**Examples for :**

**SOxxx Provision**

Subclass of E7 Activity

Scope Note: This class comprises activities of one Actor, the “provider”, providing to another Actor, the “receiver”, some particular entity of identifiable social value that is generally regarded to imply a formal obligation for compensation. The provided entity may be a material service, such as repairing a car, a payment or loan of a monetary amount, the tithe of a quantity of potatoes, or the granting of rights of ownership or use, etc., and should constitute a well-defined unit. Except for the case of being a gift in the proper sense or an act of bribery. A Provision may initialize an obligation of the receiver to the provider, increase an existing obligation or being itself a compensation already and decrease or terminate an existing obligation of the provider to the receiver. A Provision may or may not be associated with a precise monetary counter-value, agreed or demanded beforehand or afterwards. Be it with or without a defined monetary value, the units of mutual provisions should be such that the involved parties should be able to decide when provisions have terminated mutual obligations, although the partners may have different opinions about this. In societies maintaining a currency, in a typical market purchase partners would exchange some goods against immediate payment. Such cases should be modelled by specializing this class to the typical, simplified forms of accountable exchange business in a society. But even in such societies, economic difficulties of partners regularly lead to agreements overriding the specified formal monetary equivalents of provisions, which a historically correct model must be able to represent adequately.

Sealit historical sources: Account Book Δ.Σ.Σκυλίτσης with Inventory Number A.E 53/01:

The captain A.Syrmas (provider) pays (on account of the owner company of the ship) 53 franc for buying 41 soaps to A. Kourinis (receiver).

Payment of 53 francs by A.Syrmas to A.Kourinis (SOXX Provision)

Handing out 41 soaps to A.Syrmas by A.Kourinis (SOXX Provision).

Account Book: the owner company of the ship (Empeirikos and others) pay for forfeit of 40.000 franc on 12/12/1909 to the local Port Authority(=the receiver) because of the damages that the ship caused to another ship.

Payment of 40.000 franc to local Port for forfeit (SOXX Provision without obligation)

The captain A.Syrmas payed the policemen 50 sterling for not allowing the sailors get out of the ship.

Payment of 50 sterling by A.Syrmas to Policemen (SOXX Provision)

Service of policing to A.Syrmas by policemen (SOXX Provision).

Gift of 200.000 franc to the captain A.Syrmas by the owner company of the ship.

Gift of 200.000 francs to A.Syrmas the captain. (SOXX Provision without obligation)

During the voyage 3 of the ship “Δ.Σ.Σκυλίτσης” from 8/5/1899-2.6/1899 from Constantinople to Genoa , on 24/5/1899 there was a pay transaction of 1000 franc with mediator A. Apostolaton and receiver: Foscolo Mango and Co (company). The supplier was the captain Anastasios Syrmas, who gives the money to the mediator for the account of Mango and Co.

Payment of 1000 franc by A.Syrmas (SOXX Provision)

**SOxxx Business Obligation**

Subclass of SO1 Social Bond

Scope Note: This class comprises a temporary relationship of a socially accepted form between two business partners consisting of an obligation to make compensating provisions to each other, normally with the goal to terminate the obligation immediately or within some agreed time-span. An instance of SOxxx Business Obligation may implicitly come into being by an agreed-on initial provision of one partner, or by a formal contract. It ends with an agreement of the partners about completed compensation or the arbitration by a responsible social institution. The obligation may be accountable, i.e., quantifiable in terms of a currency, and compensation may be agreed to be defined arithmetically based on monetary values and counter-values, such as when paying for a purchase in a supermarket, but also when paying back a loan with interest rates for years. In other cases, partners may agree to define the compensation of obligations by a set of particular material provisions, or by a combination of monetary exchange and provisions without a defined monetary counter-value, as characteristically in small communities, earlier societies but also in exchanges between cultural heritage institutions. Even in a modern industrialized society, business obligations may be supported by, but are not defined by mathematical accounting. Economic difficulties of partners regularly lead to agreements overriding the defined monetary counter-values. Even if the units of provisions made are well-defined, partners may not agree on the termination of the obligation and appeal to an arbiter.

Informal obligations, such as those initiated by gifts or attempts of bribery, and obligations by other social interactions that cannot be formally compensated or terminated, in whatever form of community or society, do not fall under this class and may be modelled as other forms of obligation sharing more general traits with this class.

During the voyage 3 of the ship “Δ.Σ.Σκυλίτσης” from 8/5/1899-2.6/1899 from Constantinople to Genoa , on 24/5/1899 there was a pay transaction of 1000 franc with mediator A. Apostolaton and receiver: Foscolo Mango and Co (company). The supplier was the captain Anastasios Syrmas, who gives the money to the mediator for the account of Mango and Co.

Payment of 1000 franc by A.Syrmas (SOXX Provision) *terminated the*

Obligation of A.Syrmas to pay 1000 franc to Foskolo Mango and Co (SOxxx Business Obligation) *was obligation of* A.Syrmas (E21 Person)

Payment of 1000 franc by A.Syrmas (SOXX Provision) *was provided to* Foskolo Mango and Co (E40 Legal Body) and *P14 carried out by in the role of*:mediator: A. Apostolaton (E21 Person)