COMMISSION
DES COMMUNAUTES
EUROPEENNES

DIRECTION INFORMATIQUE
BASES DOCUMENTAIRES
Celex

Version September 1990
IX-I-BD/1115

A corriger

CELEX's

TECHNICAL MANUAL

FOR HOSTS

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INDEX

ANNEXES

0. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manual is to help technical staff of host organizations buying the CELEX databases, to better understand their structure.

The distribution of CELEX to hosts is based on the ISO 2709 format.

As far as content is concerned, hosts have the choice between the following :

a. selection of one or more language versions (available languages : FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, DUTCH, DANISH).

b. selection of one or more documentary sectors of CELEX (e.g. legislation, case law).

c. selection of analytical or all fields.

N#d. selection of 7 or 8-bit codes (ISO 646 ASCII or ISO 8859/1 with special Latin characters).

N#e. selection of tapes with density 1600 or 6250 bpi.

A profile is established containing all relevant data for every host. All changes pertaining to the structure of the bases, the names of the fields or the tags attributed to them will be communicated to hosts through updates of the present.

Copies of this manual are available from :

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
DBM CELEX,
Bat. IMCO
200, rue de la Loi
B - 1049 BRUXELLES
Tel. : 235.31.24 - 235.60.61

All comments for improvements to this manual are welcome.

P.S. *Lines starting with the symbol N# are new in comparison with the previous edition of the present Manual (February 1990).*

1. CELEX DOCUMENT FORMAT

CELEX documents contain information broken down into various fields. Field names are alphanumeric combinations with a maximum of 8 characters with no blank spaces. A short description of CELEX fields available to hosts is given below. Field names are given for the French version of CELEX (CLX) ; the corresponding names for the other language versions are given in Table 2-1.

Fields may contain controlled vocabulary (CONTR), free text (FT) or they may have a standardized format (STAN). Although some information on presence or absence of fields is contained in this chapter the reader can find further information on this subject in Chapter 2 and Annex 1.

It must be noted that the controlled vocabularies used for certain fields are not to be considered as "definitive" as the CELEX management team can introduce new terms following an internal adoption procedure. The controlled vocabularies for certain fields may be available on request.

A. ANALYTICAL FIELDS

1.1 NUM.DOC (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *02)

1.1.1 This field contains :

- the identification number of documents in the base
- in some cases the symbol * (see point 1.1.4 below).

1.1.2 The identification number is a 4 to 18 character alphanumeric combination structured as follows :

SyyT$ nnnn!!!!!! where :

a. S indicates SECTOR number (see table 1-1)
b. yy indicates year of documents as follows :

- for sector 1 and 2 documents : year of signing or publication (recent Sector 2 documents);
- for sectors 3 and 4 documents : year of publication ;
- for sector 5 Commission documents : year of final document ;
- for European Parliament documents (sectors 5 (AP, BP, IP) and 9) : parliamentary year during which the document of the part-session or the question was introduced ;
- for ESC documents (AC, IC) : year of adoption ;
- for sector 6 documents : year the case was lodged ;
- for sector 7 documents : year of publication of corresponding directive.

c. T$ (one or two letters indicates the document TYPE (see table 1-1)
d. nnnn!!!! is the number of the document : original number in four positions (nnnn) or an artificial non-standardized number (nnnn!!!!) made up as follows :

1/ In sector 1 :
- each article of the treaties is considered as a separate documentary unit and is given a 3-digit number ;
- annexes, declarations, protocols etc. are given "ad hoc" "numbers" that are in fact abbreviations divided by slashes (a full catalog of Sector 1 document numbers can be made available on request).

2/ In sector 2 :
- a four-digit number is formed using the date of signing or publication (e.g. 280A0519 = agreement signed on 19 May 1980).
- quite often the doc.num is followed by a serial number in brackets to indicate that several agreements were signed or published on the same day (286A0331(01)).

3/ In sectors 3 and 4 :
- documents without a number receive one four-digit number formed using the date of publication (see 2/ above). Double numbers are avoided by attaching a serial number in brackets.

4/ In sector 5 :
- for Commission proposals the "COM final" number is used. For COM documents containing more than one documentary unit, serial numbers in brackets are added ;
- for European Parliament resolutions the document number is derived from the number of the document of the part-session ;
- for ESC opinions an internal number is used.

5/ In sector 6 :
- the number of the case is used. Occasionally a serial number in brackets is also used, e.g. for several decisions concerning the same case.

6/ In sector 7 :
- the four-digit number of the relevant directive is followed by one to three letters indicating the country

7/ In sector 9 :
- for written questions the original number is used ;
- oral questions are given an internal number.

TABLE OF SECTORS

SECTOR	LETTER CODE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT
1 TREATY		TREATIES ESTABLISHING THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, TREATIES AMENDING OR SUPPLEMENTING THOSE TREATIES
	A	EURATOM TREATY (1957)
	B	ACCESSION TREATY DK, IRL, GB, N (1972)
	E	EEC TREATY (1957)
	F	TREATY ESTABLISHING A SINGLE COUNCIL AND A SINGLE COMMISSION (1965) TREATY AMENDING CERTAIN BUDGETARY PROVISIONS (1970)
	G	AMENDING TREATY (GREENLAND) (1985)
	H	ACCESSION TREATY GR (1979)
	I	ACCESSION TREATY P, E (1985)
	K	ECSC TREATY (1951)
	R	TREATY AMENDING CERTAIN FINANCIAL PROVISIONS TREATY AMENDING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE STATUTE OF THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK (1975)
	U	SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT (1986)
2 EXTERNAL RELATIONS		LEGAL ACTS RESULTING FROM THE EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
	A	AGREEMENTS WITH NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES OR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
3 SECONDARY LEGISLATION		SECONDARY LEGISLATION
	B	BUDGET
	C	CENSURE
	D	DECISION (except ECSC general decisions)
	K	ECSC RECOMMENDATIONS
	L	EEC/EURATOM DIRECTIVES
	R	EEC/EURATOM REGULATIONS
	S	ECSC GENERAL DECISIONS
	X	OTHER ACTS (resolutions, opinions, etc.) published in the OJ L series or in the OJ prior to 1967
	Y	OTHER ACTS published in the OJ C series

SECTOR	LETTER CODE	TYPE OF DOCUMENT
4 COMPLEMENTARY LEGAL ACTS ~~SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION~~		COMMUNITY SUPPLEMENTARY LEGISLATION
	A	AGREEMENTS BETWEEN MEMBER STATES
	D	DECISIONS (of the representatives of the governments of Member States meeting within the Council)
	X	OTHER ACTS published in the OJ L series
	Y	OTHER ACTS published in the OJ C series
5 PREPARATORY DOCUMENTS		PREPARATORY DOCUMENTS
	AC	ESC OPINIONS (if consulted)
	AG	MISCELLANEOUS COUNCIL PREPARATORY ACTS and ASSENTS (ECSC Treaty)
	AK	ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OPINIONS
	AP	EP OPINIONS (if consulted)
	BP	EP PREPARATORY ACTS FOR THE BUDGET
	CC	COURT OF AUDITORS OPINIONS
	DC	MISCELLANEOUS COMMISSION PREPARATORY ACTS (communications, programmes, reports)
	IC	ESC OPINIONS (own initiative)
	IP	EP OPINIONS (own initiative)
	PC	COMMISSION PROPOSALS
6 CASES		CASE LAW
	C	OPINIONS OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL
N#	F	OPINIONS before the Court of First instance
	J	JUDGMENT
N#	A	JUDGMENT of the Court of First instance
	O	ORDER
N#	B	ORDER of the Court of First instance
	S	SEIZURE
	T	THIRD PARTY PROCEEDINGS
N#	D	THIRD PARTY PROCED. before the Court of First inst.
	V	OPINION
	X	RULING
7 NATIONAL MEASURES FOR ~~PROVISIONS~~ IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVES	L	NATIONAL PROVISIONS IMPLEMENTING DIRECTIVES
9 PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS		PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS
	E	WRITTEN QUESTIONS
	H	QUESTIONS asked during question time
	O	ORAL QUESTIONS

1.1.3 Under the DBMS used for the CELEX bases, each document can contain only up to 100.000 characters. So for longer documents - especially documents with very long texts - an overflow document is generated with a "num.doc" identical to the "num.doc" of the original document, followed by a dot and a serial number (e.g. 377L0535.1).

1.1.4 Occasionally for sector 6 the "num.doc" field may contain an asterisk "*". This symbol is used to mark Court decisions on joined cases.

1.1.5 The field "NUM.DOC" exists for all documents in the base.

1.2 <u>REFER (CLX) - STAN</u> (TAG : 001)

1.2.1 This field contains the identification number (num.doc) in a different form, namely the num.seq (numéro de séquence or sequential number) of the master archive used for the generation of the different CELEX language versions. The num.seq is a 12-character combination.

The correspondence num.doc - num.seq is as follows :

FIRST CHARACTER		SECOND CHARACTER		THIRD CHARACTER		FOURTH CHARACTER	
NUM.DOC	NUM.SEQ	NUM.DOC	NUM.SEQ	NUM.DOC	NUM.SEQ	NUM.DOC	NUM.SEQ
						(for sector 5 only)	
1	A	5	A	0	A	PC	A
2	B	6	B	1	B	AP	B
3	C	7	C	2	C	IP	C
4	D	8	D	3	D	BP	D
5	E	9	E	4	E	AC	E
6	6	0	F	5	F	IC	F
7	G			6	G	AJ	G
9	I			7	H	CC	H
				8	I	DC	I
				9	J	AG	J
						AK	K
						(other sectors unchanged)	

FIFTH TO TENTH CHARACTER = the numerical part of the identification number without brackets or dots. In the case of non-numerical i.e. alphanumeric combinations (e.g. sector 1 documents) a six-digit serial number is used (see Annex 1)

ELEVENTH AND TWELFTH CHARACTER = F9 for first document
G9 for second document
H9 for third document etc.
(see § 1.1.3)

1.2.2 The field REFER exists for all documents in the base.

*1.3 <u>TYP.DOC (CLX)</u> - CONTR (TAG : *06)*

1.3.1 This field contains data generated automatically using the "num.doc" field and especially the first four (or five) characters of the identification number, as well as country codes for sector 7 documents. In fact the "TYP.DOC" field contains data (separated by a semi-colon) as follows :

a. sector numbers with their explanation (see Table 1-1) ;
b. sector name written in full;
c. document type (one or two letters for all sectors plus explanation for sector 6) ;
d. year of document (as in num.doc but with four digits) ;
e. country names for sector 7.

1.3.2 The field TYP.DOC does not exist for overflow documents (see § 1.1.3)

*1.4 <u>TITRE (CLX) - FT</u> (TAG : *09)*

This field contains the title of the document as it was published in the Official Journal of the European Communities (or in the COM document for Commission Proposals).

It does not exist for sector 6 documents.

*1.5 <u>TIT.JUR (CLX) - FT</u> (TAG : *24)*

This field contains the title of court decisions or of the opinions of the advocate general. It is used only for sector 6 documents.

*1.6 <u>REF.PUB (CLX) - STAN/FT</u> (TAG : *07)*

1.6.1 This field contains the publication reference of CELEX documents standardized as follows :

a. for documents published in the OJ :

(CLX)	JOURNAL OFFICIEL N°	NNN	DU	DD/MM/YY	P.	nnnn
(CEN)	OFFICIAL JOURNAL N°	NNN	,	DD/MM/YY	P.	nnnn
(CDE)	AMTSBLATT Nr	NNN	VON	DD/MM/YY	S.	nnnn
(CIT)	GAZZETTA UFFICIALE N.	NNN	DEL	DD/MM/YY	PAG.	nnnn
(CNL)	PUBLIKATIEBLAD Nr	NNN	VAN	DD/MM/YY	BLZ.	nnnn
(CDA)	EF-TIDENDE NR.	NNN	AF	DD/MM/YY	S.	nnnn

where A = L or C, NNN = number of OJ, nnnn = page ;

b. for documents published in the Court Reports :

(CLX) RECUEIL DE JURISPRUDENCE	YYYY	PAGES	NNNN
(CEN) REPORTS OF CASES	YYYY	PAGES	NNNN
(CDE) SAMMLUNG DER RECHTSPRECHUNG	YYYY	SEITEN	NNNN
(CIT) RACCOLTA DELLA GIURISPRUDENZA DELLA CORTE	YYYY	PAGINE	NNNN
(CNL) JURISPRUDENTIE VAN HET HVJEG	YYYY	BLADZIJDEN	NNNN
(CDA) SAMLING AF DOMSTOLENS AFGOERELSER	YYYY	S.	NNNN

A standardized comment may also be included for older documents (prior to 1969) that were published on different pages in the different language versions of the Reports.

c. for oral parliamentary questions published in the Debates of the European Parliament :

(CLX) DEBATS DU PE (ED. XXXXX)...	: N° NNNN P.	nnnn
(CEN) DEBATES OF THE EP (XXXX ED)...	: N° NNNN P.	nnnn
(CDE) VERHANDLUNGEN DES EP (XXX AUSG.)	: Nr NNNN S.	nnnn
(CIT) DISCUSSIONI DEL PE (ED. XXXX)	: N. NNNN PAG.	nnnn
(CNL) HANDELINGEN V/H EP (XXXX VERSIE)	: Nr NNNN BLZ.	nnnn
(CDA) FORHANDLINGER I EP (XXXX UDGAVE)	: NR NNNN S.	nnnn

Where XXX is the language version of the Debates of the European Parliament and NNNN the number of the debate proper;

d. for documents published elsewhere (e.g. agreements) a free text publication reference.

This field exists for documents of all sectors but remains blank for unpublished sector 5 documents (e.g. unpublished Commission proposals).

*1.7 <u>AUTEUR (CLX) - CONTR</u> (TAG : *03)*

1.7.1 This field, which exists for all documents, contains the name of the institution or the body or the country that produced the act. For acts of the European Parliament or the ESC the field also contains the name of the EP-committee or appropriate ESC-Section or the name of the rapporteur-general, rapporteur or MEP.

1.7.2 In addition, this field contains :

a. for sector 2, the names of the countries that have signed an agreement with the Communities ;

b. for sector 5 the relevant committees of the European Parliament (if there is no committee then an * is used) and the Sections of the ESC ;

c. other data concerning e.g. how many Member states signed a treaty (les six Etats membres - 6EM, les neuf Etats membres 9EM, etc.) ;

d. In the case of parliamentary questions the expression :
(CLX) "AU NOM DU GROUPE"...
(CEN) "ON BEHALF OF"... (name of political group),
(CDE) "NAMENS DER"...
(CIT) "A NOME DEL"...
(CNL) "NAMENS DE "...
(CDA) "PAA VEGNE AF"...
where appropriate.

*1.8 TRAITE (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *05)*

This field contains the treaty(ies) that form the legal basis under which the document has been adopted.

This field is not used for all documents in the base (e.g. parliamentary questions).

*1.9 FORME (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *04)*

This field contains the legal form or nature of the document (e.g. AVIS, ACCORD, DECISION, REGLEMENT, etc.). It exists for all documents in the base.

*1.10 DESTINA (CLX) - FT (TAG : *77)*

This field contains names and nationalities of addressees of documents as well as their abbreviations. It appears only in document addressed to : Member States, non-member countries, companies, etc. It doesn't exist for sector 6 documents.

*1.11 PROCEDUR (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *89)*

This field contains information about the nature of the appeal as well as information about the possible outcome of the case. It exists for sector 6 documents only.

*1.12 REQUER (CLX) - FT (TAG : *83)*

This field contains the name of the institution, body or country that has lodged the appeal. If the applicant is an individual or an EC-official the field contains an appropriate indication
CLX : particulier, fonctionnaire
CEN : person, official
CDE : person, beamter
CIT : privato, funzionario
CNL : particulier, ambtenaar
CDA : privat person, virksomhed or tjenestemand)
but will not contain his name.

It exists for sector 6 documents only.

1.13 DEFEND (CLX) - FT (TAG : *84)

This field contains the name of the defendant in a case before the Court. It exists for sector 6 documents only. In the case of individuals or EC-officials the field contains same indications as field REQUER (see § 1.12).

1.14 AVOCAT.G (CLX) - FT (TAG : *91)

This field contains the name of the Advocate General for the case before the Court.

It exists for sector 6 documents only.

1.15 JUGE.RAP (CLX) - FT (TAG : *92)

This field contains the name of the Judge-Rapporteur for the case before the Court.

It exists for sector 6 documents only.

1.16 NATIONA (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *86)

This field contains :

- either the nationality of the applicant
- or the nationality of the Court that lodged the application for a preliminary ruling.

It exists for sector 6 documents only.

1.17 LANG.FF (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *78)

This field contains the authentic language of the act, or for sector 6 documents the language of the proceedings. For external agreements the non-Community languages are entered. It is not used for acts that are authentic in all Community languages.

1.18 MAT (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *74)

This field contains key-words indicating the area(s) of Community activity connected with the document.

It is not filled out for documents not falling under the EC legislative procedure (own initiative EP-resolutions, parliamentary questions).

1.19 TRA.PREP (CLX) - FT (TAG : *80)

This field contains preparatory acts for the document concerned and, if available, their publication references (as published in the OJ), as well as opinions of bodies consulted - if, of course, that information is contained in the document.

It is used only for sectors 2 (rarely), 3 and 4.

1.20 REPERT (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *76)

This field contains an 8-digit code corresponding to the classification of the acts in the "Directory of Community Legislation in Force", published twice a year (June & December) by the Commission of the European Communities.

The field REPERT exists for sector 2, 3 and 4 documents, as well as Commission proposals in sector 5.

1.21 DEPOS (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *79)

This field contains the name of the country, government, institution or body that acts as depository of an agreement.

It is used for sector 2 documents.

1.22 DOC (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *48)

This field contains the date of the document made up as follows :
YYYY/MM/DD
Y = Year, M = Month, D = Day

This date is :
- for sector 1 and 2 documents : date of signing ;
- for sector 3 and 4 documents : date of adoption ;
- for sector 5 documents : date of "COM final" documents or date of vote for EP resolutions and ESC opinions ;
- for sector 6 documents : date of decision or of the opinion of the Adv.-General ;
- for sector 9 documents : date on which the question was asked (oral questions) or date of despatch (written questions).

1.23 VOTE (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *49)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) of the vote on EP resolutions and ESC opinions.

1.24 DEM (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *50)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) on which the document was lodged with the Registrar of the Court.

It is used for sector 6 only.

1.25 NOTIF (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *51)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) of notification of the document, mainly for directives, decisions and ECSC recommendations.

1.26 <u>RATIF (CLX) - STAN</u> (TAG : *59)

This field contains the date(s) (YYYY/MM/DD) of ratification of an agreement followed by the ratifying country (e.g. 1972/12/07=SPAIN). It is used for sector 2 only.

1.27 <u>ENVOI (CLX) - STAN</u> (TAG : *52)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) of transmission of :
- Commission proposals to the Council ;
- EP resolutions to parties concerned ;
- ESC opinions to the Council and the Commission.

1.28 <u>EFFET (CLX) - STAN</u> (TAG : *53)

This field contains the date on which a document enters into force. Data are structured as follows : YYYY/MM/DD=AA... where AA... may be :

(CLX)
EV (= ENTREE EN VIGUEUR)
MA (= MISE EN APPLICATION)
PE (= PRISE D'EFFET)

(CEN)
ENTRY INTO FORCE
IMPLEMENTATION
TAKES EFFECT

(CDE)
INKRAFTTRETEN
ANWENDUNGSBEGINN
WIRKSAMWERDEN

(CIT)
ENTRATA IN VIGORE
INIZIO APPLICAZIONE
ACQUISTA EFFICACIA

(CNL)
IN WERKING
TOEPASSING
VAN KRACHT

(CDA)
IKRAFTTRAEDELSE
IVAERKSAETTELSE
VIRKNINGSTIDSPUNKT

1.29 <u>SIGNAT (CLX) - STAN</u> (TAG : *60)

This field contains the date(s) (YYYY/MM/DD) of signing of an agreement followed by the place where the agreement was signed (e.g. 1983/03/30=MADRID) (where available).

It is used only for sector 2.

