the standard. Especially clarifications, examples and background information on the use of the standard have been added. This revision does not imply any change of the standard itself. The former title of the document “Conceptual Datamodel” was changed into “Description of the Territory Standard”.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Territory Information System TIS is the multilingual territory standard of CISAC. It defines which territories and territory codes may be used for the exchange of documentation, licensing and distribution data between societies or may be used in CIS- and other CISAC-tools. The standard has been developed by the CIS Working Group “International Data Standards and Rules (IDSR)”. The standard was adopted as CISAC standard in 1999 and replaces the former so called Territory File (TF). The first TIS edition appeared in April 1999. Administrator of TIS on behalf of CISAC is GEMA. The standard is supervised by the TIS Management Committee.

TIS contains countries (nations, like Italy) and country-groups (like Europa). The details in TIS with regard to countries are for an important part taken from the standards ISO 3166-1 and DIN EN ISO 3166-1. These standards define „codes for the representation of names of countries“. With regard to countries, the following TIS-information is identical with the information in ISO 3166-1 and DIN EN ISO 3166-1:

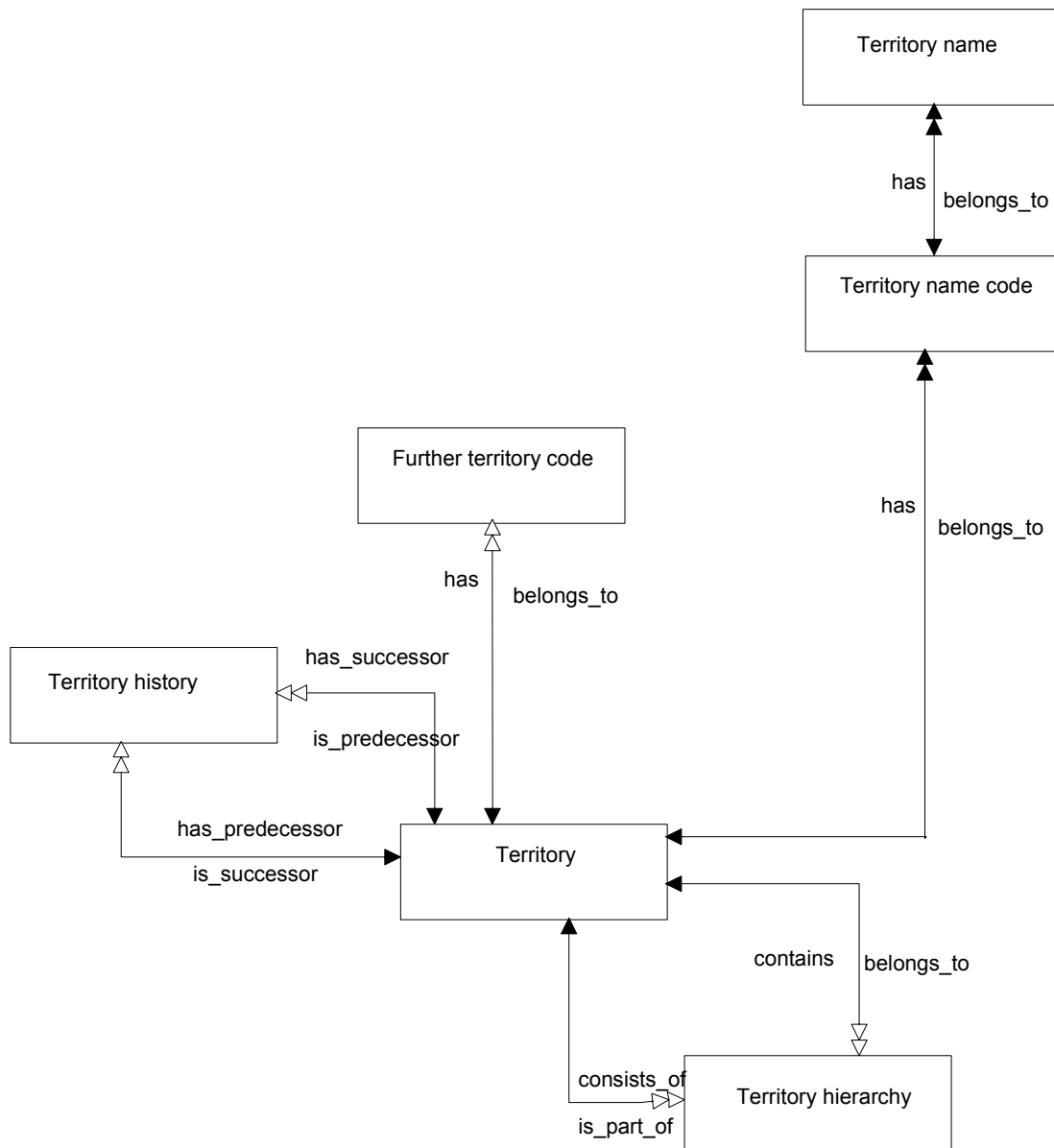
- 3 digit numeric TIS code of territory
- 2 digit alphanumeric TIS code of territory
- 3 digit extended alphanumeric TIS code of territory
- Territory name (en/fr/de)
- Official territory name (en/fr/de)

