Semantics of Business Vocabulary and Business Rules (SBVR), v1.5

Annex H - The RuleSpeak® Business Rule Notation

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(informative)

H.1   General

RuleSpeak® is an existing, well-documented[1] business rule notation developed by Business Rule Solutions, LLC (BRS) that has been used with business people in actual practice in large-scale projects since the second half of the 1990s.

Annex A presented a business rule notation within SBVR Structured English that features prefixing rule keywords onto appropriate propositions. RuleSpeak can also use the constructs of SBVR Structured English, but embeds equivalent keywords within the propositions themselves (mixfix).

As discussed in Annex E, more than one notation for expressing business rules is possible using SBVR Structured English. (This is probably also true for other notations compliant with SBVR). Regardless of how expressed, equivalent semantics can be captured[2] and formally represented as logical formulations.

The following selected examples using the EU-Rent case study illustrate use of RuleSpeak. The complete set of examples for EU-Rent in RuleSpeak is provided in sub clause H.3, with additional comments.

1	Structural business rule	It is necessary that each rental *has* exactly one requested car group.
	RuleSpeak version	Each rental always *has* exactly one requested car group.
2	Operative business rule	It is obligatory that the rental duration *of* each rental *is at most* 90 rental days.
	RuleSpeak version	The rental duration *of* a rental must not *be more than* 90 rental days.
3	Operative business rule	It is obligatory that each driver *of* a rental *is* qualified.
	RuleSpeak version	A driver *of* a rental must *be* qualified.
4	Operative business rule	It is obligatory that the rental *incurs* a location penalty charge if the drop-off location *of* a rental *is* not the EU-Rent site that *is base for* the return branch *of* the rental.
	RuleSpeak version	A rental must *incur* a location penalty charge if the drop-off location *of* the rental *is* not the EU-Rent site that *is base for* the return branch *of* the rental.

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1. [Ross2003], Clauses 8-12. Versions of RuleSpeak have been available on the Business Rule Solutions, LLC website (www.BRSolutions.com) since the late 1990s. Public seminars have taught the syntax to thousands of professionals starting in 1996 (www.AttainingEdge.com). The original research commenced in 1985, and was originally published in 1994 [Ross1997].
2. For a business-oriented, SBVR-compliant approach, see [Ross2005], Clauses 4-5.

5	Operative business rule	It is necessary that the rental charge *of* a rental must *be calculated in* the business currency *of* the rental.
	RuleSpeak version	The rental charge *of* a rental *is* always *calculated in* the business currency *of* the rental.
6	Operative business rule	It is permitted that a rental *is open* only if an estimated rental charge *is provisionally charged to* a credit card *of* the renter that *is responsible for* the rental.
	RuleSpeak version	A rental may *be open* only if an estimated rental charge *is provisionally charged to* a credit card *of* the renter that *is responsible for* the rental.
7	Operative business rule	It is obligatory that *at* the actual return date/time *of* each in-country rental and each international inward rental the local area that *includes* the return branch *of* the rental *owns* the rented car *of* the rental.
	RuleSpeak version	The local area that *includes* the return branch *of* an in-country rental or international inward rental must *own* the rented car *of* the rental *at* the actual return date/time *of* the rental.
8	Operative business rule	It is obligatory that *at* the actual pick-up date/time *of* each rental the fuel level *of* the rented car *of* the rental *is* full.
	RuleSpeak version	The fuel level *of* the rented car *of* a rental must *be* **full** *at* the actual pick-up date/time *of* the rental.
9	advice of possibility	It is possible that the notification date/time *of* a bad experience that *occurs during* a rental *is after* the actual return date/time *of* the rental.
	RuleSpeak version	The notification date/time *of* a bad experience that *occurs during* a rental *is* sometimes *after* the actual return date/time *of* the rental.
10	advice of permission	It is permitted that the drop-off branch *of* a rental *is* not the return branch *of* the rental.
	RuleSpeak version	The drop-off branch *of* a rental need not *be* the return branch *of* the rental.

