eCH-0285 Use of Controlled Vocabularies

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# Summary

Brief summary of the purpose of the document.

# Table of Contents

< manually insert TOC here >

# Note

This document uses a gender-neutral formulation when referring to persons. This is based on the [guidelines](https://www.bk.admin.ch/bk/de/home/dokumentation/sprachen/hilfsmittel-textredaktion/leitfaden-zum-geschlechtergerechten-formulieren.html) (German) of the Federal Chancellery. Depending on the situation, paired forms (citizens), gender-abstract forms (insured person), gender-neutral forms (insured person) or paraphrases with-out personal reference are used. The generic masculine (citizen) is not permitted. Full forms are used in continuous texts, i.e. in texts consisting of formulated sentences. Short forms can be used in abbreviated text passages, namely in tables. The short form is used with a slash but without an ellipsis (referent). Gender asterisks and similar spellings are not used.

# Introduction

## Motivation

### Identified Target Groups

* Katalogbetreiber Betreiber
* opendata.swiss, I14Y, geocat.ch, Platformen bei Kantonen/Gemeinde, Dezentrale Verwaltugnseinheiten (Post, SBB, etc.)
* Data Publishers
* Verwaltung allgemein
* Vermessungsbüros, Umweltbüros,
* Verbände (GLAM)
* Universitäten, Hochschulen
* Dezentrale Verwaltugnseinheiten
* Data Harvesters (EU Catalog, Google Dataset Search, Domänenkataloge)

### Why do we want controlled vocabularies for DCAT?

#### Katalogbetreiber:

* Einheitliche Definition der Portalbertreiber, es ist klar wavon man spricht.
* Information bleibt vorhanden, Definition kann erschlossen werden.
* Katalogbetreiber müssen nicht mehraufwand betreiben für eigene Vokabulare.
* Bessere Analysen für die Portalbetreiber.
* Validieren der Daten ist einfacher möglich.
* Mehrsprachigkeit ist einfacher zu implementieren. Suche ist mehrsprachig möglich und liefert ähnliche Resultate.
* Pflege der Vokabulare: Vollständigkeit und Aktualität durch zentrale Verwaltung wird verbessert.

#### Data Publisher:

* Abfrage aller seiner Dataset einfach möglich da gleiche Attribute.
* Einfachere Erfassung von Datensets durch Data Publishers, Definitionen bereits vorhanden.
* Verknüpfung über Platformen hinweg möglich (opendata.swiss, Geocat, I14Y)
* Kleine Organisationen (mit weniger Technologieknowhow) welche Daten veröffentlichen.
* Auswahl hilft das Verstädniss der Attribute zu verbessern.

#### Data Harvester:

* Weniger Mappings sind nötig.

#### End-User :

* Suche nach Publisher einfach möglich.
* Neue Möglichkeiten, ähnliche Datasets basierend auf Keywords, gleiche Gesetzes Grundlage.
* Auffindbarkeit und Kontext verbessern (Verlinkung mit Wikidata)
* Einheitliche Definition hilft bei der Interpretation der Daten.

# General Remarks and Guidelines for Controlled Vocabularies

## Best practice in regard to Controled Vocabularies

## Rules regarding Controlled Vocabularies (lmi)

* The main goal is to use the same Identifiers as others for the same things, so in doubt it is useful, to copy from other examples.
* If a controlled vocabulary is missing an entry. First always try to open a question at the authority of the controlled vocabulary. Only if you get no answer in reasonable time, or it is clear that the entry only makes sense in the Context of Switzerland, contact the authors of this standard.
* Only if you can’t find a good solution by using an entry from a controlled vocabularies consider these options:
  1. Look for another controlled vocabulary, or a less closed source, with clear Identifiers. E.g Wikidata or Termdat and use these instead. (Wikidata can always be extend to add new concepts.)
  2. Before not adding an available information, because you can’t find a fitting identifier, better add it as text.

### How to store controlled vocabulary Identifiers in Relational Databases. (SQL)

* The preferred approach is to store the complete URI string as a reference to the concept. Often this is done as a STRING field, aside the Primary Key field. CREATE TABLE vocabulary ( id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY, uri TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL, label\_en TEXT, label\_de TEXT, label\_fr TEXT ); ### How to retrieve the labels of an Controlled Vocabualary Entry with an Identifier

Depending how strictly the provider of the controlled vocabulary follows best pratices there are multiple ways to resolve an IRI to the entries labels.

* CVs on the LINDAS platform can be dereferenced: With curl -H "Accept: application/ld+json" -L https://ld.admin.ch/canton/23 the mentioned IRI will answer with, aside other information:
* {  
   "@id": "https://ld.admin.ch/canton/23",  
   "http://schema.org/name": [  
   {  
   "@language": "de",  
   "@value": "Wallis"  
   },  
   {  
   "@language": "fr",  
   "@value": "Valais"  
   },  
   {  
   "@language": "it",  
   "@value": "Vallese"  
   },  
   {  
   "@language": "en",  
   "@value": "Valais"  
   }  
   ]  
   }
* You can choose by changing the *Accept* different formats, e.g *text/turtle* or *application/rdf+xml*
* Sometimes the CV can be found at the Entry IRI address, but it is treated as a file.
* E.g. https://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/language/DEU is always sent back as *application/rdf+xml*
* Finally some CVs simply provide information at the Entry IRI address, the CV as structured data is available from there.
* E.g. http://dcat-ap.ch/vocabulary/licenses/terms\_open

## Good examples in the wild

* Placeholder to add good examples, once the standard is active.