Please note that ISO 3166-1 contains many entries that are actually not „countries“ but „country-subdivisions“ in the sense of TIS, such as GUAM, GUADELOUPE and NIUE. These territories are below the level of nations (states) and are not contained in the UN List of Member States; they are therefore not contained in TIS.

ISO 3166-1 does not specify the time dimensions of countries. It maintains only information with regard to their most recent status. In TIS however, countries and also the names of countries have their own time dimensions. This makes it possible to have in TIS information on changes of names, on countries that do not exist anymore, on divisions of countries etc.

TIS information on country-groups was added by the IDSR Working Group and the TIS-Administrator. ISO 3166 does not cover this type of territory. For more detailed information on territory types cf. 3.6.

2 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM



In the following description of the datamodel, the name of an attribute is marked with an asterisk if it is an identifying attribute (e.g. *Attribute: Numeric TIS-Code of Territory).

3 ENTITY: TERRITORY

Definition

A territory is a specific area, demarcated according to certain factors (such as national, economical, geographical, or political).

Identifying Attributes

Numeric TIS-code of territory

Validity start date of territory

Describing Attributes

Validity end date of territory

Usability indicator of territory

International standard indicator of territory

Territory type

3.1 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF TERRITORY

Definition

The numeric TIS-code of territory is a numeric identifier of a territory, allocated by ISO and/or by the TIS-Administrator (GEMA).

Annotation

The following ranges of numeric TIS-codes have been defined for the different types of territories:

- Countries: 000 - 899 (identical with ISO 3166-1)
- Country-groups: 2100 – 2999 (allocated by the TIS-Administrator)

Until now, the numeric TIS-code of a territory is internationally unique. However, ISO does not rule out the possibility that it will reuse the numeric code of a terminated territory for a new territory. For this reason, the validity start date of territory (3.2) was added in TIS as second identifying attribute of a territory.

Format

integer 4

3.2 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF TERRITORY

Definition

The validity start date of territory is the date as from which the territory exists.

Annotation

The validity start date of territory is an identifying attribute for reasons mentioned above (annotation to 3.1).

Cf. annotation to 3.3 concerning the historical dimensions of territories.

Format

date-time

3.3 ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY END DATE OF TERRITORY

Definition

The validity end date of territory is the date until which the territory exists.

Annotation

TIS-territories have historical dimensions. Whereas ISO 3166-1 simply removes a terminated territory from the ISO-standard, terminated territories remain valid entries in TIS. Example: 810 SU USSR is still a valid TIS-territory. It has the validity end date 31/12/1991.

The validity start and end dates may be used to keep information consistent. Example: An agreement may only cover territories that actually exist at the start date of the agreement. An agreement valid as from 01/01/2000 cannot cover 810 SU USSR as according to TIS the SOVIET UNION did not exist any more by that date. An agreement valid as from 01/01/1990 cannot cover 643 RU RUSSIAN FEDERATION as according to TIS the RUSSIAN FEDERATION did not yet exist by that date.

Format

date-time

3.4 ATTRIBUTE: USABILITY INDICATOR OF TERRITORY

Definition

The usability indicator of territory is an element that shows whether the territory has been deleted logically, i.e. whether it may be used as a territory for documentation, licensing and distribution purposes or not.

