

Australian Standard[®]

AGLS Metadata Standard

Part 1: Reference description



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Australian Standard[®]

AGLS Metadata Standard

Part 1: Reference description

Originated as AS 5044.1—2002.
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia Committee IT-021, Records and Document Management Systems to supersede AS 5044.1—2002, *AGLS metadata element set*, Part 1: *Reference description*.

AS 5044 consists of the following parts:

AS

5044 AGLS Metadata Standard

5044.1 Part 1: Reference description (this Standard)

5044.2 Part 2: Usage guide

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.

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 Committee IT-021, Records and Document Management Systems decided to expand it to cover non-government sectors, 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 ‘AGLS Metadata Standard’. This 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 to the 2002 edition 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.

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FOREWORD

Development History

The AGLS Metadata Standard (formerly known as the Australian Government Locator Service) 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 its inception, 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.

Today the development objective of the AGLS Working Group is to maintain a set of metadata properties to improve the visibility, availability and interoperability of information and services through the provision of standardised resource descriptions which enable users to locate the information or service that they require.

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 15836:2003. 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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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard AGLS Metadata Standard

Part 1: Reference description

1 SCOPE

The AGLS Metadata Standard is an Australian Standard for cross-domain resource description. A resource is defined as 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 organization 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 organizations, 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 organizations.

This Part 1 of AS 5044 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 AS 5044.2, which interprets and explains how to use AGLS metadata properties to describe resources at an abstract level to make them easier to locate. Part Two also gives advice on how to implement AS 5044.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

The following documents are referenced in this Standard:

AS ISO

15489 Records management

15489.1 Part 1: General

15489.2 Part 2: Guidelines

AS/NZS ISO

19115 Geographic information—Metadata

ISO

639 Codes for the representation of names of languages

639-1 Part 1: Alpha-2 code

639-2 Part 2: Alpha-3 code

639-3 Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages

3166 Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions

3166-1 Part 1: Country codes

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
- 4646 Tags for Identifying Languages, Internet RFC 4646, September 2006
- 5321 Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, Internet RFC 5321, October 2008

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. Table 1 compares the two terminologies.

TABLE 1
PREVIOUS AND CURRENT TERMINOLOGIES

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-processable 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 organization 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. A summary of AGLS terms is given in Table 2.

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 organizations) 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 automatically by metadata creation and content management systems. Use of administrative metadata is optional.

5.5 Encoding

Metadata instances based on this Standard should specify the encoding scheme used for any value where this is appropriate.

Recommended practice is to adhere to the case conventions described in AS 5044.2. This will enable conflicts to be avoided if the metadata is subsequently extracted and converted to a case-sensitive syntax, such as XML or RDF.

TABLE 2
AGLS TERMS SUMMARY

Property	Properties with sub-property of relation
audience	
availability	
contributor	
coverage	jurisdiction, spatial, temporal
creator	
date	available, created, dateCopyrighted, dateLicensed, issued, modified, valid
description	
format	extent, medium
function	
identifier	bibliographicCitation
language	
mandate	act, case, regulation
publisher	
relation	conformsTo, hasFormat, hasPart, hasVersion, isBasedOn, isBasisFor, isFormatOf, isPartOf, isReferencedBy, isreplacedBy, isRequiredBy, isVersionOf, references, replaces, requires
rights	accessRights, rightsHolder, license, protectiveMarking
source	
subject	
title	alternative
type	aggregationLevel, category, documentType, serviceType

5.6 Property attributes

Each term is specified with the following minimal set of attributes:

Name:	A token assigned to the term, unique within the term's namespace.
Label:	The human-readable label assigned to the term.
URI:	The Uniform Resource Identifier used to uniquely identify a term.
Definition:	A statement that represents the concept and essential nature of the term.
Type of term:	The type of term as described in the DCMI Abstract Model.

Where applicable, the following attributes provide additional information about a term:

Comment:	Additional information about the term or its application.
See:	Authoritative documentation related to the term.
References:	A resource referenced in the Definition or Comment.
Refines:	A Property of which the described term is a sub-property.
Broader than:	A Class of which the described term is a super-class.
Narrower than:	A Class of which the described term is a sub-class.
Has domain:	A Class of which a resource described by the term is an instance.
Has range:	A Class of which a value described by the term is an instance.
Instance of:	A Class of which the described term is an instance.
Version	A specific historical description of a term.

6 AGLS METADATA TERMS

6.1 Term name—act

URI:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/act
Label:	Act
Definition:	A specific piece of legislation which requires or drives the creation or provision of the resource.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/mandate
Refines:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/1.2/mandate
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#act-002

6.2 Term name—accessRights

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/accessRights
Label:	Access Rights
Definition:	Information about who can access the resource.
Comment:	Access rights may include information regarding access or restrictions based on privacy, security or other policies.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/rights
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/rights
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/RightsStatement
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#accessRights-002

6.3 Term name—aggregationLevel

URI:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/aggregationLevel
Label:	Aggregation Level
Definition:	The level of aggregation of the described resource
Comment:	There are only two valid values for this property—‘item’ or ‘collection’.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/type
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/type
Version:	http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#aggregationLevel-002