# Spatial Concerns (dip/odi)

## Context

* RDF Property **dct:spatial**
  + **Domain:** dcat:Catalogue, dcat:Dataset, dcat:DatasetSeries
  + **Range:** dcat:Location
  + **Description:** The geographical area covered by a resource
* RDF Class **dct:Location**
  + **Description:** A spatial region or a named place. Specific to this class are the properties locn:geometry, dcat:bbox, dcat:centroid
* RDF Property **locn:geometry**
  + **Range:** locn:Geometry
  + **Description:** Associates a resource with a corresponding geometry
* RDF Property **dcat:bbox**
  + **Range:** geosparql:wktLiteral
  + **Description:** The geographical bounding box of a resource
* RDF Property **dcat:centroid**
  + **Range:** geosparql:wktLiteral
  + **Description:** The geographical center of a resource

The property dct:spatial refers to the geographical area covered by the dataset

## Usage Note

### dct:spatial

* This property may be indicated using an IRI reference or may be encoded as an instance of dct:Location
* CV to be used for IRI reference: LINDAS resources SHOULD be used. Whenever a particular location in not available as LINDAS resource, then the EU Vocabularies Named Authority Lists MAY be used: if the location is not in one of the mentioned EU Vocabularies, then Geonames URIs MAY be used
* For the encoding as instance of dct:Location see the class Location

#### Examples

##### Switzerland and Liechtenstein - LINDAS

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dct:spatial <https://ld.admin.ch/country/CHE>, <https://ld.admin.ch/country/LIE>.

##### The Cantons Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft - LINDAS

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dct:spatial <https://ld.admin.ch/canton/12>, <https://ld.admin.ch/canton/13>.

##### Switzerland and Deutschland- LINDAS and EU Vocabulary

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dct:spatial <https://ld.admin.ch/country/CHE>, <https://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/country/DEU>.

### dct:Location

The class dct:Location enables to encode the geometry of the geographical area covered by a resource. \* For an extensive geometry (e.g. a set of coordinates), the property locn:geometry SHOULD be used: the geometry can be encoded as a geosparql:wktLiteral or represented by a class as geosparql:Geometry \* For the representation by a class as geosparql:Geometry the resources of the Linked Data Service of the Federal Spatial Data Infrastructure MAY be used \* For a geographical bounding box, the property dcat:bbox SHOULD be used with range geosparql:wktLiteral \* For the geographical center of a spatial region, the property dcat:centroid SHOULD be used with range geosparql:wktLiteral \* Whenever a coordinate reference system is not specified, the coordinates are assumed to be longitude and latitude expressed in decimal degrees according to EPSG:4326 (http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326)

#### Examples

##### Geometry as polygon - EPSG:4326

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 locn:geometry """POLYGON ((7.451387 46.928685, 7.451231 46.928678, 7.450437 46.927861, 7.450888 46.927539, 7.451398 46.927282, 7.452337 46.928238, 7.451387 46.928685))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;   
] .

##### Geometry as polygon in swiss coordinates - EPSG:2056

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 locn:geometry """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/2056> POLYGON ((2600969.758793 1197513.132435, 2600959.031118 1197512.780712, 2600896.919378 1197415.416299, 2600939.877991 1197372.121926, 2600969.439038 1197351.961561, 2601039.576595 1197465.425479, 2600969.758793 1197513.132435))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
] .

##### Geometry represented by a class as geosparql:Geometry

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 locn:geometry <https://geo.ld.admin.ch/boundaries/canton/geometry-g1/2:2024> ;  
] .

##### Bounding Box - EPSG:4326

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:bbox """POLYGON((7.45047 46.92726, 7.452359 46.92726, 7.452359 46.92874, 7.45047 46.92874, 7.45047 46.92726))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
 ] .

##### Bounding Box in swiss coordinates - EPSG:2056

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:bbox """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/2056> POLYGON((2600901.5155893597 1197351.6682247864, 2601045.3813676247 1197351.6899351375, 2601045.354556491 1197516.221996089, 2600901.4927423815 1197516.2002863828, 2600901.5155893597 1197351.6682247864))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
 ] ;

##### Centroid - EPSG:4326

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:centroid "POINT(7.451842 46.928314)"^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
] .

##### Centroid in swiss coordinates - EPSG:2056

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:centroid "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/2056> POINT(2601005.984787 1197468.845944)"^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
] .

* This property may be indicated using an IRI reference or may be encoded as an instance of dct:Location
* CV to be used for the IRI reference: LINDAS resources MAY be used
* Whenever a particular location in not available as LINDAS resource, then the EU Vocabularies Named Authority Lists MAY be used: if the location is not in one of the mentioned EU Vocabularies, then Geonames URIs MAY be used
* For the encoding as instance of dct:Location see the class Location (below)

## Examples

### Switzerland and Liechtenstein - LINDAS

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dct:spatial <https://ld.admin.ch/country/CHE>, <https://ld.admin.ch/country/LIE>.

### The Cantons Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft - LINDAS Vocabulary

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dct:spatial <https://ld.admin.ch/canton/12>, <https://ld.admin.ch/canton/13>.

### Switzerland and Deutschland- LINDAS and EU Vocabulary

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dct:spatial <https://ld.admin.ch/country/CHE>, <https://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/country/DEU>.

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

# Class Location

## Context

The class dct:Location enables to encode the geometry of the geographical area covered by the dataset. The class has the following properties: geometry, bounding box, centroid.