1.30 DEBAT (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *55)

This field contains :
- for EP resolutions, the date of the debate (YYYY/MM/DD)
- for ESC opinions and resolutions, the date of the debate or of the session as well as, in the case of ESC-opinions, the number of the ESC-session

(CLX) YYYY/MM/DD=SESSION-NNN
(CEN) YYYY/MM/DD=SESSION-NNN
(CDE) YYYY/MM/DD=SITZUNG-NNN
(CIT) YYYY/MM/DD=SESSIONE-NNN
(CNL) YYYY/MM/DD=ZITTING-NNN
(CDA) YYYY/MM/DD=MOEDE=NNN

1.31 FIN.VAL (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *56)

This field contains the date on which the act ceases to be valid. The structure of the date is YYYY/MM/DD. A fictitious date 9999/99/99 is used for documents valid for an indefinite period. Another fictitious date 0000/00/00 is used for documents, the end of validity of which is not yet known.

The field FIN.VAL is used only for sectors 1 to 5.

1.32 REPONSE (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *57)

This field is used only for sector 9 and contains :
- for written questions, the date (YYYY/MM/DD) by which the EP received the reply ;
- for other questions, the date of the debate.

1.33 ECHEANCE (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *54)

This field contains different deadlines (YYYY/MM/DD) relating to the document.

It is used for documents in sectors 1 to 4.

1.34 TRANSPOS (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *58)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) on which a directive or a ECSC recommendation must be integrated into national legislation. The field may contain more than one date.

1.35 INFO.DIV (CLX) - FT (TAG : *81)

This field contains miscellaneous information concerning the document e.g. recipients of food aid (sector 3), details concerning transposition of directives (sector 3), joint cases (sector 6), obligation to consult the EP (sector 5).

1.36 CIT.JUR - STAN (TAG : *66)

This field contains identification numbers of all Community legal acts, Court decisions and opinions quoted in the grounds (legal evaluation) of decisions or opinions of the Court of Justice; it may contain further information concerning the Article or paragraph concerned as well as the page (P) of the Court Reports or the number of the paragraph (N) where the citation is contained.

1.37 CIT.DIV (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *63)

This field contains identification numbers of acts referred to in the document, if they are not already contained in another field (e.g. BAS.JUR, MOD.ULT, etc.). It is not used for sector 6 documents.

The format is as follows : identification number to 18 positions, filled in with dots ; possibly a publication reference.

1.38 BAS. JUR (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *62)

This field contains the legal basis of the act, usually the identification number of a treaty article or a basic regulation. It may contain indications of related Articles or paragraphs.

1.39 MOD.ULT (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *65)

This field contains the identification numbers of acts that modify the document as well as information about the nature of the amendment. The information is made up as follows :

a. amendment : 14 positions for controlled vocabulary words;
b. identification number of amending act : 18 positions ;
c. nature of amendment for the modified part of the act and other information in the form of free text.

This field is created automatically on the basis of the field ACT.MOD.

1.40 ARRETS (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *70)

This field contains the identification number of Court decisions that are likely to affect the validity of an act.

It is used mainly for sectors 3 and 4.

The format is as follows :

a. identification number and Articles affected of modified acts : 14 positions ;
b. nature of change : 40 positions of controlled vocabulary words;
c. identification number of Court decision : 12 positions.

1.41 VIS.ULT (CLX) - FT (TAG : *69)

This field contains :

a. for secondary legislation (sector 3) : identification number of Commission proposals containing amendments likely to affect the act concerned when adopted ;
b. for preparatory acts (sector 5) : identification number of other preparatory acts concerning the document (e.g. the field VIS.ULT of a Commission proposal may contain the identification number(s) of European Parliament and ESC-opinions on the proposal).

The structure of the information is similar to that of the field MOD.ULT.

1.42 TRIB.NAT (CLX) - FT (TAG : *87)

This field contains references to decisions of national courts (and names thereof) relating to a preliminary ruling.

1.43 ACT.MOD (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *64)

This field contains identification numbers of acts amended by the document as well as information concerning the nature of the amendment. The structure of the information is as follows.

a. identification number of earlier act that is amended : 18 positions ;
b. nature of amendment in general : 14 positions controlled vocabulary words ;
c. free text information on the type of amendment.

1.44 ACT.VIS (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *68)

This field contains for sector 5 documents :

- the identification number of sector 2, 3 and 4 documents liable to be amended by a proposal, followed by comments ;
- as well as identification number of other preparatory documents in relation to the preparatory act concerned (e.g. n° of Commission proposal on which the EP is consulted).

1.45 ACT.JUR (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *67)

This field contains identification numbers of Community acts mentioned in the operative part of a Court decision as well as a code indicating the decision of the Court relating to that act. Data are presented as follows:

C NUM.DOC

where C is one of the following codes (for all the bases) :

I Act interpreted in a preliminary ruling (177 EEC, 41 ECSC, 150 EAEC)

G Validity of an act confirmed in a preliminary ruling (177 EEC, 41 ECSC, 150 EAEC)
N Validity of an act overturned by a preliminary ruling (177 EEC, 41 ECSC, 150 EAEC)
A Act annulled by an application for annulment (173 EEC, 33 ECSC, 146 EAEC)
F Validity of an act confirmed by an application for annulment
M Act modified by an application for annulment (also amendment or partial annulment)
W Validity of an act incidentally confirmed (art. 184 EEC ; Art. 36 para. 3 EAEC)
B Validity of an act incidentally overturned (art. 184 EEC ; Art. 36 para. 3 EAEC)
S Suspension of execution of an act
T Compatibility of a proposed agreement with provisions of the present treaty. (art. 228 EEC)
Z Provisions provided for in the event of failure by Member States to fulfill obligation

*1.46 LEGISLAT (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *93)*

This field exists for parliamentary documents (sectors 5, 9) and contains information about the term of office of the directly elected Parliament.

(CLX) PREMIERE LEGISLATURE
DEUXIEME LEGISLATURE
TROISIEME LEGISLATURE
(CEN) FIRST LEGISLATURE
SECOND LEGISLATURE
THIRD LEGISLATURE
(CDE) ERSTE WAHLPERIODE
ZWEITE WAHLPERIODE
DRITTE WAHLPERIODE
(CIT) PRIMA LEGISLATURA
SECONDA LEGISLATURA
TERZA LEGISLATURA
(CNL) EERSTE LEGISLATUUR
TWEEDE LEGISLATUUR
DERDE LEGISLATUUR
(CDA) FOERSTE VALGPERIODE
ANDEN VALGPERIODE
DREDJE VALGPERIODE

*1.47 NOTES (CLX) - FT (TAG : *88)*

This field contains references to notes and articles on Court decisions published in certain legal or scientific journals in the Member States. It is used only for sector 6 documents.

*1.48 OBSERV (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *85)*

This field contains information about countries, institutions or bodies that presented observations before the Court. It is used only for sector 6 documents.

1.49 GROUPE (CLX) - CONTR (TAG : *94)

This field contains information about the political affiliation and the nationality of MEP's who have put the questions. It is used only for sector 9 documents (see Annex 2 - Table 290).

1.50 PUB (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *47)

This field contains the date of publication of the document. It is the same date as that given in the field REF.PUB. The date is made up as follows: YYYY/MM/DD.

This field is not used for sector 6 documents.

1.51 DATES (CLX) - STAN (TAG : *96)

This field contains all dates (except PUB) related to the document as well as additional information made up as follows :

```
(CLX) DATES : (KIND OF DATE IN 14 POSITIONS):DD/MM/YYYY;(FREE TEXT)
(CEN) DATES :                               :          ;
(CDE) DATEN :                               :          ;
(CIT) DATE  :                               :          ;
(CNL) DATAS :                               :          ;
(CDA) DATOER:                               :          ;
```

1.52 DESCRIPT (CLX) - FT (TAG : *43)

This field contains key-words that are associated with the context of the document. It is used frequently for sector 5 and 9 (European Parliament) documents but is not used in other sectors.

1.53 DISP.NAT (CLX) - FT (TAG : *95)

This field contains publication references for National Mesures Implementing Directives. It is used for Sector 7 documents created specifically for that purpose. Information in this field is sometimes incomplete or not yet standardized; in that case the field disp.nat contains four asterisks (****).

1.54 CREATION (ALL BASES) - STAN (TAG : *C0)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) on which the document was loaded into the base.

1.55 UPD.A (ALL BASES) - STAN (TAG : *C1)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) of the latest updating of the document's analytical fields.

B. TEXTUAL FIELDS

1.56 RESUME (CLX) - FT (TAG : *44)

Abstract for some EP documents (sector 5).

1.57 TEXTE (CLX) - FT (TAGS : *10 - *18)

Full text of all documents except those in sector 6. If a text is too long (more than 255 paragraphs or 60.000 characters), an overflow TEXT field is created. There are 8 overflow fields for Text, namely TEXTE02 to TEXTE09. If a document as a whole contains more than 100.000 characters (all fields) an overflow document is created (see § 1.1.3).

1.58 RECTIF - FT (TAGS : *19 - *22)

Full text of corrigenda to main text published in the OJ. A document may contain up to four corrigenda fields.

1.59 TEXTUAL FIELDS OF SECTOR 6 DOCUMENTS - FT (TAGS : *25 - *41 *C3 - *D1)

	(CLX)	(CEN)	(CDE)	(CIT)	(CNL)	(CDA)
	INDEX	INDEX	SCHLAGW	EPIGRAFE	TREFW	STIKORD
	SOMMAIRE	SUMMARY	LEITSATZ	MASSIMA	SAMENV	SMNDRAG
	INTIT.1	ISSUE.1	GEGENST1	OGGETTO1	VOORW.1	GENSTO1
	INTIT.2	ISSUE.2	GEGENST2	OGGETTO2	VOORW.2	GENSTO2
	COUR	COURT	RICHTER	CORTE	HOF	DOMST
	MOTIFS	GROUNDS	GRUENDE	MOTIVI	R.OVERW	PRAEM
(overflow fields)	(MOTIFS02- MOTIFS09)	(GROUND02- GROUND09)	(GRUEND02- GRUEND09)	(MOTIVI02- MOTIVI09)	(R.OVER02- R.OVER09	(PRAEM02- PRAEM09)
	VISA	RECITALS	BEZUEGE	RICHIAMI	AANH	OMTBEST
	DEPENS	COSTS	KOSTEN	SPESE	KOSTEN	SAGSOMK
	DISPOSI	OP.PART	TENOR	DISPOSI	DICTUM	KONKL
N#	CONCLUS	OPINION	SCHL.ANT	CONCLUS	CONCLUS	FOR.AFG
(overflow fields)	(CONCL02- CONCL09)	(OPIN02- OPIN09)	(S.ANT02- S.ANT09)	(CONCL02- CONCL09)	(CONCL02- CONCL09)	(FOR.AF02- FOR.AF09)

The text of sector 6 documents is broken down into several fields according to the content. The order in which the fields appear is the same as that in which the subjects appear in the actual text.

1.60 UPD.T (ALL BASES) - STAN (TAG : *C2)

This field contains the date (YYYY/MM/DD) of the latest updating of the document's textual fields. Text updatings may correspond to the introduction of new text or to the correction of existing text.

N# ***GENERAL OBSERVATION CONCERNING FREE TEXT FIELDS:***

N# The character # is used as "paragraph separator" in all Free Text fields in CELEX.

2. *INITIAL DELIVERY AND UPDATINGS*

The following tape format applies to complete data base transfer (initial delivery) as well as to updating tapes delivered periodically (as a rule every week). In case of updates, only complete updated documents are delivered.

2.1 Magnetic tape format

Tape characteristics are as follows :

Physical format : 9 tracks, 1600/6250 bpi

File format and magnetic tape labelling are defined as in ISO 1001 (format ANSI).

Character code used : ISO 8859/1. Hosts preferring not to receive 8-bit codes are invited to communicate their wish to the DBM CELEX. These hosts will continue receiving ASCII codes (ISO 646) with special characters suitably transliterated.

Physical block structure : Records are unblocked, each logical record may extend over more than one block.

Maximum physical block size : 8192 characters.

Tapes files structure : Multifile/Multivolume :
(one file for each language version of CELEX)

* Represents tape mark

VOL1 HDR1*---File A---*
EOF1*HDR1*---First Section of File B---*EOV1**
VOL1 HDR1*---Last Section of File B---*EOF1*HDR1*---File C--*EOF1**

N# The header labels are structured as follows (See also annotated example, Annex 4)

N#
Volume header label VOL1 X----

Volume # Tape #

N#
First header label HDR1 --------- --- YYMMDD -----

Host name Base Tape creation date Tape #

N#
Second header label HDR2 S ----- -----

Segmented Phys. block length Log. block length

The format of the record's file conforms to ISO 2709

The maximum logical record size is 16000 characters.

char. pos	0-4	Record length	Rec. label (24 char) (for users systems)
	5	Status A, B or C	
	6-9	Implementation codes (not used)	
	10	Indicator length 0	
	11	Identifier length 0	
	12-16	Base address of data	
	17	spanned doc. Indicator (c or blank)	
	18-19	not used	
	20	Length of "length of data field" in each entry 5	
	21	Length of "starting character position" 5	
	22	not used 0	
	23	not used 0	
char. position	0-2	Tag	Directory; entry
	3-7	Length of data field	
	8-12	Starting character position	
		Entry	
		. . .	
base adress of data		Field separator (IS2)	
Tag 001		Reference data	data fields
		IS2	
		Alphanumerical data	
		IS2	
		Data	
		IS2	
		Record separator IS3	
		NEXT RECORD	

Detailed record structure for CELEX documents delivered to hosts (conformance to ISO 2709)

2.2 File format

Each file corresponds to one data base/language version and it contains the updatings for the analytical and textual part of this base. Record format conforms to ISO 2709, according to the record structure detailed in page 26.

The structure of records in the file corresponds to bibliographical records of the data type (alternative 1) in ISO 2709. In this case the "indicator length" and the "identifier length" in the record label are set to zero. Each entry has the following format.

Record Label
Directory
Data fields
Record separator IS3

Where,

- Record label is fixed in length for all records (24 characters).
- Directory consists of a variable number of entries of fixed length, each containing the tag, length and location (within the record) of each corresponding data field.
- Data fields are made up of variable length alphanumeric information. All data fields end (except the last) with a field separator (IS2).

Each record is terminated by a record separator (IS3).

2.2.1 Record Label

The record label shown below is fixed in length and defined as follows (see also fig. 2.1.)

N# Label of logical record:

```
 ----|-|----|00|-----|-|--|5500|

Logical  S Blank  Base    Blank
record   t       Address
length   a       of data
         t                Blank or C
         u                (for Continuation)
         s (A, B or C)
```

a. <u>Record length (character positions 0 to 4)</u>

The number of character positions in the record including the record label and the record separator. The record length is a 5 digit decimal number justified with zero fill if necessary.

b. <u>Status (character position 5)</u>

The Common Communication Format (CCF) codes are used :

A = new record.

B = Replacement record (a record that is intended to replace a previously issued record). A record with this code takes the place of a record with the same control number issued on an earlier date.

C = Deleting record (a record that is intended to cause the removal of a previously distributed record). A record with this code will cause the removal from a file of a record with the same control number (REFER) issued on an earlier date.

c. <u>Implementation codes (character positions 6 to 9)</u>

Not used.

d. <u>Indicator length (position 10)</u>

This position must contain the digit zero.

e. <u>Identifier length (position 11)</u>

This position must contain the digit zero.

f. <u>Base address of data (positions 12 to 16)</u>

This is a 5-decimal number justified right with zero fill if necessary, and equal to the combined length (in characters) of the record label and the directory (including the field separator at the end of the directory).

g. Defined by user systems (positions 17 to 19)

Position 17 is defined for spanned document indicator. It will contain the value :

"C" if the bibliographic record is continued on the next physical record. In this case the fields "length of data fields" and "starting character position" of the directory (see 2.2.2) refer to the real contents of each physical record (which are part of the real bibliographic record).

Blank in all other cases.

Positions 18, 19 are not used.

h. Directory map (positions 20 to 23)

For each entry in the directory:

Position 20 contains the length in characters of the "length of field" part. It contains the value 5.

Position 21 contains the length in characters of the "starting character position" part for each entry in the directory. It contains the value 5.

Positions 22, 23 contain the digit zero.

2.2.2 Directory

The directory consists of a variable number of fixed length entries. There must be one entry in the directory of each data field. The directory ends with a field separator. Each entry has the following schematic format :

```
N#
       ___ _____ _____
       |__|_____|_____|

Ex.:   001 00013 00000
       002 00005 00013
       N02 00009 00018
       N03 00047 00027
        |    |     |
       Tag Field Starting
           length character
                  position
```

Where:

Tag	:	Is the symbolic identification of the CELEX field consisting of three characters (see table 2-1).
Length of field	:	Is a five-character decimal number equal to the length (in characters) of the data field indicated by the preceding tag. This length includes the field separator (IS2).
Starting character	:	Is a five-character decimal number equal to the character position of the first character in the data field, identified by the preceding tag, relative to the base address of data (see 2.2.1.f.).

Example: character position of the first character of the first data field following the directory is 00000

The last entry of the directory is followed by a field separator (IS2).

The entries in the directory are arranged in sequences, each sequence sorted by ascending tag order.

2.2.3 <u>Data fields</u>

Bibliographic data fields in a record correpond to the fields of Chapter 1 and are constructed according to the alternative 1 of ISO 2709 (indicator length and identifier length in the record label are set to zero); they consist of alphanumeric data followed by a field separator (IS2 = '1E').

The last variable data field is terminated by a Record Separator (IS3 = '1D').

N# 2.2.4 <u>End of the File</u>

The label indicating the end of the file is structured as follows:

```
EOF1 --------- --- YYMMDD -----
     |_______|___|______|_____|
  Host name  Base  Tape    Tape #
                  creation
                   date
EOF2 S ----- -----
     |_|_____|____|
    (Same as HDR2)
```

2.3 <u>Field edition and contents</u>

The sequence in which fields are delivered is identical to the sequence in which fields are presented in table 2-1 (see also 2.2.2.). Of course not all documents contain all fields.

New documents entered in the base may contain any relevant fields in the sequence at table 2-1. Missing fields are filled in later by means of updatings.

Updated documents delivered as replacement records (see 2.2.1.b) always contain the field UPD.A or UPD.T. Some documents in CEN, CDE, CIT, CNL, CDA contain only these fields because they are "filtered" (see Annex 1).

For each text inserted into an existing document a replacement record (updating) is delivered. If the text is too long to be fitted into fields TEXTE-TEXTE09, MOTIFS-MOTIFS09 or CONCLUS-CONCL09, a new document is created (see 1.1.3). In that case a new record (new document) is also created and delivered.

2.4 Additional Information

Most of the analytical fields of a document are present in the base three to six weeks after publication. Full texts may take longer to load (several months at best), except for case law, for which analytical fields are entered well ahead of publication.

A special document, INFOCELEX, is contained in the base. It contains NUM.DOC, FORME and UPD.A fields as well as the field INFO. This field contains a standardized main text and some variable dates that are changed after each updating. INFOCELEX is delivered to hosts for use as they see fit (see Annex 3).

2.5. Listing accompanying the tape

A listing of job execution accompanies each tape. It contains the number and date of the updating as well as a list of the REFERs of delivered documents with an indication about their status (New = BN, Updated = BM, or Deleted = BR).

NOTE When processing the tape, it is important to note that the logical record is split into several physical blocks; each of these blocks will be introduced by a label which is the Segment control word which counts 5 characters. The tape processing program that is reconstructing the logical records must neither count those 5 characters as part of the logical record length nor consider them as part of the data.

