

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL ON ARCHIVES  
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES ARCHIVES  
EXPERTS GROUP ON ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION



RECORDS IN CONTEXTS  
A CONCEPTUAL MODEL FOR ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

Consultation Draft v0.2 (preview)

December 2019

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## 1. Introduction

[text to follow]

## 2. Entities

### 2.1. Introduction

The entities identified and defined in the model are the primary objects of interest for professionals that manage records in the context of origin and use (records managers) or that manage records retained for long-term preservation and access (archivists). From the perspective of records managers, the identified entities are deemed essential in providing the intellectual context that serves physical management, preservation, discovery, use, and understanding of the records over the course of their history.

The core archival entities are the entities that are considered essential in describing records and the contexts within records emerge and are used over time. Description of these entities thus captures the origins of records and their ongoing history. The core entities are Record Resource, Instantiation, Agent, and Activity. These entities are core entities as together, in relation to one another represent agents acting in the world while employing recorded information to facilitate the objectives of the activity. The recorded information is evidence of the performance of the activity. Identifying and describing the agents, the activities which they perform, and the records generated in the course of the performance represents a fundamental responsibility of records managers and archivists.

The core entities are similar to existing professional descriptive standards, both record management and archival standards. They align relatively closely with the existing ICA description standards: ISAD, ISAAR, and ISDF as well as the records management standard ISO 23081-1<sup>1</sup>.

#### 2.1.1. Presentation of the Entities

[text to follow]

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<sup>1</sup> Available at <https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc46sc11/home/projects/published/iso-23081-metadata-for-records.html> <accessed 04/12/2019>

## 2.1.2. Entities Hierarchy

RiC Entities Hierarchy			
First Level	Second Level	Third Level	Fourth Level
RiC-E01 Thing	RiC-E02 Record Resource	RiC-E03 Record Set	
		RiC-E04 Record	
		RiC-E05 Record Part	
	RiC-E06 Instantiation		
	RiC-E07 Agent	RiC-E08 Person	
		RiC-E09 Group	RiC-E10 Family
			RiC-E11 Corporate Body
		RiC-E12 Position	
		RiC-E13 Mechanism	
	RiC-E14 Event	RiC-E15 Activity	
	RiC-E16 Rule	RiC-E17 Mandate	
	RiC-E18 Date	RiC-E19 Single Date	
		RiC-E20 Date Range	
RiC-E21 Date Set			
RiC-E22 Place			

## 2.2. Description of Entities

### 2.2.1. Thing

#### RiC-E01 Thing

The Thing entity includes all possible concepts, material things, or events within the realm of shared human experience and discourse. Thing is the root or base entity in RiC and as such includes all of the entities that are of primary interest to records managers and archivists, as well as other entities used in the description of the primary interest entities. Further, Thing encompasses all other possible entities that are not explicitly identified in RiC as entities. Any possible Thing may be the subject of a Record Resource, or associated with an Activity. Describing or referencing (for example, through a name) such entities may be necessary for the description of context. Description of entities that are not explicitly identified and described in RiC are commonly the responsibility of allied cultural heritage communities, academic and research communities, or specialized or expert communities.

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E01</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Thing</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Any idea, material thing, or event within the realm of human experience
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Includes all RiC entities as well as any concept, material thing, or event that may be the subject of a Record Resource or associated with an Activity.  Examples of entities not explicitly addressed in RiC includes but is not limited to the following: abstract concepts; cultural movements, named periods and events; named

	things, objects and works; legendary, mythical or fictitious figures, characters or beings.
<b>Examples</b>	Airplane; Impressionism; Puck; Renaissance; slavery; Before Christian Era (BCE); French Revolution; a copy of an edition of William Shakespeare's Hamlet; Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa in the Musée du Louvre, Paris; the vertebrate zoology specimen collection at the American Museum of Natural History; the Flatiron Building located at 175 Fifth Avenue, New York City; Zumbi dos Palmares, líder do Quilombo dos Palmares e símbolo da resistência do negro à escravidão no Brasil
<b>Comments</b>	Compare further with: LRM-Res (Latin for Thing); and OWL-Thing (the root class of all ontologies expressed in OWL).

## 2.2.2. Record Resource

### RiC-E02 Record Resource

RiC-E03 Record Set

RiC-E04 Record

RiC-E05 Record Part

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E02</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Resource</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A Record, Record Set, or Record Part produced or acquired and retained by an Agent in the course of Activity.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Producing a record resource may imply either its newly creation or a reuse of previous existing information by combination, rearrangement, selecting, reformatting etc.</p> <p>Records, Record Sets, and Record Parts are all evidence of the activities of an Agent. More than one Agent may be involved in the creation of a Record Resource. The role of the Agent in creating the Record Resource may take different forms, for example, authoring of an individual record, accumulating a set of records, or forming a set of records.</p> <p>Though a Record, Record Set, and Record Part, under most circumstances, may be easily distinguished from one another, frequently identifying the boundary of each and how the “bounded information regions” interrelate, may present particular challenges.</p> <p>Documentary Forms provide the rules governing many Records, providing criteria for identifying its boundary, and identifying its essential Record Parts. Many Records, though, do not have well-established Documentary Forms, particularly electronic Records, where it may be difficult to determine whether individual elements represented in separate bitstreams are Record Parts, Records, or Record Sets.</p> <p>For example, is a photograph represented independently in a bitstream embedded in a text document a Record, or a Record Part. Or is the same photograph attached to an email, maintaining its independent representation, a Record or a Record Part?</p> <p>A further challenge is presented when information is grouped for some purpose, for example, zip or tar “file compression” for saving storage space. One file comprises multiple bitstreams subjected to techniques that remove bits that can be losslessly</p>

	<p>recovered when decompressed. Under what circumstances is such a compressed bitstream a Record or a Record Set?</p> <p>Determining when an information object is a Record, Record Part, or Record Set is based on perspective and judgement exercised in a particular context. In one context, the Agent describing an information object may designate it a Record, while another Agent in a different context may designate it a Record Part.</p> <p>Both designations are supported by RiC, and the significance of the difference for users of the Records is ameliorated by the fact that attributes and relations employed in describing each of the Record Entities are shared.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E03</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Set</b>
<b>Definition</b>	One or more records that are associated by categorization and/or physical aggregation by the creator or other Agent responsible for preserving the creator's records.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Record Set is a kind of <b>Record Resource (RiC-E02)</b>.</p> <p>The Record members in a Record Set may physically reside together, though physical proximity is not essential.</p> <p>In a particular context, an Agent (e.g. administrator, records manager, archivist, end-user, etc.) may select the Record members of a Record Set based on a shared attribute or attributes, or a shared Relation or Relations. The grouping of the Records serves a purpose or purposes specific to the context of the Agent.</p> <p>Any shared attribute or relation, or combination of shared attributes or relations may designate the Record members in a Record Set.</p> <p>All Record members of a Record Set may share the attribute of having been accumulated by the same Agent, or all share the same Documentary Form and are created over time by the same Activity.</p> <p>A Record Set may represent the act of classifying the Records in accordance with a formal classification scheme that may be based on Activity (or Function or Process), subject, organizational structure, or other criteria; an act of archival arrangement (e.g. based on common provenance); or some other selection and grouping that fulfils a particular purpose or purposes (e.g. a classification that reflects or supports the purposes of a researcher).</p> <p>By exception, some Records are brought together based on their not belonging in the context of selection to other designated groups: a 'Miscellaneous' series for example.</p> <p>Record Set created by an Agent in the course of life or work Activity should be kept in a manner that preserves context and evidential value.</p> <p>Records Sets may also contain other Records Sets. Both a Record Set and a Record may simultaneously be a member of more than one Record Set, and over the course of its</p>

	<p>existence, a Record Set or Record may be a member of an indeterminate number of Record Sets in an indeterminate number of contexts.</p> <p>Record Sets and Records contained within a Record Set may be ordered into a sequence based on a common property or relation, or common properties or relations (e.g. alphabetical by Agent or related Place name); chronological order by an allocated Date; or some other criterion (e.g. an imposed order by relevance).</p>
<b>Examples</b>	Cotton Manuscripts Collection; miscellaneous papers and fragments; papers of the Earls of Liverpool; official correspondence of the 1 <sup>st</sup> Earl of Liverpool; Hospedaria de Imigrantes da Ilha das Flores
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E04</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Record</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Information inscribed at least once by any method on any physical carrier in any persistent, recoverable form by an Agent in the course of life or work Activity.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Record is a kind of <b>Record Resource (RiC-E02)</b>.</p> <p>A Record must have or have had at least one Record Instantiation. A Record may have more than one Record Instantiation.</p> <p>A re-instantiation of the record may be considered the same record or a new record, depending on the context and of the functions that record serves.</p> <p>Such information may serve a variety of purposes, though it always documents or is evidence of Activity.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	Deed appointing John Bambridge, Sheriff of Leicestershire, with 3 <sup>rd</sup> Great Seal of Charles I appended; sketch Map of the Qatar Peninsula; email message concerning an agreement to participate in the ICA Seoul Congress containing two attachments and digitally signed; Livro de registro de entrada de imigrantes na Hospedaria de Imigrantes da Ilha das Flores
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E05</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Part</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Part of a Record with discrete information content that contributes to the Record's physical or intellectual completeness.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Record Part is a kind of <b>Record Resource (RiC-E02)</b>.</p> <p>A Record Part may itself have Record Parts.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	Registro de entrada de Jacob Schwarz, trabalhador alemão, procedente de Antuérpia pelo navio Graf Bismark, na Hospedaria de Imigrantes da Ilha das Flores, e de sua saída para Porto Alegre
<b>Comments</b>	

### 2.2.3. Instantiation

#### RiC-E06 Instantiation

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E06</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Instantiation</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The inscription of information on a physical carrier in any persistent, recoverable form by an Agent as a means of communicating information through time and space.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>A Record or Record Part must have been instantiated at least once, though this instantiation may no longer exist at the moment of description. An instantiation might also exist at the moment of description, but be destroyed at a later moment in time eg. when a derived instantiation becomes the main instantiation.</p> <p>A Record Set may have an instantiation, which is to say that it is not a necessary condition.</p> <p>An Instantiation may be derived from another Instantiation.</p> <p>A Record Resource may have many Instantiations simultaneously (for instance, a record printed and saved in the same time as docx and pdf/A = 3 instantiations) or through time (e.g., (copy of a record).</p> <p>Depending on the context, a new instantiation may be treated as representing a new or as the same record resource. While in the process of re-instantiation something is lost and something is preserved, it is up to the context and the Agent that produce/use that instantiation to assess if the two instantiations are functionally equivalent or not. For instance, a postcard representing a town map from 1874 (instantiation 1) is digitized and kept as a jpeg file (instantiation 2). The digital copy may be considered as instantiating the "same" record by an Agent considering the information transmitted by the record (e.g., the urban landscape displayed), but "different" records by an antiquarian.</p> <p>Successive instantiations may change the perceivable boundaries of a record resource. For instance, a case file comprising many records may be digitized and saved as one single pdf file, which, from management perspective, may be treated as one record. Similarly, a large record set (a fonds or a series) may be dematerialized and kept as one database. On the other hand, one record (main document and its annexes) may be digitized in separate files and each one managed as discrete "physical" items.</p> <p>Instantiations may need mediation for allowing communicate the records resource. While a traditional record resource sufficed human literacy in order to receive the information, a vinyl recording, a video cassette or a digital file needs a device (mediator) to codify/decodify the information conveyed. This mediator may imply simple physical components (a turntable needle, for instance), or a complex gallery of software and hardware elements.</p> <p>Instantiations are more than the mere content of record resource and from this perspective they may be the focus of preservation and physical management of records. Using a certain form for medieval charters or a particular format for records may have implications on the authenticity of the records. Hence, the way a record resource is instantiated contributes to the contextualizing the content.</p>

	Distinguishing the message conveyed (Record Resource) and its physical representations allows to manage their descriptions in an efficient way, and to keep information about a Record Resource even when no physical representation of it exists any more, or is known. The relations between the distinct instantiations can then be expressed wherever these instantiations may be kept, and they can be related to the Record Resource they represent.
<b>Examples</b>	Cópia digital de livro de registro de entrada de imigrantes na Hospedaria da Ilha das Flores
<b>Comments</b>	

#### 2.2.4. Agent

##### RiC-E07 Agent

RiC-E08 Person

RiC-E09 Group

RiC-E10 Family

RiC-E11 Corporate Body

RiC-E12 Person

RiC-E13 Mechanism

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E07</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Agent</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A Person, or Group, or an entity created by a Person or Group (Delegate Agent), or a Position, that acts in the world.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>An Agent may have one or more identities; an identity is a constellation of properties or relations that together “identify” the Agent. A Person or Group commonly has one identity, though each also may have one or more alternative identities. Such alternative identities may be shared by more than one Person or Group. Alternative identities include but are not limited to pseudonyms, heteronyms, DBA (Doing Business As), and trade identities.</p> <p>An alternative identity should not be confused with a Position in a Group, for example, presidents, prime ministers, governors, popes, royalty, or bishops. Nor should an alternative identity be confused with a variant name or identifier of the same identity.</p> <p>Agent also includes entities created by a Person or Group that act on behalf of the creating Agent in an autonomous or semi-autonomous manner. Examples of such Mechanisms are software agents, robots, and space and underwater probes that generate data (records) in the course of Activity assigned to and in conformance with the instructions given to them by the creating Person or Group.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E08</b>
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<b>Name</b>	<b>Person</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A human being with a social identity or persona.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Person is a kind of <b>Agent (RiC-E07)</b>.</p> <p>Most commonly, a human being (biological person) has a single <i>coeval</i> social identity or persona. In everyday discourse, this is the “real person.”</p> <p>Less common though not rare, over the course of a lifetime, personae in addition to the coeval (or “original”) persona may be associated with the human being. Such “alternative personae” are most often created by the original person for specific purposes.</p> <p>Under some circumstances, an alternative persona might eclipse or replace the original person (Mark Twain eclipsing Samuel Clemens; John Wayne eclipsing Marion Mitchell Morrison), that is, the social (shared) alternative identity becomes the predominate identity.</p> <p>Less common yet is two or more persons collaborate to create a shared persona. Persona shared by two or more Persons constitute a kind of Group.</p> <p>Within the archival context, the original Person generally will be the focus of the description, with alternative personae noted. Exceptionally, an alternative persona may displace the coeval persona.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Nelson Mandela; Anthony Noel, 6th Earl of Gainsborough;</p> <p>Túpac Amaru; Avempace; Simón Ruiz Embito; Endre Enrö Friedmann; Jaime I (King of Aragón); Gregorio IV (papa); Jacob Schwarz</p>
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E09</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Group</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Two or more Agents that act together as an Agent.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Group is a kind of <b>Agent (RiC-E07)</b>.</p> <p>A Group has a socially recognized identity. Each member of the group plays a particular role or roles in the coordinated activity of the group (Position).</p> <p>Corporate Bodies and Families are kinds of groups, though other kinds of groups are possible. For example, the “electorate,” that is all of the voters in a given election.</p> <p>Complex, large groups may be subdivided into other groups.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	Sports teams; Parliamentary caucus
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E10</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Family</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Two or more persons related by birth, or through marriage, adoption, civil union, or other social conventions that bind them together as a socially recognized familial group.

