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| **Comment**  | **Answer**  |
| Page 6 item 2: the second paragraph looks more like a definition of localtime than of UTC. Compare with item 6 on the next page. | **We adopted it as it is from ISO standard (**<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:8601:-1:ed-1:v1:en> |
| Page 7 item 7: while this is the commonest form of "daylight saving time"or "summer time", as it is usually known in Europe, it is not the onlypossibility:\* Some countries have two switches forward and two back per year, forexample to move back to standard time for Ramadan then forward for the restof the summer.\* At least historically, some places have had two forward shifts atdifferent points in spring and then two backwards shifts at different pointin the autumn.\* Not all shifts are an hour: Lord Howe Island in Australia has a shift of30 minutes forward in the summer.\* At least one country defines "standard time" as being the time in thesummer, with a shift back to "winter time" in autumn and then forward tostandard time in spring.\* There is at least one historical record where an area put the clocksforward in winter because of an unusual geography.You might at least want to delete the words "one hour from standard time". | **we changed the standard upon your comment, thanks** |
| Page 8: note 1 to entry contradicts the definitions. Item 6 on page 7implies that "standard time" is a fixed offset from UTC whereas thisimplies it isn't. | **The two definitions are different : the first Standard Time , and the second for Time Zone** |
| Page 9 item 1: the range of dates under consideration affects time zones.The IANA database normally only looks at the situation from 1970 onwards.Picking other starting dates will affect which time zones exist becauseplaces differed in time before 1970 but not after it. This is why the IANAdatabase has both Asia/Gaza and Asia/Hebron. | **Not Clear** |
| Page 9 item 4: this is a description of the IANA TZ database. It ispossible for other TZ databases to exist and they might not match thatdefinition. Also note that updates can be for changes made other than bypolitical bodies (the IANA TZ database works on what actually happens onthe ground, not what politicians say what happens). | **Adopted from IANA, Can you please send suggested changes.** |
| Page 10 item 5: "Government is expected to select these names alone" is,I'm afraid, false. Each database owner selects these names. The IANAdatabase normally uses names of the form "continent/city" or"continent/region/city", but another database might use simple numbers orrandomly allocated four-letter strings instead. | **Palestinian government will select time zone name complying with standards format** |
| the description doesn't bear any relationship to thePalestinian Government. | **Can you please redefine the publisher with examples** |
| Page 11 item 2: the first paragraph describes the IANA TZ database rulesand other TZ databases may differ. The last sentence of the secondparagraph is not true, I'm afraid, since each TZ author can pick their ownvalues and accept registrations or other information from anyone. | **Just Word format , it belongs to the pervious page** |

**In the end we want to confirm that the Palestinian Government have the right to put its local standards** **with committing with global standards and database conventions .**