Table 2-1 Tags for the Celex Fields

	CLX	TAG	CEN	TAG	CDE	TAG	CIT	TAG	CNL	TAG	CDA	TAG
1	REFER	001	REFER	001	REFER	001	REFER	001	REFER	001	REFER	001
2	NUM.DOC	X02	DOC.NUM	N02	DOK.NUM	E02	NUMERO	T02	NUMMER	L02	DOKNUM	A02
3	AUTEUR	X03	AUTHOR	N03	AUTOR	E03	AUTORE	T03	AUTEUR	L03	UDSTEDER	A03
4	FORME	X04	FORM	N04	FORM	E04	FORMA	T04	VORM	L04	FORM	A04
5	TRAITE	X05	TREATY	N05	VERTRAG	E05	TRATTATO	T05	VERDRAG	L05	TRAKTAT	A05
6	TYP.DOC	X06	TYP.DOC	N06	DOK.TYP	E06	SERIE	T06	REEKS	L06	DOKTYP	A06
7	REF.PUB	X07	PUB.REF	N07	FUNDST	E07	FONTE	T07	VINDPL	L07	PUBREF	A07
8	L		L		L		L		L		L	
9	TITRE	X09	TITLE	N09	TITEL	E09	TITOLO	T09	TITEL	L09	TITEL	A09
10	TEXTE	X10	TEXT	N10	TEXT	E10	TESTO	T10	TEKST	L10	TEKST	A10
11	TEXTE02	X11	TEXT02	N11	TEXT02	E11	TESTO02	T11	TEKST02	L11	TEKST02	A11
12	TEXTE03	X12	TEXT03	N12	TEXT03	E12	TESTO03	T12	TEKST03	L12	TEKST03	A12
13	TEXTE04	X13	TEXT04	N13	TEXT04	E13	TESTO04	T13	TEKST04	L13	TEKST04	A13
14	TEXTE05	X14	TEXT05	N14	TEXT05	E14	TESTO05	T14	TEKST05	L14	TEKST05	A14
15	TEXTE06	X15	TEXT06	N15	TEXT06	E15	TESTO06	T15	TEKST06	L15	TEKST06	A15
16	TEXTE07	X16	TEXT07	N16	TEXT07	E16	TESTO07	T16	TEKST07	L16	TEKST07	A16
17	TEXTE08	X17	TEXT08	N17	TEXT08	E17	TESTO08	T17	TEKST08	L17	TEKST08	A17
18	TEXTE09	X18	TEXT09	N18	TEXT09	E18	TESTO09	T18	TEKST09	L18	TEKST09	A18
19	RECTIF	X19	CORRIG	N19	BERICHTG	E19	RETTIF	T19	RECTIF	L19	BERIGT	A19
20	RECTIF02	X20	CORRIG02	N20	BERICH02	E20	RETTIF02	T20	RECTIF02	L20	BERIGT02	A20
21	RECTIF03	X21	CORRIG03	N21	BERICH03	E21	RETTIF03	T21	RECTIF03	L21	BERIGT03	A21
22	RECTIF04	X22	CORRIG04	N22	BERICH04	E22	RETTIF04	T22	RECTIF04	L22	BERIGT04	A22
23	L		L		L		L		L		L	
24	TIT.JUR	X24	CASE.TIT	N24	FALL.TIT	E24	CAUSA	T24	ZAAK	L24	SAGTIT	A24
25	INDEX	X25	INDEX	N25	SCHLAGW	E25	EPIGRAFE	T25	TREFW	L25	STIKORD	A25
26	SOMMAIRE	X26	SUMMARY	N26	LEITSATZ	E26	MASSIMA	T26	SAMENV	L26	SMNDRAG	A26
27	INTIT.1	X27	ISSUE.1	N27	GEGENST1	E27	OGGETT01	T27	VOORW.1	L27	GENST01	A27
28	INTIT.2	X28	ISSUE.2	N28	GEGENST2	E28	OGGETT02	T28	VOORW.2	L28	GENST02	A28
29	COUR	X29	COURT	N29	RICHTER	E29	CORTE	T29	HOF	L29	DOMST	A29
30	MOTIFS	X30	GROUNDS	N30	GRUENDE	E30	MOTIVI	T30	R.OVERW	L30	PRAEM	A30
31	MOTIFS02	X31	GROUND02	N31	GRUEND02	E31	MOTIVI02	T31	R.OVER02	L31	PRAEM02	A31
32	MOTIFS03	X32	GROUND03	N32	GRUEND03	E32	MOTIVI03	T32	R.OVER03	L32	PRAEM03	A32
33	MOTIFS04	X33	GROUND04	N33	GRUEND04	E33	MOTIVI04	T33	R.OVER04	L33	PRAEM04	A33
34	MOTIFS05	X34	GROUND05	N34	GRUEND05	E34	MOTIVI05	T34	R.OVER05	L34	PRAEM05	A34
35	MOTIFS06	X35	GROUND06	N35	GRUEND06	E35	MOTIVI06	T35	R.OVER06	L35	PRAEM06	A35
36	MOTIFS07	X36	GROUND07	N36	GRUEND07	E36	MOTIVI07	T36	R.OVER07	L36	PRAEM07	A36
37	MOTIFS08	X37	GROUND08	N37	GRUEND08	E37	MOTIVI08	T37	N.OVER08	L37	PRAEM08	A37
38	MOTIFS09	X38	GROUND09	N38	GRUEND09	E38	MOTIVI09	T38	R.OVER09	L38	PRAEM09	A38
39	VISA	X39	RECITALS	N39	BEZUEGE	E39	RICHIAMI	T39	AANH	T39	OMTBEST	A39
40	DEPENS	X40	COSTS	N40	KOSTEN	E40	SPESE	T40	KOSTEN	L40	SAGSOMK	A40
41	DISPOSI	X41	OP.PART	N41	TENOR	E41	DISPOSI	T41	DICTUM	L41	KONKL	A41
42	L		L		L		L		L		L	
43	DESCRIPT	X43	DESCRIPT	N43	DESKRIPT	E43	DESCRITT	T43	DESCRIPT	L43	DESCRIPT	A43
44	RESUME	X44	ABSTRACT	N44	ABSTRACT	E44	RIASS	T44	RESUME	L44	RESUME	A44

	CLX	TAG	CEN	TAG	CDE	TAG	CIT	TAG	CNL	TAG	CDA	TAG
45	F		F		F		F		F		F	
46	L		L		L		L		L		L	
47	PUB	X47	PUB	N47	VEROEFF	E47	PUB	T47	PUB	L47	OFFGOER	A47
48	DOC	X48	DOC	N48	DOK	E48	DOC	T48	DOC	L48	DOK	A48
49	VOTE	X49	VOTE	N49	ABSTIMMG	E49	VOTO	T49	STEMMING	L49	AFSTEM	A49
50	DEM	X50	LODGED	N50	EINGANG	E50	REGISTR	T50	INSCHR	L50	INDG	A50
51	NOTIF	X51	NOTIFIED	N51	ZUSTELLG	E51	NOTIF	T51	KENNISG	L51	MEDD	A51
52	ENVOI	X52	DESPATCH	N52	ABSEND	E52	TRASMISS	T52	VERZEND	L52	AFS	A52
53	EFFET	X53	INFORCE	N53	INKRAFT	E53	EFF	T53	WERKING	L53	IKRAFT	A53
54	ECHEANCE	X54	DEADL.1	N54	TERMIN.1	E54	SCADENZE	T54	VERVALD	L54	FRIST	A54
55	DEBAT	X55	DEBATE	N55	SITZUNG	E55	DISCUSS	T55	DEBAT	L55	FORH	A55
56	FIN.VAL	X56	END.VAL	N56	END.GUEL	E56	FINEVAL	T56	EIND.GEL	L56	OPHOER	A56
57	REPONSE	X57	REPLY	N57	ANTWORT	E57	RISPOSTA	T57	ANTWOORD	L57	SVAR	A57
58	TRANSPOS	X58	TRANSPOS	N58	UMSETZG	E58	RECEP	T58	OMZETT	L58	GNMFOER	A58
59	RATIF	X59	RATIFIED	N59	RATIF	E59	RATIF	T59	RATIF	L59	RATIF	A59
60	SIGNAT	X60	SIGNED	N60	UNTZEICH	E60	FIRMA	T60	ONDERTEK	L60	UNDERTEG	A60
61	L		L		L		L		L		L	
62	BAS.JUR	X62	LEG.BASE	N62	GRUNDL	E62	BASGIUR	T62	RECHTSGR	L62	RETSGRL	A62
63	CIT.DIV	X63	LEG.CIT	N63	ZIT.AKTE	E63	ATTICIT	T63	CIT	L63	DIVCIT	A63
64	ACT.MOD	X64	MODIFIES	N64	AENDERT	E64	ATTIMOD	T64	WIJZIGT	L64	AENDAKT	A64
65	MOD.ULT	X65	MODIFIED	N65	GEAENDRT	E65	MODSUCC	T65	GEWIJZGD	L65	SENAEND	A65
66	CIT.JUR	X66	JUR.CIT	N66	JUR.ZIT	E66	CITINDIR	T66	CIT.JUR	L66	CITAKT	A66
67	ACT.JUR	X67	CONCERNS	N67	BETRIFFT	E67	CITINDIS	T67	BETREFT	L67	VEDRAKT	A67
68	ACT.VIS	X68	EARLACTS	N68	BEZUGN	E68	ATTIPREC	T68	VERWIJST	L68	TIDLAKT	A68
69	VIS.ULT	X69	SUBSPREP	N69	SPVORARB	E69	ATTISUCC	T69	VERWEZEN	L69	SENAKT	A69
70	ARRETS	X70	COURTDEC	N70	URTEILE	E70	SENTENZE	T70	ARRESTEN	L70	DOMME	A70
71	F		F		F		F		F		F	
72	F		F		F		F		F		F	
73	F		F		F		F		F		F	
74	MAT	X74	SUB	N74	SACH	E74	MAT	T74	OND	L74	EMNE	A74
75	F		F		F		F		F		F	
76	REPERT	X76	REGISTER	N76	VERZEICH	E76	REPERT	T76	REPERT	L76	REGISTER	A76
77	DESTINA	X77	ADDRESS	N77	ADRESSAT	E77	DESTINA	T77	GERICHT	L77	ADRESSAT	A77
78	LANG.FF	X78	AUT.LANG	N78	VRB.SPRA	E78	LINGUE	T78	AUT.TAAL	L78	AUTSPR	A78
79	DEPOS	X79	DEPOS	N79	DEPOS	E79	DEPOS	T79	DEPOS	L79	DEPOS	A79
80	TRA.PREP	X80	PREPWORK	N80	VORARB	E80	LAVPREP	T80	VOORBER	L80	FORBARB	A80
81	INFO.DIV	X81	MISC.INF	N81	DIV.INF	E81	INFODIV	T81	DIV.INFO	L81	DIVINFO	A81
82	L		L		L		L		L		L	
83	REQUER	X83	APPLICAN	N83	KLAEGER	E83	RICORR	T83	VERZOEK	L83	SAGSOEGR	A83
84	DEFEND	X84	DEFENDAN	N84	BEKLAGT	E84	CONVEN	T84	VERWEER	L84	SAGSOEGT	A84
85	OBSERV	X85	OBSERV	N85	ERKLAER	E85	OSSERV	T85	OPMERK	L85	INDLAEG	A85
86	NATIONA	X86	NATIONA	N86	NATIONA	E86	NAZIONA	T86	NATIONA	L86	NAT	A86
87	TRIB.NAT	X87	NATCOURT	N87	VORL.GER	E87	GIUDAQUO	T87	NAT.RB	L87	NATDOMST	A87
88	NOTES	X88	NOTES	N88	ANMERK	E88	NOTE	T88	NOTEN	L88	NOTER	A88
89	PROCEDUR	X89	PROCEDUR	N89	VERFAHR	E89	PROCEDUR	T89	PROCEDUR	L89	SAGSART	A89

	CLX	TAG	CEN	TAG	CDE	TAG	CIT	TAG	CNL	TAG	CDA	TAG
90	L		L		L		L		L		L	
91	AVOCAT.G	X91	ADV.GEN	N91	G.ANWALT	E91	AVVGEN	T91	ADV.GEN	L91	GENADV	A91
92	JUGE.RAP	X92	JUDG.RAP	N92	BER.ERST	E92	GIUDREL	T92	RAPPORT	L92	REFDOMM	A92
93	LEGISLAT	X93	LEGISLAT	N93	LEGISLAT	E93	LEGISLAT	T93	LEGISLAT	L93	VALGPERI	A93
94	GROUPE	X94	POLGROUP	N94	FRAKTION	E94	GRUPPO	T94	FRACTIE	L94	GRUPPE	A94
95	DISP.NAT	X95	NAT.PROV	N95	NAT.BEST	E95	PROVNAZ	T95	NAT.BEP	L95	NATBEST	A95
96	DATES	X96	DATES	N96	DATEN	E96	DATE	T96	DATA	L96	DATOER	A96
97	INFO	X97	INFO	N97	INFO	E97	INFO	T97	INFO	L97	INFO	A97
98	L		L		L		L		L		L	
99	F		F		F		F		F		F	
100	F		F		F		F		F		F	
101	F		F		F		F		F		F	
102	F		F		F		F		F		F	
103	F		F		F		F		F		F	
104	F		F		F		F		F		F	
105	F		F		F		F		F		F	
106	F		F		F		F		F		F	
107	F		F		F		F		F		F	
108	F		F		F		F		F		F	
109	F		F		F		F		F		F	
110	CREATION	XC0	CREATION	NC0	CREATION	EC0	CREATION	TC0	CREATION	LC0	CREATION	AC0
111	UPD.A	XC1	UPD.A	NC1	UPD.A	EC1	UPD.A	TC1	UPD.A	LC1	UPD.A	AC1
112	UPD.T	XC2	UPD.T	NC2	UPD.T	EC2	UPD.T	TC2	UPD.T	LC2	UPD.T	AC2
113	CONCLUS	XC3	OPINION	NC3	SCHL.ANT	EC3	CONCLUS	TC3	CONCLUS	LC3	FOR.AFG	AC3
114	CONCL02	XC4	OPIN02	NC4	S.ANT02	EC4	CONCL02	TC4	CONCL02	LC4	FOR.AF02	AC4
115	CONCL03	XC5	OPIN03	NC5	S.ANT03	EC5	CONCL03	TC5	CONCL03	LC5	FOR.AF03	AC5
116	CONCL04	XC6	OPIN04	NC6	S.ANT04	EC6	CONCL04	TC6	CONCL04	LC6	FOR.AF04	AC6
117	CONCL05	XC7	OPIN05	NC7	S.ANT05	EC7	CONCL05	TC7	CONCL05	LC7	FOR.AF05	AC7
118	CONCL06	XC8	OPIN06	NC8	S.ANT06	EC8	CONCL06	TC8	CONCL06	LC8	FOR.AF06	AC8
119	CONCL07	XC9	OPIN07	NC9	S.ANT07	EC9	CONCL07	TC9	CONCL07	LC9	FOR.AF07	AC9
120	CONCL08	XD0	OPIN08	ND0	S.ANT08	ED0	CONCL08	TD0	CONCL08	LD0	FOR.AF08	AD0
121	CONCL09	XD1	OPIN09	ND1	S.ANT09	ED1	CONCL09	TD1	CONCL09	LD1	FOR.AF09	AD1

L = LEXICON
F = FILTERED FIELD
(p.m. TAGS FOR CEL=Gnn, CES=Snn, CPO=Onn)

N# N.B. Tag 002 is reserved according to the ISO 2709 standard; it contains the level of secrecy of CELEX documents, which is, in all cases equal to 1 (i.e. "no secret").
Tags *C3 to *D1 are new tags for the new Celex fields containing the text of the Opinions of the Advocate General

3. *TEST TAPE*

A test tape is to be delivered to any hosts interested. It will be a standard tape for each language version containing a selection of documents from all sectors of the base, presented in sequence of REFER. Fields in the documents will be presented in the order in which they were originally extracted from the base (see Chapter 2).

p.m. FICHE EXPL STANDARD

```
M:BA BAS-...
1. :DATE 1984/03+ :DOC
2. 384D0157+
3. 784+
4. :JO 3 & (MARS :TITRE)....     (for CLX)
   :OJ 3 & (MARCH :TITLE)....    (for CEN)
   :ABL 3 & (MAERZ :TITEL)....   (for CDE)
   :GU 3 & (MARZO :TITOLO)....   (for CIT)
   :PB 3 & (MAART :TITEL) ....   (for CNL)
   :EFT 3 & (MARTS :TITEL)....   (for CDA)
5. INFO
   1 ou 2 ou 3 ou 4 ou 5
```

EDITION SRVA for hosts wanting analytical fields.
SRVT for hosts wanting all fields.
ADD the references of a few deleted documents ("documents retirés"), in the appropriate format

SORT ON REFER

4. *HOW TO REPORT A PROBLEM*

Hosts having a problem with the tape received are kindly requested to proceed as follows:

a. Call the DBM CELEX (tel. +32(2) 235.31.24 / 235.60.61 fax. +32(2) 235.70.12 tlx. COMEU B 21877)

b. Report the problem by mentioning:
number of tape,
REFER or document number of document,
type of problem.

c. In order to help competent teams to better localize and correct technical problems, please send back the <u>original tape</u> with a short description of the problem and any other useful data (e.g. listing); it is not always useful to send back the result of the processing of the tape on the host's system.

ANNEX 1

THE CELEX FILTER

Some documents in the English, German, Italian, Dutch and Danish versions of CELEX (CEN, CDE, CIT, CNL, CDA) do not contain all the fields of corresponding documents in the French CELEX (CLX). It has been necessary to filter in this way because when these bases were set up many documents were no longer valid and it would have proven unnecessarily expensive to load earlier documents that were no longer useful.

The CELEX filter consists of the following :

1. Sector 2, 3 and 4 documents :
   - documents with FIN.VAL >=1979/07/01 are loaded in full;
   - all other documents are loaded in part(fields NUM.DOC, REFER, REF.PUB, FIN.VAL, MAJ) (*)

2. Parliamentary documents (sector 5AP, IP, BP and sector 9) :
   - documents with LEGISLAT = FIRST,SECOND OR THIRD LEGISLATURE are loaded in full ;
   - for all other documents only the fields REFER and MAJ are loaded.

3. All other documents are fully loaded (sectors 1, 6, 7, 5PC, AC, IC, CC)

(*) The field MAJ is not delivered to hosts; they receive instead the fields UPD.A and UPD.T (see chapter 1).