H.2   Expressions in RuleSpeak

RuleSpeak builds on the same expression forms described in Annex A (A.1), with the minor difference that distinct keywords are used for the Modal Operations related to business rules. The following sub clause presents the RuleSpeak alternative rule keywords for Rules and Advices.[3]

H.2.1 Modal Operations in RuleSpeak

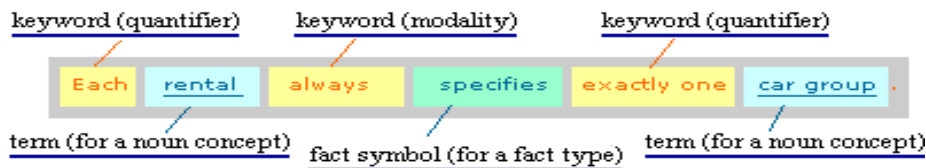| Modal claim type	Statement form	SBVR Structured English keywords	RuleSpeak keywords
obligation formulation	'obligative statement' form	it is obligatory that p	r must s
obligation formulation embedding a logical negation	'prohibitive statement' form 'restricted permission statement' form	it is prohibited that p it is permitted that p only if q	r must not s r may s only t
permissibility formulation	'unrestricted permission statement' form	it is permitted that p	r may s r need not s
necessity formulation	'necessity statement' form	it is necessary that p	r always s
necessity formulation embedding a logical negation	'impossibility statement' form 'restricted possibility statement' form	it is impossible that p it is possible that p only if q	r never s r can s only t
possibility formulation	'unrestricted possibility statement' form	it is possible that p	r sometimes s r can s

NOTES:
1. p and q and r, s, and t, are all parts of the same proposition, say u.
2. In a permissibility formulation or a possibility formulation, the 'only' is always followed immediately by one of the following:
   (a) an 'if' (yielding 'only if').
   (b) a preposition.
   An example of a business rule statement using the 'only [preposition]' form is the following:
   A spot discount for a rental may be given only *by* a branch manager.

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3. It is important to note that use of these keywords must be in a context that is clearly indicated to be for Rules and Advices only.

H.2.2 Example in RuleSpeak

> Each <u>rental</u> always *specifies* exactly one <u>car group</u>.

The example above includes three keywords or phrases, two terms, and one verb symbol, as illustrated below.

As noted above, every Operative Business Rule or Advice can be stated by using one of the following embedded keywords.

must	*or* should	rule keyword
must not	*or* should not	rule keyword
may ... only	*often as in* may … only if	rule keyword
may	*or* need not	advice keyword

Every Structural Rule or Advice can be stated by using one of the following embedded keywords.

always		rule keyword
never		rule keyword
can … only	*often as in* can … only if	rule keyword
sometimes	*or* not always	advice keyword

Special-purpose keywords for indicating specific kinds of Structural Rules include the following. In these forms, "always" is assumed implicit.

is to be considered		for derivation or inference
is to be computed as		for computation
is to be fixed at [number]	*or* is to be [number]	for establishing constants

Among the most basic usage rules and guidelines of RuleSpeak are the following. (Note that these usage rules and advices are given using proper RuleSpeak notation.)

1. 'Should' may be used in place of 'must' in expressing a business rule only if one of the following is true:

    • The business rule does not have an enforcement level.

    • The business rule has an enforcement level, and that enforcement level is consistent with the English sense of 'should'.

    Comment: To say this differently:

    'Should' must not be used in place of 'must' in expressing a business rule if all of the following are true:

    • The business rule has an enforcement level.

    • The enforcement level of the business rule is inconsistent with the English sense of 'should'.

2. 'May' must be used in the sense of "permitted to" in RuleSpeak. 'May' must not be used in the sense of "might."[4]

3. An advice must not include a rule keyword.

4. A statement expressing a rule or advice should not begin with a condition.

    Comment: 'Condition' as used here means a qualification set off by 'if', 'while', 'when', etc. (e.g., if a rental is open...).