## Usage Note

* For an extensive geometry (e.g. a set of coordinates), the property locn:geometry SHOULD be used: the geometry can be encoded as a geosparql:wktLiteral or represented by a class as geosparql:Geometry
* For the representation by a class as geosparql:Geometry the resources of the Linked Data Service of the Federal Spatial Data Infrastructure MAY be used
* For a geographical bounding box, the property dcat:bbox SHOULD be used
* For the geographical center of a spatial region, the property dcat:centroid SHOULD be used
* Whenever a coordinate reference system is not specified, the coordinates are assumed to be longitude and latitude expressed in decimal degrees according to EPSG:4326 (http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/4326)

## Examples

### geometry as polygon - EPSG:4326

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 locn:geometry """POLYGON ((7.451387 46.928685, 7.451231 46.928678, 7.450437 46.927861, 7.450888 46.927539, 7.451398 46.927282, 7.452337 46.928238, 7.451387 46.928685))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;   
] .

### geometry as polygon in swiss coordinates - EPSG:2056

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 locn:geometry """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/2056> POLYGON ((2600969.758793 1197513.132435, 2600959.031118 1197512.780712, 2600896.919378 1197415.416299, 2600939.877991 1197372.121926, 2600969.439038 1197351.961561, 2601039.576595 1197465.425479, 2600969.758793 1197513.132435))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
] .

### geometry represented by a class as geosparql:Geometry

*tbd*

### bounding box - EPSG:4326

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:bbox """POLYGON((7.45047 46.92726, 7.452359 46.92726, 7.452359 46.92874, 7.45047 46.92874, 7.45047 46.92726))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
 ] .

### bounding box - EPSG:2056

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:bbox """<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/2056> POLYGON((2600901.5155893597 1197351.6682247864, 2601045.3813676247 1197351.6899351375, 2601045.354556491 1197516.221996089, 2600901.4927423815 1197516.2002863828, 2600901.5155893597 1197351.6682247864))"""^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
 ] ;

### centroid - EPSG:4326

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:centroid "POINT(7.451842 46.928314)"^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
] .

### centroid - EPSG:2056

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .   
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .   
@prefix locn: <http://www.w3.org/ns/locn#> .   
@prefix geosparql: <http://www.opengis.net/ont/geosparql#> .   
  
<https://ckan.opendata.swiss/dataset/aDataset> a dcat:Dataset ;   
 dct:spatial [  
 a dct:Location ;   
 dcat:centroid "<http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/2056> POINT(2601005.984787 1197468.845944)"^^geosparql:wktLiteral ;  
] .

# Creator / Publisher etc. (misp/lmi)

## Context

### Domain / Range / Short description

| **Predicate** | **Domain** | **Range** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [dcat:creator](https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat-3/#Property:resource_creator) | dcat:Resource | foaf:Agent | Resources of type foaf:Agent are recommended as values for this property. See also DCAT 3 - 6.12 Class: Organization/Person. |
| [dcat:publisher](https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat-3/#Property:resource_publisher) | dcat:Resource | foaf:Agent | This property refers to an entity (organisation) responsible for making the Dataset available. |
| [prov:qualifiedAttribution](https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat-3/#Property:resource_qualifiedAttribution) | dcat:Resource | prov:Attribution | This property refers to a link to an Agent having some form of responsibility for the dataset |

#WIKIDATA oder sie müssen einfach den Type angeben, wie bei dcat.ap.de siehe https://www.dcat-ap.de/def/dcatde/3.0/spec/#datensatz-herausgeber

### Usage Notes

TBD: The goal is to have at least one of the following attributes, to be able which one is responsible. The usage note should reflect, that we ask mandatory ot have at least one provided.

#### dcat:creator

An entity responsible for producing the dataset (provider of the technical components), organisation or company.

Controlled Vocabularies to be used: \* If from the public sector, use the same CV as dcat:publisher \* For swiss companies, use the corresponding Zefix entry <https://register.ld.admin.ch/zefix/company/122015>, you can find the EHRA-ID of organisations on http://zefix.ch \* Fallback: We recommend using the correspondend entry in Wikidata as CV, it is straight forward to add a missing entity to Wikidata.

Example

<https://ld.admin.ch/office/III.1.4> a <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Organization>, <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/Agent> ;  
 <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/name> "Staatssekretariat für Migration"@de, "Segreteria di Stato della migrazione"@it, "Secrétariat d’Etat aux migrations"@fr, "Secretariat da stadi per migraziun"@rm .

#### dcat:publisher

The organisation MUST be the one that has published the dataset (in the legal sense, not the technical sense), i.e. that has decided to grant rights of use to third parties. It is favorable to use a more specific publisher, i.e. “Office of Cyberadministration of Lucern” over “Canton of Lucern”.

Controlled Vocabularies to be used: \* CH Federal Level: \* Vocabulary for departments based on [RVOV](https://www.fedlex.admin.ch/eli/cc/1999/170/de) https://ld.admin.ch/department/V (I-V) and for offices <a href=“https://ld.admin.ch/office/V.1.6./li> \* Fallback: We recommend using the correspondend entry in Wikidata as CV: for example Entry of the Federal Electricity Commission. \* Cantonal or Municipal Level: \* Usage of the published foaf:Agent by the local agency if available. \* Fallback: We recommend using the correspondend entry in Wikidata as CV, it is straight forward to add a missing entity to Wikidata.

Note: Use the Concept URI for Wikidata Entries http://www.wikidata.org/**entity**/Q1326584 not http://www.wikidata.org//wiki/Q1326584

#### dcat:qualifiedAttribution

Used to link to an Agent where the nature of the relationship is known but does not match one of the standard [ DCTERMS ] properties ( dcterms:creator , dcterms:publisher ). Use dcat:hadRole on the prov:Attribution to capture the responsibility of the Agent with respect to the Resource. See DCAT 3 - 15.1 Relationships between datasets and agents for usage examples.

