



AGLS Metadata Standard

Part 1 – Reference Description

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF AUSTRALIA

Version 1.0 of this manual was prepared by the National Archives of Australia during 2010.

This most recent version of this document is available from the AGLS website (<http://www.agls.gov.au>)

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PREFACE

The information in this two-part Standard was originally adapted from the Australian Government Locator Service (AGLS) metadata standard prepared by the AGLS Working Group for use in government agencies.

The National Archives of Australia made the AGLS metadata element set available on its website in 1998. The members of the IT-021 Committee, Records Management decided to expand it to cover non-government sectors and published as an Australian Standard, and invited the AGLS Working Group to become a subcommittee of IT-021.

Standards Australia published the Standard in 2002 and renamed it the *AGLS Metadata Element Set*. Omitting the word 'government' from the title reflected that, with this version of the Standard, the audience was no longer limited to the public sector.

This revision is renamed the *AGLS Metadata Standard*. It was reissued as AS 5044-2010 on 30 June 2010. It takes into account changes introduced by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) in January 2008 in support of automated processes for identifying and interpreting the meanings implied in natural language (known as 'semantic inferencing').

This AGLS Metadata Standard provides a set of metadata properties and associated usage guidelines to improve the visibility, manageability and interoperability of online information and services.

The major changes are –

- (a) revising terminology, property descriptions and recommended formatting to remain consistent with the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI);
- (b) assigning free standing descriptive labels to metadata terms;
- (c) a clear distinction between Vocabulary Encoding Schemes and Syntax Encoding Schemes;
- (d) including a DCMI property not previously in the AGLS standard (conformsTo);
- (e) including four new DCMI properties (accessRights, dateCopyrighted, rightsHolder and license);
- (f) introducing two new AGLS properties (dateLicensed and protectiveMarking);
- (g) introducing three additional sets of terms (Agent Metadata terms, Availability Metadata terms and Administrative Metadata terms);
- (h) deprecation of one element refinement from the previous standard (DC.coverage.postcode);
- (i) changes to the obligation status of some properties;
- (j) including a new obligation status 'Recommended';
- (k) updating references to the most recent versions of Request for Comment (RFC) standards and ISO standards;
- (l) examples in eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language (XHTML); and
- (m) expanding the AGLS Audience Vocabulary Encoding Scheme.

Some minor changes have been included since the publication of AS 5044-2010. This does not affect conformance with the Australian Standard. The changes are:

- (n) RFC 5646 supersedes RFC 4646;
- (o) Additional AGLS Document vocabulary terms; and
- (p) Minor change in definition of AGLS Audience term 'low income earners'.

This Standard uses the term 'informative' to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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FOREWORD

Development History

The AGLS Metadata Standard (formerly known as the Australian Government Locator Service and the AGLS Metadata Element Set) had its origins in the work of the Information Management Steering Committee (IMSC), an interdepartmental committee established by the then Commonwealth Office of Government Information Technology (OGIT). The then Chief Government Information Officer, Andy McDonald, established the IMSC in 1996. Chaired by the then Deputy Director-General of the National Library, Eric Wainwright, the Committee released its report, *The Management of Government Information as a National Strategic Resource*, in August 1997. This report proposed frameworks for government information policy and the deployment of associated technology into the 21st century.

Development of the AGLS element set began in December 1997 with an invitational workshop held at the National Archives of Australia. The workshop brought together representatives of federal and state/territory government agencies, other interested parties such as the Federal Libraries Information Network, and the academic research community. The development objective was to produce a set of metadata elements which would improve the visibility, availability and interoperability of government information and services through the provision of standardised web-based resource descriptions which enable users to locate the information or service that they require.

From 1998, the use of AGLS spread beyond the public sector for which the standard was originally developed. The use of AGLS by various cross-sectoral web portal initiatives accelerated this process. In recognition of the wide potential adoption of AGLS within Australia, Standards Australia decided to adapt and issue AGLS as an Australian Standard. Standards Australia first issued the Standard in 2002, incorporating a set of 19 elements.