5. A double negative should be avoided in expressing a rule in RuleSpeak.

    Comment: Double negatives, especially using two 'not's, are generally undesirable in good English usage, and often prove particularly troublesome in rule statements.

    Example.

    > Rule: A withdrawal *from* an account must not *be made* if the account *is* not *active*.
    >
    > Revised rule: A withdrawal *from* an account may *be made* only if the account *is active*.

    Comment: The revised rule is expressed in the form of a 'restricted permissive statement.'

H.3   Concepts, Definitions, and Rules: RuleSpeak Practices

SBVR is very flexible in supporting alternative practices with respect to rules and definitions. This flexibility is enabled by the underlying logical formulations and their underpinning in formal logic.

Two core RuleSpeak practices with respect to definitions are the following:[5]

1. **"Essence" by Definitions.** A definition should always focus on the core essence of a concept – that is, on *fundamental* meaning that is unlikely to change. Such meaning is expressed as naturally as possible. The form of language used in common dictionaries is strongly preferred.

2. **"Boundaries" by Rules.** *All* constraints should be expressed as rules separate from definitions. Such rules generally define the 'boundary conditions' of a concept; that is, when something is or is not an instance of the concept. Since specific boundaries for a concept (e.g., "gold customer") can change over time, they should not be embedded in definitions. An additional advantage – crucial for communication with and among business people – is that the underlying vocabulary can be kept as compact and as focused as possible.

Experience in large-scale projects indicates these core practices:

- Ensure good business communication.

- Produce friendly and highly stable definitions.

- Scale extremely well for complex business problems featuring hundreds or thousands of rules.

RuleSpeak might therefore be characterized as more 'rule-ish' than the approach described in Annex G. RuleSpeak is well-suited for practitioners who want to:

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4.   [Ross2003], p. 130.

5.   [Ross2005], Clause 4, pp 51-52.

- Move faster to rule capture.

- Use more natural (less formal) wordings for definitions.

These issues are pragmatic concerns for business rule projects. It is important to remember, of course, that under SBVR either approach (and others) can produce identical semantics 'under the covers' (i.e., in logical formulations).

H.3.1 Example in RuleSpeak

A EU-Rent definition and set of related specifications taken from Annex G concerning "agency" (a type of "branch") serve to illustrate. The RuleSpeak approach is outlined subsequently.

H.3.1.1   Sample Definition and Related Specifications for "Agency" from Annex G

'Agency': service desks in hotels, travel agents, etc. They have storage space for few cars, and are operated on demand by part-time staff who will typically do the entire workflows for rental and return.

agency

Concept Type:	branch type
Definition:	branch that does not *have an EU-Rent location* and *has minimal car storage* and *has on-demand operation*

rental organization unit *having a EU-Rent location*

Concept Type:	characteristic
Definition:	rental organization unit that *is based at* an EU-Rent site that *is owned by* **EU-Rent**
Note:	Some things *are based at* EU-Rent sites that *are owned by third parties such as hotels and travel agents.*

rental organization unit *having minimal car storage*

Concept Type:	characteristic
Definition:	rental organization unit that *has* car storage that *can accommodate a small number of rental cars*

rental organization unit *having on-demand operation*

Concept Type:	characteristic
Definition:	rental organization unit that *has* hours of operation that *are flexible in response to customer demand*

H.3.1.2   RuleSpeak Approach for the "Agency" Example

1. Find a suitable definition from a standard dictionary, or if available, an industry glossary, to serve as the basis for the definition. The Merriam-Webster Unabridged Dictionary offers the following for "agency," an appropriate basis for an 'essence' definition.

    4a: an establishment engaged in doing business for another *an advertising agency* *an employment agency*

agency

    Concept Type: branch type

    Definition: another company engaged in conducting EU-Rent business operations

2. Define Verb Concepts for 'agency'. For this example, assume an agency has the following (binary) verb concepts by virtue of being a branch. These verb concepts would probably be indicated as properties.