On the federal level ther is currently ongoing work to define the roles in the context of data publication (Data Steward, Data Owner, Data Custodian etc.). Once this work is finished, we will provide a Controlled Vocabulary to be used. Meanwhile it is recommend, to not use this property to avoid confusion in the future.

### Examples

* Concrete examples with the use of the full URIs.
* Examples in Turtle.
* Per case at least one example.

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* Problematik: Currently no standardised publisher name
* It is better to use a non-stable external CV (like Wikidata) then work with singleshot definitions.

## Change log (vs. Version 2)

* What change, and which advantage it brings.

## Discussion (will be removed after integrated to the above chapters)

Michael / Michèle

* DCAT-AP CV to be used: https://semiceu.github.io/DCAT-AP/releases/3.0.0/#controlled-vocabularies-to-be-used publisher: https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/concept-scheme/-/resource?uri=http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/corporate-body
* DCAT-AP CH:
  + UID - FOAF concept: ld.admin.ch/org/CHE-370.148.023
    - Universitäten / Forschungsinstitute ?
    - Gemeinden ?
    - Vereine, nicht eingetragen OpenGLAM?
    - provide URIs and Labels as LD?
  + Department / Office https://ld.admin.ch/department/V / https://ld.admin.ch/office/V.1.6
  + Kanton -> Ämter (Empfehlung) -> CV nicht existent (Aufbauen?) -> I14Y Ämter / UID
    - https://www.dcat-ap.de/def/contributors/
  + Fallback / Wikidata: https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q1326584
* Not to be used:
  + Opendata.swiss Organization / https://www.dcat-ap.ch/vocabulary/publishers/20210623.html
* To be clarified: How is it handled with https://www.dcat-ap.de/def/contributors/
* Einfacher durch eigenes Voka mit Links zu anderen Listen ?

# Keywords (aka Tags) (lmi/odi)

## Context

## Usage Note

Change: *Range skos:Concept, schema:DefinedTerm, wikibase:Item, rdfs:Literal*

Keywords primarily serve to support **search functionality** on Data Catalogs. Using more keywords is preferable to using fewer. Keywords should be selected from the perspective of those conducting searche. Consider, that keywords which are obvious for you as a publisher might be usefull for the search. E.g. add *environmental monitoring* (http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q1749732) if you as a data publisher are an Environmental Monitoring Agency.

Both controlled vocabularies and literals are allowed, but controlled vocabularies SHOULD be used.

Use the following priority cascade for adding Keywords: 1. **TERMDAT**: Search for a term on termdat.ch. E.g. *Grünabfälle*, take the entry ID (51810), and build the *Concept URI* by adding the ID to *https://register.ld.admin.ch/termdat/* (e.g. https://register.ld.admin.ch/termdat/51810) 2. **GEMET** (especially in a geo-related context): Search for a term on http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/. Use the *Concept URL*, as statet on the *bottom of the page of a concept* (e.g. http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/concept/428) 3. **WIKIDATA**: If there are no matching Concepts neither in TERMDAT, nor GEMET, search in Wikidata (top right search). Use the *Concept URI* (entry in the left side). (e.g. http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q1749732, do not copy the URL https://www.wikidata.org/**wiki**/Q1749732 4. If you can’t find a fitting concept, you can always add your own concept to Wikidata. 5. Finally as a last resort, you can add a Keyword as a Literal.

Note: rdfs:Literal might be deprecated in the future.

Example 25: Usage of dcat:keyword for dcat:Dataset

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
  
<https://swisstopo/opendata/dataset/1234>  
 a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dcat:keyword <https://register.ld.admin.ch/termdat/215878>, #hochwasser  
 <https://register.ld.admin.ch/termdat/216331>, #ereigniskataster  
 <https://register.ld.admin.ch/termdat/502116>, #lawine  
 <https://register.ld.admin.ch/termdat/216219>, #murgang  
 <https://register.ld.admin.ch/termdat/216292>. #naturereignis

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

### Incompatibility with dcat-ap and dcat

We are intentionally open the Range in regard to dcat-ap and dcat itself with this. Experience has shown, that the need for multilingual tags in the context of Switzerland is important.

It will be in the responsability of opendata.swiss, to extract the multilingual literals for the export upstream to the European portals.

## Discussion

* Keyword / Topics (Specific, Local) (+ dcat:keyword, sdo:keywords, foaf:primaryTopic ?)
  + Problematik des Range von dcat:keyword ist rdf:Literal
    - Drop the range of dcat:keyword · Issue #1585 · w3c/dxwg https://github.com/w3c/dxwg
  + Vorschlag: Wir erlauben beides rdf:Literal und skos:Concept / schema:DefinedTerm (Data Catalog Vocabulary (DCAT) - Version 3)
  + Bezüglich der Problematik der Mehrsprachigkeit nötig für den CH Context.
  + CV haben Vorrang und SHULD be used über Literals (geplant auf MUST be used in 2028) / (opendata.swiss zeigt in Zukunft nur CV an)
  + Auswahl Kaskadiert (von spezifisch (Schweiz -> Welt) zu generisch)
    - Termdat (Vorbehalte gegenüber Termdat aus Kantonen)
    - (GeoCat Keywords (Subset Termdat?) -> Pasquale klärt ab)
    - Gemet: http://www.eionet.europa.eu/gemet/concept/100 -> administrative body
    - Wikidata (wenn kein Begriff gefunden wurde)

# Themes (aka Categories) (misp / hut / fabian / mik)

Per Categories: If less then 100 Einträge pro CV, and wants to be complete in sense of topics.