6.4 Term name—alternative

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/alternative
Label:	Alternative Title
Definition:	An alternative name for the resource
Comment:	The distinction between titles and alternative titles is application-specific.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/title
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/title
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#alternative-003

6.5 Term name—audience

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/audience
Label:	Audience
Definition:	A class of entity for whom the resource is intended or useful
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/AgentClass
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#audience-003

6.6 Term name—available

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/available
Label:	Date Available
Definition:	Date (often a range) that the resource became or will become available.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/date
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/date
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#available-003

6.7 Term name—availability

URI:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/availability
Label:	Availability
Definition:	How the resource can be obtained or accessed, or contact information.
Comment:	The availability property is primarily used for offline resources to provide information on how to obtain physical access to the resource
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/1.2/availability
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#availabilityT-001

6.8 Term name—bibliographicCitation

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/bibliographicCitation
Label:	Bibliographic Citation
Definition:	A bibliographic reference for the resource
Comment:	Recommended practice is to include sufficient bibliographic detail to identify the resource as unambiguously as possible
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/identifier
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/identifier
Has Domain:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/BibliographicResource
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#bibliographicCitation-002

6.9 Term name—case

URI:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/case
Label:	Case
Definition:	A specific piece of case law which requires or drives the creation or provision of the resource
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/mandate
Refines:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/1.2/mandate
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#case-002

6.10 Term name—conformsTo

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/conformsTo
Label:	Conforms To
Definition:	An established standard to which the described resource conforms
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/relation
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/relation
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/Standard
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#conformsTo-002

6.11 Term name—category

URI:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/category
Label:	Type Category
Definition:	The generic type of the resource being described
Comment:	There are only three valid values for this property—‘service’, ‘document’ or ‘agency’
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/type
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/type
Version:	http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#category-002

6.12 Term name—contributor

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor
Label:	Contributor
Definition:	An entity responsible for making contributions to the resource
Comment:	Examples of a contributor include a person, an organization or a service. Typically, the name of a contributor should be used to indicate the entity.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/contributor
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/Agent
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#contributorT-001

6.13 Term name—coverage

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/coverage
Label:	Coverage
Definition:	The spatial or temporal topic of the resource, the spatial applicability of the resource, or the jurisdiction under which the resource is relevant
Comment:	Spatial topic and spatial applicability may be a named place or a location specified by its geographic coordinates. Temporal topic may be a named period, date or date range. A jurisdiction may be a named administrative entity or a geographic place to which the resource applies. Recommended best practice is to use a controlled vocabulary. Where appropriate, named places or times can be used in preference to numeric identifiers such as sets of coordinates or date ranges
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/coverage
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/LocationPeriodOrJurisdiction
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#coverageT-001

6.14 Term name—created

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/created
Label:	Date Created
Definition:	Date of creation of the resource.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/date
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/date
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#created-003

6.15 Term name—creator

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator
Label:	Creator
Definition:	An entity primarily responsible for making the resource
Comment:	Examples of a creator include a person, an organization or a service. Typically, the name of a creator should be used to indicate the entity
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/creator
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/contributor
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/Agent
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#creatorT-001

6.16 Term name—date

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/date
Label:	Date
Definition:	A point or period of time associated with an event in the lifecycle of the resource
Comment:	Date may be used to express temporal information at any level of granularity. Dates must be formatted according to ISO 8601 Extended Format. This specifies dates in the form YYYY-MM-DD, and can accommodate times (eg 2007-04-30T13:23:31+10:00 represents 30 April 2007, 1:23:31pm AEST)
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/date
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#dateT-001

6.17 Term name—dateCopyrighted

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/dateCopyrighted
Label:	Date Copyrighted
Definition:	Date of copyright.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/date
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/date
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#dateCopyrighted-001

6.18 Term name—dateLicensed

URI:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/dateLicensed
Label:	Date Licensed
Definition:	Date a license was applied or became effective
Comment:	The license may be referred to in the license property
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/date
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/date
Has range:	http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-schema#Literal
Version:	http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#dateLicensed-001

6.19 Term name—description

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/description
Label:	Description
Definition:	An account of the resource
Comment:	Description may include but is not limited to: an abstract, a table of contents, a graphical representation or a free-text account of the resource
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/description
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#description-001

6.20 Term name—documentType

URI:	http://www.agls.gov.au/agls/terms/documentType
Label:	Document Type
Definition:	The form of the described resource where the value of category is 'document'
Comment:	Document is used in its widest sense and includes resources such as text, images, sound files and software
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/type
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/type
Version:	http://www.agls.gov.au/history/#documentType-002

6.21 Term name—extent

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/extent
Label:	Extent
Definition:	The size or duration of the resource.
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/format
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/format
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/SizeOrDuration
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#extent-003

6.22 Term name—format

URI:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/format
Label:	Format
Definition:	The file format, physical medium or dimensions of the resource.
Comment:	Examples of dimensions include size and duration. Recommended practice is to use a controlled vocabulary such as the list of Internet Media Types [IMT]
References:	[IMT] http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/
Type of term:	http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#Property
Refines:	http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/format
Has range:	http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaTypeOrExtent
Version:	http://dublincore.org/usage/terms/history/#formatT-003