    • branch *has* location

    • branch *has* car storage capacity

    • branch *has* operating mode

Comments:

    • RuleSpeak does not emphasize using characteristics for building definitions.

    • In practice, verb concepts are generally not given definitions in RuleSpeak. When the meaning of a verb concept is the dictionary meaning for the verb phrase in the context of well-defined noun concepts for the things that play the roles, a definition for the verb concept itself generally adds very little.

    • For the sake of simplicity, assume that location, car storage, and operating mode already have suitable definitions.

3. Define the appropriate structural rule(s) to establish (current) 'boundaries' for the concept 'agency'. Note that these 'boundaries' might be modified, expanded, or contracted over time.

All of the following are always true for an agency:

    • It *has* a third-party location.

    • It *has* a minimal car storage capacity.

    • Its operation mode *is* on-demand.

4. Specify structural rules for derived terms (e.g., "third-party location," "minimal," etc.).

A location *is to be considered* a **third-party location** if *located at* a EU-Rent site that *is owned by* a third party.

The car storage capacity *of* a branch is to be considered **minimal** if *less than* … *[condition(s)]*

5. Ensure all non-derived terms have "essence" definitions.

on-demand

    Definition: flexible in response to customer demand

Comment: Derived concepts are generally not given definitions in RuleSpeak since the structural rule(s) for them are, literally, *definitive*.

H.3.2 Structural Rules vs. Operative Rules

In RuleSpeak, the distinction between structural rules and operative rules is viewed as follows.[6]

    • *Structural rules* prescribe criteria for how the business chooses to organize ("structure") its business semantics. Such rules express criteria for correct decisions, derivations, or business computations. Structural rules supplement definitions.

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6. [Ross2005], Clauses 5 and 6.

- *Operative business rules* focus directly on the propriety of conduct in circumstances (business activity) where willful or uninformed actions can fall outside the boundaries of behavior deemed acceptable. Unlike structural rules, operative rules can be violated *directly*.

The distinction is clear-cut in most cases; in some, it is more difficult. For example, consider "booking" in the EU-Rent case study. "Booking" (like "order," "reservation," "registration," etc.) is essentially a 'made-up' device of the business. It is an artifact of knowledge that exists 'simply' to help manage complex, expensive resources.

Therefore, rules about creating bookings (e.g., that the requested pick-up date-time is to be **after** the booking date-time) are to be viewed as structural. If not followed (applied) in attempting to make a booking, no booking results. In other words, since bookings are a knowledge 'thing,' the business can establish definitive rules for them. These are the "boundary" rules discussed earlier.

Now consider "actual pick-up date-time," the date-time when possession of a rental car is actually handed over to a rental customer (or is *said* to have been anyway). EU-Rent might want to avoid post-dating handovers (i.e., have a rule that the actual pick-up date-time is to be after the booking date-time).

This case is quite different. "Actual pick-up date-time" reflects activity (or the communication thereof) outside the realm of knowledge artifacts (i.e., conduct that takes place in the 'real world'). Because such rules can be broken (by people), they are operative.

Refer to the Rule Speak best practices presented in [Ross2005].[7]

H.4   Complete Set of EU-Rent Examples in RuleSpeak

This sub clause provides one-by-one RuleSpeak counterparts for the EU-Rent guidance (business rules and advices) presented in Annex G[8]. This restatement provides semantically equivalent expression that is more business friendly.

Comment: Many of the guidance statements in Annex G are supported by descriptions, which reflect EU-Rent users' informal statements of the guidance, and by verb concepts and levels of enforcement. That material has been removed from here for the sake of brevity. Refer to Annex E for details.

H.4.1 Rule Set -- Rental Rules

It is necessary that each rental *has* exactly one requested car group.

> A rental always *has* exactly one requested car group.
>
> Comment: "A" may be used in place of "each" with no change in meaning, as follows[9].
> (This note will not be repeated subsequently.)
>
> Each rental always *specifies* exactly one car group

Guidance Type: structural business rule

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7.   [Ross2005], Clause 6, pp. 107-108.