<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Family is a kind of Group (RiC-E09).</p> <p>“Family” is used here as a general term that encompasses a wide variety of familial groups. Other types of familial groups include Dynasty, Clan, House, Tribe and others.</p> <p>Though family may be a recognized legal group in specific contexts, the term may also be used for groups that are socially recognized as families. A family may be a group of persons related either by consanguinity or affinity or cohabitation or other social conventions.</p> <p>In some context, a Family may be a legally recognized as Corporate Body. For example, certain North American peoples (tribes) retain self-government rights and have jurisdiction over defined tribal lands.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Noel Family</p> <p>Casa de Borbón; Fugger Family; Señores de los Cameros</p> <p>Métis Nation Six, Haida First Nation; House of York; Dukes of Northumberland; Família Schwarz</p>
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E11</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Corporate Body</b>
<b>Definition</b>	An organized group of persons that act together as an Agent, and that has a recognized legal or social status.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Corporate Body is a kind of Group (RiC-E09).
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Australian Hearing Services; Gilbert and George; Library and Archives Canada; The Who (Musical group); Faculty of Science, University of Strathclyde; France. Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication. Direction générale des patrimoines;</p> <p>Parroquia de San Antonio Abad de Bilbao; Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología;</p> <p>Organización de Estados Americanos; XV Brigada Internacional del Ejército Popular de la República; Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, S.A.; Concilio de Trento (1545-1563)</p> <p>Hospedaria de Imigrantes da Ilha das Flores</p>
<b>Comments</b>	<p>See CIDOC-CRM E40 (Legal Body).</p> <p>See PROV-O Organization class ("An organization is a social or legal institution such as a company, society, etc. ")<sup>2</sup></p> <p>See The Organization Ontology, Organization class ("Represents a collection of people organized together into a community or other social, commercial or political structure. The group has some common purpose or reason for existence which goes beyond the set of people belonging to it and can act as an Agent. Organizations are often decomposable into hierarchical structures.")<sup>3</sup></p>

<sup>2</sup> Available at <https://www.w3.org/TR/prov-o/#Organization> <accessed 09/12/2019>

<sup>3</sup> Available at <https://www.w3.org/TR/vocab-org/#class-organization><accessed 09/12/2019>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E12</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The functional role of a Person within a Group.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Position is a kind of <b>Agent (RiC-07)</b>.</p> <p>Position is the intersection of a Person and a Group.</p> <p>Position exists independently of the Person that holds the position.</p> <p>More than one Person may hold a Position.</p> <p>Position is commonly defined in a mandate, often called a position description or job description. The mandate may specify the activity and competencies for performing the activity.</p> <p>A Position is often given a name.</p> <p>A Position may be tied to a project or to a set of tasks and thus have a defined duration.</p> <p>A Position may change over time, as the Group that establishes it changes over time.</p> <p>Position is not to be confused with Occupation or Activity.</p> <p>Within the Records created by a Corporate Body, a Position may be used to identify the Record Sets resulting from Activities performed by one or more Persons holding the Position over time, without necessarily identifying or describing the Person or Persons, or identifying which Records were created by each Person.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Pope; President of France; Prime Minister of Great Britain; Chancellor of the University of California; President of Toyota Motor Corporation; State Archivist and Executive Director of the Louisiana State Archives.</p> <p>Maestre Racional de la Casa y Corte del Rey de Aragón; Presidente del Gobierno de España; Pai de familia</p>
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E13</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mechanism</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A process or system created by a Person or Group that performs an Activity.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Mechanism is a kind of <b>Agent (RiC-E07)</b>.</p> <p>A Mechanism may have both mechanical and software components, or may be exclusively software. A Mechanism acts in the world producing physical or social effects, and frequently generates or modifies Records.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	Cassini–Huygens; Googlebot (Google’s Webcrawler); soccer.bot (Chatbot that provides stats for soccer games)
<b>Comments</b>	

## 2.2.5. Event

RiC-E14 Event

### RiC-E15 Activity

[text to follow]

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E14</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Something that happens in time and space.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>An event may be natural, human, or a combination of natural and human. Events have temporal and spatial boundaries. It may actively involve some agent(s) and affect any primary entity.</p> <p>An event may be discrete, happening at a specific moment in time, or may occur over an extended period of time. Events may have events as parts, and events may precede or follow one another. Multiple agents may participate in the same event, and in different roles.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Comments</b>	<p>Compare to:</p> <p>LODE Event class (2010) with some important details in the definition<sup>4</sup>:</p> <p>“An event consists of some temporal and spatial boundaries subjectively imposed on the flux of reality or imagination, that we wish to treat as an entity for the purposes of making statements about it. In particular, we may wish to make statements that relate people, places, or things to an event. Note that, unlike some definitions of "event," this definition does not specify that an event involves a change of state, nor does it attempt to distinguish events from processes or states”.</p> <p>Event in the Event ontology (2007).<sup>5</sup></p> <p>The Event class in BIO: A vocabulary for biographical information.<sup>6</sup></p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E15</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Activity</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The doing of something for some human purpose.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Activity is a kind of Event (RiC-E14).</p> <p>Activity is specifically used to designate purposeful human activity.</p> <p>Activity may be understood from two perspectives. First it can be understood as leading to an end. The end is the purpose of the Activity, or why the Activity is performed. Second, it</p>

<sup>4</sup> Available at <http://linkedevents.org/ontology/#term-Event> <accessed 09/12/2019>

<sup>5</sup> Available at <http://motools.sf.net/event/event.html> <accessed 09/12/2019>

<sup>6</sup> Available at <http://purl.org/vocab/bio/0.1/Event> <accessed 09/12/2019>

	<p>can be understood in terms of the processes that lead to achieving the end, how the end is realized through coordinated actions.</p> <p>Purpose and process are complementary understandings of Activity. Together the two perspectives address why the Activity is performed, the expected ends or outcomes; and how the Activity fulfills the purpose.</p> <p>While activity has an intended end, there are also unintended consequences, results not intended, or side-effects. By and large, these may not be the focus of the description, but they are, unquestionably, context.</p> <p>In a corporate or government context an Activity may also be called a function.</p> <p>An Activity exists in a specific social and cultural context, and within that context is subject to change over time.</p> <p>An Activity may be composed of other Activities.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Comments</b>	

2.2.6. Rule

RiC-E16 Rule  
 RiC-E17 Mandate

Agents perform activities (or functions) within specific contexts that establish the conditions for the performance of the activities. Such conditions may form an important facet of the context for understanding the records that document the activity performance. They are the rules that govern the performance of any given activity, providing a source of authority for carrying out the activity and imposing constraints on how the activity may be performed.

An essential condition is that an Agent has the authority to perform a specific activity, or a mandate. Mandates may be explicit or implicit. In some contexts, for example within governments, militaries, and corporations, authority devolves from the top down. In such contexts, explicit mandates are necessary. In other contexts, the delegation of authority to perform an activity may be implicit - for instance, it may be derived from prevailing socio-cultural norms and/or community expectations.

The instruments (legal or not) that explicitly delegate the authority to perform a specific activity broadly may also provide additional detailed conditions for the performance of the activity. For example, legislation that may establish an agency to perform the activity of monitoring water resources in a particular jurisdiction may also include specific instructions on how the process or processes are to be performed to fulfill the responsibility. Alternatively, the mandate may be broad and the specific processes employed may be determined by the agent to which the authority and activity are delegated.

The conditions that govern or influence the performance of an activity may derive from multiple sources. In representative democracies, for example, constitutions define the various components of the government, the authority of each, and elections populate the various groups and positions. Such rules

and conditions may also be derived from applicable international and national standards, industry and professional codes of practice, by-laws, approved procedures manuals, etc. The authority of each component and position is thus derived from more than one source. For example, within the context of an archival institution, a person occupying the position of processing archivist will have a particular work assignment. Authority for performing the work will be enumerated in a formally-approved description of the responsibilities of the position. The person will also have been formally trained as an archivist making them qualified for the position, that is, he or she will have occupational training and skills. Professional principles and standards will also provide conditions for the performance of the activities assigned to the position.

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E16</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Rule</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Conditions under which an Activity is performed by an Agent, including the authority to perform the Activity, or specifications with respect to how the Activity is performed.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>A Rule may be unwritten or written or otherwise documented. Unwritten rules may include though are not limited to the following: social mores, customs, or community expectations. Written rules may include though are not limited to the following: constitutions, legislation, acts (legal), statutes, legal codes, ordinances, charters, mission statements, regulations, policies, procedures, instructions, codes of conduct or ethics, professional standards, work assignments or work plans.</p> <p>The source or sources of some Rules are external to the Agent (for example, expressed in elections, social mores, customs, community expectations, laws, regulations, standards and best practice codes), while others are expressed within the Agent’s immediate context (for example, policies, or written or verbal instructions).</p> <p>The evidence for identifying Rules may be found in their entirety in one documentary source (for example, a law or regulation) or may be found in two or more sources.</p> <p>Rule should not be confused with the one or more documentary sources that serve as evidence of its identity. A documentary source is a Record.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Rules set out in Records in Contexts: A Conceptual Model for Archival Description, a document published by the International Council on Archives (ICA) which defines how an archivist describes archival material.</p> <p>Constitución Española del 27 de diciembre de 1978; Fuero de Guadalajara de 1219; Manual de Procedimientos de Administrativos de la Universidad Pública de Navarra.</p> <p>Decreto n. 8816/1882 sobre as declarações exigidas aos estrangeiros no ato de visita da Polícia</p>
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E17</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Mandate</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Delegation of authority by an Agent to another Agent to perform an Activity.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Mandate is a kind of Rule (RiC-E16).

	<p>A Mandate confers the authority or competencies of Agents to perform a specified Activity.</p> <p>In addition to assigning an Activity and delegating authority to perform the Activity to an Agent, a Mandate commonly limits the Place (jurisdiction) and Date (time period) within which an Agent may perform the Activity (where and when).</p> <p>Mandates exist in a specific social and cultural context, and within that context are subject to change over time.</p> <p>While a Mandate may be tacit, in whole or part, it may be explicitly expressed in a variety of documentary sources (for example, constitutions, legislation, (legal) acts, statutes, legal codes, ordinances, charges, charters, or mission statements).</p> <p>The evidence for identifying a Mandate may be found in its entirety in one documentary source (for example, a law or regulation), or may be found in two or more sources.</p> <p>A Mandate should not be confused with the one or more documentary sources that serve as evidence of its identity. A documentary source is a Record.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Authority granted by electors to a person to represent them in Parliament; authority of a Mayor to grant building authorisations; the mandate of the Australian Hearing Services, as set out by the Australian Hearing Services Act 1991 (s 7), is to provide hearing services, carry out research and development in relation to hearing services and acoustic development, and conduct education about hearing services, in addition to any other functions conferred on the Authority (s 8). The power to perform these functions is exercised by the Authority (s 9) a body corporate governed by a Board of Directors (ss 7, 13, 14, 15 and 16), which is subject to the direction of the Minister for Human Services (s 12). The Managing Director manages the Authority, under the Board (s 42).<sup>7</sup></p> <p>O decreto n. 603/1890 dá como competências da Inspetoria Geral de Terras e Colonização a extremação das terras de domínio público e particular, a demarcação, divisão e registro das terras devolutas, a legitimação de posses, concessões e sesmarias, além da fiscalização e direção de todos os serviços atinentes à imigração e colonização e promoção da imigração espontânea</p>
<b>Comments</b>	

### 2.2.7. Date

RiC-E18 Date

RiC-E19 Single Date

RiC-E20 Date Range

RiC-E21 Date Set

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E18</b>
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<sup>7</sup> Adapted from <https://www.humanservices.gov.au/corporate/about-us/legislation> <accessed 09/12/2019>

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Chronological information associated with an entity that contributes to its identification and contextualization.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Date includes both single dates, a date range, or a set of non-contiguous single dates or date ranges. A date may be represented in natural language, based on a digital standard, or both.  Digital standard dates will typically be based on ISO 8601, or Extended Date-Time Format (EDTF).
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E19</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Single Date</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Chronological information associated with an entity that contributes to its identification and contextualization related to a single point in time.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	4 March 1842; 3 Henry VIII; 9 Thermidor An II; 18420304;  5 de março de 1883
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E20</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Chronological information associated with an entity that contributes to its identification and contextualization that implies or explicitly states a start date and end date.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	1925-1957; 20 <sup>th</sup> Century; c. 1860sk; 4/3/1883-15/12/1883
<b>Comments</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E21</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Date Set</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Non-contiguous dates or date ranges.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Primarily used in the description of Record Sets to describe the dates of creation of member Records.
<b>Examples</b>	1926-1928, 1930, 1935-1945; 1846, 1849, 1876
<b>Comments</b>	

### 2.2.8. Place

RiC-E22 Place

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-E22</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Place</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Bounded, named geographic area or region.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>A Place may be a jurisdiction, a manmade structure, or a natural feature. A manmade structure or natural feature may also be a jurisdiction.</p> <p>A Place may be systematically referenced to a Location on the earth (geographic coordinates).</p> <p>Both jurisdictions and natural features are historical entities. A Place thus may have begin and end dates, and changing boundaries that result from human or natural events.</p> <p>A Jurisdiction is the bounded geographic area within which an Agent has the authority to perform specified activities constrained by rules.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Amazon River; Nova Scotia; Paris; North Lanarkshire District; Manchester Diocese; Rugby Urban Sanitary District</p> <p>Reino de Granada; Vía de la Plata; El Bierzo; Cabo de Corrubedo; Condado de Barcelona; Río Guadalquivir; Avenida de Mayo (Buenos Aires, Argentina); Ilha das Flores (São Gonçalo, RJ, Brasil)</p>
<b>Comments</b>	

### 3. Entities with Attributes

The attributes within each entity are organized based on the entity hierarchy because sub-entities inherit attributes of superior entity. Therefore, the order of attributes in the list of each entity is not based on the importance/relevance of the attributes, but based on their inheritance and order of the attributes ID (which is alphabetically). Colors reflect the inherited attributes from the parent entities.