## Context

## Usage Note

* This property refers to a knowledge organization system used to classify the Catalogue’s Datasets.
* There MUST be at least one entry using the CV to be used to be DCAT-AP conform: http://publications.europa.eu/resource/dataset/data-theme
* It is possible (MAY) to add additional topics by using other commonly used controlled vocabularies.

(TODO: Examples)

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

## Discussion

* Theme / Category (High-Level, Low-Count up to 20 entries, Up-Stream)
  + Tania / Michèle / Fabian

Proposal: Define a usage note/recommendation, similar to the following, in the standard and in this guideline: In addition to the proposed common controlled vocabulary, which are mandatory to ensure minimal interoperability, implementers are encouraged to publish and to use further region or domain-specific vocabularies that are available online. While those may not be recognised by general implementations of the Application Profile, they may serve to increase interoperability across applications in the same region or domain. see: https://semiceu.github.io/DCAT-AP/releases/3.0.0/#other-controlled-vocabularies

* Goal Alignement I14Y, Geocat, Opendata.swiss

### IST-Zustand:

* DCAT AP CH, umgesetzt in opendata.swiss: EU-Vokabular: publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/data-theme
* I14Y benutzt eCH-STandard: https://www.i14y.admin.ch/en/catalog/concepts/08da58dc-4dc8-f9cb-b6f2-7d16b3fa0cde/description, DCAT-Standard ist ebenfalls beschrieben
* geocat.ch ISO-19115 Topic Categories , weiter definiert eCH166 (https://www.ech.ch/de/ech/ech-0166/1.2)

### Problemstellung:

DCAT EU-vokabular kleinster gemeinsamer Nenner (übergeordnetes Katalog) aber je nach Datenraum/Datenkatalog ist es zu wenig differenziert

* Unterthemen: Guideline was es noch für andere Themen gibt => ist das überhaupt sinnvoll?
* Plattformen: Ideal wäre mehrer Themen anzugeben.
* Mapping:
* Jedem der EU-Vokabularen ein spezifische Vokabular hinzufügt. z.B. Umwelt mit ein Unterthema nicht ein gute Idee: Entscheiden hierarchisch, Filtern
* DCAT-Katalog erlaubt mehrere Themen
* Geo immer Mappen auf DCAT EU-Themes, wichtig für Dateneigentümern, das ihre Themenkategorie GeoIV auf opendata.swiss aufgelistet ist.

# Formate/Mediatypes/Packaging Format (Distributions) (odi / hut)

# dct:format

## Context

RDF Property [dcterms:format](http://purl.org/dc/terms/format) \* Domain: dcat:Distribution \* Range: [dcterms:MediaTypeOrExtent](http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaTypeOrExtent) \* Description: The format of the distribution.

## Usage Note

* This property refers to the file format of the Distribution.
* CV to be used: [[VOCAB-EU-FILE-TYPE]](http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/file-type)
* If a format is not available in the CV then: a) media type ([[IANA-MEDIA-TYPES]](https://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/)) should be used, see also dcat:mediaType property b) If necessary, a discussion to evaluate the adoption within the EU should be launched (Contact point: [[VOCAB-EU-OP-CONTACT]](https://op.europa.eu/en/web/about-us/contact-us)).

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* no change for the CV is needed, because it already reflects a good practice.

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* minor change to link to the dcat:mediaType property

# dcat:mediaType

## Context

RDF Property [dcat:mediaType](https://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#mediaType) \* Domain: dcat:Distribution \* Range: [dcterms:MediaType](http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaType) \* Description: The media type of the distribution.

## Usage Note

* This property refers to the media type of the Distribution as defined in the official register of media types managed by IANA.
* The value of the element “dcat:mediaType” *must* correspond to a MIME type according to IANA: [[IANA-MEDIA-TYPES]](https://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/).

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* no change for the CV is needed, because it already reflects a good practice.

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* no change to V2

# dcat:packageFormat

## Context

RDF Property [dcat:packageFormat](https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat/#Property:distribution_packaging_format) \* Domain: dcat:Distribution \* Range: [dcterms:MediaType](http://purl.org/dc/terms/MediaType) \* Description: The format of the file in which one or more data files are grouped together.

## Usage Note

* This property refers to the format of the file in which one or more data files are grouped together, e.g. to enable a set of related files to be downloaded together.
* It *should* correspond to a MIME type according to IANA: [[IANA-MEDIA-TYPES]](https://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/).

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* no change for the CV is needed, because it already reflects a good practice.

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* Link to IANA

# Discussion

(Stefan / Tania)

Generell: die Usage Note so beibehalten und die Kaskade vo CVs wie aktuell in DCAT-AP CH 2 vorgeschlaten beibehalten.

* [dct:format](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#distribution-format): CV so beibehalten ([VOCAB-EU-FILE-TYPE](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#bib-vocab-eu-file-type)), und falls nicht verfügbar IANA ([IANA-MEDIA-TYPES](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#bib-iana-media-types)), Vorschlag: so beibehalten
* [dcat:mediaType](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#distribution-media-type): IANA, Vorschlag: so beibehalten
* [dcat:packageFormat](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#distribution-packaging-format): IANA, Vorschlag: so beibehalten
* OpenData.swiss -> kann bei EU Anfragen für Eintrag.
* I14Y -> für zusätzliche nicht in IANA vorhanden?
* Was machen wenn weder EU-VOCAB noch IANA-MEDIA-TYPE da ist. Geo spezifische Dinge?