8.   As of the time of this writing.

9.   [Ross2003]

It is necessary that each rental *has* exactly one rental period.

> A rental always *has* exactly one rental period.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

It is necessary that each rental *has* exactly one return branch.

> A rental always *has* exactly one return branch.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

It is necessary that the scheduled pick-up date/time *of* each advance rental *is after* the booking date/time *of* the rental booking that *establishes* the advance rental.

> The scheduled pick-up date/time *of* an advance rental *is* always *after* the booking date/time *of* the rental booking that *establishes* the advance rental.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

H.4.2 Rule Set -- Charging / Billing / Payment Rules

It is permitted that a rental *is open* only if an estimated rental charge *is provisionally charged to* a credit card *of* the renter that *is responsible for* the rental.

> A rental may *be open* only if an estimated rental charge *is provisionally charged to* a credit card *of* the renter that *is responsible for* the rental.

Guidance Type: operative business rule

It is necessary that the rental charge *of* each rental *is calculated in* the business currency *of* the rental.

> The rental charge *of* a rental *is* always *calculated in* the business currency *of* the rental.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

If the renter *of* a rental *requests* a price conversion then it is obligatory that the rental charge *of* the rental *is converted to* the currency *of* the price conversion.

> The rental charge *of* a rental must *be converted to* the currency *of* a price conversion *requested by* the renter *of* the rental.
>
> Comment: RuleSpeak does not recommend the "If …then…" syntax for operative business rules[10].
> (This note will not be repeated subsequently.

Guidance Type: operative business rule

It is necessary that each cash rental *honors its* lowest rental price.

> A cash rental always *honors its* lowest rental price.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

[From Annex E] "The structural business rule above can be elaborated as three detailed structural business rules:"

It is necessary that a cash rental price *for* a cash rental that is calculated because of EU-Rent price changes and that *is less than* the lowest rental price *honored by* the rental replaces the lowest rental price *honored by* the rental.

> A cash rental price *for* a cash rental that is calculated because of EU-Rent price changes and that *is less than* the lowest rental price *honored by* the rental always replaces the lowest rental price *honored by* the rental.

It is necessary that a cash rental price *for* a cash rental that is calculated because of changes to the car group or rental duration *of* a rental replaces the lowest rental price *honored by* the rental.

> A cash rental price *for* a cash rental that is calculated because of changes to the car group or rental duration *of* a rental always replaces the lowest rental price *honored by* the rental.

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10. [Ross2003].

It is necessary that the lowest rental price *honored by* a rental *is* not replaced *after* the actual return date/time *of* the rental.

> The lowest rental price *honored by* a rental *is* never replaced *after* the actual return date/time *of* the rental.

H.4.3 Rule Set -- Driver Rules

It is permitted that a rental *is open* only if each driver *of* the rental *is* not a barred driver.

> A rental may *be open* only if each driver *of* the rental *is* not a barred driver.

    Synonymous Statement: It is prohibited that a rental *is open* if a driver *of* the rental *is* a barred driver.

> A rental must not *be open* if a driver *of* the rental *is* a barred driver.

    Guidance Type: operative business rule

It is obligatory that each driver *of* a rental *is* qualified.

> Each driver *of* a rental must *be* qualified.

    Guidance Type: operative business rule

H.4.4 Rule Set -- Pick-up / Return Rules

It is obligatory that *at* the actual return date/time *of* each in-country rental and each international inward rental the local area *of* the return branch *of* the *rental owns* the rented car *of* the rental.

> The local area *of* the return branch of an in-country or international inward rental must *own* the rented car *of* the rental *at* the actual return date/time *of* the rental.

    Guidance Type: operative business rule

It is obligatory that the country *of* the return branch *of* each international inward rental *is* the country of registration *of* the rented car *of* the rental.

> The country *of* the return branch *of* an international inward rental *is* always the country of registration *of* the rented car *of* the rental.
>
> NOTE: RuleSpeak treats this rule as structural, rather than operative, for the reasons given earlier.