RiC Entities Hierarchy			
First Level	Second Level	Third Level	Fourth Level
RiC-E01 Thing	RiC-E02 Record Resource	RiC-E03 Record Set	
		RiC-E04 Record	
		RiC-E05 Record Part	
	RiC-E06 Instantiation		
	RiC-E07 Agent	RiC-E08 Person	
		RiC-E09 Group	RiC-E10 Family
			RiC-E11 Corporate Body
		RiC-E12 Position	
		RiC-E13 Mechanism	
	RiC-E14 Event	RiC-E15 Activity	
	RiC-E16 Rule	RiC-E17 Mandate	
	RiC-E18 Date	RiC-E19 Single Date	
		RiC-E20 Date Range	
RiC-E21 Date Set			
RiC-E22 Place			

#### 3.1. Attributes of Thing

Attributes shared by all entities.

<b>RiC-E01</b>	<b>Thing</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name

#### 3.2. Attributes of Record Resource

Attributes shared by Record, Record Part, Record Set.

[Note: the attributes with \* indicate that when these attributes have the same value for all members of a set, when use in a Record Set, were to be used only when the attribute applied to all member records of a Set]

<b>RiC-E02</b>	<b>Record Resource</b>
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<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A03	Authenticity Note
RiC-A07	Classification
RiC-A08	Conditions of Access*
RiC-A09	Conditions of Use*
RiC-A10	Content Type*
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A24	Integrity
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A35	Record Resource Extent
RiC-A38	Scope and content
RiC-A39	State*
RiC-A40	Structure
RiC-A26	Legal Status

### 3.2.1. Attributes of Record Set

Attributes specific to Record Set.

<b>RiC-E03</b>	<b>Record Set</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A03	Authenticity Note
RiC-A07	Classification
RiC-A08	Conditions of Access*
RiC-A09	Conditions of Use*
RiC-A10	Content Type*
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A24	Integrity
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A35	Record Resource Extent
RiC-A38	Scope and content
RiC-A39	State*
RiC-A40	Structure
RiC-A26	Legal Status
RiC-A01	Accrual
RiC-A36	Record Set Type

### 3.2.2. Attributes of Record

Attributes specific to Record.

<b>RIC-E04</b>	<b>Record</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RIC-A16	Descriptive Note
RIC-A22	Identifier
RIC-A28	Name
RIC-A03	Authenticity Note
RIC-A07	Classification
RIC-A08	Conditions of Access*
RIC-A09	Conditions of Use*
RIC-A10	Content Type*
RIC-A21	History
RIC-A24	Integrity
RIC-A25	Language*
RIC-A35	Record Resource Extent
RIC-A38	Scope and content
RIC-A39	State*
RIC-A40	Structure
RIC-A26	Legal Status
RIC-A17	Documentary Form Type

### 3.2.3. Attributes of Record Part

Attributes specific to Record Part.

<b>RIC-E05</b>	<b>Record Part</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RIC-A16	Descriptive Note
RIC-A22	Identifier
RIC-A28	Name
RIC-A03	Authenticity Note
RIC-A07	Classification
RIC-A08	Conditions of Access*
RIC-A09	Conditions of Use*
RIC-A10	Content Type*
RIC-A21	History
RIC-A24	Integrity
RIC-A25	Language*

RiC-A35	Record Resource Extent
RiC-A38	Scope and content
RiC-A39	State*
RiC-A40	Structure
RiC-A26	Legal Status
RiC-A17	Documentary Form Type

### 3.3. Attributes of Instantiation

<b>RiC-E06</b>	<b>Instantiation</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A03	Authenticity Note
RiC-A04	Carrier Extent
RiC-A05	Carrier Type*
RiC-A08	Conditions of Access*
RiC-A09	Conditions of Use*
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A23	Instantiation Extent
RiC-A24	Integrity
RiC-A31	Physical Characteristics
RiC-A33	Production Technique
RiC-A34	Quality of Representation
RiC-A37	Representation Type
RiC-A40	Structure

### 3.4. Attributes of Agent

Attributes shared by Person, Group, Family, Position, and Mechanism

<b>RiC-E07</b>	<b>Agent</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A26	Legal Status

### 3.4.1. Attributes of Person

<b>RiC-E08</b>	<b>Person</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A26	Legal Status
RiC-A15	Demographic Group
RiC-A30	Occupation Type

### 3.4.2. Attributes of Group

<b>RiC-E09</b>	<b>Group</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A26	Legal Status

#### 3.4.2.1. Attributes of Family

<b>RiC-E10</b>	<b>Family</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A26	Legal Status
RiC-A20	Family Type

#### 3.4.2.2. Attributes of Corporate Body

<b>RiC-E11</b>	<b>Corporate Body</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note

RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A26	Legal Status
RiC-A12	Corporate Body Type

### 3.4.3. Attributes of Position

<b>RiC-E12</b>	<b>Position</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A26	Legal Status

### 3.4.4. Attributes of Mechanism

<b>RiC-E13</b>	<b>Mechanism</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A25	Language*
RiC-A26	Legal Status
RiC-A41	Technical Characteristics

### 3.5. Attributes of Event

Attributes shared by Activity

<b>RiC-E14</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A06	Certainty
RiC-A18	Event Type
RiC-A21	History

### 3.6. Attributes of Activity

<b>RiC-E15</b>	<b>Activity</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A06	Certainty
RiC-A18	Event Type
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A02	Activity Type

### 3.7. Attributes of Rule

Attributes of Rule are shared by Mandate.

<b>RiC-E16</b>	<b>Rule</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History

#### 3.7.1. Attributes of Mandate

<b>RiC-E17</b>	<b>Mandate</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A21	History

### 3.8. Attributes of Date

Attributes shared by Single Date, Date Range, and Date Set.

<b>RiC-E18</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A06	Certainty

RiC-A13	Date Qualifier
RiC-A14	Date Standard
RiC-A19	Expressed Date
RiC-A29	Normalized Date

### 3.8.1. Attributes of Single Date

<b>RiC-E19</b>	<b>Single Date</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A06	Certainty
RiC-A13	Date Qualifier
RiC-A14	Date Standard
RiC-A19	Expressed Date
RiC-A29	Normalized Date

### 3.8.2. Attributes of Date Range

<b>RiC-E20</b>	<b>Date Range</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A06	Certainty
RiC-A13	Date Qualifier
RiC-A14	Date Standard
RiC-A19	Expressed Date
RiC-A29	Normalized Date

### 3.8.3. Attributes of Date Set

<b>RiC-E21</b>	<b>Date Set</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A06	Certainty

RiC-A13	Date Qualifier
RiC-A14	Date Standard
RiC-A19	Expressed Date
RiC-A29	Normalized Date

### 3.9. Attributes of Place

<b>RiC-E22</b>	<b>Date Set</b>
<b>Attribute ID</b>	<b>Attribute Name</b>
RiC-A16	Descriptive Note
RiC-A22	Identifier
RiC-A28	Name
RiC-A11	Coordinates
RiC-A21	History
RiC-A27	Location
RiC-A32	Place Type

## 4. Attributes

### 4.1. Description of Attributes

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A01</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Accrual</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Information on the anticipated accession(s) to the Record Set.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Set
<b>Specifications</b>	Such accessions may be Record Sets, Records or Record Parts.  For <i>Accrual Status</i> , <i>Closed</i> indicates that no additional Record Resource will (or are anticipated to) be added to the Record Set. <i>Open</i> indicates that additional Records or Records Sets will (or are expected to) be added to the Record Set. <i>Unknown</i> indicates that this information is not available.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	There is an agreement with the creator that additional snapshots of their email directory will be accessioned at yearly intervals;  Open - there is an agreement with the creator that additional snapshots of their email directory will be accessioned at yearly intervals.

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A02</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Activity Type</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of an Activity.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Activity
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	business process; action; task; transaction

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A03</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Authenticity Note</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Description of evidences that the Record Resource or Instantiation is what it purports

	to be, was created or sent by the said Agent, at the said time and has not been tampered or corrupted.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource, Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	For electronic records, it may include results from automated means of checking the validity of signatures and timestamp.  It is related to State attribute. For example, the State of a document can be an original or a copy, either of which can be authentic or a forgery.
<b>Examples</b>	The record bears no signature;  The charter is missing the seal of the King;  The record is digitally signed by the Notary. The electronic signature validity cannot be assessed, but the content was not modified from the moment of signing.  The timestamp exists, but cannot be verified;  The record bears signatures and it was preserved;  The whole collection consists of copies of the charters issued by Vlad the Impaler.

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A04</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Carrier Extent</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Number of physical units and/or physical dimensions of Record Resource carriers.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	For electronic resources, it indicates the size of storage capacity (disk, tape, film etc.).  The attribute may be different from the Instantiation Extent attribute. For example, the Carrier Extent of a movie may be 4 GB (as DVD), while Instantiation Extent may be 2 GB.
<b>Examples</b>	1 page; 17 x 34.5 cm; USB key of 3 GB

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A05</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Carrier Type*</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of physical material in or on which information is represented.

<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Use in a Record Set description when the attribute is shared by all member Records of a Record Set.</p> <p>Carrier Type information is essential in assessing authenticity, conservation needs and the availability, access and use of Record Resources. Carrier Type determines the environmental conditions of storage and the prerequisites and possible ways to access and use of the records.</p> <p>The attribute is not to be confused with the Content Type or Representation Type attributes. The Carrier Type depends on the media type that is required to access the records and is independent of their content.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>clay tablets;</p> <p>papyrus;</p> <p>magnetic disk;</p> <p>optical disk;</p> <p>paper;</p> <p>parchment;</p> <p>film;</p> <p>vinyl disk;</p> <p>magnetic tape</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A06</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Certainty</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Used to express the degree of certitude of a date or an event.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Event; Date
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>deduced date;</p> <p>certain;</p> <p>probable;</p> <p>uncertain.</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A07</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Classification</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Information on the criterion or criteria that may be used to identify a Record as a

	member of a Record Set.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource
<b>Specifications</b>	<p>The information may be in the form of text, or a term or code maintained in a classification scheme.</p> <p>The criterion or criteria may be represented in a RiC attribute that is shared by the members in the Record Set.</p> <p>The shared property or relation may belong to both the Record and Record Set, and may also be inherited by descendant members of a Record Set. It depends on how it is represented in the description. If it is a description of the criteria used in forming or assembling the Record Set, then it is a property of the Record Set; if it is a term or code that applies to all descendant Records, then it is among the properties that are shared by the descendant Records.</p>
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Model-based; free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The attribute is not to be confused with Identifier attribute although, in some cases, the information may be the same.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>BUD-01-F002 [example of a classification number from a corporate file plan];</p> <p>human resource management;</p> <p>student registration;</p> <p>financial affairs;</p> <p>digitized items</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A08</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Conditions of Access*</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Terms and circumstances affecting the availability of a Record for consultation.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	Such conditions may be laws, regulations and policies, including policies and requirements pertaining to privacy, security concerns or restrictions; or they may pertain to the physical state of the Record, for example, conditions that require preservation treatment; or they may specify any software/hardware necessary to access the Record.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Use in a Record Set description when the attribute is shared by all member Records of a Record Set.</p> <p>The attribute provides information about the accessibility to a Record Resource, as well as the physical, technical or legal limitations that exist to providing access to it.</p>
<b>Example</b>	<p>Open;</p> <p>Closed under data protection legislation;</p>

	<p>Closed as awaiting conservation treatment;          Acceso libre a través de los terminales de consulta;          the Archives cannot provide VHS reader to access the content of the tape;          Recognita software, min. version 3.0, is needed in order to open the file.</p>
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A09</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Conditions of Use*</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Terms and circumstances affecting the availability for use after access has been provided.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	Includes conditions governing reproduction of the Record under applicable copyright (intellectual property) or property legislation or due to conservation status.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use in a Record Set description when the attribute is shared by all member Records of a Record Set.
<b>Example</b>	<p>Freely usable without restrictions;          The permission of the owner of the Record must be obtained before use;          The record cannot be copied using warm light copying machines or photographed using flash light.</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A10</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Content Type*</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The fundamental form of communication in which a Record is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Use in a Record Set description when the attribute is shared by all member Records of a Record Set.</p> <p>The attribute is not to be confused with Representation Type or Carrier Type attributes since the form of communication can be independent of the representation or carrier.</p> <p>For example, a map (Content Type: cartographic image) can be represented as a sketch (Representation Type: graphic) or as a GIS- coded elements (Representation Type: computer)</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>cartographic image;          notated music;          recorded spoken word;</p>

	still image; text
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A11</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Coordinates</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Longitudinal and latitudinal information of a Place.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Place
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Rule-based
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Coordinates may be based on ISO 6709 Standard representation of geographic point location by coordinates
<b>Examples</b>	Latitude 50°40'46,461"N, Longitude 95°48'26,533"W, Height 123,45m Latitude 35.89421911, Longitude 139.94637467

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A12</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Corporate Body Type</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of a Corporate Body.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Corporate Body
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	A corporate body is an organized group of persons that have a recognized legal or social status. It includes any group of people that act as a unit.
<b>Examples</b>	private; public; non-governmental organization; political party; musical group

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A13</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Date Qualifier</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Indicates the precision of data. It specifies if, and to what extent, the value is an estimation.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Date
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	

<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	circa; exact; during

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A14</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Date Standard</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Identifier of the standard of the Normalized date
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Date
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	Gregorian; French Revolution calendar; ISO 8601

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A15</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Demographic Group</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of a person according to quantifiable socio-economic characteristics such as age, education, nationality, ethnic/cultural identification, religion, etc.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Person
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	A demographic group may be defined as a subset of the general population.  Individuals may belong to several demographic groups.
<b>Examples</b>	Brazilian; Doctor of Medicine (M.D.); Protestant

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A16</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Descriptive Note</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Further information about an entity that is not otherwise addressed.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Thing; Record Resource; Instantiation; Agent; Event; Rule; Date; Place

<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Previous reference codes on the cover of the folder are written by orange and blue pencil (Record);</p> <p>This charter was written on an erased parchment (Record);</p> <p>Su producción como literata se divide fundamentalmente en dos grandes apartados: Ensayo y novela. También escribió obras de teatro experimentales y de escaso éxito, como por ejemplo... (Person);</p> <p>Tasks involved in developing and establishing the university's research strategy include: identifying requirements for a new or revised strategy; undertaking research; developing strategy proposals; consulting on strategy proposals; reviewing and revising strategy proposals in light of comments received; drafting strategy documents; consulting on strategy documents; reviewing draft strategy documents in light of comments received; producing final strategy documents; submitting final strategy documents for formal endorsement; formally endorsing strategy documents; disseminating strategy documents; reviewing strategies [example for research strategy development, University of Strathclyde] (Activity)</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A17</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Documentary Form Type</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of the Documentary Form.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record; Record Part
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Provides information about a document's extrinsic and intrinsic elements in order to communicate its content, its administrative and documentary context, and its authority.</p> <p>Documentary Form plays an important role in determining the type of information a Record may comprise, its status of perfection, and its authenticity and reliability.</p> <p>Documentary Forms exist in a specific social and cultural context, and within that context, are subject to change over time.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>deed of gift;</p> <p>email;</p> <p>letter;</p> <p>papal bull;</p> <p>charter;</p>

	letters patent; birth certificate; will ; carta; acta de entrega; expediente de licencia de obras mayores; libro de actas
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A18</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Event Type</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of an Event.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Event
<b>Specifications</b>	Event types can apply to the history of Record Resources, the life of Agents (biographical events) or for classification, for grouping and searching events.
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Curation events include creation; acquisition; transfer; arrangement; description; digitization, etc. Biographical events include birth, marriage, death, etc.
<b>Examples</b>	acquisition; birth natural disaster (like earthquake, hurricane, etc.); record resource curation event (accession, transfer, arrangement, description, digitization...); personal event (birth, studies, marriage...)