Annotation

The indicator is at the moment in all cases JA (= YES). That means, the territory may be used for documentation, licensing and distribution purposes.

If the indicator = NEIN (NO), then the territory has been deleted logically. Territories that are completely wrong will not be removed physically from TIS, but logically.

The logical deletion of a territory should not be confused with the termination of a territory. A territory will be terminated when it stopped to exist (eg. 810 SU USSR with validity end date 31/12/1991). On the other hand, a territory will be deleted logically if the entry was completely wrong and erroneous; actually, that territory did not exist at all.

Format

JA/NEIN

3.5 ATTRIBUTE: REMARKS ON TERRITORYDefinition

Remarks on territory are further details and information concerning the territory in the form of free text.

Annotation

-

Format

string 253

3.6 ATTRIBUTE: TERRITORY TYPEDefinition

A territory type is a category to which an individual territory belongs according to certain factors (such as national, economical, geographical, or political).

Annotation

The four predefined values are:

- country
- economical country-group
- geographical country-group
- political country-group

TIS Territory Type	Translation		Example
	fr	de	
Country	Pays	Land	Germany
Economical country-group	Groupe des pays économique	Wirtschaftliche Ländergruppe	NAFTA (North American Free Trade Association)
Geographical country-group	Groupe des pays géographique	Geographische Ländergruppe	Europe
Political country-group	Groupe des pays politique	Politische Ländergruppe	European Union

A country is a state or national entity, which is recognised as such by the international community of states (UN), or which possesses such a degree of autonomy that it can decide on its own copyright legislation and join copyright conventions, or which has a local copyright society.

The second part of the above definition was necessary to be able to include territories like FRENCH POLYNESIA, HONG KONG and PUERTO RICO as countries in TIS. These three territories are no sovereign states but they have local copyright societies.

Please note that ISO 3166-1 contains many entries that are actually not „countries“ but „country-subdivisions“ in the sense of TIS, such as GUAM, GUADELOUPE and NIUE. These territories are below the level of nations (states) and are not contained in the UN List of Member States; they are therefore not contained in TIS.

An economical country-group is a combination of countries or country-groups according to economical factors.

A geographical country-group is a combination of countries or country-groups according to geographical factors.

A political country-group is a combination of countries or country-groups according to political factors.

According to a basic decision taken by the CIS Steering Committee in March 1996, the following territory types are not to be included in TIS:

- Geographical country-subdivisions, like Balearic Islands
- Political country-subdivisions, like Bavaria
- Language country-subdivisions, like the German-speaking part of Switzerland
- Language country-groups, like English-speaking countries
- Territories administered by a society, like PRS-territories
- User-related territories, like Radio RTL

The reasons for this decision are as follows.

Country-subdivisions (sub-national territories) may be recognized as territories by individual copyright societies for internal reasons, but they are not to be used in the context of international data exchange. Agreements between right owners that cover only parts of countries are not accepted by most of the copyright societies.

Language country-groups constitute an ambiguous category and are therefore excluded from TIS. Does it refer to the official language(s) or to the spoken language(s) of a country? Is only the language of the majority to be taken into consideration or also the language(s) of minorities? What about the language of an autonomous group of the population? Or about the spoken but politically suppressed language?

TIS shall only contain territories that are well and unambiguously defined. Language country-groups do not fulfil this basic requirement.

Also from a logical point of view the language country-groups do not constitute a TIS territory type. Instead, it is a complex (time based) N:M-relationship between Territories and Languages.

Territories administered by a society are for the same reasons not included in TIS:

- Their meaning is unclear:
 - The territorial scope of administration by a society may depend upon the type of right. Example: A society may administer the performing rights in country A, but the mechanical rights in countries A and B. Even within a type of right the territories administered may vary (for example special territories for central licensing).
 - It is unclear, whether the concept “territory administered by a society” includes the possibility that a part of this territory is administered through another society (for example: PRS administers Trinidad and Tobago “through COTT”).
- Also from a logical point of view the territories administered by a society do not constitute a TIS territory type. Instead, it is a complex multidimensional relationship between territories, rights, dates and societies.

