

DEFINITIONS LIST OF RELIABLE POS SYSTEM

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POS system	A system that registers the activities and results of a sales process.
Sales process	All the transactions and events forming part of the process of supplying products or services in exchange for payment.
Event	An event is an action or activity resulting in an input or output in the POS system. Examples include but are not limited to: keystrokes, opening the cash drawer, creating a table as a logical location indicator for the registration of orders in the catering industry, an electronic scales signal, selecting a product from a product list and entering the small change.
Registration	Registering events and actions within a POS system, either manually or automatically.
Transaction	A representation of part of the sales process, at the very least consisting of an amount, a description (article/service/discount, etc.), quantity, VAT rate, etc. The characteristic feature is its financial nature.
Values	Money, goods or services.
Audit Trail	The audit trail is a succession of documented steps by means of which the actual events can be reconstructed afterwards. The registration of who-what-where-when is an important basis for the audit trail.
Reliability	The degree of continuous availability of the POS system, the uninterrupted continuation of the data processing and the availability of registrations during the retention period.
Availability	The degree to which the object (the transactions) is in accordance with the reality shown (information in the POS system). Integrity consists of the quality aspects correctness, completeness and timeliness.
Integrity	The degree to which the POS system correctly processes the input and transactions according to the specifications into consistent data.
Correctness	The certainty that the POS system processes all the input and transactions, so there will be no duplications or shortages. The information must constitute a complete representation of reality.
Completeness	The degree to which the information is made available in time for the measures to be taken for which this information was intended and to obtain a picture of the current situation. This results in information that reflects the actual situation at the time the information is produced.
Timeliness	The degree to which the POS system supports an adequate delegation of the powers.
Authorization	The possibility of establishing how the provision of information and its components are structured and verifying this within a reasonable period of time.
Verifiability	The degree to which the data are represented correctly and true to their original state in terms of form and contents.
Authenticity	A representation of a selection from the registrations in the form of a database, text report, table report or otherwise, in total or in detail.

Reporting	The degree of continuous availability of the POS system, the uninterrupted continuation of the data processing and the availability of registrations during the retention period.
Producer	The producer is the business offering the configuration of hardware, software and data files to the supplier or user as a POS system or component thereof, under a unique name and version.
Supplier	The supplier is the business selling a POS system to an installer or user.
Installer	The installer is the business installing the POS system at the user's place of business.
User	The user is the person or organization using the POS system in the sales process.
Retention period	The retention period applied in this document is a period of 7 (seven) years after expiry of the financial year in which the registration takes place.
Permanent and semi-permanent data	Permanent and semi-permanent data are data entered in tables which, by means of codes, are used during a certain period in the registration of the sales process.
Correction	A correction is an addition to a previously made, incorrect registration to correct the error. The previously made, incorrect registration together with the correction give a reliable picture of the actual sales process.
ITIL	Information Technology Infrastructure Library, which is a reference framework for structuring the management processes within an ICT organization.
COBIT	Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies. COBIT is a framework with which an IT organization can be structured effectively and efficiently or an existing IT organization can be reviewed.
Cloud provider	A company that makes hardware, software and/or data available through a network, often the internet. The cloud is a technology by means of which scalable online IT services are provided.
ISAE 3402	A standard framework for obtaining an opinion about the reliability of outsourced IT services. The control objectives, standard to be applied and manner of assessment are determined for each report. No ISAE 3402 is the same.
SLA	A Service Level Agreement is an agreement between a supplier and a buyer of IT or other services. An SLA contains a description of the quality level of the services to be supplied and the rights and obligations of the supplier as well as the buyer.
Regular cashing up/ daily closing	Reconciling the actual cash counted with the theoretically existing cash according to the POS system and analysing the difference.