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A19</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Expressed Date</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Natural language expression of a date.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Date
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Model-based text; controlled value; free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	October 24 <sup>th</sup> , 1999; 1925-1966; The Sunday before Christmas

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A20</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Family Type</b>

<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of family.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Family
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The term encompasses a wide variety of familial groups related by consanguinity, affinity, cohabitation or other social conventions.
<b>Examples</b>	familiar unit; dynasty; clan; tribe

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A21</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>History</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Summary of the evolution of an entity, since its origin until present time.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation; Agent; Rule; Event; Place
<b>Specifications</b>	<p>History can alternatively be represented by a series of related events.</p> <p><u>For Record Resource</u>, an account of the history of the Record. To the extent known, this may cover the entire history of the Record from its inception to the date of the most current description and include information about history of responsibility, property, custody, control, arrangement, description and management of the Record Resource.</p> <p><u>For Instantiation</u>, an account of history of a specific Instantiation of a Record Resource.</p> <p><u>For Agent</u>, concise history of the Agent, relevant for understanding of the context of records creation, including its creation/definition/birth, its evolution over time, including changes concerning the education, competencies, positions, the mandate assigned etc.</p> <p><u>For Event</u>, history of origin and development of the goals, purposes or objectives and processes of the Event.</p> <p><u>For Rule</u>, history of the authority or specifications relating to perform an Activity.</p> <p><u>For Place</u>, an account of the history of the Place.</p>
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The attribute is not to be confused with Scope and Content attribute.
<b>Examples</b>	The manuscripts are part of the collections of Robert Harley (d 1724) and Edward Harley (d 1741), 1st and 2nd Earls of Oxford, that were brought by Parliament and transferred to the British Museum in 1753. Those materials were then separated into this collection and those for Harley Charters and Harley Rolls and became part of the

	<p>collections of the British Library in 1972. (Record Set);</p> <p>Nacido en Barbastro en 1892, donde realizó sus primeros estudios con los escolapios. Licenciado en Derecho por la Universidad de Zaragoza, aprobó las oposiciones al cuerpo nacional de notarios...(Person);</p> <p>El primer sorteo de lotería se celebró el 13 de mayo de 1771, siendo desarrollado por la Real Lotería General de Nueva España... (Activity)</p>
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A22</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A word, number, letter, symbol, or any combination of these used to uniquely identify or reference an individual instance of an entity within a specific information domain.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Thing; Record Resource; Instantiation; Agent; Event; Rule; Date; Place
<b>Specifications</b>	<p>The attribute can include Global Persistent Identifiers (globally unique and persistently resolvable identifier for the entity) and/or Local Identifiers.</p> <p>Both the <i>domain</i> within which the Identifier is unique, and the <i>rules</i> used in forming the Identifier value should be provided with the identifier value.</p>
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Rule-based value; model-based text; free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Within a given domain (a closed system), identifiers are used to uniquely reference instances of an entity. Identifiers are instruments of control that facilitate management of the entities within the domain. The formulation of identifiers commonly is based on rules.</p> <p>In addition to an identifier needing to be unique within a domain, it is also highly desirable that they be persistent, that is, that the identifier uniquely identifies the entities over time. A variety of organizations provide rules for the formation of identifiers, and services designed to facilitate the persistence of the identifiers. Such identifiers are commonly referred to as Persistent Identifiers (or PIDs). PIDs conform to RFC 3986, but impose additional rules. Common examples are Archival Resource Keys (ARKS)<sup>8</sup> and Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs)<sup>9</sup>.</p> <p>Within the global environment of the Internet, there are special rules for the formation of identifiers to ensure that they are unique within the domain of the Internet. Such identifiers must conform to the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Uniform Resource Identifier rules (RFC 3986)<sup>10</sup>.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<u>Global persistent identifier</u>

<sup>8</sup> Available at [https://n2t.net/e/ark\\_ids.html](https://n2t.net/e/ark_ids.html) <accessed 04/12/2019>

<sup>9</sup> Available at <http://www.doi.org/index.html> <accessed 04/12/2019>

<sup>10</sup> Available at <https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3986.txt> <accessed 04/12/2019>

	<p><a href="http://n2t.net/ark:/99166/w6v1266v">http://n2t.net/ark:/99166/w6v1266v</a> [example of an Archival Resource Key persistent identifier for a Record];</p> <p>Permalink: <a href="http://n2t.net/ark:/99166/w6tz44ht">http://n2t.net/ark:/99166/w6tz44ht</a>; Ark ID: w6tz44ht; SNAC ID: 83847206</p> <p><a href="http://isni.org/0000000073572182">http://isni.org/0000000073572182</a> [example of a persistent International Standard Name Identifier for a person];</p> <p><u>Local identifier</u></p> <p>BUD-01-F002 [example of a classification number from a corporate file plan];</p> <p>NAS1/A/1.1 [example of local identifier for a Record];</p> <p>F 1204 [example of a local identifier for a Record Set assigned by a repository]</p>
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A23</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Instantiation Extent</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Countable characteristics of the Instantiation expressed as a quantity.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	<p>The attribute is not to be confused with Record Resource Extent attribute. For a given Record Resource, the Instantiation Extent may vary, based on format, density of information on the carrier etc.</p> <p>The attribute may be different from Carrier Extent attribute. For example, the Carrier Extent of a film may be 100 frames and the Instantiation Extent may be 3 frames.</p>
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The book register has 345 written leaves;</p> <p>Size of PDF-file: 1.5 MB</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A24</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Integrity</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Information about the completeness of the Record Resource or the Instantiation.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text; model-based text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The information about integrity may be generated manually or automatically.
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The charter is missing the seal;</p> <p>The book register's last pages are missing, which affects the completeness of the record;</p>

	<p>the record is missing its lower left corner of text;</p> <p>The database (.dbf) file has the checksum SHA-1: 99f9d780e441785016dea545b72dad700305535a</p>
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A25</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Language*</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A spoken or written human language represented in the Record Resource or used by the Agent.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource; Agent
<b>Specifications</b>	<p>Information includes the language, the script of the language, and the script transliteration scheme when appropriate.</p> <p>More than one language may be represented in a Record.</p> <p>An agent may use one or more languages.</p> <p>The attribute does not refer to language/script of the description itself.</p>
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Use in a Record Set description when the attribute is shared by all member Records of a Record Set.</p> <p>Controlled Code or Term (ISO 639 Codes for the representation of names of languages; ISO 15924 Codes for the representation of names and scripts).</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Languages: Arabic (ara); Chinese (chi) English (eng); French (fre); Spanish (spa); Scripts: Arabic (Arab); Han (Hans); Latin (Latn); Transliteration scheme: ISO 233-2:1993 Information and documentation - Translation of Arabic characters into Latin characters - Part 2: Arabic language - Simplified transliteration; ISO 843: 1997 Information and documentation -- Conversion of Greek characters into Latin characters</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A26</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Legal Status</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A status defined by law.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource; Agent
<b>Specifications</b>	

<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	For Records Resource, the attribute provides information about the legal context of the Records.
<b>Examples</b>	association; non-profit organization; corporation; public records; private papers

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A27</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A delimitation of the physical territory of a place.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Place
<b>Specifications</b>	The attribute is used to describe basic human-readable text such as an address, a cadastral reference, or less precise information found in a record.  Use attribute Coordinates to record the geographical coordinates of the Place. Use RiC spatial relations (particularly RiC-R075i 'has location') to record a relation between two Places.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The level of precision may vary according to the context.
<b>Examples</b>	25 rue Saint-Denis à Paris; near the church; Montreal; the front of a ship

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A28</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Name</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A label, title or term designating the entity in order to make it distinguishable from other similar entities.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Thing; Record Resource; Instantiation; Agent; Event; Rule; Date; Place
<b>Specifications</b>	The attribute provides brief information about the content or other individual characteristics of the entity being described.  <u>For Record Resource and Instantiation</u> , the name is generally assigned by an Agent; few bear a name from the moment of their creation.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	

<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	The Letter of Neacsu from Campulung to the Mayor of Brasov; Digital copy of the Pomarius archival inventory from 1575; 4 March 1842; 2016-08-24 [Date formatted according to ISO 8601]; deed of gift; doctor; fundraising, University of Glasgow; hearing services; Nelson Mandela; Papers of the Earls of Liverpool; Paris; prime minister; Sketch Map of the Qatar Peninsula

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A29</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Normalized Date</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Date representation based on a standard, preferably machine-readable.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Date
<b>Specifications</b>	Is used to represent the Expressed Date in a format that can be automatically processed.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Rule-based value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Digital standard dates will typically be based on ISO 8601, or Extended Date-Time Format (EDTF).
<b>Examples</b>	14/02/2012 – 08/03/2015 (standard date string: accrual) 1948-03-08 (standard date string: creation)

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A30</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Occupation Type</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of a profession, trade, or craft pursued by a person in fulfilment of an Activity.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Person
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The pursuit of an Occupation involves the performance of an Activity. Successful performance of the Activity is based on the ability to perform successfully (a

	<p>competency). This competency may be acquired through education or experience, or a combination of both. The authority of the person to pursue the Occupation may be derived tacitly or explicitly from an external Agent, based on a demonstrated mastery of the competency.</p> <p>Occupation is not to be confused with Position like, for example, a lawyer that holds the Position of legal counsel in an agency.</p> <p>Occupation is related to but is not to be confused with the domain or field of Activity like, for example, an archivist works in the domain of archival science.</p> <p>An Occupation may be pursued independently by a person or a group, thereby contributing to the fulfillment of the Function of the group.</p> <p>The attribute is a kind of Demographic Group.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>health professionals;  legal professionals;  service and sales workers</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A31</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Physical Characteristics</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Information about the physical features of the Instantiation.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	Includes information about the physical nature and condition such as conservation status.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Carrier heavily foxed;  emulsion flaking;  watermarked;  British Library binding</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A32</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Place Type</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Categorization of a Place.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Place
<b>Specifications</b>	An indication of the category of Place, especially to distinguish natural and human constructs.
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	

<b>Examples</b>	settlement; administrative division; country; mountain; river
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A33</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Production Technique*</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The method used in the representation of information on the Instantiation.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use in a Record Set description when the attribute is shared by all member Records of a Record Set.
<b>Examples</b>	handwriting; engraving; magnetic recording; optical recording

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A34</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Quality of Representation</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Conditions of an Instantiation that impact the legibility or completeness of Record Resource, and thus the viability of its use.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	Conditions may be associated with deficiencies in the processes of Record (re)creation or capture, or the deterioration of the Instantiation (e.g. its carrier) causing loss of information of the record over time.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	some loss of information due to poor quality of image capture; some loss of text due to rodent damage; black and white digitization may have led to loss of some information.

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A35</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Resource Extent</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Countable characteristics of the content of the Record Resource expressed as a quantity.

<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource
<b>Specifications</b>	The attribute information is independent of Instantiation or Carrier Extent information. The number, size or duration of the content unit(s) remains the same even if the information content is instantiated in various formats or the number or size of the carriers it is contained on is different.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Provides information on the number of units of the Record Resource.  The attribute is not to be confused with the Physical Characteristics attribute which provides information on the physical or logical characteristics of the Records or Record Set.
<b>Examples</b>	3 minutes and 24 seconds; 6 maps; 34 poems; 6 photographs; 2 films; 1,500 words; 2.065.735 characters

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A36</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Record Set Type</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A broad categorization of the type of Record Set.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Set
<b>Specifications</b>	For legacy purposes the attribute type is the equivalent of the Level of Description element in ISAD(G) (3.1.4) except for the value "item", which equates to the Record or Record Part entity in RiC.  Record Set Type may be extended to reflect types of Record Sets that were not traditionally considered archival.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	fonds; series; file; piece; collection; accrual; accession; project;

	list of one search result
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<b>ID</b>	RiC-A37
<b>Name</b>	Representation Type
<b>Definition</b>	Method of recording the content type.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	<p>Representation Types can be <i>unmediated</i> (which allows humans to receive the message communicated without an intermediation of a device) and <i>mediated</i> (which needs a device to decode the message). Most contemporary mediated types are digital.</p> <p>Each Representation Type may present specific features: bit rate for audio, resolution for digital images, encoding format for video etc. Depending of the type, specific attributes may be added to describe their characteristics.</p> <p>The attribute is not to be confused with Content Type or Carrier Type attributes since the form of representation can be independent of the communication or carrier.</p>
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The actual state of records may differ from the Content Type (as intended by creator) or Carrier Type. A textual record (Content Type) may have been reinstated as digital image (Representation Type) and saved on a film (Carrier Type).
<b>Examples</b>	Analog/digital textual; analogue/digital visual; analogue/digital video; analogue/digital audio

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A38</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Scope and content</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Summary of the scope (such as time periods, geography) and content (such as subject matter, administrative processes) of the Record Resource.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource
<b>Specifications</b>	<p>It should highlight the information conveyed in the Record Resource, why they were created, received, and/or maintained, and the Agents connected to them.</p> <p>It is not to be confused with Name attribute. Scope and Content provides a more complete summary of the informational content of the Record Resource.</p> <p>It may include description of relations with Agents, other Records, Activities, Dates and Places.</p> <p>It may include structural information when the information is important in the understanding of the content of the Record Resource or Instantiation and when it is not described separately under Structure attribute.</p>

	It is not to be confused with History which focusses on the evolution of the Record Resource.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	Includes a detailed list of the lands and villages given by the King to the Abbey; among the witnesses, the duke of Normandy; the author explains why he does not agree with the decision made and adds that it cannot be applied; Letter from Vlad the Impaler (Dracula) to the Council of Kronstadt asking them to send military support against the Ottomans, within the framework of their alliance treaty; Se hace referencia a construcción del Gran Hotel, iniciada en 1899 bajo el nombre de Casa Celestino. Tras su interrupción en 1902, continuó la obra ya con su nombre actual...

