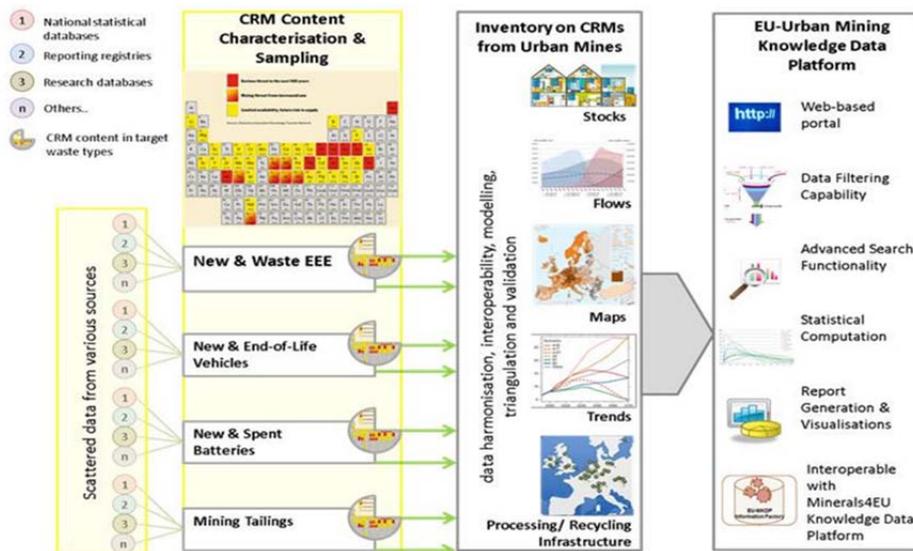


ProSUM Harmonisation paper for external feedback and consultation

Annex 7 – Code lists meta-data



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7. Metadata descriptors and term-lists

The main purpose of metadata is to facilitate in the discovery of relevant information, more often classified as resource discovery. Metadata also helps organise electronic resources, provide digital identification, and helps support archiving and preservation of the resource. Metadata assists in resource discovery by allowing resources to be found by relevant criteria, identifying resources, bringing similar resources together, distinguishing dissimilar resources, and giving location information.

This project uses 15 mandatory Dublin Core metadata descriptors taken from www.dublincore.org. See Section 7.2 for the comprehensive definitions and guidelines.

7.1. Meta-data Definitions

1. Title

The name given to the resource. Typically, a Title will be a name by which the resource is formally known.

2. Subject

The topic of the content of the resource. Typically, a Subject will be expressed as keywords or key phrases or classification codes that describe the topic of the resource.

3. Description

An account of the content of the resource. Description may include but is not limited to: an abstract, table of contents, reference to a graphical representation of content or a free-text account of the content.

4. Type

The nature or genre of the content of the resource. Type includes terms describing general categories, functions, genres, or aggregation levels for content. Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the DCMIType vocabulary). To describe the physical or digital manifestation of the resource, use the FORMAT element.

5. Source

A Reference to a resource from which the present resource is derived. The present resource may be derived from the Source resource in whole or part. Recommended best practice is to reference the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system.

6. Relation

A reference to a related resource. Recommended best practice is to reference the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system.

7. Coverage

The extent or scope of the content of the resource. Coverage will typically include spatial location (a place name or geographic co-ordinates), temporal period (a period label, date, or date range) or jurisdiction (such as a named administrative entity). Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the Thesaurus of Geographic Names [Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names, <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabulary/tgn/>]). Where appropriate, named places or time periods should be used in preference to numeric identifiers such as sets of co-ordinates or date ranges.

8. Creator

An entity primarily responsible for making the content of the resource. Examples of a Creator include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically the name of the Creator should be used to indicate the entity.

9. Publisher

The entity responsible for making the resource available. Examples of a Publisher include a person, an organization, or a service. Typically, the name of a Publisher should be used to indicate the entity.

10. Contributor

An entity responsible for making contributions to the content of the resource. 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.

11. Rights

Information about rights held in and over the resource. Typically a Rights element will contain a rights management statement for the resource, or reference a service providing such information. Rights information often encompasses Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Copyright, and various Property Rights. If the rights element is absent, no assumptions can be made about the status of these and other rights with respect to the resource.

12. Date

A date associated with an event in the life cycle of the resource. Typically, Date will be associated with the creation or availability of the resource. Recommended best practice for encoding the date value is defined in a profile of ISO 8601 [Date and Time Formats, W3C Note, <http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-datetime>] and follows the YYYY-MM-DD format.