ANNEX 2

INFOCELEX IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES

- INFOCELEXF IN FRENCH
- INFOCELEXE IN ENGLISH
- INFOCELEXD IN GERMAN
- INFOCELEXI IN ITALIAN
- INFOCELEXN IN DUTCH
- INFOCELEXK IN DANISH

REFER : INFOCELEXF
FORME : INFO
MAJ : =90/07/25
INFO : COUVERTURE ET ETAT DE MISE A JOUR DE LA BASE

TRAITES (SECTEUR 1) :
COMPLET AVEC TEXTE INTEGRAL SAUF TRAITE
D'ADHESION ESPAGNE/PORTUGAL
-
ACCORDS (SECTEUR 2) : ACTES DEPUIS L'ORIGINE
JUSQUE 1986,
TEXTE INTEGRAL DISPONIBLE EN ANNEXE DES ACTES
PORTANT ADOPTION (SECTEUR 3)
DERNIERE MISE A JOUR :
JO L 140 DU 01/06/1990
-
LEGISLATION (SECTEURS 3 ET 4) : ACTES PUBLIES AU
JO DEPUIS
L'ORIGINE (SAUF ACTES DE GESTION COURANTE)
DERNIERE MISE A JOUR :
JO L 167 DU 30/06/1990
JO C 146 DU 15/06/1990
TEXTE INTEGRAL PREVU POUR LES ACTES ENCORE EN
VIGUEUR
AU 1-7-1979 ET ACTES ULTERIEURS (EN COURS DE
CHARGEMENT)
-
-
ACTES PREPARATOIRES (SECTEUR 5) (SANS TEXTE
INTEGRAL)
- PROPOSITIONS DE LA COMMISSION :
. PROPOSITIONS PENDANTES AU 1-1-1984 ET
ULTERIEURES
. DERNIERE MISE A JOUR :
. DOCUMENTS TRANSMIS AU CONSEIL LE 03/07/1990
- RESOLUTIONS DU PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DEPUIS 1974
. DERNIERE MISE A JOUR :
. SEANCE DU 14-18/11/1988
- AVIS DU COMITE ECONOMIQUE ET SOCIAL DEPUIS 1975
. DERNIERE MISE A JOUR : SESSION NO 273 DU 31/01
-01/02/1990
- AVIS DE LA COUR DES COMPTES DEPUIS 1977
. DERNIERE MISE A JOUR : JO C 212 DU 12/08/1988

-
JURISPRUDENCE DE LA COUR DE JUSTICE (SECTEUR 6) :
DOCUMENTS
PUBLIES AU 'RECUEIL'
DECISIONS DE LA COUR (AVEC TEXTE INTEGRAL) :
DEPUIS 1954
CONCLUSIONS DES AVOCATS GENERAUX .... :
DEPUIS 1965
DERNIERE MISE A JOUR :
- ANALYSES DES ARRETS DU MOIS DE 02/1990
- TEXTE INTEGRAL FRANCAIS :
FASCICULE 04/89
- TEXTE INTEGRAL ALLEMAND (DANS CDE) :
FASCICULE 10/88
- TEXTE INTEGRAL ANGLAIS (DANS CEN): :
FASCICULE 04/88
- TEXTE INTEGRAL NEERLANDAIS (DANS CNL) :
FASCICULE 08/88
- TEXTE INTEGRAL ITALIEN (DANS CIT) :
FASCICULE 09/88
- TEXTE INTEGRAL DANOIS (DANS CDA) :
FASCICULE 05/88
- TEXTE INTEGRAL GREC (DANS CEL) :
FASCICULE 03/88
- TEXTE INTEGRAL ESPAGNOL (PAS DISP.)
- TEXTE INTEGRAL PORTUGAIS (PAS DISP.)
QUESTIONS PARLEMENTAIRES (SECTEUR 9) (SANS TEXTE
INTEGRAL)
QUESTIONS ECRITES . : DE 1963 AU JO C 145 DU 14
/06/1990
QUESTIONS ORALES .. : DE 1973 A LA SEANCE DU 22
-26/05/1989
HEURE DES QUESTIONS : DE 1975 A LA SEANCE DU 22
-26/05/1989