Since 1998, notions of best practice in the Semantic Web have evolved to include the assignment of formal domains and ranges in addition to definitions in natural language. Domains and ranges specify what kind of described resources and value resources are associated with a given property. These relationships can be used to support automated processes for identifying and interpreting the meanings implied in natural language (known as 'semantic inferencing').

The current version of the Standard takes into account changes introduced by the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) in January 2008. Standards Australia re-issued the Standard in 2010, taking into account these changes and emerging linked data and Semantic Web applications.

Relationship to Dublin Core

AGLS is an application profile of Dublin Core metadata standard (<http://dublincore.org/>). The International Organization for Standardization issued the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set (DCMES) as ISO 15836-2009. The American National Standards Institute issued the DCMES as ANSI/NISO Z39.85-2007.

AGLS is a more complex set of properties than the Dublin Core standard, containing several sub-properties enabling it to describe more categories of resources and allow richer description of resources. AGLS is entirely compatible and interoperable with Dublin Core. AGLS does not displace any other metadata standard. AGLS can coexist with other metadata standards based on different semantics.

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1 SCOPE

The AGLS Metadata Standard is an Australian Standard (AS 5044) for cross-domain resource description. A resource is defined to be anything that has identity; this is the definition used in Internet RFC 2396 *Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax* by Tim Berners-Lee et al.

This Standard is for use by any organisation or individual creating or managing information sources or services that are locatable via the Internet. In particular, it is intended for information about resources and services on the World Wide Web. For the purposes of AGLS metadata, a resource will typically be an online information or service resource, but can be applied more broadly to people and organisations, and information or services that are not available online.

This Standard describes the AGLS properties. It is not the purpose of this Standard to define the detailed criteria by which the properties will be implemented in specific projects and applications by individuals and organisations.

Part 1 contains the formal definition of the AGLS Metadata Standard. It is not intended to be used on its own and should be applied in conjunction with Part 2, which interprets and explains how to use AGLS metadata properties to describe resources at an abstract level to make them easier to locate. Part 2 also gives advice on how to implement it.

2 REFERENCED STANDARDS

The following documents are referenced in this Standard:

AS ISO

5044	AGLS Metadata Standard
15489.1	Part 1: Reference Description
15489.2	Part 2: Usage Guide
15489	Records Management
15489.1	Part 1: General
15489.2	Part 2: Guidelines

AS/NZS ISO

19115	Geographic information – Metadata
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ISO

639	Codes for the representation of names of languages
639-1	Part 1: Alpha code
639-2	Part 2: Alpha-3 code
639-3	Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages
3166-1	Part 1: Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions
8601	Data elements and interchange formats – Information interchange – Representation of dates and times
15836	Information and documentation – The Dublin Core metadata element set

RFC

2119	Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels, Internet RFC 2119. March 1997
2368	The mailto URL scheme, Internet RFC 2368, July 1998
2806	URLs for Telephone Calls, Internet RFC 2806, April 2000

3986 Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax, Internet RFC 3986, January 2005

5321 Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, Internet RFC 5321, October 2008

5646 Tags for Identifying Languages, Internet RFC 5646, September 2009

ANSI/NISO
Z39.85-2007 The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set. ANSI/NISO 2007

DCMITYPE
DCMI Type Vocabulary

IMT
Internet Media Types

RDF
Resource Description Framework, World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation

XML
Extensible Markup Language, World Wide Web Consortium Recommendation.

3 TERMINOLOGY

This Standard reflects the terminology used in the revised DCMI Abstract Model (<http://www.dublincore.org/documents/abstract-model/>) approved as a Dublin Core Metadata Initiative Recommendation in 2007. A table comparing the two terminologies is presented below.

TABLE 1

Previous terminology (informative)	DCMI abstract model (normative)
Element	Property or element
Element refinement	Property with sub-property of relation
Encoding scheme	Syntax encoding scheme or vocabulary encoding scheme
Syntax encoding scheme	Syntax encoding scheme
Qualifier	Property with sub-property of relation, syntax encoding scheme or vocabulary encoding scheme
Vocabulary encoding scheme	Vocabulary encoding scheme

4 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the following definitions apply.