User-related territories are in reality no territories at all. Some misunderstanding was caused by the fact that the former CISAC-standard Territory File (TF) contained several so called „user-related territories“, like Europe No.1, RTL TV, RTL Radio, RTL Radio English (and French, German, Dutch) Programmes. These terms were used to establish with whom broadcasting rights should be settled in certain cases, for example when the radio station was located (and licensed) in another country than the country for which the radio programme was intended.

This means that a „user-related territory“ is not a territory at all. This was the reason why it was decided not to include this category in TIS. The above situation does not depend on territories but on something like an „emission/receive-clause“ or „uplink/downlink-clause“ in relation to broadcasting rights, comparable with the sales/manufacture-clause pertaining to mechanical rights.

Format

String 40

4 ENTITY: TERRITORY NAME CODE

Definition

A territory name code is an identifier of a territory name which is valid for a specific period of time, allocated by ISO and/or by the TIS-Administrator (GEMA).

Annotation

The name code of a territory may change over the years. Examples:

- 104 BU BURMA → 104 MM MYANMAR
- 2123 2EY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY → 2123 2EN EUROPEAN UNION

Please note that the numeric TIS-code does not change.

The period of time during which the territory name code is valid, must be contained in the period of validity of the territory which goes with it.

Identifying Attributes

Numeric TIS-code of territory

Validity start date of territory

Validity start date of territory name code

Describing Attributes

Alphanumeric TIS-code of territory

Extended alphanumeric TIS-code of territory

Validity end date of territory name code

4.1 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF TERRITORY

Cf. 3.1

4.2 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF TERRITORY

Cf. 3.2

4.3 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF TERRITORY NAME CODE

Definition

The validity start date of territory name code is the date as from which the indicated alphanumeric TIS-code and the extended alphanumeric TIS-code are valid for the related territory.

Annotation

The validity start date of territory name code is an identifying attribute for reasons mentioned below (cf. annotation to 4.4).

Cf. annotation to 4.6 concerning the historical dimensions of territory name codes.

Format

date-time

4.4 ATTRIBUTE: ALPHANUMERIC TIS-CODE OF TERRITORY

Definition

The alphanumeric TIS-code of territory is an alphanumeric identifier of a territory name, allocated by ISO and/or by the TIS-Administrator (GEMA).

Annotation

The following ranges of alphanumeric codes have been defined for the different territory types:

- Countries: 2 alphanumeric characters (identical with ISO 3166-1)
- Country-groups: the number „2“, followed by two alphanumeric characters (allocated by the TIS-Administrator)

Until now, the alphanumeric TIS-code of a territory is internationally unique. However, ISO does not rule out the possibility that it will reuse the alphanumeric code of a terminated territory for a new territory. For this reason, the validity start date of territory name code (4.3) was added in TIS as further identifying attribute of a territory name code.

The maximum field length has been defined as 6 characters (instead of 3) as to leave open the possibility to include the alphanumeric code from ISO 3166-2 „Country subdivision codes“.

Format

string 6

4.5 ATTRIBUTE: EXTENDED ALPHANUMERIC TIS-CODE OF TERRITORY

Definition

The extended alphanumeric TIS-code of territory is a 3-character alphanumeric identifier of a country name, allocated by ISO.

Annotation

Three-character alphanumeric codes are only available for the territory-type „country“. These TIS-codes are identical with the 3-character alphanumeric codes of ISO 3166-1.

Format

string 3

4.6 ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY END DATE OF TERRITORY NAME CODE

Definition

The validity end date of territory name code is the date until which the indicated alphanumeric TIS-code and extended alphanumeric TIS-code are valid for the related territory.

Annotation

TIS-territory name codes have historical dimensions. Whereas ISO 3166-1 simply removes a terminated territory code from the ISO-standard, terminated territories remain valid entries in TIS. Example: 810 SU USSR is still a valid TIS-territory with a valid territory name code. The territory name code has the validity end date 31/12/1991. Another example: The alpha code BU of territory 104 (BURMA) is still a valid territory name code. This name code has the validity end date 31/12/1998. As from 01/01/1999 the territory name code of territory 104 is MM for MYANMAR.