UPD.A : 1990/07/25

INT.NO : INFOCELEXE
FORM : INFO
MAJ : =90/07/25
INFO : COVERAGE AND STATE OF UPDATING OF THE DATA BASE

TREATIES (SECTOR 1)
(FULL TEXT CURRENTLY BEING LOADED)
-
AGREEMENTS (SECTOR 2) : ACTS VALID ON 1.7.1979
AND LATER ACTS
FULL TEXT AVAILABLE IN MOST CASES. OTHERWISE SEE
THE ANNEXES TO
THE ACTS ADOPTING THE AGREEMENTS (SECTOR 3)
LATEST UPDATING :
OJ L 140 OF 01/06/1990
-
LEGISLATION (SECTORS 3 AND 4) : ACTS PUBLISHED IN
THE OJ
VALID ON 1.7.1979 AND LATER ACTS (EXCEPT ACTS OF
DAY-TO-DAY
MANAGEMENT)
LATEST UPDATING :
OJ L 167 OF 30/06/1990
OJ C 146 OF 15/06/1990
FULL TEXT CURRENTLY BEING LOADED
-
-
PREPARATORY ACTS (SECTOR 5) (NO FULL TEXT)
- COMMISSION PROPOSALS PENDING ON 1.1.1984 AND
LATER PROPOSALS
. LATEST UPDATING :
. DOCUMENTS FORWARDED TO COUNCIL ON 03/07/1990
- RESOLUTIONS OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AS FROM
DIRECT
. ELECTIONS (JUNE 1979)
. LATEST UPDATING : PART-SESSION OF 14-18/11/1988
- OPINIONS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE
AS FROM 1975
. LATEST UPDATING : SESSION NO 273 OF 31/01-01/02
/1990
- OPINIONS OF THE COURT OF AUDITORS AS FROM 1977
. LATEST UPDATING OJ C 212 OF 12/08/1988

```
         -
         CASE LAW OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE (SECTOR 6)
         DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE 'REPORTS'
         COURT DECISIONS (WITH FULL TEXT) ..... FROM 1954
         OPINIONS OF ADVOCATES-GENERAL ........ FROM 1965
         LATEST UPDATING :
         - ANALYTICAL DATA : COURT DECISIONS OF 02/1990
         - ENGLISH FULL TEXT                   : REPORTS,
         PART 04/88
         - FRENCH FULL TEXT (SEE CLX)          : REPORTS,
         PART 04/89
         - GERMAN FULL TEXT (SEE CDE)          : REPORTS,
         PART 10/88
         - DUTCH FULL TEXT (SEE CNL)           : REPORTS,
         PART 08/88
         - ITALIAN FULL TEXT (SEE CIT)         : REPORTS,
         PART 09/88
         - DANISH FULL TEXT (SEE CDA)          : REPORTS,
         PART 05/88
         - GREEK FULL TEXT (SEE CEL)           : REPORTS,
         PART 03/88
         - SPANISH FULL TEXT (NOT AVAILABLE)
         - PORTUGUESE FULL TEXT (NOT AVAILABLE)
         -
         PARLIAMENTARY QUESTIONS (SECTOR 9) (NO FULL TEXT)
         ALL QUESTIONS AS FROM DIRECT ELECTIONS (JUNE 1979
         )
         LATEST UPDATING :
         WRITTEN QUESTIONS ........ : OJ C 145 OF 14/06
         /1990
         ORAL QUESTIONS ........... : PART-SESSION OF 22
         -26/05/1989
         QUESTIONS AT QUESTION TIME : PART-SESSION OF 22
         -26/05/1989
UPD.A    : 1990/07/25
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INT.NR : INFOCELEXD
FORM : INFO
MAJ : =90/07/25
INFO : INHALT DER DATENBANK UND STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG

VERTRAEGE (BEREICH 1)
(VOLLTEXT WIRD NACH UND NACH EINGEGEBEN)
-
ABKOMMEN (BEREICH 2) : AM 1.7.1979 NOCH GUELTIGE
UND ALLE
SPAETER VEROEFFENTLICHTEN RECHTSAKTE
(VOLLTEXT WIRD NACH UND NACH EINGEGEBEN)
STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG : ABL L 140 VOM 01/06
/1990
-
RECHTSVORSCHRIFTEN (BEREICHE 3 & 4) : AM 1.7.1979
NOCH GUELTIGE
UND ALLE SPAETER VEROEFFENTLICHTEN RECHTSAKTE
(AUSSER RECHTSAKTEN DER LAUFENDEN VERWALTUNG)
STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG :
ABL L 167 VOM 30/06/1990
ABL C 146 VOM 15/06/1990
VOLLTEXT WIRD NACH UND NACH EINGEGEBEN
-
-
-
VORARBEITEN (BEREICH 5) (OHNE VOLLTEXT)
- VORSCHLAEGE DER KOMMISSION
. AM 1.1.1984 VORLIEGENDE UND SPAETER VORGELEGTE
VORSCHLAEGE
. STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG :
. DATUM DER UEBERMITTLUNG AN DEN RAT 03/07/1990
- ENTSCHLIESSUNGEN DES EUROPAEISCHEN PARLAMENTS
. SEIT DEN ERSTEN DIREKTWAHLEN (JUNI 1979)
. STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG : TAGUNG VOM 14-18/11
/1988
- STELLUNGNAHMEN DES WIRTSCHAFTS- UND
SOZIALAUSSCHUSSES SEIT 1973
. STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG : TAGUNG NR. 273 VOM
31/01-01/02/1990
- STELLUNGNAHMEN DES RECHNUNGSHOFES SEIT 1977
. STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG : ABL C 212 VOM 12/08
/1988

-
RECHTSPRECHUNG DES EUROPAEISCHEN GERICHTSHOFES (
BEREICH 6)
IN DER 'SAMMLUNG DER RECHTSPRECHUNG'
VEROEFFENTLICHTE DOKUMENTE
ENTSCHEIDUNGEN DES EUGH (MIT VOLLTEXT) ....
SEIT 1954
SCHLUSSANTRAEGE DER GENERALANWAELTE ....
SEIT 1965
STAND DER AKTUALISIERUNG :
BIBLIOGRAPHISCHE ANGABEN ZU DEN ENTSCHEIDUNGEN
VOM 02/1990
- DEUTSCHER VOLLTEXT :BIS ZUM
HEFT 10/88
- FRANZOESISCHER VOLLTEXT (SIEHE CLX) :BIS ZUM
HEFT 04/89
- ENGLISCHER VOLLTEXT (SIEHE CEN) :BIS ZUM
HEFT 04/88
- NIEDERLAENDISCHER VOLLTEXT (SIEHE CNL):BIS ZUM
HEFT 08/88
- ITALIENISCHER VOLLTEXT (SIEHE CIT) :BIS ZUM
HEFT 09/88
- DAENISCHER VOLLTEXT (SIEHE CDA) :BIS ZUM
HEFT 05/88
- GRIECHISCHER VOLLTEXT (SIEHE CEL) :BIS ZUM
HEFT 03/88
- SPANISCHER VOLLTEXT (FOLGT SPAETER)
- PORTUGIESISCHER VOLLTEXT (FOLGT SPAETER)
PARLAMENTARISCHE ANFRAGEN (BEREICH 9) (OHNE
VOLLTEXT)
SEIT DEN ERSTEN DIREKTWAHLEN (JUNI 1979)
SCHRIFTLICHE ANFRAGEN . : BIS ZUM ABL C 145 VOM
14/06/1990
MUENDLICHE ANFRAGEN ... : BIS ZUR TAGUNG VOM 22
-26/05/1989
FRAGESTUNDE : BIS ZUR TAGUNG VOM 22-26/05/1989

UPD.A : 1990/07/25

NO.INT : INFOCELEXI
FORMA : INFO
MAJ : =90/07/25
INFO : COPERTURA DOCUMENTARIA E AGGIORNAMENTO DELLA BASE

TRATTATI (SETTORE 1) :
COMPLETO; TESTI INTEGRALI IN ATTESA DI
CARICAMENTO
-
ACCORDI (SETTORE 2) : ATTI ANCORA VIGENTI AL
1.7.1979 E SUCCESSIVI
TESTI INTEGRALI DISPONIBILI IN ALLEGATO AGLI ATTI
RELATIVI ALLA
CONCLUSIONE (SETTORE 3)
ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO :
GU L 140 DEL 01/06/1990
-
LEGISLAZIONE (SETTORI 3 E 4) : ATTI ANCORA
VIGENTI AL 1.7.1979
E SUCCESSIVI (ESCLUSI GLI ATTI DI GESTIONE
CORRENTE)
ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO :
GU L 167 DEL 30/06/1990
GU C 146 DEL 15/06/1990
TESTI INTEGRALI IN ATTESA DI CARICAMENTO
-
-
-
ATTI PREPARATORI (SETTORE 5) (SENZA TESTO
INTEGRALE)
- PROPOSTE DELLA COMMISSIONE :
. PROPOSTE IN ESSERE AL 1.1.1984 E SUCCESSIVE
. ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO :
. DOCUMENTI TRASMESSI AL CONSIGLIO IL 03/07/1990
- RISOLUZIONI DEL PARLAMENTO EUROPEO DALLA PRIMA
ELEZIONE DIRETTA
. (GIUGNO 79)
. ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO : SEDUTA DEL 14-18/11/1988
- PARERI DEL COMITATO ECONOMICO E SOCIALE DAL
1975
. ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO : SESSIONE N. 273 DEL 31
/01-01/02/1990
- PARERI DELLA CORTE DEI CONTI DAL 1977
. ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO : GU C 212 DEL 12/08/1988

-
GIURISPRUDENZA DELLA CORTE DI GIUSTIZIA (SETTORE 6) :
PUBBLICATA NELLA RACCOLTA OMONIMA
DECISIONI DELLA CORTE (TESTO INTEGRALE) ... : DAL 1964
CONCLUSIONI DEGLI AVVOCATI GENERALI .... : DAL 1965
ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO :
- DATI ANALITICI : DECISIONI DELLA CORTE DEL MESE DI 02/1990
- TESTO INTEGRALE ITALIANO : FASCICOLO 09/88
- TESTO INTEGRALE FRANCESE (IN CLX) : FASCICOLO 04/89
- TESTO INTEGRALE TEDESCO (IN CDE) : FASCICOLO 10/88
- TESTO INTEGRALE INGLESE (IN CEN) : FASCICOLO 04/88
- TESTO INTEGRALE OLANDESE (IN CNL) : FASCICOLO 08/88
- TESTO INTEGRALE DANESE (IN CDA) : FASCICOLO 05/88
- TESTO INTEGRALE GRECO (IN CEL) : FASCICOLO 03/88
- TESTO INTEGRALE SPAGNOLO (NON DISP.)
- TESTO INTEGRALE PORTOGHESE (NON DISP.)
-
-
INTERROGAZIONI PARLAMENTARI (SETTORE 9) (SENZA TESTO INTEGRALE)
DALLA PRIMA ELEZIONE DIRETTA DEL PE (GIUGNO 79)
ULTIMO AGGIORNAMENTO :
INTERROGAZIONI SCRITTE . : GU C 145 DEL 14/06/1990
INTERROGAZIONI ORALI ... : SEDUTA DEL 22-26/05/1989
ORA DELLE INTERROGAZIONI : SEDUTA DEL 22-26/05/1989

UPD.A : 1990/07/25

INT.NR : INFOCELEXN
VORM : INFO
MAJ : =90/07/25
INFO : BESTREKEN DOCUMENTATIEGEBIED EN JONGSTE
BIJWERKING

-
VERDRAGEN (SECTOR 1) : DE INTEGRALE TEKST WORDT
MOMENTEEL
INGEVOERD
-
AKKOORDEN (SECTOR 2) : OP 1.7.1979 NOG GELDIGE EN
LATERE
DOCUMENTEN
DE INTEGRALE TEKST IS BESCHIKBAAR ALS BIJLAGE BIJ
DE DOCUMENTEN
BETREFFENDE DE SLUITING VAN HET AKKOORD (SECTOR 3
)
JONGSTE BIJWERKING :
PB L 140 VAN 01/06/1990
-
WETGEVING (SECTOREN 3 EN 4) IN HET PUBLIKATIEBLAD
VERSCHENEN,
OP 1.7.1979 NOG GELDIGE EN LATERE DOCUMENTEN
(BEHALVE BESLUITEN VAN DAGELIJKS BEHEER)
JONGSTE BIJWERKING :
PB L 167 VAN 30/06/1990
PB C 146 VAN 15/06/1990
DE INTEGRALE TEKST WORDT MOMENTEEL INGEVOERD
-
VOORBEREIDENDE BESLUITEN (SECTOR 5) (ZONDER
INTEGRALE TEKST)
- VOORSTELLEN VAN DE COMMISSIE : OP 1.1.1984
HANGENDE EN
. LATERE VOORSTELLEN
. JONGSTE BIJWERKING :
. DOCUMENTEN AAN DE RAAD GEZONDEN OP 03/07/1990
- RESOLUTIES VAN HET EUROPESE PARLEMENT VANAF DE
EERSTE
. RECHTSTREEKSE VERKIEZINGEN (JUNI 1979)
. JONGSTE BIJWERKING : VERGADERING VAN 14-18/11
/1988
- ADVIEZEN VAN HET ECONOMISCH EN SOCIAAL COMITEE
VANAF 1975
. JONGSTE BIJWERKING : ZITTING NR. 273 VAN 31/01
-01/02/1990
- ADVIEZEN VAN DE REKENKAMER VANAF 1977
. JONGSTE BIJWERKING : PB C 212 VAN 12/08/1988

JURISPRUDENTIE VAN HET HOF VAN JUSTITIE (SECTOR 6

INT.NR : INFOCELEXK
FORM : INFO

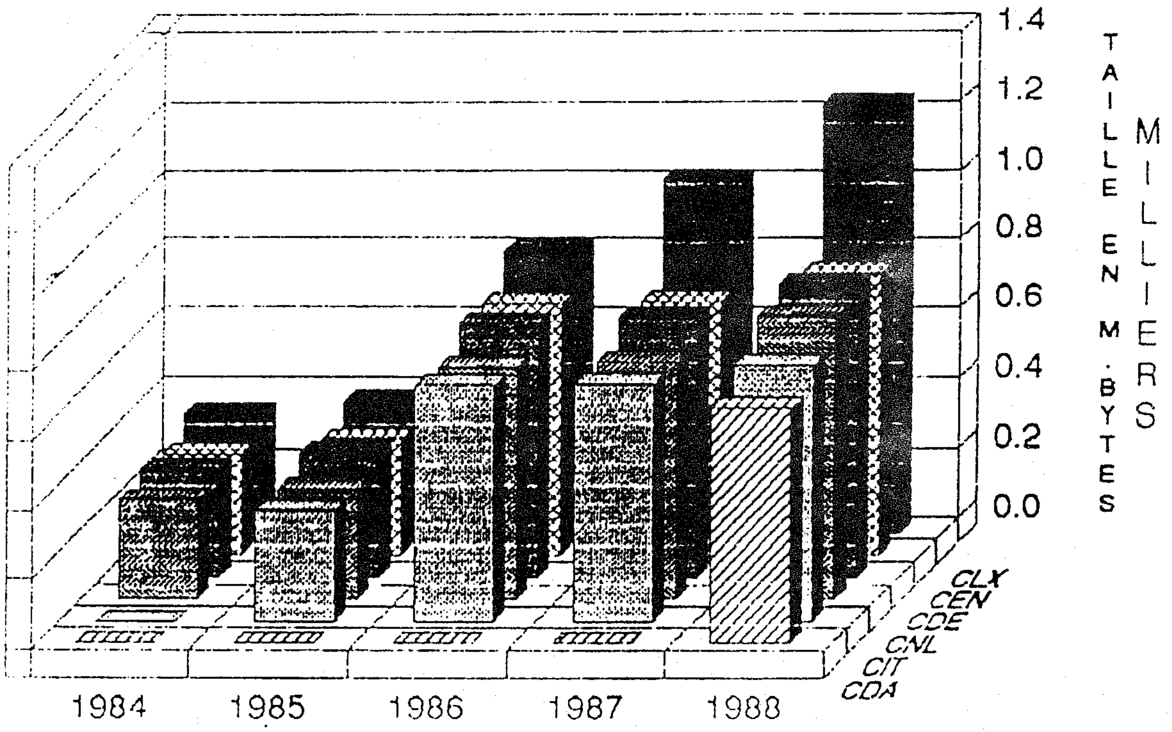
-
DOMSTOLENS DOMME OG AFGOERELSER (SEKTOR 6)
DOKUMENTER OFFENTLIGGJORT I 'SAMLINGEN'
DOMSTOLENS AFGOERELSER (FAAR SNAREST FULD TEKST
)..: SIDEN 1973
GENERALADVOKATERNES FORSLAG TIL
AFGOERELSE........: SIDEN 1973
FOER DANMARKS TILTRAEDELSE:
VISSE DOMME OG AFGOERELSER (I ALT 820) ER
MEDTAGET OG DAEKKES I
FORSKELLIGT OMFANG. FOR EN DEL AF DOKUMENTERNES
VEDKOMMENDE (340) ER
KUN DE BIBLIOGRAFISKE FELTER UDFYLDT, 399
DOKUMENTER FAAR ENDVIDERE
FELTERNE STIKORD OG SMNDRAG, OG ENDELIG VIL 81
DOKUMENTER BLIVE
MEDTAGET I FULD UDSTRAEKNING, DVS. MED FULD
TEKST.
SENESTE AJOURFOERING :
- DE ANALYTISKE AFSNIT SIDEN 02/1990
- FULD TEKST PAA DANSK :
FRA BIND 05/88
- FULD TEKST PAA FRANSK (I CLX) :
FRA BIND 04/89
- FULD TEKST PAA TYSK (I CDE) :
FRA BIND 10/88
- FULD TEKST PAA ENGELSK (I CEN) :
FRA BIND 04/88
- FULD TEKST PAA NEDERLANDSK (I CNL) :
FRA BIND 08/88
- FULD TEKST PAA ITALIENSK (I CIT) :
FRA BIND 09/88
- FULD TEKST PAA GRAESK (I CEL) :
FRA BIND 03/88
- FULD TEKST PAA SPANSK (I CES) :
FRA BIND *FASCES*
- FULD TEKST PAA PORTUGISISK (I CPT) :
FRA BIND *FASCPT*
-
FORESPOERGSLER FRA PARLAMENTSMEDLEMMERNE (SEKTOR
9) (INGEN TEKST)
ALLE FORESPOERGSLER SIDEN DET FOERSTE DIREKTE
VALG (JUNI 1979)
SENESTE AJOURFOERING :
SKRIFTLIGE FORESPOERGSLER......: EFT C 145 AF 14
/06/1990
MUNDTLIGE FORESPOERGSLER.......: MOEDEPERIODEN 22
-26/05/1989
SPOERGSMAAL TIL SPOERGETIDEN...: MOEDEPERIODEN 22
-26/05/1989

UPD.A : 1990/07/25

ANNEX 3

STATISTICS

REPARTITION DE L'ESPACE DISQUE PAR VERSION LINGUISTIQUE



ESPACE DISQUE

	1983	1984	1985	1986*	1987	1988
CLX	277	343	379	812	1022	1227
CEN	207	294	334	721	727	[illegible]
CDE	210	314	359	728	744	843
CNL	0	290	322	664	680	[illegible]
CIT	0	0	325	678	682	735
CDA	0	0	0	0	0	675
ARCH	195	246	246	246	297	309
TOTAL:	889	1487	1965	3849	4152	5421

(1) taille en mégabytes
(2) situation en fin de chaque
* accroissement dû à l'indexation positionnelle

Volume en bytes depuis la creation jusqu'a fin juillet 90

Base Celex Version <FR>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 4.5	+ ou - 1800
2	1732	+ ou - 18.5	+ ou - 11000
3	41655	+ ou - 227.5	+ ou - 5500
4	486	+ ou - 2.5	+ ou - 5000
5	14327	+ ou - 16.0	+ ou - 1000
6	5632	+ ou - 58.0	+ ou - 10000
7	17676	+ ou - 12.5	+ ou - 1000
9	47151	+ ou - 42.5	+ ou - 1000

Base Celex Version <EN>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 4.0	+ ou - 1500
2	1535	+ ou - 16.0	+ ou - 10000
3	29152	+ ou - 208.0	+ ou - 7000
4	356	+ OU - 2.0	+ OU - 6000
5	12806	+ OU - 13.5	+ OU - 1000
6	5632	+ OU - 51.5	+ OU - 1000
7	17676	+ OU - 11.5	+ OU - 1000
9	35116	+ OU - 35.5	+ OU - 1000

Base Celex Version <DE>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 4.5	+ ou - 2000
2	1535	+ ou - 15.0	+ ou - 10000
3	29152	+ ou - 215.5	+ ou - 7500
4	356	+ ou - 2.5	+ ou - 6500
5	12806	+ ou - 14.0	+ ou - 1000
6	5632	+ ou - 56.5	+ ou - 10000
7	17676	+ OU - 12.5	+ OU - 1000
9	35116	+ OU - 37.5	+ OU - 1000

Base Celex Version <NL>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 3.5	+ ou - 1500
2	1535	+ ou - 21.0	+ ou - 14000
3	29152	+ ou - 209.0	+ ou - 7000
4	356	+ ou - 1.5	+ ou - 4500
5	12806	+ ou - 13.0	+ ou - 1000
6	5632	+ ou - 56.0	+ ou - 10000
7	17676	+ ou - 12.5	+ ou - 1000
9	35116	+ OU - 37.0	+ OU - 1000

Base Celex Version <IT>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 3.0	+ ou - 1500
2	1535	+ ou - 6.5	+ ou - 4500
3	29152	+ ou - 112.0	+ ou - 4000
4	356	+ ou - 1.0	+ ou - 2500
5	12806	+ ou - 13.0	+ ou - 1000
6	5632	+ ou - 55.5	+ ou - 10000
7	17676	+ ou - 13.0	+ ou - 1000
9	35116	+ OU - 37.5	+ OU - 1000

Base Celex Version <DA>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 2.5	+ ou - 1000
2	1535	+ ou - 5.0	+ ou - 3500
3	29152	+ ou - 114.0	+ ou - 4000
4	356	+ ou - 1.0	+ ou - 2500
5	12806	+ ou - 12.5	+ ou - 1000
6	5632	+ ou - 37.5	+ ou - 6500
7	17676	+ ou - 12.5	+ ou - 1000
9	35116	+ OU - 37.0	+ OU - 1000

Base Celex Version <EL>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 2.5	+ ou - 1000
2	1535	+ ou - 1.5	+ ou - 1000
3	29152	+ ou - 29.0	+ ou - 1000
4	356	+ ou - 0.5	+ ou - 1000
5	12806	+ ou - 11.5	+ ou - 1000
6	5632	+ ou - 14.5	+ ou - 2500
7	17676	+ ou - 12.0	+ ou - 1000
9	35116	+ OU - 33.0	+ OU - 1000

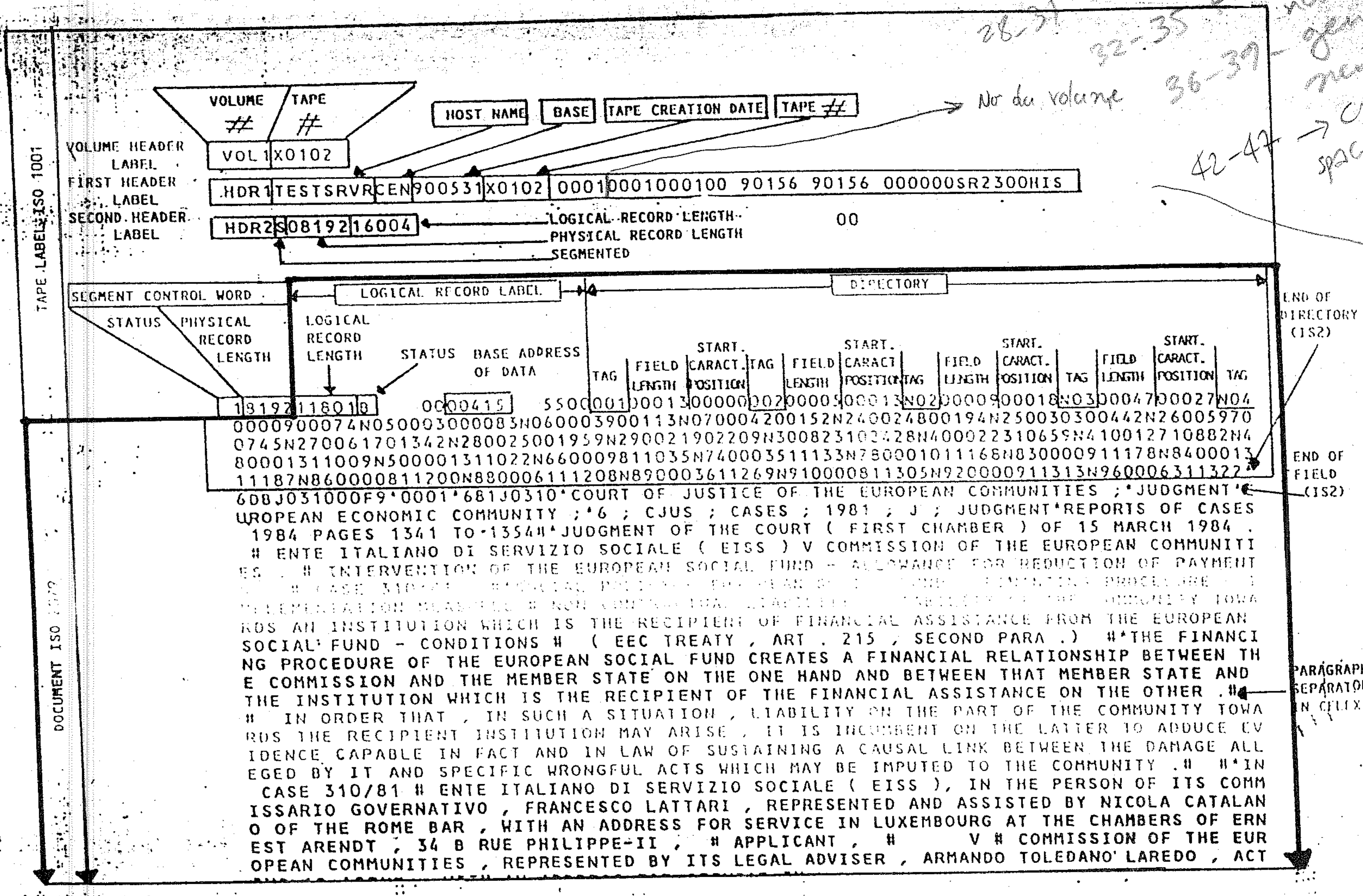
Base Celex Version <ES>
+ + + + + + + + + + + +

Secteurs	Total docs	Total cars (megabytes)	Moyenne (bytes)
1	2400	+ ou - 2.5	+ ou - 1000
2	1535	+ ou - 2.0	+ ou - 1000
3	29152	+ ou - 63.0	+ ou - 2000
4	356	+ ou - 0.5	+ ou - 1000
5	12806	+ ou - 11.5	+ ou - 1000
6	5632	+ ou - 6.0	+ ou - 1000
7	17676	+ ou - 12.5	+ ou - 1000
9	35116	+ OU - 28.5	+ OU - 1000

ANNEX 4

N# ANNOTATED EXAMPLE OF A TEST TAPE

28-31 File section number
32-35 file sequence number
36-39 generation number
42-47 → creation date space followed by 5 num. characters



ANNEX 5

STANDARDS USED

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8859-1

First edition
1987-02-15

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Information processing — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets —

Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1

Traitement de l'information — Jeux de caractères graphiques codés sur un seul octet —

Partie 1: Alphabet latin n° 1

Reference number
ISO 8859-1 : 1987 (E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8859-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Information processing systems.*

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Printed in Switzerland

Contents

Information processing — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets —

Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1

0 Introduction

ISO 8859 consists of several parts. Each part specifies a set of up to 191 graphic characters and the coded representation of each of these characters by means of a single 8-bit byte. The use of control functions for the coded representation of composite characters is prohibited by ISO 8859. Each set is intended for use for a group of languages.

ISO 8859/2 specifies a set of 191 graphic characters identified as Latin alphabet No. 2.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8859 specifies a set of 191 graphic characters identified as Latin alphabet No. 1.

2 Field of application

This set of graphic characters, the Latin alphabet No. 1, is intended for use in data processing and text applications and may also be used for information interchange.

The set contains graphic characters used for general purpose applications in typical office environments in at least the following languages:

Danish, Dutch, English, Faeroese, Finnish, French, German, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish.

This set of graphic characters is suitable for use in a version of an 8-bit code according to ISO 2022 or ISO 4873.

NOTE — ISO 8859 is not intended for use with CCITT-defined Telematic services. If information coded according to ISO 8859 is to be transferred to such services, it will have to conform at the coding interface to their requirements.

3 Conformance

A set of graphic characters is in conformance with this part of ISO 8859 if it comprises all graphic characters specified herein to the exclusion of any other and if their coded representations are those specified by this part of ISO 8859.

Equipment claimed to implement this part of ISO 8859 shall implement all 191 characters.

4 References

ISO 646, *Information processing — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.*

ISO 2022, *Information processing — ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets — Code extension techniques.*

ISO 4873, *Information processing — ISO 8-bit code for information interchange — Structure and rules for implementation.*

ISO 6429, *Information processing — ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets — Additional control functions for character-imaging devices.*

ISO 6937/2, *Information processing — Coded character sets for text communication — Part 2: Latin alphabetic and non-alphabetic graphic characters.*

5 Definitons

For the purpose of this part of ISO 8859 the following definitions apply.

5.1 bit combination; byte: An ordered set of bits that represents a character or is used as a part of the representation of a character.

5.2 character: A member of a set of elements used for the organization, control or representation of data.

5.3 coded character set; code: A set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the one-to-one relationship between each character of the set and its coded representation.

5.4 code table: A table showing the character allocated to each bit combination in a code.

5.5 graphic character: A character, other than a control function, that has a visual representation normally handwritten, printed or displayed, and that has a coded representation consisting of one or more bit combinations.

NOTE — In ISO 8859 a single bit combination is used to represent each character.

5.6 graphic symbol: A visual representation of a graphic character.

5.7 position: That part of a code table identified by its column and row coordinates.

6 Notation, code table and names

6.1 Notation

The bits of the bit combinations of the 8-bit code are identified by b_8, b_7, b_6, b_5, b_4, b_3, b_2 and b_1, where b_8 is the highest-order, or most-significant bit and b_1 is the lowest-order, or least-significant bit.

The bit combinations may be interpreted to represent numbers in binary notation by attributing the following weights to the individual bits:

Bit	b_8	b_7	b_6	b_5	b_4	b_3	b_2	b_1
Weight	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Using these weights, the bit combinations of the 8-bit code represent numbers in the range 0 to 255.

In this part of ISO 8859, the bit combinations are identified by notations of the form xx/yy, where xx and yy are numbers in the range 00 to 15. The correspondence between the notations of the form xx/yy and the bit combinations consisting of the bits b_8 to b_1 is as follows:

- xx is the number represented by b_8, b_7, b_6 and b_5 where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2 and 1 respectively;
- yy is the number represented by b_4, b_3, b_2 and b_1 where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2 and 1 respectively.

6.2 Layout of the code table

An 8-bit code table consists of 256 positions arranged in 16 columns and 16 rows. The columns and the rows are numbered 00 to 15.

The code table positions are identified by notations of the form xx/yy, where xx is the column number and yy is the row number.

The positions of the code table are in one-to-one correspondence with the bit combinations of the code. The notation of a code table position, of the form xx/yy, is the same as that of the corresponding bit combination.

6.3 Names and meanings

This part of ISO 8859 assigns at least one name to each character. In addition, it specifies a graphic symbol for each graphic character. By convention only capital letters, the graphic symbols of small letters and hyphens are used for writing the names of the characters.

The names chosen to denote graphic characters are intended to reflect their customary meaning. However, except for SPACE (SP), NO-BREAK SPACE (NBSP) and SOFT HYPHEN (SHY), this part of ISO 8859 does not define and does not restrict the meanings of graphic characters. Neither does it specify a particular style or font design for imaging graphic characters.

6.3.1 SPACE (SP)

This character may be interpreted as a graphic character, a control character or as both. As a graphic character it has the visual representation consisting of the absence of a graphic symbol.

6.3.2 NO-BREAK SPACE (NBSP)

A graphic character the visual representation of which consists of the absence of a graphic symbol, for use when a line break is to be prevented in the text as presented.

6.3.3 SOFT HYPHEN (SHY)

A graphic character that is imaged by a graphic symbol identical with, or similar to, that representing HYPHEN, for use when a line break has been established within a word.

7 Specification of the coded character set

This part of ISO 8859 specifies 191 characters allocated to the bit combinations of the code table (table 2). None of these characters are "non-spacing".

The use of control functions, such as BACKSPACE or CARRIAGE RETURN for the coded representation of composite characters is prohibited by ISO 8859.

7.1 Characters of the set and their coded representation

Table 1 — Character set — Coded representation

Bit combination	Name	Bit combination	Name
02/00	SPACE (see 6.3)	06/00	GRAVE ACCENT
02/01	EXCLAMATION MARK	06/01	SMALL LETTER a
02/02	QUOTATION MARK	06/02	SMALL LETTER b
02/03	NUMBER SIGN	06/03	SMALL LETTER c
02/04	DOLLAR SIGN	06/04	SMALL LETTER d
02/05	PERCENT SIGN	06/05	SMALL LETTER e
02/06	AMPERSAND	06/06	SMALL LETTER f
02/07	APOSTROPHE	06/07	SMALL LETTER g
02/08	LEFT PARENTHESIS	06/08	SMALL LETTER h
02/09	RIGHT PARENTHESIS	06/09	SMALL LETTER i
02/10	ASTERISK	06/10	SMALL LETTER j
02/11	PLUS SIGN	06/11	SMALL LETTER k
02/12	COMMA	06/12	SMALL LETTER l
02/13	HYPHEN, MINUS SIGN	06/13	SMALL LETTER m
02/14	FULL STOP	06/14	SMALL LETTER n
02/15	SOLIDUS	06/15	SMALL LETTER o
03/00	DIGIT ZERO	07/00	SMALL LETTER p
03/01	DIGIT ONE	07/01	SMALL LETTER q
03/02	DIGIT TWO	07/02	SMALL LETTER r
03/03	DIGIT THREE	07/03	SMALL LETTER s
03/04	DIGIT FOUR	07/04	SMALL LETTER t
03/05	DIGIT FIVE	07/05	SMALL LETTER u
03/06	DIGIT SIX	07/06	SMALL LETTER v
03/07	DIGIT SEVEN	07/07	SMALL LETTER w
03/08	DIGIT EIGHT	07/08	SMALL LETTER x
03/09	DIGIT NINE	07/09	SMALL LETTER y
03/10	COLON	07/10	SMALL LETTER z
03/11	SEMICOLON	07/11	LEFT CURLY BRACKET
03/12	LESS-THAN SIGN	07/12	VERTICAL LINE
03/13	EQUALS SIGN	07/13	RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
03/14	GREATER-THAN SIGN	07/14	TILDE
03/15	QUESTION MARK	10/00	NO-BREAK SPACE (see 6.3)
04/00	COMMERCIAL AT	10/01	INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK
04/01	CAPITAL LETTER A	10/02	CENT SIGN
04/02	CAPITAL LETTER B	10/03	POUND SIGN
04/03	CAPITAL LETTER C	10/04	CURRENCY SIGN
04/04	CAPITAL LETTER D	10/05	YEN SIGN
04/05	CAPITAL LETTER E	10/06	BROKEN BAR
04/06	CAPITAL LETTER F	10/07	PARAGRAPH SIGN, SECTION SIGN
04/07	CAPITAL LETTER G	10/08	DIAERESIS
04/08	CAPITAL LETTER H	10/09	COPYRIGHT SIGN
04/09	CAPITAL LETTER I	10/10	FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR
04/10	CAPITAL LETTER J	10/11	LEFT ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
04/11	CAPITAL LETTER K	10/12	NOT SIGN
04/12	CAPITAL LETTER L	10/13	SOFT HYPHEN (see 6.3)
04/13	CAPITAL LETTER M	10/14	REGISTERED TRADE MARK SIGN
04/14	CAPITAL LETTER N	10/15	MACRON
04/15	CAPITAL LETTER O	11/00	RING ABOVE, DEGREE SIGN
05/00	CAPITAL LETTER P	11/01	PLUS-MINUS SIGN
05/01	CAPITAL LETTER Q	11/02	SUPERSCRIPT TWO
05/02	CAPITAL LETTER R	11/03	SUPERSCRIPT THREE
05/03	CAPITAL LETTER S	11/04	ACUTE ACCENT
05/04	CAPITAL LETTER T	11/05	MICRO SIGN
05/05	CAPITAL LETTER U	11/06	PILCROW SIGN
05/06	CAPITAL LETTER V	11/07	MIDDLE DOT
05/07	CAPITAL LETTER W	11/08	CEDILLA
05/08	CAPITAL LETTER X	11/09	SUPERSCRIPT ONE
05/09	CAPITAL LETTER Y	11/10	MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR
05/10	CAPITAL LETTER Z	11/11	RIGHT ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
05/11	LEFT SQUARE BRACKET	11/12	VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER
05/12	REVERSE SOLIDUS	11/13	VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF
05/13	RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET	11/14	VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS
05/14	CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT	11/15	INVERTED QUESTION MARK
05/15	LOW LINE	12/00	CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE ACCENT