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A39</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>State*</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Description of the production or reproduction status of the Record Resource.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Controlled value
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use in a Record Set description when the attribute is shared by all member Records of a Record Set.  The attribute can refer both to the record state of creation and its form of transmission when the record was received.
<b>Examples</b>	draft; final draft; original; simple copy; certified copy

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A40</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Structure</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Information about the physical and intellectual arrangement and composition of a Record Resource or Instantiation.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation
<b>Specifications</b>	<u>For Record and Record Part</u> , it encompasses information about the intellectual

	<p>composition of the record, the presence of record parts and their functions.</p> <p><u>For Record Set</u>, it may encompass information about the methodology/criteria used for arrangement (physical/intellectual) of the records within a Record Set.</p> <p><u>For Instantiation</u>, it may comprise information about the composition of the physical elements of the instantiation</p>
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>The attribute is not to be confused with Classification attribute, which provides information about the category which the Record Set belongs to within a classification scheme.</p> <p>Structural information may be included in the Scope and Content attribute when the information is important in the understanding of the content of the Record Resource or Instantiation and when it is not described separately under the Structure attribute.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The record has 2 appendixes, comprising a full account of the income from car taxes and real estate taxes;</p> <p>The series have the files arranged according to the alphabetical order of the places concerned;</p> <p>inside each file, the records are arranged chronologically;</p> <p>The database has 3 related tables, first containing names, second containing addresses, and the third containing passports numbers</p>

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A41</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Technical Characteristics</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Describes any relevant physical or software feature of any device involved in the creation or management of a Record Resource.
<b>Grouped in</b>	
<b>Domain</b>	Mechanism
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Does not include references to the workflow that the Mechanism is involved in which is described under Activity entity.</p> <p>It emphasizes those features that provide a better understanding of the impact of the Mechanism on the records.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	Hubble Space Telescope had until 2002 a flawed mirror that introduced severe spherical aberration for the images.

## 5. Relations

### 5.1. Introduction

In order to understand and describe record resources, it is essential to document the context in which those record resources were created, accumulated and managed through time and space. The role of Relations in RiC-CM is to describe the connections between entities as they contribute to the context of record making and keeping and, as a result, express significant characteristics of the history and management of archival records. Relations in RiC-CM are focused on documenting connections that have an impact on the world from an archival point of view and are not meant to be exhaustive. Relations defined in this model should provide a basic foundation for archival description and there are likely instances where more specific vocabularies could build on this foundation to satisfy the needs of specific implementations.

RiC Relations diverge conceptually from XML-based standards like EAD and EAC that rely on structural hierarchy to define connections between, for example, records to series to fonds. Instead, RiC Relations are based on a graph model, similar to the Resource Description Framework (RDF), which allows for simpler and more flexible connections. As an example, a Record can be part of several different RecordSets, both as part of its archival fonds and also in a temporary RecordSet curated by a researcher or as part of a physical or virtual exhibit.

[graph diagram to follow]

By making connections between entities in this way, it will be possible to infer more complex information about record context that might not be explicitly recorded as part of a background note or provenance statement. Some brief examples:

- If two Agents are both connected to an Activity in some way, they have probably sent records to each other, which they may keep as evidence of those transactions.
- If some Agent occupies a Position held at an earlier date by another Agent for the purpose of performing an Activity/Function, the records held by the latter agent may include some record sets created by the former agent.
- If some Record is a copy of another one, we can expect that it conveys the same content. This message may have a different 'meaning' in its new context where it may be linked with other materials that modify how the source is understood.

In many cases, simply connecting two Entities does not provide sufficient information. RiC-CM also defines a set of attributes specific to Relations that can be used to add a date range, cite relevant sources, or add a location where a connection might have taken place. A complete list of attributes can be found in 5.5.

Relations in RiC-CM are organized into categories based on the type of Relation and, like terms in many controlled vocabularies, range from broader to narrower. In addition to a detailed description of each Relation and a full list of Relations, this section will also provide a hierarchical map of relations, showing how they fit into a broader/narrower scheme.

## 5.2. Types of Relations

All Relations fit into the following thirteen conceptual categories or types. Understanding a Relation's type can help clarify its role within a descriptive system or practice.

### Whole-part relations

The relation that holds between a whole and its parts, for example the relation between a Record and its constituent Record Part(s).

### Sequential relations

Any relation that describes a logical sequence between two entities, for example the relation between an Agent and its antecedent Agent.

### Subject relations

Any relation that holds between a Record Resource and a subject or topic, for example the relation between a Record Resource and the main subject(s) which that Record Resource describes or is about.

### Record Resource to Record Resource relations

Any relation that holds between a Record Resource and another Record Resource, for example the relation between a Record Resource and a draft or copy of that Record Resource.

### Record Resource to Instantiation relations

Any relation that holds between a Record Resource and an Instantiation of that Record Resource, for example the relation between a Record Resource and a digitized version of that Record Resource.

### Provenance relations

Any relation that describes the provenance or origin of a Record Resource or Instantiation, for example the relation between a Record Resource and the Agent which created it or the Activity from which it resulted.

### Instantiation to Instantiation relations

Any relation that holds between an Instantiation and another Instantiation, for example the relation between a digital Instantiation and a migrated version of that Instantiation.

### Management relations

Any relation that describes the authority of an Agent over another entity, for example the relation between a Person and that Person's subordinates in an organization.

### Agent to Agent relations

Any relation that holds between an Agent and another Agent.

### Event relations

Any relation that holds between an entity and an Event, for example the relation between a Record Resource and an Event which resulted in the creation or modification of that Record Resource.

### Rule relations

Any relation that holds between an entity and a Rule, for example the relation between an Agent and the Mandate authorizing the existence and/or actions of that Agent.

### Date relations

Any relation that holds between an entity and a Date, for example the relation between a Record Resource and the date(s) at which it was created or modified.

### Spatial relations

Any relation that holds between an entity and a Place, for example the relation between an Agent and the place(s) in which that Agent was located or had some jurisdiction.

## 5.3. Chart

Relations move from broad to narrow in a hierarchical fashion. The broadest, or most general Relation, *is related to*, can connect any RiC-CM Entity and makes no specific statement about how or why those Entities are connected. As you move down the hierarchy, each relation gets more specific, while inheriting the properties of Relations immediately above them in the hierarchy.

The following chart demonstrates how Relations are hierarchically arranged. The top level of the chart is occupied by *is related to*. The next level down lists the broadest term for each Relation type and then works down through up to five levels of narrower Relations.

The chart is also poly-hierarchical, which means that some Relations may appear in multiple places, and levels, in the chart.

Top Level	Second Level	Third Level	Fourth Level	Fifth Level
RIC-R001: Thing <i>is related to</i> Thing	Type: <u>whole/part relations</u>  RiC-R002: Thing <i>has part</i> Thing	RiC-R003: Record <i>has constituent</i> Record Part (see also below)  RiC-R004: Instantiation <i>has component</i> Instantiation (see also below)  RiC-R005: Group <i>has subdivision</i> Group (see also below)  RiC-R006: Event <i>has subevent</i> Event (see also below)  RiC-R007: Place <i>contains</i> Place (see also below)		

	<p>Type: <u>sequential relations</u></p> <p>RiC-R008: Thing <b><i>precedes</i></b> Thing</p>	<p>RiC-R009: Thing <b><i>precedes in time</i></b> Thing</p>	<p>RiC-R010: Record <b><i>is original of</i></b> Record</p> <p>RiC-R011: Record <b><i>is draft of</i></b> Record</p> <p>RiC-R012: Record Resource <b><i>has copy</i></b> Record Resource (see also below)</p> <p>RiC-R013: Record Resource <b><i>is replied to by</i></b> Record Resource (see also below)</p> <p>RiC-R014: Instantiation <b><i>has derived instantiation</i></b> Instantiation (see also below)</p> <p>RiC-R016: Agent <b><i>is antecedent of</i></b> Agent (see also below)</p>	<p>RiC-R015: Instantiation <b><i>is migrated into instantiation</i></b> Instantiation</p> <p>RiC-R017: Person <b><i>has descendant</i></b> Person (and the sixth level RiC-R018: Person <b><i>has child</i></b> Person) (see also below)</p>
	<p>Type: <u>subject relations</u></p> <p>RiC-R019: Record Resource <b><i>has subject</i></b> Thing</p>	<p>RiC-R020: Record Resource <b><i>has main subject</i></b> Thing</p> <p>RiC-R021: Record Resource <b><i>describes</i></b> Thing</p>		
	<p>Type: <u>Record Resource to Record Resource relations</u></p>			

	<p>RiC-R022: Record Resource <b>is record resource associated with record resource</b> Record Resource</p>	<p>RiC-R023: Record resource <b>has genetic link to Record Resource</b> Record Resource</p> <p>RiC-R013: Record Resource <b>is replied to by</b> Record Resource (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R003: Record <b>has constituent</b> Record Part (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R024: Record Set <b>includes</b> Record or Record Set</p>	<p>RiC-R010: Record <b>is original of</b> Record (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R011: Record <b>is draft of</b> Record (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R012: Record Resource <b>has copy</b> Record Resource (see also above)</p>	
	<p>Type: <u>Record Resource to Instantiation relations</u></p> <p>RiC-R025: Record Resource <b>has instantiation</b> Instantiation</p>			
	<p>Type: <u>provenance relations</u></p> <p>RiC-R026: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>has provenance</b> Agent</p>	<p>RiC-R027: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>created by</b> Agent</p> <p>RiC-R028: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>accumulated by</b> Agent</p>	<p>RiC-R029: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>received by</b> Agent</p>	

			RiC-R030: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>collected by</b> Agent	
	RiC-R033: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>is documentation of</b> Activity (see also below)	RiC-R031: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>has sender</b> Agent  RiC-R032: Record Resource or Instantiation <b>has addressee</b> Agent		
	Type: <u>Instantiation to Instantiation relations</u>  RiC-R034: Instantiation <b>is instantiation associated with instantiation</b> Instantiation	RiC-R035: Instantiation <b>is functionally equivalent to</b> Instantiation  RiC-R014: Instantiation <b>has derived instantiation</b> Instantiation (see also above)  RiC-R004: Instantiation <b>has component</b> Instantiation (see also above)	RiC-R015: Instantiation <b>is migrated into</b> Instantiation	
	Type: management relations  RiC-R036: Agent <b>has authority over</b> Thing	RiC-R037: Group or Person or Position <b>is owner of</b> Thing  RiC-R038: Agent <b>is manager of</b> Record Resource or Instantiation	RiC-R039: Agent <b>is holder of</b> Record Resource or Instantiation	

		<p>RiC-R040: Group or Person or Position <b>has intellectual property rights on</b> Record Resource or Instantiation</p> <p>RiC-R041: Agent <b>controls</b> Agent (see also below)</p>	<p>RiC-R042: Person <b>is leader of</b> Group</p> <p>RiC-R043: Person <b>is superior to</b> Person</p>	
	<p>Type: <u>Agent to Agent relations</u></p> <p>RiC-R044: Agent <b>is agent associated with agent</b> Agent</p>	<p>RiC-R045: Agent <b>is hierarchically superior to</b> Agent</p> <p>RiC-R046: Agent <b>has work relation with</b> Agent</p> <p>RiC-R016: Agent <b>is antecedent of</b> Agent (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R047: Person <b>has family link with</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R050: Person <b>knows of</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R051: Person <b>knows</b></p>	<p>RiC-R041: Agent <b>controls</b> Agent (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R005: Group <b>has subdivision</b> Group (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R017: Person <b>has descendant</b> Person (see also below)</p> <p>RiC-R017: Person <b>has descendant</b> Person (see also above)</p> <p>RiC-R048: Person <b>has sibling</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R049: Person <b>has spouse</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R052: Person <b>has</b></p>	<p>RiC-R042: Person <b>is leader of</b> Group</p> <p>RiC-R043: Person <b>is superior to</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R018: Person <b>has child</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R018: Person <b>has child</b> Person</p>

		<p>Person</p> <p>RiC-R054: Person <b>occupies</b> Position</p> <p>RiC-R055: Group <b>has member</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R056: Position <b>exists in</b> Group</p>	<p><b>correspondent</b> Person</p> <p>RiC-R053: Person <b>has teacher</b> Person</p>	
Type: <u>event relations</u>	<p>RiC-R057: Event <b>is event associated with</b> Thing</p> <p>RiC-R058: Event <b>involves</b> Thing</p> <p>RiC-R061: Event <b>results in</b> Thing</p> <p>RiC-R006: Event <b>has subevent</b> Event (see also above)</p>	<p>RiC-R059: Event <b>affects</b> Thing</p> <p>RiC-R060: <u>Activity performed by</u> Agent</p> <p>RiC-R033i: <u>Activity documented by</u> Record Resource (see also above)</p>		
Type: <u>rule relations</u>	<p>RiC-R062: Rule <b>is rule associated with</b> Thing</p> <p>RiC-R063: Rule <b>regulates</b> Thing</p> <p>RiC-R064: Rule <b>expressed by</b> Record Resource</p> <p>RiC-R065: Rule <b>issued by</b> Agent</p> <p>RiC-R066: Rule <b>enforced by</b> Agent</p> <p>RiC-R067: Mandate <b>authorizes</b> Agent</p>			

	Type: <u>date relations</u>  RiC-R068: Date <i>is date associated with</i> Thing	RiC-R069: Date <i>is beginning date of</i> Thing  RiC-R071: Date <i>is end date of</i> Thing  RiC-R073: Date <i>is modification date of</i> Thing	RiC-R070: Date <i>is birth date of</i> Person  RiC-R072: Date <i>is death date of</i> Person	
	Type: <u>spatial relations</u>  RiC-R074: Place <i>is place associated with</i> Thing	RiC-R075: Place <i>is location of</i> Thing  RiC-R076: Place <i>is jurisdiction of</i> Agent  RiC-R007: Place <i>contains</i> Place (see also above)  RiC-R077: Place <i>is adjacent to</i> Place  RiC-R078: Place <i>overlaps</i> Place		