# Language (potentially don’t mention in Hilfsmittel)

## Context

* Short description of the Context

### Domain / Range / Short description

## Usage Note

(Nothing to change)

## Examples

* Concrete examples with the use of the full URIs.
* Examples in Turtle.
* Per case at least one example.

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* Which decisions, pro- / contra were taken, and why

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* What change, and which advantage it brings.

# Qualified Relation / Relation to Datasets; (liber)

## Context

| **Predicate** | **Domain** | **Range** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [dcat:qualifiedRelation](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#dataset-qualified-relation) | dcat:Dataset | dcat:Relationship | Used to link to another resource where the nature of the relationship is known but does not match one of the standard properties. |
| [dct:relation](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#dataset-related-resource) | dcat:Resource | rdfs:Resource | A resource with an unspecified relationship to the cataloged resource. |

* **opendata.swiss - Qualified relation:** Only possible to use the relationship "related" associated only with internal dataset on opendata.swiss platform (only a link, not a vocabulary).
* **I14Y - Qualified relation:** Three possible relationships (owl:sameAs, related, and original; taken from IANA vocabulary).
* **opendata.swiss - Relation:** Related information

# Usage Note (related resource -> relation)

[TODO]: Currently wrong, remove remark of legal foudations (new legal Applicable). Remark to better use qulafiedRelation if possible.

# Usage Note (qualifiedRelation)

Please use one of the following vocabularies: - [DataCite](https://datacite-metadata-schema.readthedocs.io/en/4.6/properties/relateditem/#b-relationtype) metadata schema - DS\_AssociationTypeCodes values from [ISO-19115-1](https://standards.iso.org/iso/19115/resources/Codelists/gml/DS_AssociationTypeCode.xml) - DS\_AssociationTypeCodes values from [ISO-19115-1](https://standards.iso.org/iso/19115/resources/Codelists/gml/DS_AssociationTypeCode.xml) extended in the Swiss version (CHE\_DS\_AssociationTypeCode) with the values: isTemporalStateOf, isDescriptionOf, and isDescribedBy.

## Examples

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix ex: <http://example.org/> .  
  
 ex:Example123  
 a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dcat:qualifiedRelation [  
 a dcat:Relationship ;  
 dct:relation <http://example.org/Original123> ;  
 dcat:hadRole <isvariantformof>  
 ] .  
  
  
 ex:Test543L  
 a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dcat:qualifiedRelation [  
 a dcat:Relationship ;  
 dct:relation <http://dcat.example.org/Test543R> ;  
 dcat:hadRole <urn:example:isotc211/DS\_AssociationTypeCode/stereoMate>  
 ] .

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

1. We recommend three specific vocabularies to enhance consistency:
   * DataCite metadata schema
   * ISO 19115-1 DS\_AssociationTypeCodes
   * CHE\_DS\_AssociationTypeCode (Swiss extension)
2. We opted against recommending the [IANA Registry of Link Relations](https://www.iana.org/assignments/link-relations/link-relations.xhtml) and [MARC relators](https://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators.html), even if they are suggested by DCAT 3, because they don’t cover the semantic needs of this property.

## Discussion

* [DCAT Qualified Forms](https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat/#qualified-forms)
* For qualifiedRelation, **DCAT 3** suggests using:
  + **DS\_AssociationTypeCodes** values from **[ISO-19115-1]**  
    [ISO-19115-1 Codelist](https://standards.iso.org/iso/19115/resources/Codelists/gml/DS_AssociationTypeCode.xml)
  + **IANA Registry of Link Relations**  
    [IANA Relations](https://www.iana.org/assignments/link-relations/link-relations.xhtml)
  + **MARC Relators**  
    [MARC Relators](https://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators.html)
  + **The [DataCite] metadata schema**  
    [DataCite Schema](https://datacite-metadata-schema.readthedocs.io/en/4.6/properties/relateditem/#b-relationtype)
* **Recommendation:** Do **not** use MARC relators for qualifiedRelation (it is more suitable for qualifiedAttribution, not qualifiedRelation).
* **For Geometadata**, the following **Codelist** will be implemented with eCH-0271: ISO19115. CHE\_DS\_AssociationTypeCode:
  + crossReference
  + largerWorkCitation
  + partOfSeamlessDatabase
  + stereoMate
  + isComposedOf
  + collectiveTitle
  + series
  + dependency
  + revisionOf
  + isTemporalStateOf
  + isDescriptionOf
  + isDescribedBy

## Change log (vs. Version 2)

* Introduced three recommended vocabularies.
* Added an example showcasing the suggested vocabularies.

# Overview on the related topics rights, licences, access rights ( liber / flof )

# Licences: ( flof / lmi / liber )

## Context

RDF Property [dcterms:license](https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-dcat-3/#Property:resource_license) \* Domain: dcat:Catalogue, dcat:DataService, dcat:Distribution \* Range: [dcterms:LicenseDocument](http://purl.org/dc/terms/LicenseDocument) \* Description: A legal document under which the resource is made available

## Usage Note a

* Licences *should* be provided for each [Distribution](https://semiceu.github.io/DCAT-AP/releases/3.0.0/#Distribution).
* Licenses *may* also be specified for a [DataService](https://semiceu.github.io/DCAT-AP/releases/3.0.0/#DataService) or [Catalogue](https://semiceu.github.io/DCAT-AP/releases/3.0.0/#Catalogue). In such cases, it is highly recommended that the Catalog/DataService and its contained Distributions share the same license to avoid legal conflics.
* The [VOCAB-CH-LICENSE](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/vocabulary/licenses/20240716.html) controlled vocabulary is mandatory (MUST) for all datasets produced by administrative units of the Swiss Confederacy on. However, both the [VOCAB-CH-LICENSE](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/vocabulary/licenses/20240716.html) and the [SPDX License List](https://spdx.org/licenses/) are valid licensing options in DCAT-AP CH.
* Multiple licenses may be listed if applicable.

