

**INFORMATSIOON JA  
DOKUMENTATSIOON**  
***Dublin Core'i* metaandmeelemendid**

Information and documentation  
The Dublin Core metadata element set

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-ISO 15836:2004 "Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. <i>Dublin Core</i> metaandmeelemendid" sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 15836:2003 "Information and documentation - The Dublin Core metadata element set" identset ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 15836:2004 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 15836:2003 "Information and documentation - The Dublin Core metadata element set".
Standardi avaldamise korraldas Eesti Standardikeskus.	Estonian standard is published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Standard EVS-ISO 15836:2004 on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 21.06.2004 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teataja 2004. aasta juulikuu numbris.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 21.06.2004 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

## Käsitlusala

*Dublin Core* on metaandmeelementide loetelu valdkondadevaheliseks inforessursside kirjeldamiseks. Inforessursina käsitletakse siinses kontekstis ükskõik mida, millel on identiteet. *Dublin Core* rakendustes on inforessurssiks tavaliselt digitaaldokument.

Standard käsitleb elementide kogumit üksnes üldiselt. Tavaliselt kasutatakse neid mingi kindla projekti või rakenduse kontekstis.

Valdkondliku või kohaliku iseloomuga nõuetest ning põhimõtetest võib tuleneda täiendavaid piiranguid, reegleid ja tõlgendusi. Käesoleva standardi eesmärgiks ei ole määratleda täpseid kriteeriume *Dublin Core* elementide kasutamiseks kindlates projektides või rakendustes.

See standard asendab dokumendi Internet RFC 2413, mis on *Dublin Core* esimene avaldatud versioon.

## ICS 35.240.30 IT rakendused info- ja dokumenditöös ning kirjastamisel

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15836 was prepared by the National Information Standards Organization (as ANSI/NISO Z39.85-2001) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Technical interoperability* in parallel with its approval by the ISO member bodies.

## Introduction

The Dublin Core Metadata Initiative (DCMI) began in 1995 with an invitational workshop in Dublin, Ohio that brought together librarians, digital library researchers, content providers, and text-markup experts to improve discovery standards for information resources. The original Dublin Core emerged as a small set of descriptors that quickly drew global interest from a wide variety of information providers in the arts, sciences, education, business, and government sectors.

Since the original workshop, there has been steadily growing interest in resource descriptions that are easy to create and that almost anyone can understand. The potential to increase visibility of resources in a collection across sectors and subject domains, and to do so at low cost, is broadly appealing. Services needing semantically rich descriptions would continue to provide them, but would attract cross-disciplinary discovery by also providing universally understandable descriptions that are common across disciplines. The digital tourist metaphor is apt. Internet travellers seeking information in foreign disciplines can use the Dublin Core's constrained vocabulary to obtain basic guidance in a language that they understand. Full accessibility to the culture and its services still requires mastery of the local vocabulary and environment, but a set of simple facts inscribed in Dublin Core can bring to the tourist's attention a foreign information portal that might otherwise have escaped notice.

The interest in cross-domain discovery fueled growing participation in a series of subsequent DCMI workshops. The Dublin Core Metadata element set described here is a set of 15 descriptors that resulted from this effort in interdisciplinary and international consensus building. The Dublin Core now exists in over 20 translations, has been adopted by CEN/ISSS (European Committee for Standardization/Information Society Standardization System), and is documented in two Internet RFCs (Requests for Comments). It also has official standing within the WWW Consortium and ISO 25950. Dublin Core metadata has been approved as a US National Standard (ANSI/NISO Z39.85), formally endorsed by over seven governments for promoting discovery of government information in electronic form, and adopted by a number of supranational agencies, such as the World Health Organization (WHO). Numerous community-specific metadata initiatives in library, archival, educational and governmental applications use the Dublin Core as their basis.

The Dublin Core is not intended to displace any other metadata standard. Rather, it is intended to coexist, often in the same resource description, with metadata standards that offer other semantics. It is fully expected that descriptive records will contain a mixture of elements drawn from various metadata standards, both simple and complex. Examples of this kind of mixing, and of HTML encoding of Dublin Core in general, are given in RFC 2731 [RFC2731].

The simplicity of Dublin Core can be both a strength and a weakness. Simplicity lowers the cost of creating metadata and promotes interoperability. On the other hand, simplicity does not accommodate the semantic and functional richness supported by complex metadata schemes. In effect, the Dublin Core element set trades richness for wide visibility. The design of Dublin Core mitigates this loss by encouraging the use of richer metadata schemes in combination with Dublin Core. Richer schemes can also be mapped to Dublin Core for export or for cross-system searching. Conversely, simple Dublin Core records can be used as a starting point for the creation of more complex descriptions.

# The Dublin Core Metadata Element Set

## 1. Scope and Purpose

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The Dublin Core metadata element set is a standard for cross-domain information resource description. Here an information 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. For Dublin Core applications a resource will typically be an electronic document.

This standard is for the element set only, which is generally used in the context of a specific project or application. Local or community based requirements and policies may impose additional restrictions, rules, and interpretations. It is not the purpose of this standard to define the detailed criteria by which the element set will be used with specific projects and applications.

This standard supersedes Internet RFC 2413, which was the first published version of the Dublin Core.

## 2. Referenced Standards

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[DCT] DCMI Type Vocabulary. DCMI Recommendation, 11 July 2000.  
<http://dublincore.org/documents/dcmi-type-vocabulary/>

[ISO3166] ISO 3166 - Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions  
<http://www.iso.ch/iso/en/prods-services/iso3166ma/02iso-3166-code-lists/index.html>

[ISO639] ISO 639-2 - Codes for the representation of names of languages - Part 2: Alpha-3 code  
 (ISO 639-2:1998). <http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/langhome.html>

[MIME] Internet Media Types  
<http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/media-types/media-types>

[RFC3066] Tags for the identification of Languages, Internet  
 RFC 3066. <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3066.txt>

[RFC2396] Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax, Internet RFC 2396.  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt>

[RFC2413] Dublin Core Metadata for Resource Discovery, Internet RFC 2413.  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2413.txt>

[RFC2731] Encoding Dublin Core Metadata in HTML. Internet RFC 2731.  
<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2731.txt>

[TGN] Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names.  
<http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/index.html>

[W3CDTF] Date and Time Formats, W3C Note. <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>

[XML] Extensible Markup Language. <http://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml>