Publications Office

Dissemination and Reuse Directorate
Documentary Management and Metadata Unit
Standardisation and Registry of Metadata Section

Release notes MDR NAL publication 20180321-0
[at-xsd]

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corporate-body [at-xsd]

1. Creation of concept

Authority-code	Changes	Label
EDPB	1	*European Data Protection Board*
		EDPB
WP29	1	*Article 29 Working Party*
		WP29

file-type [at-xsd]

1. Creation of concept

Authority-code	Changes	Label
BITS	1	BITS XML
		BITS
JATS	1	JATS XML
		JATS
PWP	1	PWP
		PWP

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multilingual [at-xsd]

1. Creation of concept

Authority-code	Changes	Label
D70	1	*Arabic, English, French, Pashto, Tigrinya, Urdu*
		D70
D80	1	*English, German, Italian, Spanish*
		D80
D90	1	*English, Estonian, Finnish, German, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Swedish*
		D90
E90	1	*Croatian, English, Polish*
		E90

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Descriptions

Corporate body

This table provides the varying names of EU corporate bodies for a given time span. Some other corporate bodies are also included as far as they are used in the various systems in the Publications Office. They are classified accordingly in "EU" | "INT (for international)" | "Other". The traceability of the chronological modifications is ensured when possible.

For the EU Corporate bodies, the legal basis is also indicated, as far as they are known.

As the official languages have changed over the time, the translations are provided in the existing official languages for a given period. The names are provided under the labels and in a longer form (e.g. Committee of the Regions | Committee of the Regions of the European Union).

A bi-directional vertical relationship shows how the entities are connected in a parent-child relationship.

A bi-directional horizontal relationship is establish between the entities, starting at a given date and, if the case occurs, the link to the successor and the predecessor.

Country

This country codes authority table is intended to provide a code related to the names of the countries – in a short and in a long form – in the 24 official languages of the European Union.These codes are used for the documentary metadata and may present slight differences with those used for the production of documents at a stylistic level.

The "Authority code" relays on the ISO 3166-1/alpha-3 positions. If the ISO code doesn't exist, an alpha-numeric code is created. A traceability of this codes creation is ensured and historical relationships are also offered as from 1950 till now with the date(s) of event(s).

A country code comparison is provided between ISO codes, IANA codes (Internet ccTLDS – Country-code Top-level Domains), and TIR (Transport International par la Route) Vehicle system codes.

Codes marked in italic are obsolete and should not be used, excepted in the case of back-log work.

ISO 3166 is the International standard for country codes. The purpose of ISO 3166 is to establish codes for the representation of names of countries. This standard exists in three forms:

ISO 3166-1 (2006) contains a two-letter code which is recommended as the general purpose code, a three-letter code which has better mnenomic properties and a numeric-3 code which can be useful if script independence of the codes is important.

ISO 3166-2 (2007) gives codes for the names of the principal subdivisions (e.g provinces or states) of all countries coded in ISO 3166-1. This code is based on the two-letter code element from ISO 3166-1 followed by a separator and a further string of up to three alphanumeric characters.

ISO 3166-3 (1999) contains a four-letter code for those country names which have been deleted from ISO 3166-1 since its first publication in 1974. The code elements for formerly used country names have a length of four alphabetical characters (alpha-4 code elements).

The ISO 3166-1 is also used by the EU Geonomenclature of the Statistical Office, the UN/LOCODE, the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Internet Assigned Authority Numbers (IANA) and more other organisations.

File type

The File types NAL lists the different types of (digital) files (e.g. PDF, XML, DOC, …).

Language

The language code table is based on ISO 639 standard which is issued in several parts:

ISO 639-1 contains strictly two alphabetic letters, called α-2,

ISO 639-2/B "B" = bibliographic – α-3 is used for bibliographic purpose,

ISO 639-2/T "T" = terminology – α-3 is used for technical purpose,

ISO 639-3 α-3 covers all the languages and macro-languages of the world; the values are compliant with ISO 639-2/T.

Multilingual

The multilingual code table is based on the language authority table. It contains language combinations used for catalogue purposes. The EU publications generally use two-character codes, the first two positions of the authority code.

The codes and names follow their alphabetical order, so the elements of the same entry could be in different order, e.g. 2Y0 French, Spanish; FRA | SPA; fre | spa; es | fr.

Interinstitutional procedure

The Interinstitutional procedures NAL lists the different procedures used in the context of data exchange between the institutions involved in the legislative process.

Available distribution formats

All Common Authority Tables are available in the following distributions:
- XML (source format)
- HTML (does not contain all elements included in XML)
- ATTO XML

All ATTO tables are available in the following distributions:
- SKOS
- ATTO XML

Contact

This MDR publication can be consulted on the MDR website:
http://publications.europa.eu/mdr.
If you have any questions or feedback concerning this publication, you can contact us at the following address:

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