## Discussion:

* **To review**: Michèle Spichtig & Michael Luggen
  + Do we allow the usage of SPDX ?
  + Do we keep the license vocabulary VOCAB\_CH\_LICENSE mandatory?
* Note: Michael said the URI on the SPDX website is missing something. [uri-example](https://prateekvjoshi.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/uri-vs-url-vs-urn.jpg)
* **Proposal:** The usage of DCAT-AP CH license vocabulary should be *recommended* instead of *mandatory*.
  + **Why?** Many 3rd parties may use our standard. They will need to use different licenses.
  + **counter-argument:** If DCAT-AP CH is used only with opendata.swiss, or if it is agreed that all institution of the Swiss Confederacy will be limited DCAT-AP CH, it will make the license managment much simpler.
* **Proposal:** We should add the SPDX License List to the recommended list of vocabularies. (see above-proposal)
  + **Why?** This is a list of commonly used licenses used by the majority of open projects.
* Examples should be added for other licences, especially SPDX.
* Michèle gave an input from the side of opendata.swiss
  + Shall we use it still? Or rework it? [DCAT-AP CH Vocabulary](https://dcat-ap.ch/vocabulary/licenses/20210623.html)
  + Instead of domain dcat-ap.ch.

# Access Rights; ( flof / liber)

## Context

| **Predicate** | **Domain** | **Range** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [dct:accessRights](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#dataservice-access-rights) | dcat:DataService | dct:RightsStatement | Indicates who can access the resource or its security status. |
| [dct:accessRights](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#dataset-access-rights) | dcat:DataSet | dct:RightsStatement | Indicates who can access the resource or its security status. |

## Usage Note

* Use this property exclusively for statements about access restrictions (e.g., privacy, security, or policy-related restrictions).
* The [European Access Rights Controlled Vocabulary](http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/access-right) SHOULD be used. Adapt categories definitions as needed for specific use cases.

## Mapping to EU Vocabular on of concepts on CH Level

* http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/access-right/RESTRICTED -> [Klassifizierungsstufe «intern»](https://www.termdat.bk.admin.ch/entry/383982)
* http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/access-right/NON\_PUBLIC -> [Klassifizierungsstufe «vertraulich»](https://www.termdat.bk.admin.ch/entry/383980)
* http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/access-right/CONFIDENTIAL -> [Klassifizierungsstufe «geheim»](https://www.termdat.bk.admin.ch/entry/383974)

## Example

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
  
<http://example.org/dataset/1> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dcat:distribution <http://example.org/distribution/1> .  
  
<http://example.org/distribution/1> a dcat:Distribution ;  
 dcat:downloadURL <http://example.org/download/data.csv> ;  
 dct:accessRights <http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/access-right/PUBLIC> ;  
 dct:title "Public Dataset CSV Distribution"@en .

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

1. Retained the recommendation to use the EU Publications Office access rights vocabulary.
2. Refined the definition to ensure precise usage.
3. Added a detailed example to illustrate proper usage.

## Change log (vs. Version 2)

* Introduced a new example that adheres to the recommended controlled vocabulary.

## Discussion

* Should only used for rough classification.
* Adapt the definition of the different categories for real use.
* Proper example needs to be added.

# Rights; ( liber / lmi )

## Context

| **Predicate** | **Domain** | **Range** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [dct:rights](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#catalog-rights) | dcat:Catalog | dct:RightsStatement | This property refers to a statement that specifies rights associated with the Catalogue. |
| [dct:rights](https://www.dcat-ap.ch/releases/2.0/dcat-ap-ch.html#distribution-rights) | dcat:Distribution | dct:RightsStatement | This property refers to a statement that specifies rights associated with the Distirbution |

* There is also Licence, which is specific for Licencing
* There is also Access Rights: Which is only stating if the dataset in the style of “open”/“closed”/“restricted”. See (publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/access-right).
* This is not in the meaning of a legal “applicable legislation”. (False friend, right != Recht).
* DCTERMS rights definition: “Typically, rights information includes a statement about various property rights associated with the resource, including intellectual property rights. Recommended practice is to refer to a rights statement with a URI. If this is not possible or feasible, a literal value (name, label, or short text) may be provided.” https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/terms/rights/
* DCTERMS RightsStatment 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.” https://www.dublincore.org/specifications/dublin-core/dcmi-terms/terms/RightsStatement/

## Usage Note

* In general this attributed is not needed, as long as you already provide dct:licence, dct:accessRights.
* Prioritize using dct:license, dct:accessRights and for a link to a legal text dcat:applicableLegislation. Use dct:rights only for additional, specific rights information.
* When using dct:rights, we advise you to use the [Open Data Rights Statement Vocabulary (ODRS)](http://schema.theodi.org/odrs/).
* To refer to a dct:RightStatement it is recommended to use an URI.

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

1. Established an order of preference:
   * Evaluate dct:license, dct:accessRights, and dcat:applicableLegislation first.
   * Use dct:rights only if no other property is suitable.
2. Vocabulary to be used: the ODRS for rights statements.
3. Recommended to refer to rights statements with URI.