4.1. Class

A group containing members that have attributes, behaviours, relationships or semantics in common; a kind of category.

4.2. DCMI

Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, the maintenance agency for the Dublin Core. See <http://dublincore.org>

4.3. DCMI Abstract Model

A set of components and constructs used in Dublin Core metadata, providing an information model independent of any encoding syntax.

4.4. Domain

A relationship between a property and a class which indicates that if the property is part of a property/value pair, then it follows that the described resource is an instance of that class.

4.5. Literal

The value of a metadata property that can be either a hyperlink (URI) or a string value (free text).

4.6. Metadata

Structured, machine-processible information that describes and/or enables finding, managing, controlling, understanding or preserving other information over time.

4.7. Property

A specific aspect, characteristic, attribute or relation used to describe a resource. Dublin Core and AGLS metadata terms are properties.

4.8. Property/Value Pair

The combination of a property and a value, used to describe a characteristic of a resource.

4.9. Range

A relationship between a property and a class which indicates that if the property is part of a property/value pair, then it follows that the value is an instance of that class.

4.10. Resource

Anything that has an identity. Examples include an electronic document, an image, a service and a collection of other resources. Not all resources are network retrievable; humans, corporations, physical objects and electronic documents on portable media are also resources.

4.11. Service

A service exists where a relationship is established between a business function of an organisation and the identified needs of an individual client or a group of clients.

4.12. Syntax Encoding Scheme

Indicates that the value is a string formatted in accordance with a formal notation or externally defined standard.

4.13. Value

The content of a metadata property which provides information about a characteristic of a resource.

4.14. Vocabulary Encoding Scheme

Indicates that the value is a term from a controlled vocabulary.

4.15. Key words

The key words 'must', 'must not', 'required', 'shall', 'shall not', 'should', 'should not', 'recommended', 'may', and 'optional' in this Standard are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119.

5 OVERVIEW

5.1. General

This Part One is a vocabulary of properties for use in resource description. The full set of vocabularies, described in Sections 6 to 11, also includes sets of resource classes, Vocabulary Encoding Schemes and Syntax Encoding Schemes. The terms in AGLS vocabularies may be used in combination with terms from other, compatible vocabularies in the context of application profiles and on the basis of the DCMI Abstract Model.

Since January 2008, DCMI includes formal domains and ranges in the definitions of its properties. So as not to affect AGLS implementations created in compliance with earlier versions of this Standard, domains and ranges have not been specified for the fifteen properties of the dc: namespace (<http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/>) or the four properties in the agls: namespace (<http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/1.2/>).

New properties with names identical to those of the Dublin Core Metadata Element Set Version 1.1 have been created in the dcterms: namespace (<http://purl.org/dc/terms/>) and new properties with names identical to those of the AGLS Metadata Element Set Version 1.2 have been created in the aglsterms: namespace (<http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/>). These new properties have been defined as having sub-property relations to the corresponding properties of the original element sets and assigned domains and ranges as specified in Section 6.

Implementers may use the original 19 properties either in their legacy dc: or agls: variant, or in the current dcterms: or aglsterms: variant depending on application requirements. Over time, it is strongly recommended that implementers use the semantically more precise dcterms: and aglsterms: properties, as they more fully follow emerging notions of best practice for machine-processible metadata.

5.2. Obligation

5.2.1 Obligation categories

AGLS metadata properties fall into four obligation categories –

- (a) mandatory: these properties must be present in all metadata records;
- (b) conditional: these properties must be present under certain circumstances;
- (c) recommended: there may be valid reasons in particular circumstances not to include these properties, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed; and
- (d) optional: these properties are truly optional.

Implementations that use Recommended or Optional properties must be fully interoperable with those that do not.

5.2.2 Mandatory properties

Three AGLS properties must be present in a metadata record for compliance with this Standard. The mandatory properties are –

- (a) creator;
- (b) title; and
- (c) date (or a related property).