#### 5.4. Description of Relations

<b>ID</b>	RiC-R001	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is related to</i>	Inverse relation: <i>is related to</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Thing	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	The most generic Relation, <i>is related to</i> connects any RiC-CM Entity (Thing) to any other RiC-CM Entity.  This Relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Should be used only if it is not possible to specify the nature of the Relation more accurately.	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Broader relations</b>	None (top level Relation)	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R002 'has part' RiC-R008 'precedes' RiC-R019 'has subject' RiC-R022 'is record resource associated with record resource'	

	RiC-R025 'has instantiation' RiC-R026 'has provenance' RiC-R033 'is documentation of' RiC-R034 'is instantiation associated with instantiation' RiC-R036 'has authority over' RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent' RiC-R057 'is event associated with' RiC-R062 'is rule associated with' RiC-R068 'is date associated with' RiC-R074 'is place associated with'
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R002</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has part</i>	Inverse relation: <i>is part of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Thing	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Thing to a constitutive or component part of that Thing.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	<p>Can be used for connecting a Record and a Record Part, a Corporate Body and a subdivision or unit, an Activity and an Activity that constitute it, an Event and an Event components, a Place (as a geographical or administrative area) and a specific region within that Place.</p> <p>The end of existence of a whole/part relation may affect the integrity or nature of the domain entity.</p>	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Whole/part relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R003 'has constituent' RiC-R004 'has component' RiC-R005 'has subdivision' RiC-R006 'has subevent' RiC-R007 'contains'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R003</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has constituent</i>	inverse relation: <i>is constituent of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record	Record Part
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record to a component part of that Record.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The Charter of the Massachusetts Agricultural College <i>has constituent</i> Page 10</p> <p>El Sello de placa de la Reina Isabel la Católica <i>constituye parte del</i> Testamento de la Reina Isabel la Católica (12-10-1504)</p> <p>Requerimento de privilégio industrial de máquina de colheita de cana e análogos <i>tem como constituinte</i> desenho técnico</p>	

	Desenho técnico <i>é consituente</i> de requerimento de privilégio industrial de máquina de colheita de cana e análogos
<b>Relation types</b>	Whole/part relations Record Resource to Record Resource relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R002 'has part' RiC-R022 'is record resource associated with record resource'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R004</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has component</i>	inverse relation: <i>is component of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Instantiation	Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Instantiation to one of its components.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Whole/part relations Instantiation to Instantiation relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R002 'has part' RiC-R034 'is instantiation associated with instantiation'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R005</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has subdivision</i>	inverse relation: <i>is subdivision of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Group	Group
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Group to one of its subdivisions.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Since January 2010, the French Ministry of Culture <i>has subdivision</i> the Direction générale des Patrimoines.</p> <p>O Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública <i>tem como subdivisão</i> a Divisão de Polícia Marítima Aérea e de Fronteiras</p> <p>A Divisão de Polícia Marítima Aérea e de Fronteiras <i>é subdivisão</i> do Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública</p>	
<b>Relation types</b>	Whole/part relations Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R002 'has part' RiC-R045 'is hierarchically superior to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R006</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has subevent</i>	inverse relation: <i>is subevent of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Event	Event

<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Event to one of a series of Events that constitute the original, broader Event.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Since an Activity is a kind of Event, this Relation can also be used for Activity.
<b>Examples</b>	The Bombing of Guernica (1937) is subevent of Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) A Guerra do Paraguai tem como subevento a Batalha Naval do Riachuelo A Batalha Naval dp Riachuelo é subevento da Guerra do Paraguai
<b>Relation types</b>	Whole/part relations Event relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R002 'has part' RiC-R057 'is event associated with'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R007</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>contains</i>	inverse relation: <i>contained by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Place	Place
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Place to a region within.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use for connecting two geographical or administrative regions.	
<b>Examples</b>	The French Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region <i>contains</i> the French Ain département. Date attribute for this relation: 2016/  La Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias <i>contiene</i> el Parque Nacional de Timanfaya (Las Palmas)  A Amazõnia legal <i>contem</i> os estados brasileiros do Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins e Maranhão  Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins e Maranhão <i>estão contidos</i> na Amazonia Legal	
<b>Relation types</b>	Whole/part relations Spatial relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R002 'has part' RiC-R074 'is place associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R008</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>precedes</i>	inverse relation: <i>follows</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Thing	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Thing to a Thing that follows it in some sequence.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The relation does not specify by itself what criteria are used for ordering the sequence.  There may actually be zero to many intermediate Entities, ignored or unkown, in	

	the sequence between the two connected Things.  Can be used, for example, for specifying that some Record ‘has next’ some Record within a Record Set.
<b>Examples</b>	Page 1 <i>precedes</i> Page 2
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 ‘is related to’
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R009 ‘precedes in time’

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R009</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>precedes in time</i>	inverse relation: <i>follows in time</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Thing	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Thing to a Thing that follows it in chronological order.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	There may actually be zero to many intermediate Entities, ignored or unknown, in the chronological sequence between the two connected Entities.	
<b>Examples</b>	El Ministerio de Educación y Cultura (1996-2000) <i>es predecesor del</i> Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología (2000-2004)  O Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública <i>precede em tempo</i> o Departamento de Polícia Federal  O Departamento de Polícia Federal <i>sucedem tempo</i> o Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública	
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R008 ‘precedes’	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R010 ‘is original of’ RiC-R011 ‘is draft of’ RiC-R012 ‘has copy’ RiC-R013 ‘is replied to by’ RiC-R014 ‘has derived instantiation’ RiC-R016 ‘is antecedent of’	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R010</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is original of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has original</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record	Record
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects the original version of a Record to a copy or a later version. It is both a temporal and genetic relation between the two records.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	There may be zero to many intermediate Records, ignored or unknown, between the two connected Records.	
<b>Examples</b>	The charter whose instantiation S/2262A n° 4 is held by the Archives nationales de France, and whose date is August 1239, is original of the record instantiated within the Cartulaire blanc of the abbey of Saint-Denis (Cart. blanc, t. I, p. 374a, n° XIII, rubric: ‘De uno modio et dimidio vini empto a Renaldo de Logiis’).	

	A Lei Áurea é o original do documento cujo código de referência é BR RJANRIO_EH_0_FOT_EVE_04933 (Reprodução da Lei Áurea) O documento cujo código de referência é BR RJANRIO_EH_0_FOT_EVE_04933 (Reprodução da Lei Áurea) tem como original a Lei Áurea
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Record Resource to Record Resource relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R009 'precedes in time' RiC-R023 'has genetic link to record resource'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R011</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is draft of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has draft</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record	Record
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a draft to the final version of a Record.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	There may be zero to many intermediate Records, ignored or unknown, between the two connected ones.	
<b>Examples</b>	Manuscript dated April, 1957 <i>is draft of</i> The Ugly American, 1958	
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Record Resource to Record Resource relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R009 'precedes in time' RiC-R023 'has genetic link to record resource'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R012</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has copy</i>	inverse relation: <i>is copy of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Record Resource
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource to a copy of that Record Resource.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Can be both a temporal and genetic relation between the two Record Resources.	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Record Resource to Record Resource relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R009 'precedes in time' RiC-R023 'has genetic link to record resource'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R013</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is replied to by</i>	inverse relation: <i>replies to</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Record Resource
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource to a reply, usually in the form of correspondence.	

<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	Letter from Mary White Ovington to William E. Walling, October 1, 1917 <i>is replied to by</i> Letter from William E. Walling to Mary White Ovington, October 21, 1917.
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Record Resource to Record Resource relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R009 'precedes in time' RiC-R022 'is record resource associated with record resource'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R014</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has derived instantiation</i>	inverse relation: <i>is derived from instantiation</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Instantiation	Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Instantiation to an Instantiation that is derived from it.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	The print aerial view of the French city of Ambérieux-en-Dombes (Ain), within the 1PH/C/1 album of fonds Lapie, <i>has derived instantiation</i> the digital image whose local identifier is FRAN_0207_0001_A.	
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Instantiation to Instantiation relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R009 'precedes in time' RiC-R034 'is instantiation associated with instantiation'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R015 'is migrated into instantiation'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R015</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is migrated into instantiation</i>	inverse relation: <i>created by migration from instantiation</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Instantiation	Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Instantiation to a version it has been migrated to.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use for digital instantiations.	
<b>Examples</b>	Microsoft Word document with the filename Draft_2019.docx <i>is migrated into instantiation</i> normalized PDF/A with filename mums1023_00_b1.pdf	
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Instantiation to Instantiation relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R014 'has derived instantiation'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R016</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is antecedent of</i>	inverse relation: is successor of?
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	

<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to another Agent that succeeds it chronologically.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	There may be zero to many intermediate Agents , ignored or unknown,between the two connected Agents.  Can be used when there is a transfer of function from the first Agent to the second Agent.
<b>Examples</b>	The Bureau des Monuments historiques (1863-1870) (within the Surintendance des Beaux-Arts, a subdivision of the French Ministère de la maison de l'Empereur) <i>is antecedent of</i> the Bureau des Monuments historiques (1870-1907) within the Direction des Beaux-Arts, a subdivision of the French Ministère de l'Instruction publique.  La Administración de Hacienda de la provincia de Barcelona <i>es antecesora de</i> la Delegación Provincial de Hacienda de Barcelona y <i>es sucesora de</i> la Intendencia de Ejército y Provincia del Principado de Cataluña, en sus funciones Hacendísticas  O Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública é antecedente do Departamento de Polícia Federal  O Departamento de Polícia Federal 'é sucessor do Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Agent to Agent relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R009 'precedes in time' RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R017 'has descendant'

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R017</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has descendant</i>	inverse relation: <i>has ancestor</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Person to one of their descendants.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	There may be zero to many intermediate Persons, ignored or unknown, between the two connected Persons.	
<b>Examples</b>	Marc Ferrez <i>tem como descendente</i> Gilberto Ferrez  Gilberto Ferrez <i>tem como ascendente</i> Marc Ferrez	
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R016 'is antecedent of' RiC-R047 'has family link with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R018 'has child'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R018</b>
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<b>Name</b>	<i>has child</i>	inverse relation: <i>has parent</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Person to one of their children.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Alfonso Carlos de Borbón y Austria-Este (1849-1936) <i>es hijo de</i> M <sup>a</sup> Beatriz de Austria-Este (1824- 1906) Júlio Ferrez <i>tem como filho</i> Gilberto Ferrez Gilberto Ferrez <i>tem como pai</i> Júlio Ferrez	
<b>Relation types</b>	Sequential relations Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R017 'has descendant'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R019</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has subject</i>	inverse relation: <i>is subject of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource to a Thing that is its subject.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Susan Kleckner Papers <i>has subject</i> Anti-nuclear movement La fotografía 'Evacuation des enfants de Madrid' [1937] de Robert Capa <i>tiene como materia</i> la Guerra Civil Española (1936-1939) O processo da Revolta da Chibata <i>tem como assunto</i> o movimento de marinheiros contra a chibata, usada por oficiais como medida punitiva O movimento de marinheiros contra a chibata, usada por oficiais como medida punitiva, <i>é assunto</i> do processo da Revolta da Chibata	
<b>Relation types</b>	Subject relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R020 'has main subject' RiC-R021 'describes'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R020</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has main subject</i>	inverse relation: <i>is main subject of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource to a Thing that is its main subject.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use for specifying, for example, that a Record Set of type personal file has main subject some person, which would help end users to retrieve the main archival resources about this person.	
<b>Examples</b>		

<b>Relation types</b>	Subject relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R019 'has subject'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R021</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>describes</i>	inverse relation: <i>described by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource to a Thing that it describes.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Can be used for specifying that some finding aid, which is a specific type of Record, describes some Record Set.	
<b>Examples</b>	Guide to the Roxbury Action Project Records <i>describes</i> Roxbury Action Project Records.	
<b>Relation types</b>	Subject relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R019 'has subject'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R022</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is record resource associated with record resource</i>	inverse relation: <i>is record resource associated with record resource</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Record Resource
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Record Resources. This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use to connect two Record Resources only if it is not possible to use a narrower, more specific Relation, e.g. ' <i>has genetic link to</i> '.	
<b>Examples</b>	La Planta de la ciudadela, ciudad y puerto de Messina (Sicilia) [por Carlos Grunembergh] [1686] es un documento <i>asociado con</i> el fondo de Consejo de Italia (siglos XVI-XVIII)  Graças Honoríficas <i>estão associados</i> a Ordens Honoríficas  Ordens Honoríficas <i>estão associadas</i> a Graças Honoríficas	
<b>Relation types</b>	Record Resource to Record Resource relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R023 'has genetic link to record resource' RiC-R013 'is replied to by' RiC-R003 'has constituent' RiC-R024 'includes'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R023</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has genetic link to record resource</i>	inverse relation: <i>has genetic link to record resource</i>

<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Record Resource
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Record Resources when there is a genetic link between them. Genetic in this sense is as defined by diplomatics, i.e. the process by which a Record Resource is developed.  This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use to connect two Record Resources only if it is not possible to be more accurate and specify a narrower, asymmetric relation, e.g. <i>'is original of'</i> .	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Record Resource to Record Resource relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R022 'is record resource associated with record resource'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R010 'is original of' RiC-R011 'is draft of' RiC-R012 'has copy'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R024</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>includes</i>	inverse relation: <i>included in</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Set	Record or Record Set
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Set to a Record or Record Set it aggregates or contains.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	A Record or Record Set can be aggregated in one or many Record Sets simultaneously or through time.	
<b>Examples</b>	The W.E.B. Du Bois Papers <i>includes</i> Series 1. Correspondence  Consejo Supremo de Italia (Record Set) <i>includes</i> Secretaría de Nápoles (Record Set)  Departamento Nacional do Povoamento (fundo) <i>inclui</i> Hospedaria de Imigrantes da Ilha das Flores (subsérie)  Hospedaria de Imigrantes da Ilha das Flores (subsérie) <i>está incluída em</i> Departamento Nacional do Povoamento (fundo)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Record Resource to Record Resource relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R022 'is record resource associated with record resource'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R025</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has instantiation</i>	inverse relation: <i>instantiates</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource	Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource to one of its Instantiations.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	The series (Record Set) of aerial views that concern the district of Ambérieux-en-Dombes (Ain) in the Fonds Lapie <i>has instantiation</i> the print photos referenced "C.T. 104 1K-2K."	