13. Format

The physical or digital manifestation of the resource. Typically, Format may include the media-type or dimensions of the resource. Examples of dimensions include size and duration. Format may be used to determine the software, hardware or other equipment needed to display or operate the resource.

Recommended best practice is to select a value from a controlled vocabulary (for example, the list of Internet Media Types [<http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/>] defining computer media formats).

14. Identifier

An unambiguous reference to the resource within a given context. Recommended best practice is to identify the resource by means of a string or number conforming to a formal identification system. Examples of formal identification systems include the Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) (including the Uniform Resource Locator (URL), the Digital Object Identifier (DOI) and the International Standard Book Number (ISBN).

15. Language

A language of the intellectual content of the resource. Recommended best practice for the values of the Language element is defined by RFC 3066 [RFC 3066, <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3066.txt>] which, in conjunction with ISO 639 [ISO 639, <http://www.oasis-open.org/cover/iso639a.html>]), defines two- and three-letter primary language tags with optional subtags. Examples include 'en' or 'eng' for English, 'akk' for Akkadian, and 'en-GB' for English used in the United Kingdom.

7.2. Metadata term list including ProSUM specific terms

7.2.1. Term-list Type

- Text
- Image
- Audio
- Video
- Presentation

7.2.2. Term-list Relation

- Original
- Secondary
- Compiled
- See reference (Specify number)

7.2.3. Term-list Coverage

See alpha-3 country code list in other properties.

7.2.4. Term-list Rights

- Copyright
- Internal Use Only
- Confidential

7.2.5. Term-list Format

- Word
- Excel
- Access
- PDF
- Other

7.2.6. Term-list Language (ISO-3)

AUT
BEL
BGR
CHE
CYP
CZE
DEU
DNK
ESP
EST
FIN
FRA
GBR
GRC
HRV
HUN
IRL
ITA
LTU
LUX
LVA
MLT
NLD
NOR
POL
PRT
ROU
SVK
SVN
SWE

7.2.7. Term-list Data Quality

- HIGHLY CONFIDENT
- CONFIDENT
- LESS CONFIDENT
- DUBIOUS

7.2.8. Term-list Key (UNU)

See UNU_key code list in Annex 3 - Code Lists EEE.

7.2.9. Term-list Key (ELV)

See ELV_key code list in Annex 5 - Code Lists Vehicle.

7.2.10. Term-list Key (BATT)

See BATT_key code list in Annex 4 - Code Lists Batteries.

7.2.11. Term-list Key (MIN)

See Annex 2 Code Lists Mining Waste.

7.2.12. Term-list Components

See component code lists in Annex 6 - Code Lists Materials and Components.

7.2.13. Term-list Composition Properties

See composition properties code lists in Annex 6 - Code Lists Materials and Components.

7.2.14. Term-list Elements

See elements list in Annex 6 - Code Lists Materials and Components.

7.2.15. Term-list CRM Parameters

- CRM Content
- Speciation
- Product Residence Time

7.2.16. Term-list Stock Flow Modelling Type

- A. Time Step Model
- B. Market Supply Model (distribution delay)
- C. Market Supply Model (simple delay)
- D. Market Supply Model (Carnegie Mellon Method)
- E. Stock and Lifespan Model
- F. Leaching Method

7.2.17. Term-list Flows (as of Dec. 2015, still under construction, some additional flows types may be added):

- Reported
- Waste Bin
- Export for Reuse
- Other Recycling
- Scavenged parts

7.2.18. Specific term list for ELV (as of Dec. 2015, still under construction):

Main inflows to stock

- New vehicles POM, domestic
- New vehicles POM, imported
- New components POM, domestic
- New components POM, imported
- Second hand vehicles, imported (note: 2nd hand domestic vehicles regarded as maintained in stock)
- Second hand components, imported (note: 2nd hand domestic components regarded as maintained in stock)

Main outflows from stock

- Reported ELV for recovery, domestic (note: this can be further divided into recycling, reuse, energy recovery and landfill)
- Unreported ELV for recovery, domestic
- Unreported ELV illegal dumping, domestic
- Reported ELV for recovery, exported
- Unreported ELV for recovery, exported
- Reported second hand vehicles, exported
- Unreported second hand vehicles, exported
- Reported second hand components, exported
- Unreported second hand components, exported (note: legally hibernated vehicles, i.e. garaged, are regarded as part of stock and not included in list)