In the case of date, this Standard specifies that the date property or at least one of the related available, created, dateCopyrighted, dateLicensed, issued, modified or valid properties must appear in a metadata description to be a valid instance of date.

5.2.3 Conditional properties

Three AGLS properties are conditional and must be present under certain circumstances. The conditional properties are –

- (a) availability (mandatory for offline resources);
- (b) identifier (mandatory for online resources); and
- (c) publisher (mandatory for information resources)

In the case of identifier and availability, at least one of those two properties must appear in a metadata description depending on the nature of the resource. If the resource is only available online, the identifier property must be used. If the resource is only available offline, the availability property must be used. If the resource is available both online and offline, both properties may be used.

The publisher property must be used for descriptions of information resources (it is optional for descriptions of services).

5.2.4 Recommended properties

Five AGLS properties are recommended. There may be valid reasons in particular circumstances not to include these properties, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed. The recommended properties are –

- (a) description;
- (b) function (if subject is not used);
- (c) language (where the language of the resource is not English);
- (d) subject (if function is not used); and
- (e) type

In the case of subject and function, this Standard recommends that at least one of those two properties should appear in a metadata description.

The language property should be used where the described resource is in a language other than English.

The use of Recommended properties should be consistent when describing collections of similar or related resources.

5.2.5 Optional properties

All other properties are optional.

5.3. Agent and availability metadata terms

These sets of terms may be used for richer descriptions of agents (people or organisations) and the availability of offline services than is possible using the AglsAgent and AglsAvail syntax encoding schemes. The terms can be used in related descriptions according to the Dublin Core Abstract Model. This is particularly useful for metadata records encoded in eXtensible Markup Language (XML) or Resource Description Framework (RDF). Stand alone descriptions of agents and availability serve as metadata records in their own right, and can be referenced from other resource descriptions as required using URIs.

Descriptions of agents can be referenced in the creator, contributor, publisher and rightsHolder properties. Descriptions of availability can be referenced from the availability property.

5.4. Administrative metadata

These terms may be used to describe attributes of a metadata record itself, rather than the resource which the metadata describes. Much of the administrative metadata can be created

11.13 Term name—edna-audience

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/edna-audience>
Label: Education Network Australia Audience Vocabulary
Definition: The set of audience types specified by Education Network Australia
See: <http://www.edna.edu.au/edna/go/resources/metadata>
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#EdNA-002>

11.14 Term name—IMT

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/IMT>
Label: IMT
Definition: The set of media types specified by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
See: <http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/>
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#IMT-003>

11.15 Term name—LCSH

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/LCSH>
Label: LCSH
Definition: The set of labelled concepts specified by the Library of Congress Subject Headings
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#LCSH-003>

11.16 Term name—MESH

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/MESH>
Label: MeSH
Definition: The set of labelled concepts specified by the Medical Subject Headings.
See: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/meshhome.html>
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#MESH-003>

11.17 Term name—Postcode

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/Postcode>
Label: Australian Postcode
Definition: The set of postcodes specified by the Australian Postal Corporation.
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#Postcode-001>

11.18 Term name—roleCode

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/aglsterms/roleCode>

Label: Role Code
Definition: The set of functions codes to describe the function performed by the responsible party
Comment: Maps to [AS/NZS ISO 19115] CI_RoleCode.
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#roleCode-001>

11.19 Term name—TAGS

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/TAGS>
Label: Thesaurus of Australian Governments
Definition: The set of labelled subject types specified by the Australian Government Information Management Office.
See: <http://www.agimo.gov.au/services/tags>
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#TAGS-002>

11.20 Term name—TGN

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/TGN>
Label: TGN
Definition: The set of places specified by the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names
See: <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/>
Type of term: <http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#TGN-003>

12 SYNTAX ENCODING SCHEMES

A syntax encoding scheme is a string formatted in accordance with a formal notation or externally defined standard.

12.1 Term name—AglsAgent

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/AglsAgent>
Label: AGLS Agent Scheme
Definition: The set of agents defined by contact details according to Dublin Core Structured Values
See: <http://www.agls.gov.au/AglsAgent>
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#AglsAgent-002>

12.2 Term name—AglsAvail

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/AglsAvail>
Label: AGLS Availability Scheme
Definition: The set of resource availability or physical access to a resource defined by contact details according to Dublin Core Structured Values

See: <http://www.agls.gov.au/AglsAvail>
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#AglsAvail-002>

12.3 Term name—Box

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Box>
Label: DCMI Box
Definition: The set of regions in space defined by their geographic coordinates according to the DCMI Box Encoding Scheme
See: <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-box/>
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Box-003>

12.4 Term name—Geocode

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/Geocode>
Label: Geocode
Definition: Geographic coordinates expressed as latitude and longitude
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#Geocode-001>

12.5 Term name—GOLD

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/GOLD>
Label: Government Online Directory
Definition: The set of agents defined by contact details according to X500 syntax.
See: <http://gold.directory.gov.au/>
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#GOLD-002>

12.6 Term name—ISO3166

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/ISO3166>
Label: ISO 3166
Definition: The set of codes listed in ISO 3166-1 for the representation of names of countries
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#ISO3166-004>

12.7 Term name—ISO639-3

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/ISO639-3>
Label: ISO 639-3
Definition: The set of three-letter codes listed in ISO 639-3 for the representation of names of languages
See: <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/>

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#ISO639-3-001>

12.8 Term name—ISO8601

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/ISO8601>
Label: ISO 8601
Definition: The set of dates and times constructed according to ISO 8601 for the representation of dates and times

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>

12.9 Term name—Period

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Period>
Label: DCMI Period
Definition: The set of time intervals defined by their limits according to the DCMI Period Encoding Scheme

See: <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-period/>

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>

Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Period-003>

12.10 Term name—Point

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Point>
Label: DCMI Point
Definition: The set of points in space defined by their geographic coordinates according to the DCMI Point Encoding Scheme

See: <http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-point/>

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>

Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Point-003>

12.11 Term name—RFC 5646

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/RFC5646>
Label: RFC 5646
Definition: The set of tags constructed according to RFC 5646 for the identification of languages

See: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc5646.txt>

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>

Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#RFC5646-001>

12.12 Term name—URI

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/URI>
Label: URI
Definition: The set of identifiers constructed according to the generic syntax for Uniform Resource Identifiers as specified by the Internet Engineering Task Force

See: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt>
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Datatype>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#URI-003>

13 CLASSES

A class is a group containing members that have attributes, behaviours, relationships or semantics in common.

13.1 Term name—Agent

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Agent>
Label: Agent
Definition: A resource that acts or has the power to act.
Comment: Examples of agent include person, organisation and software agent
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Instance Of: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/AgentClass>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Agent-001>

13.2 Term name—AgentClass

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/AgentClass>
Label: Agent Class
Definition: A group of agents.
Comment: Examples of agent class include groups seen as classes, such as students, women, charities, lecturers
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#AgentClass-001>

13.3 Term name—AGLSAgentClass

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/AGLSAgentClass>
Label: AGLS Agent Class
Definition: A set of agent encoding schemes and/or formats.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#AgentScheme-001>

13.4 Term name—AvailClass

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/AvailClass>
Label: Availability Class
Definition: A set of availability encoding schemes and/or formats
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#AvailClass-001>

13.5 Term name—BibliographicResource

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/BibliographicResource>
Label: Bibliographic Resource
Definition: A book, article or other documentary resource
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#BibliographicResource-001>

13.6 Term name—DocumentClass

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/DocumentClass>
Label: Document Class
Definition: A set of document type encoding schemes and/or formats
Type of term: Class
Narrower than: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#DocumentClass-001>

13.7 Term name—FileFormat

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/FileFormat>
Label: File Format
Definition: A digital resource format
Comment: Examples include the formats defined by the list of Internet Media Types.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaType>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#FileFormat-001>

13.8 Term name—Frequency

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Frequency>
Label: Frequency
Definition: A rate at which something occurs.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Frequency-001>

13.9 Term name—JuriClass

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/JuriClass>
Label: Jurisdiction Class
Definition: A set of jurisdiction encoding schemes and/or formats.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#JuriClass-001>