	It also <i>has instantiation</i> the digital images identified by FRAN_0207_0001_A#FRAN_0207_0002_A.
<b>Relation types</b>	Record resource to Instantiation relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R026</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has provenance</i>	inverse relation: <i>is provenance of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to an Agent that creates or accumulates the Record Resource, receives it, or sends it.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	This is the generic organic provenance relation.	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R027 'created by' RiC-R028 'accumulated by' RiC-R031 'has sender' RiC-R032 'has addressee'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R027</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>created by</i>	inverse relation: <i>is creator of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to the Agent that is either responsible for all or some of the content of the Record Resource or is a contributor to the genesis or production of an Instantiation.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Covers the definition of "author" in diplomatics, and any contribution to the intellectual content of a Record Resource.  Can also be used for any Agent that was involved in the genesis (with the role of witness, representative of the author...) or in the production (with the role of scribe, secretary, notary, printer...) of the Record Resource or Instantiation.	
<b>Examples</b>	Matilde de Baviera (1877-1906) <i>es autora de</i> la Carta de Mathilde de Baviera a María de las Nieves, anunciándole su compromiso con el Príncipe Luis de Sajonia-Coburgo (15-12-1899)  Serviço Nacional de Informações (entidade coletiva) <i>foi produtor de</i> Serviço Nacional de Informações (fundo)  Serviço Nacional de Informações (fundo) <i>foi produzido por</i> Serviço Nacional de Informações (entidade coletiva)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations	

<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R026 'has provenance'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R028</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>accumulated by</i>	inverse relation: <i>accumulates</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to the Agent that accumulates it, be it intentionally (collecting) or not (receiving in the course of its activities).	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R026 'has provenance'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R029 'is received by' RiC-R030 'is collected by'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R029</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>received by</i>	inverse relation: <i>receives</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to the Agent that receives it in the course of its activities.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Carta de Mathilde de Baviera a María de las Nieves, anunciándole su compromiso con el Príncipe Luis de Sajonia-Coburgo (15-12-1899) <i>recibida por</i> M <sup>a</sup> de las Nieves de Braganza y Borbón (1852-1941)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R028 'is accumulated by'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R030</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>collected by</i>	inverse relation: <i>collects</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to the Agent that collects it intentionally (is a collector).	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	The poster <i>¡Miliciano!: antes morir que retroceder</i> [1936-1937] <i>is collected by</i> José Mario Armero Alcántara (1927-1995)	

	A coleção Fotografias avulsas <i>foi colecionada</i> pelo Arquivo Nacional (Brasil) Arquivo Nacional (Brasil) <i>coleccionou</i> a coleção Fotografias Avulsas
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R028 'is accumulated by'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R031</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has sender</i>	inverse relation: <i>is sender of?</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to the Agent that sends it.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The identity of the sender is (usually) evidenced by the Record Resource or Instantiation itself.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>La Carta de Mathilde de Baviera a María de las Nieves, anunciándole su compromiso con el Príncipe Luis de Sajonia-Coburgo (15-12-1899) <i>tiene como remitente a</i> Matilde de Baviera (1877-1906)</p> <p>Ofício encaminhando ao diretor do Serviço Nacional de Informações documentos referentes a pessoa indiciada por participação em atividades subversivas <i>tem como remetente</i> o diretor da Divisão de Informações do Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública</p> <p>Diretor da Divisão de Informações do Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública <i>é o remente</i> de ofício encaminhando ao diretor do Serviço Nacional de Informações documentos referentes a pessoa indiciada por participação em atividades subversivas</p>	
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R026 'has provenance'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R032</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has addressee</i>	inverse relation: <i>is addressee of?</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to the Agent that it is addressed to.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The identity of the addressee is (usually) evidenced by the Record Resource or Instantiation itself.	
<b>Examples</b>	<p>La Carta de Mathilde de Baviera a María de las Nieves, anunciándole su compromiso con el Príncipe Luis de Sajonia-Coburgo (15-12-1899) <i>tiene como destinataria a</i> M<sup>a</sup> de las Nieves de Braganza y Borbón (1852-1941)</p> <p>Ofício do diretor da Divisão de Informações do Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública encaminhando documentos referentes a pessoa indiciada por participação em atividades subversivas <i>tem como destinatário</i> o diretor do Serviço Nacional de</p>	

	Informações  Diretor do Serviço Nacional de Informações <i>é o destinatário</i> de ofício do diretor da Divisão de Informações do Departamento Federal de Segurança Pública encaminhando documentos referentes a pessoa indiciada por participação em atividades subversivas
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R026 'has provenance'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R033</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is documentation of</i>	inverse relation: <i>documented by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Record Resource or Instantiation	Activity
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Record Resource or an Instantiation to the Activity that generates the Record Resource or Instantiation.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	This is the generic functional provenance relation.	
<b>Examples</b>	El Título de Duque de Terranova a Carlo d'Aragona Tagliavia (20-7-1561) (Record Resource) <i>testimonia</i> la Concesión de títulos nobiliarios (Activity)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Provenance relations Event relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to' RiC-R061i 'results from'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R034</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is instantiation associated with instantiation</i>	inverse relation: <i>is instantiation associated with instantiation</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Instantiation	Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Instantiations.  This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Instantiation to Instantiation relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R035 'is functionally equivalent to' RiC-R014 'has derived instantiation' RiC-R004. 'has instantiation component'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R035</b>
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<b>Name</b>	<i>is functionally equivalent to</i>	inverse relation: <i>is functionally equivalent to</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Instantiation	Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Instantiations which may be considered as equivalent.  This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use for Instantiations which, from some point of view, may be considered as equivalent. This equivalence is usually based upon the fact that the Instantiations have at least the same intellectual content (they instantiate the same Record Resource).	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Instantiation to Instantiation relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R034 'is instantiation associated with instantiation'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R036</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has authority over</i>	inverse relation: <i>is under authority of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to a Thing the Agent has authority over.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use only if it is not possible to be more accurate and specify a narrower relation, e.g. 'is owner of'.	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R037 'is owner of' RiC-R038 'is manager of' RiC-R040 'has intellectual property rights on' RiC-R041 'controls'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R037</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is owner of</i>	inverse relation: <i>owned by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Group or Person or Position	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to a Thing that the Agent owns.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	La Universidad Pública de Navarra (Agent) <i>es propietaria de</i> los Expedientes de personal investigador en formación (Record Set)  Ruy Alexandre Guerra Coelho Pereira (pessoa) <i>é o proprietário de</i> Ruy Guerra (fundo)  Ruy Guerra (fundo) <i>é propriedade de</i> Ruy Alexandre Guerra Coelho Pereira (pessoa)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R036 'has authority over'	

<b>Narrower relations</b>	None
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R038</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is manager of</i>	inverse relation: <i>managed by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Record Resource or Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to a Record Resource or Instantiation that the Agent manages.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R036 'has authority over'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R039 'is holder of'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R039</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is holder of</i>	inverse relation: <i>held by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Record Resource or Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to a Record Resource or Instantiation that the Agent holds.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	<p>The National Archive of Spain (Agent) <i>is holder of</i> Junta Central Suprema Gubernativa del Reino (Siglo XIX) (Record Set)</p> <p>Arquivo Nacional (Brasil) <i>é custodiador</i> de Departamento Nacional do Povoamento (fundo)</p> <p>Departamento Nacional do Povoamento (fundo) <i>é custodiado</i> por Arquivo Nacional (Brasil)</p>	
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R038 'is manager of'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R040</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has intellectual property rights on</i>	inverse relation: <i>intellectual property rights held by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Record Resource or Instantiation
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to a Record Resource or Instantiation on which the Agent has some intellectual property rights.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	<p>Los herederos de Pablo Pérez-Mínguez (Agent) <i>tienen los derechos de propiedad intelectual</i> sobre el Archivo Fotográfico Pablo Pérez-Mínguez (Record Resource)</p> <p>Ruy Alexandre Guerra Coelho Pereira (pessoa) <i>tem direitos autorais</i> sobre Ruy Guerra (fundo)</p>	

	<i>Direitos autorais sobre Ruy Guerra (fundo) pertencem a Ruy Alexandre Guerra Coelho Pereira (pessoa)</i>
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R036 'has authority over'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R041</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>controls</i>	inverse relation: <i>controlled by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to another Agent it controls via Activities, i.e. controls by function.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R036 'has authority over' RiC-R045 'is hierarchically superior to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R042 'is leader of' RiC-R043 'is superior of'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R042</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is leader of</i>	inverse relation: <i>lead by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Group
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Person to the Group that Person leads.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Jean Favier (1932-2014) <i>is leader of</i> the Bibliothèque nationale de France. Date attribute of this relation: 1994/1997. Description attribute of this relation: Jean Favier was president of the BnF.t  João Cândido <i>foi lider</i> da Revolta da Chibata  Revolta da Chibata <i>foi liderada</i> por João Cândido	
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R041 'controls'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R043</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is superior to</i>	inverse relation: <i>is inferior to?</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Person to a Person they are superior to.	

<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	O presidente da República Federativa do Brasil <i>é superior</i> do ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública Ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública <i>é subordinado</i> ao presidente da República Federativa do Brasil
<b>Relation types</b>	Management relations Agent to Agent relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R041 'controls'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R044</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is agent associated with agent</i>	inverse relation: <i>is agent associated with agent</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Agents. This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use to connect two Agents only if it is not possible to be more accurate and use a narrower Agent to Agent relation, e.g. ' <i>has work relation with</i> '.	
<b>Examples</b>	El Ayuntamiento de Soria (Agent) <i>está asociado con</i> la Junta de Castilla y León (Agent) Ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública <i>está associado</i> ao presidente da República Federativa do Brasil Presidente da República Federativa do Brasil <i>está associado ao</i> ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R045 'is hierarchically superior to' RiC-R046 'has work relation with' RiC-R016 'is antecedent of' RiC-R047 'has family link with' RiC-R050 'knows of' RiC-R051 'knows' RiC-R054 'occupies' RiC-R055 'has member' RiC-R056 'exists in'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R045</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is hierarchically superior to</i>	inverse relation: <i>is hierarchically inferior to</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Agent to an Agent that is hierarchically inferior.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The hierarchical relation can be an authority relation, or a whole/part relation	

	between two Groups.
<b>Examples</b>	La Real Audiencia y Chancillería de Valladolid (Agent) <i>es jerárquicamente superior a</i> la Sala Primera de lo Civil (Agent)  Presidente da República Federativa do Brasil <i>é hierarquicamente superior ao</i> ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública  Ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública <i>é hierarquicamente inferior ao</i> Presidente da República Federativa do Brasil
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R041 'controls' RiC-R005 'has subdivision'

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R046</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has work relation with</i>	inverse relation: <i>has work relation with</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Agent	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Agents that have some type of work relation in the course of their activities.  This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Presidente da República Federativa do Brasil <i>tem relação de trabalho com o</i> ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública  Ministro de Estado da Justiça e Segurança Pública <i>tem relação de trabalho com o</i> Presidente da República Federativa do Brasil	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R047</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has family link with</i>	inverse relation: <i>has family link with</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Persons that have some type of family link, i.e. belong to the same family.  This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use RiC- 'has member' for connecting a Family and a Person.	
<b>Examples</b>	Fernando VI (Rey de España) (Person) <i>tiene un vínculo familiar con</i> Isabel II (Reina de España) (Person)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R017 'has descendant'	

	RiC-R048 'has sibling' RiC-R049 'has spouse'
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<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R048</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has sibling</i>	inverse relation: <i>has sibling</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Persons that are siblings. This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Francisco Franco Bahamonde (1892-1975) (Person) <i>has sibling</i> Ramón Franco Bahamonde (1896-1938) (Person)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R047 'has family link with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R049</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has spouse</i>	inverse relation: <i>has spouse</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Persons that are or were married. This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Margarita de Borbón-Parma (1847-1893) (Person) <i>es esposa de</i> Carlos María de Borbón y Austria-Este (1848-1909) (Person)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R047 'has family link with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R050</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>knows of</i>	inverse relation: <i>known by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Person to another Person they have some knowledge of through time or space.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R051</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>knows</i>	inverse relation: <i>knows</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Persons that directly know each other during their existence. This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	The relation implies that the two persons met or at least correspond with each other.	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R052 'has correspondent' RiC-R053 'has teacher'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R052</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has correspondent</i>	inverse relation: <i>has correspondent</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Persons that have corresponded with each other. This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R051 'knows'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R053</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has teacher</i>	inverse relation: <i>has student</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Person to another Person who is their student.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Beatriz Galindo, la Latina (c.1465-1535) (Person) <i>fue profesora</i> de Isabel I la Católica (1474-1504) (Person)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R051 'knows'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R054</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>occupies</i>	inverse relation: <i>occupied by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Person	Position

<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Person to a Position they occupy.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Pío Cabanillas Gallas (1923-1991) (Person) <i>ocupa el cargo de</i> Ministro de Cultura (Position) (fechas de la relación: 1977-1979)
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R055</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>has member</i>	inverse relation: <i>is member of</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Group	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Group to a Person that is a member of that Group.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	The French Conseil constitutionnel (a Corporate Body) <i>has member</i> Simone Veil (a Person). Date attribute for this relation: 1998/2007  Francisco Cabarrús (1752-1810) (person) <i>es miembro del</i> Ministerio del Interior (Group). Fecha de la relación: 1808.	
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R056</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>exists in</i>	inverse relation: <i>has position?</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Position	Group
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to 1	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Position to a Group that position is exists in or is defined by that Group's organizational structure.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Agent to Agent relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R044 'is agent associated with agent'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R057</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is event associated with</i>	inverse relation: <i>is associated with event</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Event	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Event to a Thing that is associated with the existence and lifecycle of the Event.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	This relation should be used to connect an event and an entity only if it is not	

	possible to be more accurate and use a narrower event relation, e.g. <i>involves</i> .
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Relation types</b>	Event relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R058 'involves' RiC-R061 'results in' RiC-R006 'has subevent'