    Guidance Type: structural business rule

It is necessary that if a <u>rental</u> *is open* and the <u>rental</u> *is* not an <u>international inward rental</u> then the <u>rented car</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> *is owned by* the <u>local area</u> *of the* <u>pick-up branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

> The <u>rented car</u> *of* a <u>rental</u> is always *owned by* the <u>local area</u> *of* the <u>pick-up branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> if the <u>rental</u> *is open* and the <u>rental</u> *is* not an <u>international inward rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>structural business rule</u>

If the <u>actual return date/time</u> *of* a <u>rental</u> *is after* the <u>end date/time</u> *of* the <u>grace period</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> then it is obligatory that the <u>rental</u> *incurs* a <u>late return charge</u>.

> A <u>rental</u> must *incur* a <u>late return charge</u> if the <u>actual return date/time</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> *is after* the <u>end date/time</u> *of* the <u>grace period</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>structural business rule</u>

If the <u>drop-off location</u> *of* a <u>rental</u> *is* not the <u>EU-Rent site</u> that *is base for* the <u>return branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> then it is obligatory that the <u>rental</u> *incurs* a <u>location penalty charge</u>.

> A <u>rental</u> must *incur* a <u>location penalty charge</u> if the <u>drop-off location</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> *is* not the <u>EU-Rent site</u> that *is base for* the <u>return branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>operative business rule</u>

If a <u>rental</u> *is* <u>assigned</u> then it is obligatory that the <u>rental car</u> that *is assigned to* the <u>rental</u> *is stored at* the <u>pick-up branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

> The <u>rental car</u> *assigned to* a <u>rental</u> must *be stored at* the <u>pick-up branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> if the <u>rental</u> *is* <u>assigned</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>operative business rule</u>

At the <u>actual pick-up date/time</u> *of* each <u>rental</u> it is obligatory that the <u>fuel level</u> *of* the <u>rented car</u> *of* the <u>rental</u> *is* "<u>full</u>."

> The <u>fuel level</u> *of* a <u>rental car</u> *assigned to* a <u>rental</u> must be "**<u>full</u>**" at the <u>actual pick-up date/time</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>operative business rule</u>

H.4.5 Rule Set -- Points Rental Rules

It is necessary that the booking date/time *of* a points rental *is at least 5 days* before the scheduled start date/time *of* the rental.

> The booking date/time *of* a points rental is always *at least 5 days* before the scheduled start date/time *of* the rental.

 Guidance Type: structural business rule

It is necessary that the renter *of* each points rental *is* a club member.

> The renter *of* a points rental is always a club member.

 Guidance Type: structural business rule

H.4.6 Rule Set -- Rental Period Rules

It is obligatory that the start date *of* each reserved rental *is in* the *future*.

> The start date *of* a reserved rental must *be in* the *future*.

 Guidance Type: operative business rule

It is prohibited that the start date *of* a reserved rental *is in* the *past*.

> The start date *of* a reserved rental must not *be in* the *past*.

 Guidance Type: operative business rule

It is obligatory that the rental duration *of* a rental *is at most* **90 rental days**.

> The rental duration *of* a rental must *be at most* 90 rental days.

 Guidance Type: operative business rule

If rental$_1$ *is* not rental$_2$ and the renter *of* rental$_1$ *is* the renter *of* rental$_2$ then it is obligatory that the rental period *of* rental$_1$ does not overlap the rental period *of* rental$_2$.

The rental period *of* rental$_1$ must not *overlap* the rental period *of* rental$_2$ if all the following are true:
- rental$_1$ *is* not rental$_2$
- the renter *of* rental$_1$ *is* the renter *of* rental$_2$.

Guidance Type: operative business rule

H.4.7 Rule Set -- Servicing Rules

It is obligatory that each rental car that *is* in need of service *has a* scheduled service.

A rental car in need of service must *have a* scheduled service.