13.10 Term name—Jurisdiction

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Jurisdiction>

Label: Jurisdiction
Definition: The extent or range of judicial, law enforcement or other authority.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Jurisdiction-001>

13.11 Term name—LicenseDocument

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/LicenseDocument>
Label: License Document
Definition: A legal document giving official permission to do something with a Resource
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/RightsStatement>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#LicenseDocument-001>

13.12 Term name—LinguisticSystem

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/LinguisticSystem>
Label: Linguistic System
Comment: Examples include written, spoken, sign, and computer languages.
Definition: A system of signs, symbols, sounds, gestures or rules used in communication
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#LinguisticSystem-001>

13.13 Term name—Location

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Location>
Label: Location
Definition: A spatial region or named place.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Location-001>

13.14 Term name—LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction>
Label: Location, Period or Jurisdiction
Definition: A location, period of time or jurisdiction
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction-001>

13.15 Term name—MediaType

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaType>

Label: Media Type
Definition: A file format or physical medium.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaTypeOrExtent>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#MediaType-001>

13.16 Term name—Media Type or Extent

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaTypeOrExtent>
Label: Media Type or Extent
Definition: A media type or extent.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#MediaTypeOrExtent-001>

13.17 Term name—Period of Time

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/PeriodOfTime>
Label: Period of Time
Definition: An interval of time that is named or defined by its start and end dates.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#PeriodOfTime-001>

13.18 Term name—Physical Medium

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/PhysicalMedium>
Label: Physical Medium
Definition: A physical material or carrier.
Comment: Examples include paper, canvas or DVD
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaType>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#PhysicalMedium-001>

13.19 Term name—Physical Resource

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/PhysicalResource>
Label: Physical Resource
Definition: A material thing.
Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>
Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#PhysicalResource-001>

13.20 Term name—Policy

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Policy>
Label: Policy
Definition: A plan or course of action by an authority, intended to influence and

determine decisions, actions, and other matters

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>

Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Policy-001>

13.21 Term name—RightsStatement

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/RightsStatement>

Label: Rights Statement

Definition: A statement about the intellectual property rights (IPR) held in or over a resource, a legal document giving official permission to do something with a resource, or a statement about access rights

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>

Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#RightsStatement-001>

13.22 Term name—ServiceClass

URI: <http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/ServiceClass>

Label: Service Class

Definition: A set of service type encoding schemes and/or formats.

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>

Narrower than: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>

Version: <http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#ServiceClass-001>

13.23 Term name—SizeOrDuration

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/SizeOrDuration>

Label: Size or Duration

Definition: A dimension or extent, or a time taken to play or execute

Comment: Examples include a number of pages, a specification of length, width and breadth or a period in hours, minutes and seconds

Type of term: Class

Narrower than: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaTypeOrExtent>

Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#SizeOrDuration-001>

13.24 Term name—Standard

URI: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/Standard>

Label: Standard

Definition: A basis for comparison; a reference point against which other things can be evaluated

Type of term: <http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class>

Version: <http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#Standard-001>

14 TERMS RELATED TO THE DCMI ABSTRACT MODEL

These terms are required for the more precise semantics of the DCMI Abstract Model (<http://www.dublincore.org/documents/abstract-model/>).

14.1 Term name—memberOf

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/dcam/memberOf
Label:	Member Of
Definition:	A relationship between a resource and a vocabulary encoding scheme which indicates that the resource is a member of a set
See:	http://dublincore.org/documents/abstract-model/
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#memberOf-001

14.2 Term name—VocabularyEncodingScheme

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/dcam/VocabularyEncodingScheme
Label:	Vocabulary Encoding Scheme
Definition:	An enumerated set of resources
See:	http://dublincore.org/documents/abstract-model/
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Class
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#VocabularyEncodingScheme-001

APPENDIX A: INDEX OF TERMS

(Informative)