The validity start and end dates may be used to keep information consistent. Example: An agreement may only cover territory codes and names that actually exist at the start date of the agreement. An agreement valid as from 01/01/2000 cannot cover BU BURMA as according to TIS BU BURMA was not any more the name of territory 104 by that date. An agreement valid as from 01/01/1990 cannot cover MM MYANMAR as according to TIS MM MYANMAR was not yet the name of territory 104 by that date.

The period of validity of the territory name code must be contained in the period of validity of the territory itself.

Format

date-time

5 ENTITY: TERRITORY NAME

Definition

A territory name is a set of four designations of a territory in a particular language.

Annotation

The name of a territory may change over the years. Examples:

- 104 BU BURMA → 104 MM MYANMAR
- 2123 2EY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY → 2123 2EN EUROPEAN UNION)

Please note that the numeric TIS-code does not change.

Identifying Attributes

Numeric TIS-code of territory

Validity start date of territory

Validity start date of territory name code

Alphanumeric ISO-code of language

Describing Attributes

Territory name

Official territory name

Abbreviated territory name

Unofficial territory name

5.1 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF TERRITORY

Cf. 3.1

5.2 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF TERRITORY

Cf. 3.2

5.3 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF TERRITORY NAME CODE

Cf. 4.3

5.4 *ATTRIBUTE: ALPHANUMERIC ISO-CODE OF LANGUAGE

Definition

The alphanumeric ISO-code of language is a unique two-character alphanumeric identifier of a language according to ISO 639 (1988).

Annotation

Only four entries are valid in TIS:

- en
- fr
- de

- es

for English, French, German and Spanish.

Format

string 2

5.5 ATTRIBUTE: TERRITORY NAME

Definition

The territory name is a short authoritative designation of a territory in a particular language.

Annotation

The names of countries are taken from ISO 3166-1 (English and French) and DIN EN ISO 3166-1 (German). The Spanish country names are taken from *Länderverzeichnis für den amtlichen Gebrauch in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, ed. Auswärtiges Amt.

Format

string 80

5.6 ATTRIBUTE: OFFICIAL TERRITORY NAME

Definition

The official territory name is a full and authoritative designation of a territory in a particular language.

Annotation

The official names of countries are taken from ISO 3166-1 (English and French) and DIN EN ISO 3166-1 (German). The Spanish country names are taken from *Länderverzeichnis für den amtlichen Gebrauch in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, ed. Auswärtiges Amt.

Format

string 120

5.7 ATTRIBUTE: ABBREVIATED TERRITORY NAME

Definition

The abbreviated territory name is either identical with the territory name or - if the territory name is longer than 15 characters - an abridged form of the territory name in a particular language.

Annotation

The abbreviated name is allocated by the TIS-Administrator.

The abbreviated name in TIS may be up to 15 characters long. However, the maximum field length has been defined as 20 characters for GEMA-internal reasons.

Format

string 20

5.8 ATTRIBUTE: UNOFFICIAL TERRITORY NAME

Definition

The unofficial territory name is a further designation of a territory in a particular language that is generally known but has no official character.

Annotation

The unofficial name is allocated by the TIS-Administrator.

Example: South Korea as unofficial name of the Republic of Korea.

Format

string 120

6 ENTITY: FURTHER TERRITORY CODE

Definition

A further territory code is an additional identifier of a territory.

Annotation

A territory may have in addition to the numeric and alphanumeric TIS-codes several further territory codes, for example internal society codes or the codes according to the former BIEM/CISAC Territory File. These further territory codes have no time dimensions.