Table 1 — *(concluded)*

Bit combination	Name
12/01	CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE ACCENT
12/02	CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
12/03	CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE
12/04	CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
12/05	CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
12/06	CAPITAL DIPHTHONG A WITH E
12/07	CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
12/08	CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE ACCENT
12/09	CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE ACCENT
12/10	CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
12/11	CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
12/12	CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE ACCENT
12/13	CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE ACCENT
12/14	CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
12/15	CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
13/00	CAPITAL ICELANDIC LETTER ETH
13/01	CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE
13/02	CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE ACCENT
13/03	CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE ACCENT
13/04	CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
13/05	CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE
13/06	CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
13/07	MULTIPLICATION SIGN
13/08	CAPITAL LETTER O WITH OBLIQUE STROKE
13/09	CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE ACCENT
13/10	CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE ACCENT
13/11	CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
13/12	CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
13/13	CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE ACCENT
13/14	CAPITAL ICELANDIC LETTER THORN
13/15	SMALL GERMAN LETTER SHARP s
14/00	SMALL LETTER a WITH GRAVE ACCENT
14/01	SMALL LETTER a WITH ACUTE ACCENT
14/02	SMALL LETTER a WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
14/03	SMALL LETTER a WITH TILDE
14/04	SMALL LETTER a WITH DIAERESIS
14/05	SMALL LETTER a WITH RING ABOVE
14/06	SMALL DIPHTHONG a WITH e
14/07	SMALL LETTER c WITH CEDILLA
14/08	SMALL LETTER e WITH GRAVE ACCENT
14/09	SMALL LETTER e WITH ACUTE ACCENT
14/10	SMALL LETTER e WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
14/11	SMALL LETTER e WITH DIAERESIS
14/12	SMALL LETTER i WITH GRAVE ACCENT
14/13	SMALL LETTER i WITH ACUTE ACCENT
14/14	SMALL LETTER i WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
14/15	SMALL LETTER i WITH DIAERESIS
15/00	SMALL ICELANDIC LETTER ETH
15/01	SMALL LETTER n WITH TILDE
15/02	SMALL LETTER o WITH GRAVE ACCENT
15/03	SMALL LETTER o WITH ACUTE ACCENT
15/04	SMALL LETTER o WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
15/05	SMALL LETTER o WITH TILDE
15/06	SMALL LETTER o WITH DIAERESIS
15/07	DIVISION SIGN
15/08	SMALL LETTER o WITH OBLIQUE STROKE
15/09	SMALL LETTER u WITH GRAVE ACCENT
15/10	SMALL LETTER u WITH ACUTE ACCENT
15/11	SMALL LETTER u WITH CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
15/12	SMALL LETTER u WITH DIAERESIS
15/13	SMALL LETTER y WITH ACUTE ACCENT
15/14	SMALL ICELANDIC LETTER THORN
15/15	SMALL LETTER y WITH DIAERESIS

7.2 Code table

The code table (table 2) shows the characters listed at the position in the code table corresponding to the specified bit combination.

The shaded positions correspond to bit combinations that do not represent graphic characters. Their use is outside the scope of ISO 8859; it is specified in other International Standards, for example ISO 646 or ISO 6429.

8 Designation of the character set

The graphic characters of this part of ISO 8859 constitute a single coded character set. However, when this character set is implemented together with other coding standards such as ISO 2022 or ISO 4873, the code table of this part of ISO 8859 shall be considered to consist of the following components:

– The character SPACE represented by bit combination 02/00.

– A 94-character G0 graphic character set represented by bit combinations 02/01 to 07/14.

– A 96-character G1 graphic character set represented by bit combinations 10/00 to 15/15.

When required by other coding standards, for example ISO 2022 or ISO 4873, the following pair of escape sequences shall be used:

ESC 02/08 04/02
ESC 02/13 04/01

to designate the G0 and the G1 sets, respectively. According to ISO 2022, the character SPACE does not require designation.

Table 2 — Code table

b_8					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b_7					0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
b_6					0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
b_5					0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
b_4	b_3	b_2	b_1		00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	00			SP	0	@	P	`	p			NBSP	°	À	Ð	à	ð
0	0	0	1	01			!	1	A	Q	a	q			¡	±	Á	Ñ	á	ñ
0	0	1	0	02			"	2	B	R	b	r			¢	²	Â	Ò	â	ò
0	0	1	1	03			#	3	C	S	c	s			£	³	Ã	Ó	ã	ó
0	1	0	0	04			$	4	D	T	d	t			¤	´	Ä	Ô	ä	ô
0	1	0	1	05			%	5	E	U	e	u			¥	µ	Å	Õ	å	õ
0	1	1	0	06			&	6	F	V	f	v			¦	¶	Æ	Ö	æ	ö
0	1	1	1	07			'	7	G	W	g	w			§	·	Ç	×	ç	÷
1	0	0	0	08			(	8	H	X	h	x			¨	¸	È	Ø	è	ø
1	0	0	1	09			)	9	I	Y	i	y			©	¹	É	Ù	é	ù
1	0	1	0	10			*	:	J	Z	j	z			ª	º	Ê	Ú	ê	ú
1	0	1	1	11			+	;	K	[	k	{			«	»	Ë	Û	ë	û
1	1	0	0	12			,	<	L	\	l	|			¬	¼	Ì	Ü	ì	ü
1	1	0	1	13			-	=	M	]	m	}			SHY	½	Í	Ý	í	ý
1	1	1	0	14			.	>	N	^	n	~			®	¾	Î	Þ	î	þ
1	1	1	1	15			/	?	O	_	o				¯	¿	Ï	ß	ï	ÿ

Annex A

Geographical areas of application of the coded character set of this part of ISO 8859

(This annex does not form part of the standard.)

The coded character set of this part of ISO 8859 contains graphic characters used in at least the following countries:

Argentina	Finland	Panama
Australia	France	Paraguay
Austria	Germany	Peru
Belgium	Guatemala	Portugal
Belize	Guyana	El Salvador
Bolivia	Honduras	Spain
Brazil	Iceland	Surinam
Canada	Ireland	Sweden
Chile	Italy	Switzerland
Colombia	Liechtenstein	The Netherlands
Costa Rica	Luxemburg	United Kingdom
Cuba	Mexico	United States
Denmark	New Zealand	Uruguay
Ecuador	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Faroe Islands	Norway	

Annex B

Relationship between this part of ISO 8859 and ISO 6937/2

(This annex does not form part of the standard.)

The character set defined in this part of ISO 8859 consists of SPACE, 186 characters that form a sub-set of the repertoire of graphic characters of ISO 6937/2 and the following four characters that are not defined in the 1983 edition of ISO 6937/2:

¦	BROKEN BAR
¬	NOT SIGN
NBSP	NO-BREAK SPACE
SHY	SOFT HYPHEN

It is the intention to include these four characters in ISO 6937/2, in order that its character repertoire be a super-set of that of this 8-bit single byte coded graphic character set.

International Standard 2709

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Documentation — Format for bibliographic information interchange on magnetic tape

Documentation — Disposition des données sur bande magnétique pour l'échange d'informations bibliographiques

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Documentation — Format for bibliographic information interchange on magnetic tape

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the requirements for a generalized exchange format which will hold records describing all forms of material capable of bibliographic description as well as related records such as authority records. It does not define the length or the content of individual records and does not assign any meaning to tags, indicators or identifiers; these specifications being the functions of an implementation format.

This International Standard describes a generalized structure, a framework designed specially for communications between data processing systems and not for use as a processing format within systems. Although this International Standard is designed for magnetic tape, its structure may be used for other data carriers.

2 References

ISO 646, *7-bit coded character set for information processing interchange.*

This document describes a character set for general usage, including letters, figures, punctuation marks, other symbols and control characters, with their coded representation.

NOTE — In ISO 646 the separators used below are specified under IS_1, IS_2 and IS_3.

ISO 1001, *Information processing — Magnetic tape labelling and file structure for information interchange.*

This document relates to information interchange utilizing magnetic tape, by providing magnetically recorded labels to identify and structure files, and by providing a standard structure for the blocks containing the records that constitute a file. It also specifies a block spanning technique.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard the following definitions apply. They are listed in the order corresponding to figure 2.

3.1 bibliographic record : A collection of fields, including a record label, a directory and bibliographic data describing one or more bibliographic units treated as one entity.

NOTE — If required for bibliographic reasons, linking of bibliographic records and their division into subrecords is allowed and should be implemented as specified in the explicit exchange format.

3.2 datafield : A variable length portion of the bibliographic record containing a particular category of data, following the directory and associated with one entry of the directory.

NOTE — A datafield may contain one or more subfields.

3.3 (subfield) identifier : A data element, one or more characters immediately preceding and identifying a subfield. (See footnote to 4.3.1.).

NOTE — Its first or only character should always be IS_1 of ISO 646.

3.4 indicator : The first data element, if present, associated with a datafield supplying further information about the contents of the field, about the relationship between the field and other fields in the record, or about the action required in certain data manipulation processes. (See footnote to 4.3.2.).

3.5 record : See 3.1, *bibliographic record.*

3.6 directory : An index to the location of the datafields within a record. (See 4.2.).

3.7 record label : A field occurring at the beginning of each bibliographic record providing parameters for the processing of the record.

3.8 directory map : A set of parameters specifying the structure of the entries in the directory.

3.9 separating character : A control character used to separate and qualify units of data logically, and in some cases hierarchically.

3.10 subfield : A part of a field containing a defined unit of information.

3.11 subrecord : A group of fields within a record which may be treated as an entity.

3.12 structure : An arrangement of the parts constituting a bibliographic record.

3.13 (field) tag : Three characters associated with a field and used to identify it.

4 Structure of communication format for bibliographic record

The general structure of a bibliographic record is shown schematically in figure 1. A more detailed structure is shown schematically in figure 2, which includes four alternatives for the bibliographic fields.

Record label
Directory
Datafields
Record separator

Figure 1 — General structure

bibliographic record includes the items defined in clause 3 and contains the following fixed and variable length fields in the sequence shown in figure 2

— a record label	fixed length
— a directory	variable length
— record identifier	variable length
— reserved fields	variable length
— bibliographic fields	variable length
— field separator(s)	character IS_2 of ISO 646
— a record separator	character IS_3 of ISO 646

The directory, record identifier, reserved fields and bibliographic fields are terminated by the field separator. The record is terminated by the record separator.

4.1 Record label

The record label shown in figure 2 is fixed in length and defined as follows :

4.1.1 Record length (character positions 0 to 4)

The number of character positions in the record including the record label and the record separator. The length is a 5-digit decimal number justified right with zero fill if necessary.

NOTE — The record length described here is a logical record length. For practical reasons relating to machine processing of data, the information may have to be divided into blocks. A standardized technique for spanning such blocks is specified in ISO 1001

4.1.2 Record status (character position 5)

A single character, to be defined in an implementation International Standard[1], describing the status of a record, for example, new or amended.

4.1.3 Implementation codes (character positions 6 to 9)

The codes are not defined.[1]

4.1.4 Indicator length (character position 10)

One decimal digit giving the number of character positions of the indicators. If indicators are not used, the indicator length is set to zero.

4.1.5 Identifier length (character position 11)

One decimal digit giving the number of character positions of the identifier. The first or only character of this identifier shall always be IS_1 of ISO 646.

If the identifier is not used, the identifier length is set to zero.

4.1.6 Base address of data (character positions 12 to 16)

Five decimal digits justified right with zero fill if necessary, and equal to the combined length in characters of the record label and the directory including the field separator at the end of the directory.

4.1.7 Defined by user systems (character positions 17 to 19)

4.1.8 Directory map

Character position 20 : One decimal digit equal to the length in characters of the "length of field" part of each entry in the directory.

Character position 21 : One decimal digit equal to the length in characters of the "starting character position" part of each entry in the directory.

Character position 22 : One decimal digit equal to the length in characters of the "implementation-defined part" of each entry in the directory.

Character position 23 : Reserved for future use.

4.2 Directory

The directory consists of a variable number of entries each corresponding to its respective datafield (record identifier, reserved and bibliographic fields). The directory ends with a field separator (fs).

1) In the absence of an International Standard special agreement has to be reached between the interchange partners

4.2.1 Directory entry

An entry consists of a "tag", a "length of datafield", "starting character position", and "implementation-defined part", in that sequence.

The length of the "tag" is three characters. No part of the entry may exceed nine characters in length. All entries in a directory have the same structure.

4.2.2 Tag

Three characters, which, according to definition in an implementation International Standard[1], specify the name of any associated datafield.

4.2.3 Length of datafield

This length is either :

a) the total number of characters (including indicator(s) and field separator) in the datafield indicated by the preceding tag; or

b) zero, implying that the directory entry refers to a datafield whose total length is greater than the largest decimal number (*n*) which can be stored in the "length" of a directory entry. In this case, the datafield is regarded as being divided into a number of parts of which all but the last are of equal length (*n*). Each part has a corresponding directory entry containing the tag for the datafield and the starting character position of the part to which the directory entry refers. A length "zero" indicates that the directory entry refers to a part of the datafield which is not the final part and that the length of this part is to be taken as (*n*); or

c) the number of characters (including field separator) in the final part of a datafield which has been treated as described in b).

In the cases descibed in b) and c), all directory entries which refer to parts of the same datafield shall be adjacent and in sequence.

4.2.4 Starting character position

A decimal number giving the position of the first character of the datafield identified by the preceding tag, relative to the base address of data [i.e. the starting character position of the first datafield following the directory is 0 (zero)].

4.2.5 Implementation-defined part

The "implementation-defined part" of the entry, if present, contains control information relative to the datafield referenced by the entry.

4.3 Datafields

All datafields shall end with a field separator.

There are three types of fields :

— record identifier field : tag 001[2];

— reserved fields : tags 002 to 009 and 00A to 00Z[3] as required;

— bibliographic fields : tags 010 to 999 and 0AA to ZZZ as required.[4]

4.3.1 Record identifier field[5]

Characters identifying the record and assigned by the organization creating the bibliographic record.

4.3.2 Reserved fields[5]

A reserved datafield supplies data which may be required for the processing of the bibliographic record.

4.3.3 Bibliographic fields

Each bibliographic field consists of an indicator (optional), identifier(s) (optional), data and a field separator. The presence and length of the indicator(s) or identifier(s) are determined by the indicator length and identifier length as defined in the record label and shall be used consistently within each bibliographic field of the record.

Each bibliographic field in a record shall therefore be constructed according to one of the following alternatives :

a) data — In this case, the indicator length and the identifier length in the record label are set to zero. See figure 2, alternative 1.

b) identifier and data — In this case, the indicator length in the record label is set to zero and the identifier length is set to 1 or more. See figure 2, alternative 2.

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1) In the absence of an International Standard special agreement has to be reached between the interchange partners

2) 0 has the meaning of zero in all these cases.

3) For alphabetic characters use either capital or small letters.

4) Any combination of numeric and alphabetic characters is allowed: numerals only, alphabetic characters only, or a mixture of both. For alphabetic characters use either capital or small letters. When alpha-numeric tags are used they should never start with 00 since only reserved fields start with two zeros.

5) Record identifier fields and reserved data fields do not contain indicators or identifiers

c) indicator and data — In this case, the indicator length in the record label is set to 1 or more and the identifier length is set to zero. See figure 2, alternative 3.

d) indicator, identifier, and data — In this case, the indicator length and the identifier length in the record label are set to 1 or more. See figure 2, alternative 4.

5 Related documents

ISO 962, *Information processing — Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track* 12,7 mm (0,5 in) *magnetic tape.*

This document specifies the implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track 12,7 mm (0,5 in) magnetic tape.

ISO 1861, *Information processing — 7-track* 12,7 mm (0,5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at* 8 rpmm (200 rpi).

This document specifies a 7-track, 8 rows per millimetre (rpmm) [200 rows per inch (rpi)] 12,7 mm (0,5 in) wide magnetic tape for interchangeability of tape between information processing systems which utilize 6- and 7-bit coded character sets, the latter being as specified in ISO 646.

ISO 1863, *Information processing — 9-track* 12,7 mm (0,5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at* 32 rpmm (800 rpi).

This document provides a format and recording standard for 9-track 12,7 mm (0,5 in) wide magnetic tape and reels to be used for information interchange among information processing systems, communication systems and associated equipment utilizing the 7-bit coded character set specified in ISO 646 or its 7-bit or 8-bit extensions specified in ISO 2022.

ISO 2022, *Code extension techniques for use with the ISO 7-bit coded character set.*

This document specifies methods of extending the 7-bit code, remaining in a 7-bit environment or increasing to an 8-bit environment.

ISO 3788, *Information processing — 9-track,* 12,7 mm (0,5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at* 63 rpmm (1 600 rpi) *phase encoded.*

This document provides a format and recording standard for 9-track, 12,7 mm (0,5 in) wide magnetic tape and reels to be used for information interchange among information processing systems, communication systems, and associated equipment utilizing the 7-bit coded character set specified in ISO 646 or its 7-bit or 8-bit extensions specified in ISO 2022.

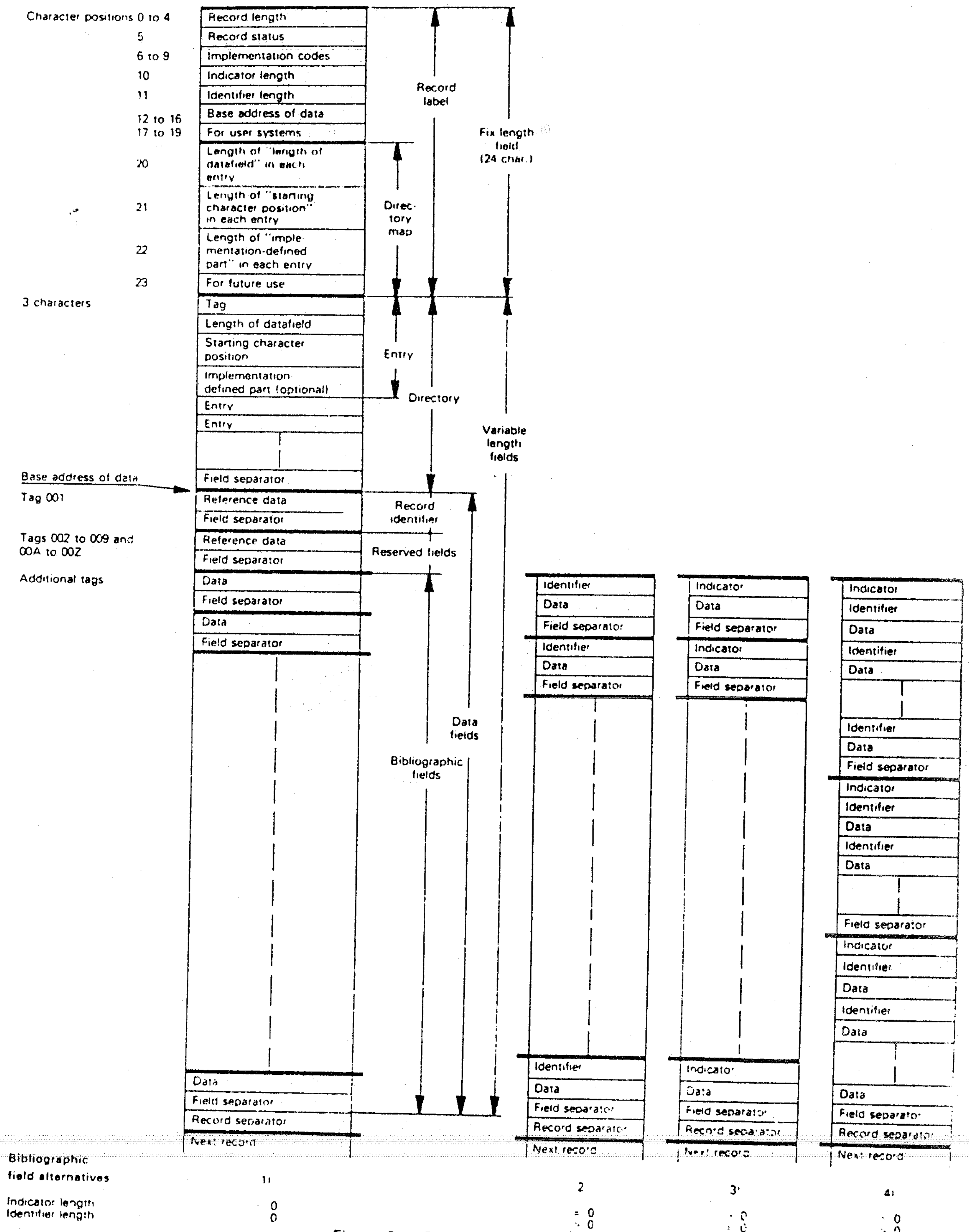

Figure 2 — Detailed record structure

International Standard 1001

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION•МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ•ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Information processing — File structure and labelling of magnetic tapes for information interchange

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 1001 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Information processing systems.*

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 1001-1979), of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Printed in Switzerland

Contents

Annexes

Information processing — File structure and labelling of magnetic tapes for information interchange

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the file structure and the labelling of magnetic tapes for the interchange of information between users of information processing systems.

This International Standard also specifies

- volume and file structure;
- basic characteristics of the blocks containing the records constituting the file;
- recorded labels for identifying files, file sections and volumes of magnetic tapes;
- four nested levels of interchange.

Furthermore, this International Standard specifies requirements for the processes which are provided within information processing systems, to enable information to be interchanged between different systems, utilizing recorded magnetic tape as the medium of interchange. For this purpose it specifies the functions to be provided within systems which are intended to originate or receive magnetic tape volumes which conform to this International Standard.

2 Conformance

2.1 Conformance of a magnetic tape volume set

A magnetic tape volume set conforms to this International Standard when all information recorded on it conforms to the specifications of this International Standard. A statement of conformance shall identify the lowest level of interchange to which the contents of the magnetic tapes conform.

A prerequisite to such conformance is conformance of each volume of the volume set to the same International Standard for information interchange on magnetic tapes.

2.2 Conformance of an information processing system

An information processing system conforms to this International Standard if it meets all the requirements specified in this International Standard either for an originating system, or for a receiving system, or for both types of system. A statement of conformance shall identify which of these sets of requirements can be met by the system.

3 References

ISO 646, *Information processing — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.*

ISO 962, *Information processing — Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track,* 12,7 mm (0.5 in) *magnetic tape.*

ISO 1862, *Information processing — 9-track,* 12,7 mm (0.5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at* 8 rpmm (200 rpi).

ISO 1863, *Information processing — 9-track,* 12,7 mm (0.5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at* 32 rpmm (800 rpi).

ISO 1864, *Information processing — Unrecorded* 12,7 mm (0.5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange —* 35 ftpmm (800 ftpi) *NRZ1,* 126 ftpmm (3 200 ftpi) *phase encoded and* 356 ftpmm (9 042 ftpi), *NRZ1.*

ISO 2022, *Information processing — ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets — Code extension techniques.*

ISO 3788, *Information processing — 9-track,* 12,7 mm (0.5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at* 63 rpmm (1 600 rpi), *phase-encoded.*

ISO 4873, *Information processing — 8-bit coded character set for information interchange.*

ISO 5652, *Information processing — 9-track,* 12,7 mm (0.5 in) *wide magnetic tape for information interchange — Format and recording, using group coding at* 246 cpmm (6 250 rpi).

4 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