Guidance Type: operative business rule

It is obligatory that the service reading *of* a rental car *is* at most **5500 miles**.

The service reading *of* a rental car *is* always at most **5500 miles**.

NOTE: RuleSpeak treats this rule as structural, rather than operative, for the reasons given earlier.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

If the rented car *of* an open rental *is in need of service* or *is in need of repair* then it is obligatory that the rental *incurs* a car exchange during rental.

An open rental must *incur* a car exchange during rental if the rented car *of* the rental *is in need of service* or *is in need of repair*.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

H.4.8 Rule Set -- Transfer Rules

At the transfer drop-off date/time *of* a car transfer it is obligatory that the transferred car *of* the car transfer *is owned by* the local area that *includes* the transfer drop-off branch *of* the car transfer.

> The transferred car *of* a car transfer *is* always *owned at* the transfer drop-off date/time *of* a car transfer *by* the local area that *includes* the transfer drop-off branch *of* the car transfer.
>
> NOTE: RuleSpeak treats this rule as structural, rather than operative, for the reasons given earlier.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

It is obligatory that the country *of* the transfer drop-off branch *of* an international return *is* the country of registration *of* the transferred car *of* the international return.

> The country *of* the transfer drop-off branch *of* an international return *is* always the country of registration *of* the transferred car *of* the international return.
>
> NOTE: RuleSpeak treats this rule as structural, rather than operative, for the reasons given earlier.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

Synonymous Statement: It is prohibited that the country *of* the transfer drop-off branch *of* an international return *is* not the country of registration *of* the transferred car *of* the international return.

> NOTE: A RuleSpeak expression of the Synonymous Statement has been intentionally omitted. The form "prohibited … not" (or impossible … not") is actually a double negative, which as noted earlier, RuleSpeak always discourages because it inevitably causes confusion.
>
> • Prohibited that … not" is equivalent to "obligatory that not … not," a double negative, which is shown more clearly in RuleSpeak, "must not … not."
>
> • Impossible that … not" is equivalent to "Necessary that not … not," which would be more clearly a double negative in RuleSpeak, "never … not."

At the drop-off date/time *of* an international return it is obligatory that the transferred car *of* the international return *is owned by* the local area that *includes* the transfer drop-off branch *of* the international return.

> The transferred car *of* an international return *is* always *owned* at the drop-off date/time *of* an international return *by* the local area that *includes* the transfer drop-off branch *of* the international return.
>
> NOTE: RuleSpeak treats this rule as structural, rather than operative, for the reasons given earlier.

Guidance Type: structural business rule

H.4.9 EU-Rent Advices expressed in EU-Rent's English Vocabulary

It is possible that the <u>notification date/time</u> *of* a <u>bad experience</u> that *occurs during* a <u>rental</u> *is after* the <u>actual return date/time</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

> The <u>notification date/time</u> *of* a <u>bad experience</u> that *occurs during* a <u>rental</u> *is* sometimes *after* the <u>actual return date/time</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>advice of possibility</u>

It is permitted that the <u>rental car</u> that *is moved by* a <u>car transfer</u> *is in need of service*.

> The <u>rental car</u> *moved by* a <u>car transfer</u> may *be in need of service*.

    Guidance Type: <u>advice of permission</u>

It is permitted that a <u>renter</u> *has* more than one <u>advance rental</u>.

> A <u>renter</u> may *have* more than one <u>advance rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>advice of permission</u>

It is permitted that the <u>renter</u> *of* a <u>rental</u> *is* an <u>additional driver</u> *of* a <u>rental</u>.

> The <u>renter</u> *of* a <u>rental</u> may *be* an <u>additional driver</u> *of* a <u>rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>advice of permission</u>

It is permitted that the <u>drop-off branch</u> *of* a <u>rental</u> *is* not the <u>return branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

> The <u>drop-off branch</u> *of* a <u>rental</u> need not *be* the <u>return branch</u> *of* the <u>rental</u>.

    Guidance Type: <u>advice of permission</u>