Internal society codes may be added by the societies themselves. TIS contains some former Territory File codes, but only for country-groups. It is superfluous to give in TIS also the Territory File codes for countries, as these are identical with the TIS numeric and alphanumeric codes. Thus TIS contains a kind of conversion table for a number of country groups from the former Territory File:

TIS-N	TIS-A	TIS Territory Name	TF- NUMERIC	TF- ALPHA
2100	2AF	AFRICA	2002	*AF
2101	2AM	AMERICA		
2102	2AC	AMERICAN CONTINENT	2003	*AM
2103	2AN	ANTILLES	2004	*AN
2104	2AP	APEC COUNTRIES		
2105	2AE	ASEAN COUNTRIES		
2106	2AS	ASIA	2005	*AS
2107	2AA	AUSTRALASIA	2000	*AA
2108	2BA	BALKANS	2007	*BA
2109	2BS	BALTIC STATES		
2110	2BE	BENELUX	2010	*BX
2111	2BI	BRITISH ISLES	2009	*BI
2112	2BW	BRITISH WEST INDIES	2042	*WI
2113	2CA	CENTRAL AMERICA	2012	*CC
2114	2CO	COMMONWEALTH	2008	*BC
2115	2CF	COMMONWEALTH AFRICAN TERRITORIES	2048	*CF
2116	2CS	COMMONWEALTH ASIAN TERRITORIES	2049	*CS
2117	2CU	COMMONWEALTH AUSTRALASIAN TERRITORIES	2047	*CU
2118	2CI	COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES		
2119	2EE	EASTERN EUROPE	2017	*EE
2120	2EU	EUROPE	2020	*EU
2121	2EM	EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA		
2122	2EC	EUROPEAN CONTINENT	2013	*CE
2123	2EY	EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY	2016	*EC

2123	2EN	EUROPEAN UNION	2016	*EC
2124	2GC	GSA COUNTRIES		
2125	2ME	MIDDLE EAST	2030	*ME
2126	2NT	NAFTA COUNTRIES		
2127	2NC	NORDIC COUNTRIES	2032	*NC
2128	2NF	NORTH AFRICA		
2129	2NA	NORTH AMERICA	2031	*NA
2130	2OC	OCEANIA		
2131	2SC	SCANDINAVIA	2037	*SC
2132	2SA	SOUTH AMERICA	2036	*SA
2133	2SE	SOUTH EAST ASIA	2053	*SE
2134	2WI	WEST INDIES		
2136	2WL	WORLD	2043	*WL

The above data have been taken from the fourth TIS edition (2004). Not all TIS country groups have a corresponding entry in the former Territory File. In such cases, the fields in the columns TF-NUMERIC and TF-ALPHA are empty.

Identifying Attributes

Numeric TIS-code of territory

Validity start date of territory

Indicator of type of further territory code

Characterstring of further territory code

Describing Attributes

-

6.1 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF TERRITORY

Cf. 3.1

6.2 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF TERRITORY

Cf. 3.2

6.3 *ATTRIBUTE: INDICATOR OF TYPE OF FURTHER TERRITORY CODE

Definition

The indicator of type of further territory code is an element that specifies a particular class of further territory codes.

Annotation

In TIS, only the following two values are used:

- TF-alpha

- TF-numeric

„TF-alpha“ means the Territory File alphanumeric code, „TF-numeric“ the Territory File numeric code. These codes refer to the former BIEM/CISAC Territory File that is described in the CISAC document CT/83/491 (latest version: 15/11/1988).

Format

string 40

6.4 *ATTRIBUTE: CHARACTERSTRING OF FURTHER TERRITORY CODE

Definition

The characterstring of further territory code is an identifier of a territory according to a particular type of further territory code.

Annotation

Example: The characterstring *AF for AFRICA according to TF-alpha.

Format

string 20

7 ENTITY: TERRITORY HISTORY

Definition

A territory history is the chronological chaining of territories in the meaning of a division of a territory, a unification of territories or a succession of a territory under international law.

Annotation

Division of a territory: One predecessor territory has two or more successor territories. Example:

200 CS CZECHOSLOVAKIA exists until 31/12/1992 and is split up in:

203 CZ CZECH REPUBLIC exists as from 01/01/1993

703 SK SLOVAKIA exists as from 01/01/1993

The validity start dates of all the successors (CZ and SK) must follow the validity end date of the predecessor (CS) without any gap.

In the above example, two territory histories are entered in TIS.

In case of a division of territory, it may be that only one of the successor territories will be the successor in the sense of international law.

Unification of territories: Two or more predecessor territories have one successor territory. Example:

720 YD YEMEN, DEMOCRATIC exists until 21/05/1990

886 YE YEMEN exists until 21/05/1990; both territories are unified into

887 YE YEMEN exists as from 22/05/1990

Please note that 887 YE YEMEN is a different territory; it is not identical with 886 YE YEMEN.

