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| **Comment** | **Answer** |
| Page 6 item 2: the second paragraph looks more like a definition of local time 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 only possibility: \* Some countries have two switches forward and two back per year, for example to move back to standard time for Ramadan then forward for the rest of the summer. \* At least historically, some places have had two forward shifts at different points in spring and then two backwards shifts at different point in the autumn. \* Not all shifts are an hour: Lord Howe Island in Australia has a shift of 30 minutes forward in the summer. \* At least one country defines "standard time" as being the time in the summer, with a shift back to "winter time" in autumn and then forward to standard time in spring. \* There is at least one historical record where an area put the clocks forward 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 7 implies that "standard time" is a fixed offset from UTC whereas this implies 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 because places differed in time before 1970 but not after it. This is why the IANA database has both Asia/Gaza and Asia/Hebron. | **Not Clear** |
| Page 9 item 4: this is a description of the IANA TZ database. It is possible for other TZ databases to exist and they might not match that definition. Also note that updates can be for changes made other than by political bodies (the IANA TZ database works on what actually happens on the 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 IANA database normally uses names of the form "continent/city" or "continent/region/city", but another database might use simple numbers or randomly allocated four-letter strings instead. | **Palestinian government will select time zone name complying with standards format** |
| the description doesn't bear any relationship to the Palestinian Government. | **Can you please redefine the publisher with examples** |
| Page 11 item 2: the first paragraph describes the IANA TZ database rules and other TZ databases may differ. The last sentence of the second paragraph is not true, I'm afraid, since each TZ author can pick their own values 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 .**