4.1 application program : A program that processes the contents of records belonging to a file, and may also process selected attribute data relating to the file or to the volume(s) on which it is recorded.

NOTE — An application program is a specific class of user as defined in this International Standard.

4.2 **block** : A group of bytes recorded consecutively in accordance with the relevant International Standard for information interchange.

NOTE — The minimum and maximum lengths of a block are specified in the relevant International Standard for information interchange.

4.3 **blocked** : An attribute of records and record segments that indicates that they may begin at a byte that is not the first byte of a block.

4.4 **byte** : A string of eight binary digits operated upon as a unit.

4.5 **file** : A named collection of information consisting of zero or more records.

4.6 **file section** : That part of a file that is recorded on any one volume.

4.7 **file set** : A collection of one or more files recorded consecutively on a set of volumes.

4.8 **fixed-length record** : A record contained in a file in which all records must have the same length.

4.9 **implementation** : A set of processes within an information processing system which enable that system to behave as an originating system, or as a receiving system, or as both types of system.

4.10 **installation** : A person or other entity which controls the use of one or more implementations which process and interchange magnetic tapes.

NOTE — An installation is a specific class of user as defined in this International Standard.

4.11 **label** : A record that identifies and characterizes a volume, or a file section on a volume.

4.12 **originating system** : An information processing system which can record a file set on a volume set for the purpose of data interchange with another system.

4.13 **originator** : A person who is responsible for issuing commands to an originating system.

4.14 **receiving system** : An information processing system which can read a file set from a volume set which has been recorded by another system for the purpose of data interchange.

4.15 **recipient** : A person who is responsible for issuing commands to a receiving system.

4.16 **record** : Related data treated as a unit of information.

4.17 **segmented record** : A record contained in a file which is assigned to contain records that may have different lengths and that may be recorded entirely in one block or over more than one block.

4.18 **International Standard for information interchange** : A standard that specifies the recording method and the track format of a magnetic tape (for example ISO 1863).

4.19 **Tape Mark** : A control block used as a delimiter.

NOTE — The structure of Tape Marks is specified by the relevant International Standards for information interchange.

4.20 **user** : A person or other entity that causes the invocation of the services provided by an implementation.

4.21 **variable-length record** : A record contained in a file in which the records may have different lengths.

4.22 **volume** : A dismountable reel of magnetic tape.

4.23 **volume set** : A collection of one or more volumes, on which a file set is recorded.

5 Notation

The following notation is used in this International Standard :

BP :	Byte position within the label
L :	Length of the field in number of byte positions
a-character(s) :	Any of the allowed characters (see 8.1)
Digit(s) :	Any digit from ZERO to NINE.

With the exception of SPACE, a group of capital letters in the content column of a table specifying label contents indicates that these characters shall appear in the order given and in the corresponding byte positions of the field specified, for example VOL in BP 1 to 3 of the Volume Header Labels. In the tables and thoughout this International Standard, SPACE signifies the character coded in position 2/0 of ISO 646.

6 Arrangement of labels and files

6.1 Arrangement of data on a volume

A volume shall be recorded with a sequence of blocks and Tape Marks. The sequence shall commence with a block, and shall terminate within the usable recording area.

6.2 Arrangement of label groups

6.2.1 Labels

A label shall be a record that shall have a length of 80 bytes. Each label shall be recorded within the first or only 80 byte positions of a block. If the block contains any additional bytes, they shall be recorded with any desired bit combinations.

Each label shall be of one of the following types :

Volume Header
Installation Volume
File Header
User File Header
End of File
End of Volume
User File Trailer

6.2.2 Label sets

A sequence of one or more labels of the same type, recorded in consecutive blocks, shall be a label set of that type. All labels in a set shall be numbered consecutively starting from 1, except those labels in the User File Header and User File Trailer Label Sets.

The labels in the User File Header and User File Trailer Label Sets may be identified in any order and may contain duplicate identifiers within a set.

6.2.3 Label groups

A label group shall consist of a mandatory label set, optionally followed by a second label set of a different type. Each label group shall be of one of the types listed in table 1, and shall include only those label sets listed in the corresponding entry of the table. The first set listed in each table entry is the mandatory set, and the second set listed is the optional set.

Table 1

Label group	Label sets
Beginning of Volume	Volume Header Installation Volume
Beginning of File Section	File Header User File Header
End of File Section	End of Volume User File Trailer
End of File	End of File User File Trailer

6.3 Arrangement of file sections

6.3.1 File section

A file section shall be recorded in a sequence of one or more blocks, or no blocks. If no blocks are recorded, the file section is regarded as empty.

6.3.2 Labelled-Sequence

6.3.2.1 A Labelled-Sequence shall consist of the sequence of blocks and Tape Marks as listed below, recorded consecutively :

a) Beginning of File Section Label Group;

b) Tape Mark;

c) a file section;

d) Tape Mark;

e) either an End of File Label Group or an End of File Section Label Group, as required in 6.3.2.2;

f) Tape Mark.

6.3.2.2 If the file section is the last or only file section of a file, then the label group that follows it shall be an End of File Label Group. Otherwise the label group shall be an End of File Section Label Group.

NOTE — An End of File Section Label Group can only be the last label group on a volume because of the requirements of 6.5.1.

6.3.2.3 Within a Labelled-Sequence the information contained in the File Header Label Set, and in the End of File or End of Volume Label Set, shall apply to the file section that is recorded within the sequence.

6.3.2.4 Within a Labelled-Sequence the number of labels in an End of Volume or End of File Label Set shall be equal to the number of labels in the File Header Label Set. Within all Labelled-Sequences in which the file sections of a file are recorded, the number of File Header Labels shall be the same.

6.4 Relationship of file sections to a volume

The information on a volume shall consist of the sequence of blocks and Tape Marks as listed below, recorded consecutively:

- Beginning of Volume Label Group;
- one or more Labelled-Sequences;
- Tape Mark.

Any recording following the last Tape Mark of the sequence shall be ignored in interchange.

The information that identifies and describes the volume shall be contained in the Volume Header Label Set, within the Beginning of Volume Label Group.

6.5 Arrangement of files and file sets

6.5.1 Files

If a file is recorded entirely within one volume it shall consist of only one file section.

If a file is recorded over more than one volume, then only one file section of the file shall be recorded on any one volume, and

- the first file section shall be recorded as the last or only file section on a volume;
- any intermediate file section shall be recorded as the only file section on a volume;
- the last file section shall be recorded as the first or only file section on a volume.

All sections of a file shall be numbered consecutively starting from 1.

6.5.2 File sets

A file set shall consist of one or more files having a common file set identifier. All files in a file set shall be numbered consecutively starting from 1.

The files in a file set shall be recorded consecutively over a set of one or more volumes.

6.6 Structure of a volume set

A volume set shall be the set of volumes on which a file set is recorded. The volume set shall contain only one file set.

7 File structure for data interchange

This clause specifies the file structure for data interchange in terms of data blocks and data records, and identifies the label fields defined for that purpose.

7.1 Blocks

7.1.1 Characteristics

A block in which part of a file section is recorded shall contain one or more Measured Data Units (MDU). Each MDU shall either be a fixed-length record, or shall contain a variable-length record or a record segment.

A block in which part of a file section is recorded may contain

- an Offset field preceding the first or only MDU;
- a Padding field following the last or only MDU.

The first or only MDU in a block shall begin at the first byte of the block after the Offset field (if any). Each subsequent MDU shall begin at the byte immediately following the last byte of the preceding MDU in that block. Each MDU shall end in the block in which it begins.

7.1.2 Block length

The length of a block shall be the number of bytes in the block. Within a file, all blocks may have different lengths. The length of a block shall be the sum of

- the lengths of the MDUs in the block;
- the length of the Offset field;
- the length of the Padding field.

A maximum block length shall be assigned for a file. The block length shall not exceed the maximum value specified by the relevant International Standard for information Interchange.

7.1.3 Offset field

This field shall consist of not more than 99 bytes. It shall be reserved for implementation use. Its contents are not specified by this International Standard and may be ignored in interchange.

7.1.4 Padding field

This field shall consist of a number of bytes sufficient to extend the length of a block either

a) to the minimum length required by the relevant International Standard for information interchange, or

b) to a greater length as required by the implementation.

Each byte of this field shall contain bit combination b_8 to b_1 = 0101 1110. This field shall be ignored in interchange.

7.2 Records

7.2.1 Characteristics

A record shall have the following characteristics :

a) A record may be either a fixed-length record, or a variable-length record, or a segmented record.

b) A fixed-length record or a variable-length record shall be recorded entirely within one block; a segmented record may be recorded in a part of one or more blocks.

c) The length of a record shall be the number of bytes in the record.

7.2.2 Fixed-length records

A fixed-length record shall be a record contained in a file that is assigned to contain only records of the same length. The minimum assigned length of a fixed-length record shall be one byte and the maximum assigned length shall not exceed the assigned block length less the length of the offset field. At least one byte of a fixed-length record shall not contain bit combination b_8 to b_1 = 0101 1110.

7.2.3 Variable-length records

A variable-length record shall be a record contained in a file that is assigned to contain records that may have different lengths.

A variable-length record shall be contained in an MDU. The MDU shall consist of a Record Control Word (RCW), followed immediately by the variable-length record. The RCW shall consist of four characters which shall be coded in accordance with ISO 646 and shall express the sum of the lengths of the record and of the RCW as a four-digit decimal number.

A maximum record length shall be assigned for a file. The length of any record in the file shall not exceed this value. The assigned maximum record length shall not be zero and shall not exceed the assigned block length less the length of the Offset field and less the length of the RCW.

The minimum length of a variable-length record shall be zero.

7.2.4 Segmented records

A segmented record shall be a record contained in a file that is assigned to contain records that may have different lengths and that may be recorded entirely in one block or over more than one block.

That part of a segmented record that is recorded in one block is a record segment. There shall be only one segment of the same record in a block.

Successive segments of the same record within the same file sections shall be recorded in successive blocks.

Different segments of the same record shall only be recorded in different file sections if one of the segments is recorded in the last block of a file section, and the next segment of the record is recorded in the first block of the next non-empty file section of that file.

A maximum record length shall be assigned for a file. The length of any record in the file shall not exceed this assigned value. The assigned maximum record length shall not be zero.

NOTE — The assigned maximum record length is unbounded in that this International Standard specifies no limit to the number of record segments in a record.

A record segment shall be contained in an MDU. The MDU shall consist of a Segment Control Word (SCW), followed immediately by the record segment. The SCW shall consist of five characters which shall be coded in accordance with ISO 646.

The first character of the SCW is called the Segment Indicator, This character shall have one of the values 0, 1, 2 or 3 with the following meaning :

0 shall mean that the record begins and ends in this record segment;

1 shall mean that the record begins but does not end in this record segment;

2 shall mean that the record neither begins nor ends in this record segment;

3 shall mean that the record ends but does not begin in this record segment.

The last four characters of the SCW shall express as a decimal number the sum of the lengths of the record segment and of the SCW.

The length of a record segment shall not exceed the assigned block length less the length of the Offset field and less the length of the SCW.

The minimum length of a record segment shall be zero.

7.2.5 Coded representation of data

The contents of each record shall be interpreted in accordance with the relevant International Standard for the coded representation of information.

7.3 Files

7.3.1 Characteristics

A file shall contain either only fixed-length records or only variable-length records or only segmented records.

7.3.2 Consistency of file attributes between file sections

The following label fields in the File Header Label Set for each file section of the same file shall contain the same characters :

- File Identifier (HDR1 BP 5 to 21)
- File Set Identifier (HDR1 BP 22 to 27)
- File Sequence Number (HDR1 BP 32 to 35)
- Generation Number (HDR1 BP 36 to 39)
- Generation Version Number (HDR1 BP 40 and 41)
- File Accessibility (HDR1 BP 54)
- Record Format (HDR2 BP 5)
- Block Length (HDR2 BP 6 to 10)
- Record Length (HDR2 BP 11 to 15)
- Offset Length (HDR2 BP 51 to 52)

7.3.3 File organization

The file organization shall be sequential.

8 Format and contents of the labels and label sets

8.1 Character set and coding

Unless otherwise stated, the characters in the labels shall be coded in accordance with ISO 646.

The 57 characters used in the labels shall be those in the following positions of the International Reference Version (IRV) :

2/0 to 2/2
2/5 to 2/15
3/0 to 3/15
4/1 to 4/15
5/0 to 5/10
5/15

These 57 characters are referred to as "a-characters" (see annex A).

8.2 Justification of characters

In the label fields, characters shall be justified as follows :

- in each field, the contents of which are specified by this International Standard to be digits, the digits shall be right-justified and any remaining positions on the left shall be filled with ZEROs;

- in each field, the contents of which are specified by this International Standard to be a-characters, the a-characters shall be left-justified and any remaining positions on the right shall be filled with SPACEs.

8.3 Volume Header Label Set (VOL1 to VOL9)

A Volume Header Label Set shall be a label set comprising at least one Volume Header Label and at most nine such labels.

8.3.1 First Volume Header Label (VOL1)

The First Volume Header Label shall identify the volume, the owner, the accessibility conditions, the implementation recording the Volume Header Label Set, and the version of this International Standard which applies.

Table 2

BP	Field name	L	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	VOL
4	Label Number	1	1
5 to 10	Volume Identifier	6	a-characters
11	Volume Accessibility	1	a-character
12 to 24	(Reserved for future standardization)	13	SPACEs
25 to 37	Implementation Identifier	13	a-characters
38 to 51	Owner Identifier	14	a-characters
52 to 79	(Reserved for future standardization)	28	SPACEs
80	Label Standard Version	1	4

8.3.1.1 Fields reserved for future standardization (BP 12 to 24 and BP 52 to 79)

These fields shall be reserved for future standardization.

The characters in these fields shall be SPACEs.

8.3.1.2 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be VOL.

8.3.1.3 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be the digit ONE.

8.3.1.4 Volume Identifier (BP 5 to 10)

This field shall specify an identification of the volume.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

8.3.1.5 Volume Accessibility (BP 11)

This field shall specify whether there are installation-specified restrictions under which the volume may be accessed.

The character in this field shall be an a-character.

SPACE shall mean that no such restrictions for access to the volume have been agreed upon between the originator and the recipient of the volume.

Any other a-character shall mean that there are particular restrictions for access to the volume, that are subject to agreement between the originator and the recipient of the volume.

8.3.1.6 Implementation Identifier (BP 25 to 37)

This field shall specify an identification of the implementation which recorded the Volume Header Label Set.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

8.3.1.7 Owner Identifier (BP 38 to 51)

This field shall specify an identification of the owner of the volume.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

8.3.1.8 Label Standard Version (BP 80)

This field shall specify the version of this International Standard to which the volume is expected to conform.

The character in this field shall be a digit.

The digit 4 shall indicate the present version of this International Standard.

8.3.2 Other Volume Header Labels (VOL2 to VOL9)

Other Volume Header Labels shall be optional. If present, they shall contain implementation-defined information and shall have the layout shown in table 3.

Table 3

BP	Field name	L	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	VOL
4	Label Number	1	Digits 2 to 9
5 to 80	(Reserved for implementation use)	76	Not specified

8.3.2.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be VOL.

8.3.2.2 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be one of the digits TWO to NINE.

8.3.2.3 Field reserved for implementation use (BP 5 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for implementation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.4 Installation Volume Label Set (UVL1 to UVL9)

An Installation Volume Label Set is optional. If present, it shall comprise at least one Installation Volume Label and at most nine such labels. They shall have the layout shown in table 4.

Table 4

BP	Field name	*L*	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	UVL
4	Label Number	1	Digits 1 to 9
5 to 80	(Reserved for installation use)	76	Not specified

8.4.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be UVL.

8.4.2 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be one of the digits ONE to NINE.

8.4.3 Field reserved for installation use (BP 5 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for installation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.5 File Header Label Set (HDR1 to HDR9)

A File Header Label Set shall be a label set comprising at least two File Header Labels and at most nine such labels.

8.5.1 First File Header Label (HDR1)

The First File Header Label shall identify the file section, specify the position of the file section within a file set, and specify certain attributes of the file section.

Table 5

BP	Field name	*L*	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	HDR
4	Label Number	1	1
5 to 21	File Identifier	17	a-characters
22 to 27	File Set Identifier	6	a-characters
28 to 31	File Section Number	4	Digits
32 to 35	File Sequence Number	4	Digits
36 to 39	Generation Number	4	Digits
40 and 41	Generation Version Number	2	Digits
42 to 47	Creation Date	6	SPACE, digits
48 to 53	Expiration Date	6	SPACE, digits
54	File Accessibility	1	a-character
55 to 60	Block Count	6	ZEROs
61 to 73	Implementation Identifier	13	a-characters
74 to 80	(Reserved for future standardization)	7	SPACEs

8.5.1.1 Field reserved for future standardization (BP 74 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for future standardization.

The characters in this field shall be SPACEs.

8.5.1.2 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be HDR.

8.5.1.3 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be the digit ONE.

8.5.1.4 File Identifier (BP 5 to 21)

This field shall specify an identification of the file.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

NOTE — Different files in a file set are permitted to have the same file identifier.

8.5.1.5 File Set Identifier (BP 22 to 27)

This field shall specify an identification of the file set.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

8.5.1.6 File Section Number (BP 28 to 31)

This field shall specify the ordinal number of the file section as a four-digit decimal number.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

8.5.1.7 File Sequence Number (BP 32 to 35)

This field shall specify the ordinal number of the file in a file set as a four-digit decimal number.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

8.5.1.8 Generation Number (BP 36 to 39)

This field shall specify an identification of the generation of the file as a four-digit decimal number from 0001 to 9999.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

NOTE — The Generation Number field of a file within a file set is permitted to be the same as that of other files with the same File Identifier field in the file set.

8.5.1.9 Generation Version Number (BP 40 and 41)

This field shall specify an identification of the version of the generation of a file as a two-digit decimal number.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

NOTE — The Generation Version Number field of a file within a file set is permitted to be the same as that of other files with the same File Identifier and Generation Number fields in the file set.

8.5.1.10 Creation Date (BP 42 to 47)

This field shall specify the creation date of a file section.

The characters in this field shall be SPACE and digits.

The first character shall specify that the two most significant digits of the year are 19 if it is SPACE and are 20 if it is digit ZERO.

The next two characters shall be digits specifying the two least significant digits of the year from 00 to 99.

The next three characters shall be digits specifying the ordinal number of the day as a three-digit decimal number from 001 to 366.

If the last five digits are ZEROs, this shall indicate that the creation date is not specified.

8.5.1.11 Expiration Date (BP 48 to 53)

This field shall specify the earliest date at which the data of the file section may be regarded as obsolete.

The characters in this field shall be SPACE and digits.

The first character shall specify that the two most significant digits of the year are 19 if it is SPACE and are 20 if it is digit ZERO.

The next two characters shall be digits specifying the two least significant digits of the year from 00 to 99.

The next three characters shall be digits specifying the ordinal number of the day as a three-digit decimal number from 001 to 366.