The validity start date of the successor (887 YE) must follow the validity end dates of all the predecessors (720 YD and 886 YE) without any gap.

In the above example, two territory histories are entered in TIS.

Succession of a territory: One predecessor territory has one successor territory. Example:

280 DE GERMANY exists until 02/10/1990; successor is

276 DE GERMANY exists as from 03/10/1990

Please note that 280 DE GERMANY is a different territory; it is not identical with 276 DE GERMANY (at least from the systematical TIS point of view).

The validity start date of the successor (276 DE) must follow the validity end date of the predecessor (280 DE) without any gap.

In the above example, one territory history is entered in TIS.

The decision to have two different countries with the same name YE YEMEN and also the decision to have two different countries with the same name DE GERMANY was taken by ISO. TIS had to take over these decisions.

Identifying Attributes

Numeric TIS-code of predecessor territory

Validity start date of predecessor territory

Numeric TIS-code of successor territory

Validity start date of successor territory

Describing Attributes

-

7.1 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF PREDECESSOR TERRITORY

Definition

The numeric TIS-code of predecessor territory is an identifier of the predecessor territory.

Annotation

Cf. 3.1

Format

integer 4

7.2 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF PREDECESSOR TERRITORY

Definition

The validity start date of predecessor territory is an identifier of the predecessor territory.

Annotation

Cf. 3.2

Format

date-time

7.3 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF SUCCESSOR TERRITORY

Definition

The numeric TIS-code of successor territory is an identifier of the successor territory.

Annotation

Cf. 3.1

Format

integer 4

7.4 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF SUCCESSOR TERRITORY

Definition

The validity start date of successor territory is an identifier of the successor territory.

Annotation

Cf. 3.2

Format

date-time

8 ENTITY: TERRITORY HIERARCHY

Definition

A territory hierarchy is the upward or downward chaining of territories. An upward chaining means that a territory belongs to a territory on a higher level. A downward chaining means that a territory consists of territories on a lower level.

Annotation

Territory hierarchies result in a typical net-structure. A territory may be part of several higher level territories and may contain several lower level territories.

Examples:

- Spain became in 1986 member of the EEC. The following territory hierarchy was entered in TIS: 724 ES SPAIN belongs as from 01/01/1986 to 2123 2EY EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY
- Czechoslovakia existed until 31/12/1992. Therefore, the hierarchical link in TIS between Czechoslovakia and Eastern Europe had to be terminated by that date: 200 CS CZECHOSLOVAKIA belongs until 31/12/1992 to 2119 2EE EASTERN EUROPE

Territory hierarchies have historical dimensions (validity start and end date of hierarchy). These are extremely important with regard to the interpretation of the territorial scope of agreements. The meaning (contents) of for example the territory 2123 EUROPEAN UNION was on the 1st January 1970 different from the meaning on the 1st January 1998. The validity start date of the related agreement will always define the historical point of view from which the contents of a territory can be interpreted. Examples:

- Agreement 001 is valid from 1 January 1970; it covers the territory 2123 EUROPEAN UNION. This is according to TIS to be interpreted as follows: The agreement is valid for Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands
- Agreement 002 is valid from 1 January 1975; it covers the territory 2123 EUROPEAN UNION. This is according to TIS to be interpreted as follows: The agreement is valid for Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom

Identifying Attributes

Validity start date of territory hierarchy

Numeric TIS-code of higher level territory

Validity start date of higher level territory

Numeric TIS-code of lower level territory

Validity start date of lower level territory

Describing Attributes

Validity end date of territory hierarchy

8.1 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF TERRITORY HIERARCHY

Definition

The validity start date of territory hierarchy is the date as from which the lower level territory belongs to the higher level territory.

Annotation

The validity start date of territory hierarchy must be equal with or must lie after the validity start dates of the two territories that are linked together in the territory hierarchy.

Format

date-time

8.2 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF HIGHER LEVEL TERRITORY

Definition

The numeric TIS-code of higher level territory is an identifier of the territory on the higher level.