## Change log (vs. Version 2)

* Clarified when to use dct:rights to prevent inappropriate usage.
* Added an example.

## Examples

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
  
<http://example.org/dataset/1> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dcat:distribution <http://example.org/distribution/1> .  
  
<http://example.org/distribution/1> a dcat:Distribution ;  
 dct:format <http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/file-type/CSV> ;  
 dcat:downloadURL <http://example.org/download/data.csv> ;  
 dct:accessRights <http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/access-right/PUBLIC> ;  
 dct:rights [ a odrl:Duty ;  
 odrl:action <https://schema.org/RegisterAction>];  
 dct:title "Public Dataset CSV Distribution"@en   
 .

# Frequency ( lmi / misp / hut )

## Context

### Domain / Range / Short description

## Usage Note (will only be in the Standard)

TODO: http://publications.europa.eu/resource/authority/frequency

## Examples

* Concrete examples with the use of the full URIs.
* Examples in Turtle.
* Per case at least one example.

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* Which decisions, pro- / contra were taken, and why

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* What change, and which advantage it brings.

## Discussion

* EU-Vocabulary

# Availability ( lmi / misp )

* Short description of the Context

### Domain / Range / Short description

## Usage Note (will only be in the Standard)

* Form
  + In general as bulletpoints. (rougly up to 2-3).
  + Check first with the already available usage note.
* Content:
  + Recomendation regarding a controlled vocabulary to use.
    - Do we have a cascade of recomendations?
    - Decision tree if applicable. (If geodata, if on federal level, if …)
  + The links (as references) to the controlled vocabularies.
  + A general example for the property. (More detailed examples go to the eCH-0285).
  + Link to the eCH-0285 aid.

## Examples

* Concrete examples with the use of the full URIs.
* Examples in Turtle.
* Per case at least one example.

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* Which decisions, pro- / contra were taken, and why

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* What change, and which advantage it brings.

## Discussion

* eu vocabulary
* examples, and meaning described in context to frequency

# Conforms To ( odi / lmi / hut / dip )

# dct:conformsTo

## Context

RDF Property [dcterms:conformsTo](https://purl.org/dc/terms/conformsTo) \* Domain: dcat:Dataset \* Range: [dcterms:Standard](http://purl.org/dc/terms/Standard) \* Description: The standard or schema this dataset conforms to.

## Usage Note

* The main idea of this property is to point to a technical description (schema, ontology, data structure description) which allows to automatically confirm the form of the dataset at hand.
* Ideally the reference is a description in either
* XSD
* JSON-SCHEMA
* RDFS / OWL / SHACL

## Class definition

dcterm:standard \* dcterm:title “CSVW Abfallkalender JSON” \* dcterm:form csvw \* dcterm:target https://metaodi.ch/abfallkalender.json

dcterm:standard \* dcterm:title “Politische Geschäfte XSD Version 2.0” \* dcterm:form xsd \* dcterm:target https://ech.ch/blabla/poge2.0.xsd

## Examples

* Concrete examples with the use of the full URIs.
* Examples in Turtle.
* Per case at least one example.

1. Use an existing standard:

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
  
<http://example.org/dataset/1> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dcterms:conformsTo <http://example.org/csv/my-standard> .  
  
# Reference standard / specification  
<http://example.org/csv/my-standard> a dcterms:Standard ;  
 dcterms:title "Commission Regulation (EU) No 1089/2010 of 23 November 2010 implementing Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards interoperability of spatial data sets and services"@en ;  
 dcterms:issued "2010-11-23"^^xsd:date .

1. Define fields of a CSV:

@prefix dcat: <http://www.w3.org/ns/dcat#> .  
@prefix dct: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .  
@prefix xsd: <http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema#> .  
  
<http://example.org/dataset/1> a dcat:Dataset ;  
 dct:conformsTo <http://www.opengis.net/def/crs/EPSG/0/2056> #LV95 .

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* Which decisions, pro- / contra were taken, and why

## Discussion

* Link also zu Geo Modellen (Interlis)

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* What change, and which advantage it brings.

## Discussion \* data schema (also interaction with qualifiedRelation)

# Applicable Legislation ( lmi / mik )

## Context

See https://semiceu.github.io/DCAT-AP/r5r/releases/3.0.0/#applicableLegislation

### Domain / Range / Short description

## Usage Note (will only be in the Standard)

## Examples

* Concrete examples with the use of the full URIs. ELI identifer
* Examples in Turtle.
* Per case at least one example.

## Decisions (and Reasoning)

* Which decisions, pro- / contra were taken, and why

## Change log (vs. Version dcat-ch V2)

* What change, and which advantage it brings.

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# Annex A – References & Bibliography

# Annex B – Cooperation & Verification

| Name | Organization | Function |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Humar-Mägli Tania | Swisstopo | geocatch (Contact Person for / Mapping to OGD / I14Y) |
| Fasmeyer Florian E. | BFS | KOM/PUB, PUB, Diffusion des données, Output Data |
| Oderbolz Stefan | EBP | Data Engineer, Representative Users |
| Spichtig Michèle | BFS | Geschäftsstelle OGD, Data Specialist |
| Luggen Michael | BK | Data Architect |
| Di Donate Pasquale | Swisstopo | Projektkoordinator, Linked Data - geocat.ch |
| Santi Fabian | BFS | I14Y Interoperability platform representative |

# Annex C – Abbreviations and Glossary

<Abbreviation.> <Abbreviation.>

# Annex D – Changes in Comparison to the Previous Version

This is the first version.

# Annex E – Table of Figures

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# Annex F – Table of Tables

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