If the last five characters are ZEROs, this shall indicate that the expiration date is not specified and that the data may be regarded as obsolete.

8.5.1.12 File Accessibility (BP 54)

This field shall specify whether there are installation-specified restrictions under which the file may be accessed.

The character in this field shall be an a-character.

SPACE shall mean that no such restrictions for access to the file have been agreed upon between the originator and the recipient of the volume.

Any other a-character shall mean that there are particular restrictions for access to the file that are subject to agreement between the originator and the recipient of the volume.

8.5.1.13 Block Count (BP 55 to 60)

This field shall specify a constant value.

The characters in this field shall be ZEROs.

8.5.1.14 Implementation Identifier (BP 61 to 73)

This field shall specify an identification of the implementation which recorded the label set.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

8.5.2 Second File Header Label (HDR2)

The Second File Header Label shall specify certain attributes of the file and implementation-defined information.

Table 6

BP	Field name	*L*	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	HDR
4	Label Number	1	2
5	Record Format	1	F, D or S
6 to 10	Block Length	5	Digits
11 to 15	Record Length	5	Digits
16 to 50	(Reserved for implementation use)	35	Not specified
51 and 52	Offset Length	2	Digits
53 to 80	(Reserved for future standardization)	28	SPACEs

8.5.2.1 Field reserved for future standardization (BP 53 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for future standardization.

The characters in this field shall be SPACEs.

8.5.2.2 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be HDR.

8.5.2.3 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be the digit TWO.

8.5.2.4 Record Format (BP 5)

This field shall specify the format of the records of the file.

The character in this field shall be F, D or S.

F shall mean that all records are fixed-length records.

D shall mean that all records are variable-length records.

S shall mean that all records are segmented records.

8.5.2.5 Block Length (BP 6 to 10)

This field shall specify the maximum permitted length of a data block of the file as a five-digit decimal number.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

8.5.2.6 Record Length (BP 11 to 15)

This field shall specify a five-digit decimal number as follows.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

If the Record Format field (HDR2 BP 5) contains F, the Record Length field shall specify the length of each data record.

If the Record Format field (HDR2 BP 5) contains D, the Record Length field shall specify the maximum length of an MDU in the file.

If the Record Format field (HDR2 BP 5) contains S, the Record Length field shall specify the maximum length of a record in the file. This number shall not include the bytes in the Segment Control Words. If all characters are ZEROs, this shall mean that the maximum record length may be greater than 99 999 bytes.

8.5.2.7 Field reserved for implementation use (BP 16 to 50)

This field shall be reserved for implementation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.5.2.8 Offset Length (BP 51 and 52)

This field shall specify the length of the Offset field as a two-digit decimal number.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

8.5.3 Other File Header Labels (HDR3 to HDR9)

Other File Header Labels shall be optional. If present, they shall contain implementation-defined information and shall have the layout shown in table 7.

Table 7

BP	Field name	L	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	HDR
4	Label Number	1	Digits 3 to 9
5 to 80	(Reserved for implementation use)	76	Not specified

8.5.3.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be HDR.

8.5.3.2 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be one of the digits THREE to NINE.

8.5.3.3 Field reserved for implementation use (BP 5 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for implementation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.6 User File Header Label Set (UHL)

A User File Header Label Set shall be optional. If present, its labels shall have the layout shown in table 8.

Table 8

BP	Field name	L	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	UHL
4	Label Number	1	a-character
5 to 80	(Reserved for application use)	76	Not specified

3.6.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be UHL.

3.6.2 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall be reserved for application use.

The character in this field shall be an a-character.

3.6.3 Field reserved for application use (BP 5 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for application use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

3.7 End of Volume Label Set (EOV1 to EOV9)

An End of Volume Label Set shall be a label set comprising at least two and at most nine End of Volume Labels.

8.7.1 First End of Volume Label (EOV1)

Table 9

BP	Field name	*L*	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	EOV
4	Label Number	1	1
5 to 21	File Identifier	17	a-characters
22 to 27	File Set Identifier	6	a-characters
28 to 31	File Section Number	4	Digits
32 to 35	File Sequence Number	4	Digits
36 to 39	Generation Number	4	Digits
40 and 41	Generation Version Number	2	Digits
42 to 47	Creation Date	6	SPACE, digits
48 to 53	Expiration Date	6	SPACE, digits
54	File Accessibility	1	a-character
55 to 60	Block Count	6	Digits
61 to 73	Implementation Identifier	13	a-characters
74 to 80	(Reserved for future standardization)	7	SPACEs

Within a Labelled-Sequence the contents of the fields of this label shall be identical with the contents of the corresponding fields in the First File Header Label, except for the following fields.

8.7.1.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be EOV.

8.7.1.2 Block Count (BP 55 to 60)

This field shall specify as a six-digit decimal number; the number or blocks in which the file section is recorded.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

8.7.1.3 Implementation Identifier (BP 61 to 73)

This field shall specify an identification of the implementation which recorded the label set.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

8.7.2 Second End of Volume Label (EOV2)

Table 10

BP	Field name	*L*	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	EOV
4	Label Number	1	2
5	Record Format	1	F, D or S
6 to 10	Block Length	5	Digits
11 to 15	Record Length	5	Digits
16 to 50	(Reserved for implementation use)	35	Not specified
51 and 52	Offset Length	2	Digits
53 to 80	Reserved for future standardization)	28	SPACEs

Within a Labelled-Sequence the contents of the fields of this label shall be identical with the contents of the corresponding fields of the Second File Header Label, except for the following fields.

8.7.2.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be EOV.

8.7.2.2 Field reserved for implementation use (BP 16 to 50)

This field shall be reserved for implementation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.7.3 Other End of Volume Labels (EOV3 to EOV9)

Other End of Volume Labels shall be optional. If present, they shall contain implementation-defined information and shall have the layout shown in table 11.

Table 11

BP	Field name	L	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	EOV
4	Label Number	1	Digits 3 to 9
5 to 80	(Reserved for implementation use)	76	Not specified

8.7.3.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be EOV.

8.7.3.2 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be one of digits THREE to NINE.

8.7.3.3 Field reserved for implementation use (BP 5 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for implementation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.8 End of File Label Set (EOF1 to EOF9)

An End of File Label Set shall be a label set comprising at least two and at most nine End of File Labels.

8.8.1 First End of File Label (EOF1)

Table 12

BP	Field name	L	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	EOF
4	Label Number	1	1
5 to 21	File Identifier	17	a-characters
22 to 27	File Set Identifier	6	a-characters
28 to 31	File Section Number	4	Digits
32 to 35	File Sequence Number	4	Digits
36 to 39	Generation Number	4	Digits
40 and 41	Generation Version Number	2	Digits
42 to 47	Creation Date	6	SPACE, digits
48 to 53	Expiration Date	6	SPACE, digits
54	File Accessibility	1	a-character
55 to 60	Block Count	6	Digits
61 to 73	Implementation Identifier	13	a-characters
74 to 80	(Reserved for future standardization)	7	SPACEs

Within a Labelled-Sequence the contents of the fields of this label shall be identical with the contents of the corresponding fields in the First File Header Label, except for the following fields.

8.8.1.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be EOF.

8.8.1.2 Block Count (BP 55 to 60)

This field shall specify as a six-digit decimal number; the number of blocks in which the file section is recorded.

The characters in this field shall be digits.

8.8.1.3 Implementation Identifier (BP 61 to 73)

This field shall specify an identification of the implementation which recorded the label set.

The characters in this field shall be a-characters.

8.8.2 Second End of File Label (EOF2)

Table 13

BP	Field name	L	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	EOF
4	Label Number	1	2
5	Record Format	1	F, D or S
6 to 10	Block Length	5	Digits
11 to 15	Record Length	5	Digits
16 to 50	(Reserved for implementation use)	35	Not specified
51 and 52	Offset Length	2	Digits
53 to 80	(Reserved for future standardization)	28	SPACEs

Within a Labelled-Sequence the contents of the fields of this label shall be identical with the contents of the corresponding fields in the Second File Header Label, except for the following fields.

8.8.2.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be EOF.

8.8.2.2 Field reserved for implementation use (BP 16 to 50)

This field shall be reserved for implementation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.8.3 Other End of File Labels (EOF3 to EOF 9)

Other End of File Labels shall be optional. If present, they shall contain implementation-defined information and shall have the layout shown in table 14.

Table 14

BP	Field name	*L*	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	EOF
4	Label Number	1	Digits 3 to 9
5 to 80	(Reserved for implementation use)	76	Not specified

8.8.3.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be EOF.

8.8.3.2 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall specify the Label Number.

The character in this field shall be one of digits THREE to NINE.

8.8.3.3 Field reserved for implementation use (BP 5 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for implementation use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

8.9 User File Trailer Label Set (UTL)

A User File Trailer Label Set shall be optional. If present, its labels shall have the layout shown in table 15.

Table 15

BP	Field name	*L*	Content
1 to 3	Label Identifier	3	UTL
4	Label Number	1	a-character
5 to 80	(Reserved for application use)	76	Not specified

8.9.1 Label Identifier (BP 1 to 3)

This field shall specify the Label Identifier.

The characters in this field shall be UTL.

3.9.2 Label Number (BP 4)

This field shall be reserved for application use.

The character in this field shall be an a-character.

8.9.3 Field reserved for application use (BP 5 to 80)

This field shall be reserved for application use.

This International Standard neither specifies nor restricts the bit combinations which may be recorded in this field, nor does it specify any meaning for these bit combinations.

9 Levels of interchange

This International Standard specifies four nested levels of interchange.

At all levels, labels specified as optional by this International Standard may be recorded. These labels may be ignored in interchange.

9.1 Level 1

At Level 1 the following restrictions shall apply :

- a volume set shall contain only one file, and
- all records in any file shall be fixed-length records.

9.2 Level 2

At Level 2 the following restriction shall apply :

- all records in any file shall be fixed-length records.

9.3 Level 3

At Level 3 the following restriction shall apply :

- all records in the file shall be either fixed-length records or variable-length records.

9.4 Level 4

At level 4 no restrictions apply.

10 Requirements for the description of systems

Information shall be communicated between an application program and an implementation, or between an installation and an implementation (see clauses 11 and 12).

An information processing system that conforms to this International Standard shall be the subject of a description which identifies the means by which the user may supply such information, or may obtain it when it is made available, as specified in this International Standard.

11 Requirements for an originating system

11.1 General

The implementation in an originating system shall be capable of recording a file set, and all labels that are not specified in this

International Standard as being optional, on a volume set in accordance with one of the interchange levels specified in clause 9 of this International Standard.

The implementation shall not be required to record any labels that are specified in this International Standard as being optional.

11.2 Files

The implementation shall obtain from the application program the records that constitute the files of the file set to be recorded.

The implementation shall obtain from the application program the length of each record in the file.

NOTE — An RCW or SCW does not form part of a record.

11.3 Labels

11.3.1 The implementation shall permit the installation to supply the information that is to be recorded in each of the label fields listed below, and shall supply the information for a field if the installation does not supply it.

For each volume in the volume set :

- Volume Identifier — VOL1 BP 5 to 10
- Volume Accessibility — VOL1 BP 11

For each file in the file set :

- File Accessibility — HDR1 BP 54

11.3.2 If the implementation permits the installation to supply the information that is to be recorded in any of the label fields listed below, then the implementation shall record such information as supplied by the installation, and shall supply the information if the installation does not supply it.

For each volume in the volume set :

- Owner Identifier — VOL1 BP 38 to 51

For each file in the file set :

- File Set Identifier — HDR1 BP 22 to 27

11.3.3 The implementation shall permit the application program to supply the information that is to be recorded in each of the label fields listed below, and shall supply the information for a field if the application program does not supply it.

For each file in the file set :

- File Identifier — HDR1 BP 5 to 21
- Record Format — HDR2 BP 5
- Block Length — HDR2 BP 6 to 10
- Record Length — HDR2 BP 11 to 15

11.3.4 If the implementation permits the application program to supply the information that is to be recorded in any of the label fields listed below, then the implementation shall record such information as supplied by the application program, and shall supply the information if the application program does not supply it.

For each file in the file set :

- Generation Number — HDR1 BP 36 to 39
- Generation Version Number — HDR1 BP 40 and 41

For each file section in the file set :

- Creation Date — HDR1 BP 42 to 47
- Expiration Date — HDR1 BP 48 to 53

11.3.5 If the implementation is capable of recording an Installation Volume Label Set, then the implementation shall permit the installation to supply the information that is to be recorded in the label fields listed below for that label set, and shall not be required to record the corresponding label if the installation does not supply the information.

For each label in an Installation Volume Label Set recorded on any volume in the volume set :

- Reserved for Installation Use — BP 5 to 80

NOTE — If any label in an Installation Volume Label Set is not recorded, then 6.2.2 of this International Standard requires that no higher numbered labels in the set shall be recorded.

11.3.6 If the implementation is capable of recording a User Header or a User Trailer Label Set, then the implementation shall permit the application program to supply the information that is to be recorded in the label fields listed below for that label set, and shall not be required to record the corresponding label if the application program does not supply the information.

For each label in a User Header and a User Trailer Label Set that forms part of any Labelled-Sequence on a volume :

- Label Number — BP 4
- Reserved for application use — BP 5 to 80

11.4 Restrictions

The implementation may apply restrictions on the information supplied by the user in the Record Length field (HDR2 BP 11 to 15) as follows.

If the records in a file are segmented records the implementation may impose a limit on the maximum record length. This limit shall not be less than the maximum assignable block length, less the length of the Offset field and the length of the SCW.

If the records in a file are variable-length records the implementation may assign a maximum record length equal to the assigned maximum block length, less the length of the Offset field and the length of the RCW.

12 Requirements for a receiving system

12.1 General

The implementation in a receiving system shall be capable of reading a file set, and all recorded labels, from a volume set that has been recorded in accordance with one of the interchange levels specified in this International Standard.

The implementation may ignore the information from any labels that are specified in this International Standard as being optional.

12.2 Files

The implementation shall make available to the application program the records that constitute the files of the recorded file set.

The implementation shall make available to the application program the length of each record in the file.

NOTE — An RCW or SCW does not form part of a record.

12.3 Labels

12.3.1 The implementation shall permit the user to supply information sufficient to enable the implementation to locate the files required by the user, and to locate the volumes on which these files are recorded.

12.3.2 The implementation shall make available to the installation the information that is recorded in each of the label fields listed below.

For each volume in the volume set :

- Volume Identifier — VOL1 BP 5 to 10
- Volume Accessibility — VOL1 BP 11

For each file in the file set :

- File Accessibility — HDR1 BP 54

12.3.3 The implementation shall make available to the application program the information that is recorded in each of the label fields listed below.

For each file in the file set :

- File Identifier — HDR1 BP 5 to 21
- Record Format — HDR2 BP 5
- Block Length — HDR2 BP 6 to 10
- Record Length — HDR2 BP 11 to 15

12.3.4 The implementation shall not be required to make available to the user the information that is recorded in each of the label fields listed below.

For each volume in the volume set :

- Owner Identifier — VOL1 BP 38 to 51

For each file in the file set :

- File Set Identifier — HDR1 BP 22 to 27
- Generation Number — HDR1 BP 36 to 39
- Generation Version Number — HDR1 BP 40 and 41

For each file section in the file set :

- Creation Date — HDR1 BP 42 to 47
- Expiration Date — HDR1 BP 48 to 53

12.3.5 If the implementation is capable of making available to the user the information that is recorded in an Installation Volume Label Set, it shall make available to the installation the information that is recorded in each of the label fields listed below.

For each recorded label in an Installation Volume Label Set on any volume in the volume set :

- Reserved for installation use — BP 5 to 80

12.3.6 If the implementation is capable of making available to the user the information that is recorded in a User Header or a User Trailer Label Set, it shall make available to the application program the information that is recorded in each of the label fields listed below.

For each recorded label in a User Header and a User Trailer Label Set that forms part of any Labelled-Sequence on a volume :

- Label Number — BP 4
- Reserved for application use — BP 5 to 80

12.4 Restrictions

If the records in a file are segmented records, the implementation may impose a limit on the length of a record in the file. This limit shall not be less than the maximum assignable block length, less the length of the Offset field and the length of the SCW. The implementation is not required to make available to the application program any byte beyond the first *n* bytes of the record, where *n* is the value of the imposed limit.

Annex A

IRV code table from ISO 646

(This annex does not form part of the standard.)

Table 16

				b7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
				b6	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
				b5	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
b4	b3	b2	b1		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0	0	0	NUL	DLE	SP	0	@	P	`	p
0	0	0	1	1	SOH	DC1	!	1	A	Q	a	q
0	0	1	0	2	STX	DC2	"	2	B	R	b	r
0	0	1	1	3	ETX	DC3	#	3	C	S	c	s
0	1	0	0	4	EOT	DC4	¤	4	D	T	d	t
0	1	0	1	5	ENQ	NAK	%	5	E	U	e	u
0	1	1	0	6	ACK	SYN	&	6	F	V	f	v
0	1	1	1	7	BEL	ETB	'	7	G	W	g	w
1	0	0	0	8	BS	CAN	(	8	H	X	h	x
1	0	0	1	9	HT	EM	)	9	I	Y	i	y
1	0	1	0	10	LF	SUB	*	:	J	Z	j	z
1	0	1	1	11	VT	ESC	+	;	K	[	k	{
1	1	0	0	12	FF	IS4	,	<	L	\	l	|
1	1	0	1	13	CR	IS3	−	=	M	]	m	}
1	1	1	0	14	SO	IS2	.	>	N	^	n	‾
1	1	1	1	15	SI	IS1	/	?	O	_	o	DEL

The a-characters are those which are not shaded in table 16.

Annex B

Initialized volumes

(This annex does not form part of the standard.)

B.1 Purpose

An installation which originates recorded magnetic tapes for information interchange will need to have available a supply of magnetic tape volumes which are ready to be recorded with interchange file sets. Such volumes will typically be unrecorded, or will contain only data that need not be retained. File sets can then be recorded on some of these volumes when the need for data interchange arises.

At an installation, the administration of these magnetic type volumes can be simplified if appropriate volume identification details are already recorded in the first label group on each volume, although no valid file sections are recorded on the volumes. A volume recorded in this way is known as an initialized volume. If initialized volumes and data interchange volumes are handled by common administrative arrangements, it may be convenient if the specification of an initialized volume can be closely related to the specification of an interchange volume. For this purpose a recommended specification for an initialized volume is provided below. The specification makes use only of elements already specified in the body of this International Standard.

B.2 Specification

The data on an initialized volume shall consist of the sequence of blocks and Tape Marks as listed below, recorded consecutively :

- Beginning of Volume Label Group;
- two Tape Marks.

Any information that is recorded following the second Tape Mark of the sequence may be ignored.

Annex C

Main differences between the first edition (1979) and the present (second) edition of this International Standard

(This annex does not form part of the standard.)

C.1 The structure and text of the specifications have been completely revised to improve the clarity and to correspond to the style of ISO 7665.

C.2 The requirements for information processing systems and the requirements for sets of magnetic tape volumes for interchange have been placed in distinct sets of clauses, each with corresponding definitions of conformance.

C.3 Up to eight additional Volume Header Labels may optionally be recorded on a magnetic tape volume, identified by VOL2 to VOL9.

C.4 HDR2, EOV2 and EOF2 labels are now required also at Level 1 and Level 2.

C.5 The contents of a file may consist of the coded representations of any type of information for which an International Standard exists, and is no longer restricted to coded character sets conforming to ISO 646.

C.6 The responsibility for the selection and interpretation of the contents of the Accessibility fields is now clearly assigned to the installation.

C.7 An annex B, for the format of initialized volumes not yet recorded with data for interchange, has been added.