Annotation

Cf. 3.1

Format

integer 4

8.3 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF HIGHER LEVEL TERRITORY

Definition

The validity start date of higher level territory is an identifier of the territory on the higher level.

Annotation

Cf. 3.2

Format

date-time

8.4 *ATTRIBUTE: NUMERIC TIS-CODE OF LOWER LEVEL TERRITORY

Definition

The numeric TIS-code of lower level territory is an identifier of the territory on the lower level.

Annotation

Cf. 3.1

Format

integer 4

8.5 *ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY START DATE OF LOWER LEVEL TERRITORY

Definition

The validity start date of lower level territory is an identifier of the territory on the lower level.

Annotation

Cf. 3.2

Format

date-time

8.6 ATTRIBUTE: VALIDITY END DATE OF TERRITORY HIERARCHY

Definition

The validity end date of territory hierarchy is the date until which the lower level territory belongs to the higher level territory.

Annotation

The validity end date of territory hierarchy must be equal with or must lie before the validity end dates of the two territories that are linked together in the territory hierarchy.

Format

date-time

9 MAINTENANCE OF TIS

The administrator of TIS on behalf of CISAC is GEMA. The standard is supervised by the TIS Management Committee.

9.1 CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS FOR TIS ENTRIES

It was decided on the basis of the criteria and requirements described in this chapter, which territories were to be entered in TIS. They are also used by the TIS Administrator and TIS Management Committee to decide whether further territories are to be included in TIS or not.

TIS entries must be correct

TIS countries: Authoritative source for codes and names is ISO 3166-1

TIS country-groups: Data must be taken from authoritative sources (like secretariat of Commonwealth)

TIS entries must refer to territories

TIS is a territory standard and will therefore only contain territories.

Positive example: 250 FR FRANCE

Negative example: So called „user-related territories“ like EUROPE No.1, which are in reality no territories at all.

TIS entries must be complete

No provisional or incomplete entries are allowed. Also all relevant historical and hierarchical links between territories must be in place.

TIS entries must be unambiguous

This is an important requirement especially with regard to country-groups.

Positive example: 2123 2EN EUROPEAN UNION

Negative examples: English speaking countries, PRS countries, Near East

TIS entries must be of general interest

TIS is a standard developed for the whole CISAC community. Territories (esp. country-groups) that are only for the benefit of a single society shall therefore not be entered in TIS, especially if they make the standard more complex for all other societies.

TIS entries must usable

TIS entries have historical dimensions which are very important when these territories are used in connection with agreement data. An agreement may only be linked with a territory that actually exists at the validity start date of that agreement. Territories which are terminated a long time ago shall therefore not be entered in TIS (like the Austrian-Hungarian Double Monarchy or French Union).

TIS entries must be in accordance with CISAC decisions

The responsible body of CISAC „CIS Steering Committee“ made some basic decisions when TIS was developed. These decisions concerned especially the territory types not to be included in TIS (cf. 3.6):

- Geographical country-subdivisions, like Balearic Islands
- Political country-subdivisions, like Bavaria
- Language country-subdivisions, like the German-speaking part of Switzerland
- Language country-groups, like English-speaking countries
- Territories administered by a society, like PRS-territories
- User-related territories, like Radio RTL
- Copyright-protection-related territories, like all countries with a copyright protection term of 50 years.

TIS entries must be non offensive

Names of territories (esp. of country-groups) that refer to the colonial past may be felt as offensive and are therefore not to be used in TIS.

TIS updates

It is in the interest of everybody to keep TIS a stable standard. Therefore, updates (including addition of new entries) will be made as often as necessary but as seldom as possible.

9.2 DISTRIBUTION OF TIS DATA

The TIS data are distributed via the website of CISAC (<http://www.cisac.org>). The following files are available here:

- Access-file with the full TIS data according to the datamodel described in this paper (IS/TIS/001).
- Two easy-to-use reports from the full TIS data in Excel format:
 - All TIS territories (countries and country groups) (IS/TIS/001A)
 - Upward and downward hierarchies between territories (IS/TIS/001C)
- Amendments of TIS data: A document that describes all amendments made in the TIS data from the first edition of TIS until now (IS/TIS/009)
- Description of the territory standard (IS/TIS/006)