Properties in the dcterms namespace	accessRights, alternative, audience, available, bibliographicCitation, conformsTo, contributor, coverage, created, creator, date, dateCopyrighted, description, extent, format, hasFormat, hasPart, hasVersion, identifier, isFormatOf, isPartOf, isReferencedBy, isReplacedBy, isRequiredBy, isVersionOf, language, license, medium, modified, publisher, references, relation, replaces, requires, rights, rightsHolder, source, spatial, subject, temporal, title, type, valid
Properties in the aglsterms namespace	act, aggregationLevel, availability, case, category, dateLicensed, documentType, function, isBasisFor, isBasedOn, jurisdiction, mandate, protectiveMarking, regulation, serviceType
Properties in the agentterms namespace	corporateName, country, email, fax, localityName, personalName, physicalAddress, positionName, postalAddress, postcode, role, sector, stateTerritory, telephone, web
Properties in the availterms namespace	corporateName, cost, country, email, fax, hours, instructions, localityName, personalName, physicalAccess, physicalAddress, positionName, postalAddress, postcode, role, sector, stateTerritory, telephone, web
Properties in the adminterms namespace	fileIdentifier, metadataLanguage, metadataCharacterSet, metadataContact, dateStamp, metadataUpdateDate, metadataStandardName, metadataStandardVersion
Properties in the legacy dc elements namespace	contributor, coverage, creator, date, description, format, identifier, language, publisher, relation, rights, source, subject, title, type
Properties in the legacy agls elements namespace	audience, availability, function, mandate
Vocabulary Encoding Schemes in the dcterms namespace	DCMIType, DDC, IMT, LCSH, MESH, TGN
Vocabulary Encoding Schemes in the aglsterms namespace	AGIFT, agls-audience, agls-document, AglsJuri, agls-service, ANZSCO, ANZSIC, APAIS, APT, ASGC, EdNA, roleCode, TAGS
Syntax Encoding Schemes in the dcterms namespace	Box, ISO3166, ISO639-3, ISO8601, Period, Point, RFC1766, RFC3066, RFC 5646, URI
Syntax Encoding Schemes in the aglsterms namespace	AglsAgent, AglsAvail, GOLD

Classes in the dcterms namespace	Agent, AgentClass, BibliographicResource, FileFormat, Frequency, Jurisdiction, LicenseDocument, LinguisticSystem, Location, LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction, MediaType, MediaTypeOrExtent, PeriodOfTime, PhysicalMedium, PhysicalResource, Policy, RightsStatement, SizeOrDuration, Standard
Classes in the aglsterms namespace	AGLSAgentClass, AvailClass, DocumentClass, FunctionClass, JuriClass, ServiceClass

APPENDIX B: FURTHER READING

(Informative)

Further information about the AGLS Metadata Standard is available at the AGLS website (<http://www.agls.gov.au/>).

This website provides access to the most recent version of this document. It also contains information about new developments concerning AGLS, reports of new initiatives and proposed changes to the AGLS standard, and information and tools to assist implementation of AGLS metadata.

APPENDIX C: AGLS MAINTENANCE AGENCY

(Informative)

The AGLS Maintenance Agency manages the evolution of the AGLS Metadata Standard, including the addition and definition of properties, Vocabulary Encoding Schemes and Syntax Encoding Schemes, under the auspices of the National Archives of Australia (NAA).

The AGLS Maintenance Agency –

- (a) convenes regular meetings of the AGLS Working Group (to ensure communication and consultation with Australian government metadata practitioners);
- (b) liaises with the international Dublin Core community; and
- (c) maintains the AGLS website and AGLS documentation (including schemas).

The AGLS Maintenance Agency will make recommendations on changes to the properties in response to input from the AGLS user community and outcomes of studies of AGLS Metadata usage.

The AGLS Maintenance Agency welcomes feedback and suggestions about changes to the AGLS Metadata Standard. If the suggestion has merit, the National Archives will seek the views of the AGLS Working Group.

Contact the AGLS Maintenance Agency, to provide input or feedback, at:

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National Archives of Australia
Box 7425
Canberra Business Centre ACT 2610

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Fax: +61 2 6212 3989
Email: agls@naa.gov.au
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