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R058</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>involves</i>	inverse relation: <i>involved in</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Event	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Event to a Thing that Event is actively or passively involves in.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Event relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R057 'is event associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R059 'affects' RiC-R060 'is performed by'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R059</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>affects</i>	inverse relation: <i>affected by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Event	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Event to a Thing that the Event has some significant impact on.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Event relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R058 'involves'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R060</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>performed by</i>	inverse relation: <i>performs</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Activity	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Activity to an Agent that performs the Activity.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	Town planning (Activity) <i>performed by</i> Cityhall of Madrid (Agent)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Event relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R058 'involves'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R061</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>results in</i>	inverse relation: <i>results from</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Event	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects an Event to a Thing that results from the Event.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Event relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R057 'is event associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R033i 'is documented by' (inverse of RiC-R033 'is documentation of')	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R062</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is rule associated with</i>	inverse relation: <i>is associated with rule</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Rule	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Rule to a Thing that is associated with the existence and lifecycle of the Rule.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	This Relation should be used to connect a Rule and a Thing only if it is not possible to be more accurate and use a narrower Rule Relation, e.g. <i>regulates</i> .	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Rule relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R063 'regulates' RiC-R064 'is expressed by' RiC-R065 'is issued by' RiC-R066 'is enforced by' RiC-R067 'authorizes'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R063</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>regulates</i>	inverse relation: <i>regulated by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Rule	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Rule to a Thing that it regulates.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	The 'Règlement intérieur de l'Assemblée nationale constituante' <i>regulates</i> the French Assemblée nationale constituante (1789-1791). Date attribute for this relation: 1789-07-29/1791-09-30  La Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Thing) <i>está regulada por la</i> Ley Orgánica 11/1983 de Reforma Universitaria (25-8-1983) (Rule)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Rule relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R062 'is rule associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R064</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>expressed by</i>	inverse relation: <i>expresses</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Rule	Record Resource
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Rule to a Record Resource that expresses the Rule.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	The French <i>Déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen</i> , dated 1793, August 13 is expressed by the record whose instantiation FRAN AE/II/3701 is held by the Archives nationales de <sup>11</sup>	
<b>Relation types</b>	Rule relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R062 'is rule associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R065</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>issued by</i>	inverse relation: <i>is responsible for issuing</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Rule	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Rule to the Agent that issued or published the Rule.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	The Cádiz Corts (1810-1814) (Agent) are responsible for issuing the Spanish Constitution of 1812 (Rule)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Rule relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R062 'is rule associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R066</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>enforced by</i>	inverse relation: <i>is responsible for enforcing</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Rule	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Rule to an Agent that enforces the Rule.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Rule relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R062 'is rule associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R067</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>authorizes</i>	inverse relation: <i>authorized by</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Mandate	Agent

<sup>11</sup> See [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Declaration\\_des\\_Droits\\_de\\_lHomme.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Declaration_des_Droits_de_lHomme.jpg) <accessed 09/12/2019>

<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Mandate to the Agent that the Mandate gives the authority or competencies to act.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	
<b>Relation types</b>	Rule relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R062 'is rule associated with'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R068</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is date associated with</i>	inverse relation: <i>is associated with date</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Date	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Date to a Thing that Date is associated with the existence and lifecycle of.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	This relation should be used to connect a date and an entity only if it is not possible to be more accurate and use a narrower date relation, e.g. <i>is beginning date of</i> .	
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Date relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R069 'is beginning date of' RiC-R071 'is end date of' RiC-R073 'is modification date of'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R069</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is beginning date of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has beginning date</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Date	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Date to a Thing that came into existence on that Date.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	La Guerra de la Independencia Española (Thing) <i>tiene como fecha de inicio</i> el 2 de mayo de 1808 (Date)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Date relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R068 'is date associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R070 'has birth date'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R070</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is birth date of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has birth date</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Date	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Date to a Person that was born on that Date.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		

<b>Examples</b>	El 1 de mayo de 1852 (Date) <i>es la fecha de nacimiento</i> del Premio Nobel, Santiago Ramón y Cajal (Person)
<b>Relation types</b>	Date relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R069 'is beginning date of'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R071</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is end date of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has end date</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Date	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Date to a Thing that's existence ended on that Date.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	La Guerra de la Independencia Española (Thing) <i>tiene como fecha final</i> el 17 de abril de 1814 (Date)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Date relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R068 'is date associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R072 'is death date of'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R072</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is death date of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has death date</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Date	Person
<b>Cardinality</b>	1 to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Date to a Person who died on that Date.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	El Premio Nobel, Santiago Ramón y Cajal (Person), <i>tiene como fecha de fallecimiento</i> el 17 de octubre de 1934 (Date)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Date relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R071 'is end date of'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R073</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is modification date of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has modification date</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Date	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Date to a Thing that was modified on that Date.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>		
<b>Relation types</b>	Date relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R068 'is date associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R074</b>
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<b>Name</b>	<i>is place associated with</i>	inverse relation: <i>is associated with place</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Place	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Place to a Thing that Place is associated with the existence and lifecycle of.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	This Relation should be used to connect a place to an entity only if it is not possible to be more accurate and use a narrower spatial relation, e.g. <i>is location of</i> .	
<b>Examples</b>	El Mar Jónico (Place) <i>está asociado</i> a la Batalla de Lepanto (1571) (Thing)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Spatial relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R001 'is related to'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	RiC-R075 'is location of' RiC-R076 'is jurisdiction of' RiC-R007 'contains' RiC-R077 'is adjacent to' RiC-R078 'overlaps'	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R075</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is location of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has location</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Place	Thing
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Place to a Thing that is located in the Place.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>		
<b>Examples</b>	El Archivo General de Indias (Thing) <i>está ubicado</i> en Sevilla (Place)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Spatial relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R074 'is place associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R076</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is jurisdiction of</i>	inverse relation: <i>has jurisdiction</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Place	Agent
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects a Place to an Agent has jurisdiction over the Place.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Not to be confused with RiC-R0 'is location of'.	
<b>Examples</b>	El Tribunal Supremo (Agent) <i>tiene jurisdicción</i> en todo el territorio de España (Place)	
<b>Relation types</b>	Spatial relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R074 'is place associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R077</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<i>is adjacent to</i>	inverse relation: <i>is adjacent to</i>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Place	Place
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	

<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Places that are geographically adjacent. This relation is symmetric.
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use for connecting two geographical or administrative regions.
<b>Examples</b>	The French Ain département <i>is adjacent to</i> the Haute-Savoie département.
<b>Relation types</b>	Spatial relations
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R074 'is place associated with'
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-R078</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b><i>overlaps</i></b>	inverse relation: <b><i>overlaps</i></b>
<b>Domain/Range</b>	Place	Place
<b>Cardinality</b>	M to M	
<b>Definition</b>	Connects two Places that geographically overlap. This relation is symmetric.	
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Use for connecting two geographical or administrative areas.	
<b>Examples</b>	The French geographical region of Bresse <i>overlaps</i> the administrative Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes region.	
<b>Relation types</b>	Spatial relations	
<b>Broader relations</b>	RiC-R074 'is place associated with'	
<b>Narrower relations</b>	None	

## 5.5. Attributes of Relations

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-RA01</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Identifier</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A word, number, letter, symbol, or any combination of these used to uniquely identify or reference an individual instance of a Relation within a specific information domain.
<b>Specifications</b>	The attribute can include Global Persistent Identifiers (globally unique and persistently resolvable identifier for the Relation) and/or Local Identifiers.  Both the domain within which the Identifier is unique, and the rules used in forming the Identifier value should be provided with the identifier value.
<b>Extensibility</b>	The attribute may be extended with any number of specific attributes.
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Rule-based value; model-based text; free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	Within a given domain (a closed system), identifiers are used to uniquely reference instances of a Relation. Identifiers are instruments of control that facilitate management of the Relations within the domain. The formulation of identifiers commonly is based on rules.  In addition to an identifier needing to be unique within a domain, it is also highly desirable that they be persistent, that is, that the identifier uniquely identifies the Relation over time. A variety of organizations provide rules for the formation of

	<p>identifiers, and services designed to facilitate the persistence of the identifiers. Such identifiers are commonly referred to as Persistent Identifiers (or PIDs). PIDs conform to RFC 3986, but impose additional rules. Common examples are Archival Resource Keys (ARKS)<sup>1</sup> and Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs)<sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Within the global environment of the Internet, there are special rules for the formation of identifiers to ensure that they are unique within the domain of the Internet. Such identifiers must conform to the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) Uniform Resource Identifier rules (RFC 3986)<sup>3</sup>.</p>
<b>Examples</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-RA06</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>Definition</b>	A source of information used to identify and describe the Relation.
<b>Specifications</b>	Source could point to an identifier of a RiC Record Resource that is the source of the Relation, or the identifier of any cultural heritage object.
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Model-based text, free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-RA02</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Further information about a Relation that is not otherwise addressed.
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	Not repeatable
<b>Value schema</b>	Free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-A01</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Definition</b>	The date or date range when the Relation occurred.
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Rule-based value, model-based text, free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	

<b>ID</b>	<b>RiC-RA05</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Certainty</b>
<b>Definition</b>	Qualifies the level of certainty of the accuracy of the Relation.
<b>Specifications</b>	
<b>Extensibility</b>	
<b>Repeatability</b>	
<b>Value schema</b>	Model-based text, free text
<b>Scope Notes</b>	
<b>Examples</b>	certain; uncertain; unknown

## 5.6. List of Relations

The full list of Relations in the table below is sorted by domain ID, then by range ID, then by the alphabetical order of their names. The list includes the inverse relations (whose IDs are formed using the ID of the relation, followed by the letter “i”).

<b>Relation ID</b>	<b>Domain</b>	<b>ID of domain</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>ID of range</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Inverse relation ID and name</b>
<b>RiC-R008i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	follows	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R008 precedes
<b>RiC-R009i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	follows in time	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R009 precedes in time
<b>RiC-R002</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	has part	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R002i is part of
<b>RiC-R002i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	is part of	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R002 has part
<b>RiC-R001</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	is related to	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R001 is related to
<b>RiC-R008</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	precedes	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R008i follows
<b>RiC-R009</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	precedes in time	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R009i follows in time
<b>RiC-R021i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	described by	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R021 describes
<b>RiC-R020i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	is main subject of	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R020 has main subject
<b>RiC-R019i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	is subject of	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R019 has subject
<b>RiC-R036i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	is under authority of	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R036 has authority over
<b>RiC-R037i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	owned by	RiC-E08; RiC-E09; RiC-E12	Person; Group; Position	RiC-R037 is owner of
<b>RiC-R059i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	affected by	RiC-E14	Event	RiC-R059 affects
<b>RiC-R058i</b>	Thing	RiC-E01	involved in	RiC-E14	Event	RiC-R058 involves

Relation ID	Domain	ID of domain	Name	ID of range	Range	Inverse relation ID and name
RiC-R057i	Thing	RiC-E01	is associated with event	RiC-E14	Event	RiC-R057 is event associated with
RiC-R061i	Thing	RiC-E01	results from	RiC-E14	Event	RiC-R061 results in
RiC-R062i	Thing	RiC-E01	is associated with rule	RiC-E16	Rule	RiC-R062 is rule associated with
RiC-R063i	Thing	RiC-E01	regulated by	RiC-E16	Rule	RiC-R063 regulates
RiC-R069i	Thing	RiC-E01	has beginning date	RiC-E18	Date	RiC-R069 is beginning date of
RiC-R071i	Thing	RiC-E01	has end date	RiC-E18	Date	RiC-R071 is end date of
RiC-R073i	Thing	RiC-E01	has modification date	RiC-E18	Date	RiC-R073 is modification date of
RiC-R068i	Thing	RiC-E01	is associated with date	RiC-E18	Date	RiC-R068 is date associated with
RiC-R075i	Thing	RiC-E01	has location	RiC-E22	Place	RiC-R075 is location of
RiC-R074i	Thing	RiC-E01	is associated with place	RiC-E22	Place	RiC-R074 is place associated with
RiC-R021	Record Resource	RiC-E02	describes	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R021i described by
RiC-R020	Record Resource	RiC-E02	has main subject	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R020i is main subject of
RiC-R019	Record Resource	RiC-E02	has subject	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R019i is subject of
RiC-R012	Record Resource	RiC-E02	has copy	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R012i is copy of
RiC-R023	Record Resource	RiC-E02	has genetic link to record resource	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R023 has genetic link to record resource
RiC-R012i	Record Resource	RiC-E02	is copy of	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R012 has copy
RiC-R022	Record Resource	RiC-E02	is record resource associated with record resource	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R022 is record resource associated with record resource
RiC-R013	Record Resource	RiC-E02	is replied to by	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R013i replies to
RiC-R013i	Record Resource	RiC-E02	replies to	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R013 is replied to by
RiC-R025	Record Resource	RiC-E02	has instantiation	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R025i instantiates
RiC-R064i	Record Resource	RiC-E02	expresses	RiC-E16	Rule	RiC-R064 expressed by
RiC-R028	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	accumulated by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R028i accumulates
RiC-R030	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	collected by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R030i collects
RiC-R027	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	created by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R027i is creator of
RiC-R032	Record Resource;	RiC-E02;	has addressee	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R032i is addressee

Relation ID	Domain	ID of domain	Name	ID of range	Range	Inverse relation ID and name
	Instantiation	RiC-E06				of
<b>RiC-R026</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	has provenance	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R026i is provenance of
<b>RiC-R031</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	has sender	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R031i is sender of
<b>RiC-R039i</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	held by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R039 is holder of
<b>RiC-R038i</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	managed by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R038 is manager of
<b>RiC-R029</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	received by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R029i receives
<b>RiC-R040i</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	intellectual property rights held by	RiC-E08; RiC-E09; RiC-E12	Person; Group; Position	RiC-R040 has intellectual property rights on
<b>RiC-R033</b>	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	is documentation of	RiC-E15	Activity	RiC-R033i documented by
<b>RiC-R024</b>	Record Set	RiC-E03	includes	RiC-E03; RiC-E04	Record Set; Record	RiC-R024i included in
<b>RiC-R024i</b>	Record Set; Record	RiC-E03; RiC-E04	included in	RiC-E03	Record Set	RiC-R024 includes
<b>RiC-R011i</b>	Record	RiC-E04	has draft	RiC-E04	Record	RiC-R011 is draft of
<b>RiC-R010i</b>	Record	RiC-E04	has original	RiC-E04	Record	RiC-R010 is original of
<b>RiC-R011</b>	Record	RiC-E04	is draft of	RiC-E04	Record	RiC-R011i has draft
<b>RiC-R010</b>	Record	RiC-E04	is original of	RiC-E04	Record	RiC-R010i has original
<b>RiC-R003</b>	Record	RiC-E04	has constituent	RiC-E05	Record Part	RiC-R003i is constituent of
<b>RiC-R003i</b>	Record Part	RiC-E05	is constituent of	RiC-E04	Record	RiC-R003 has constituent
<b>RiC-R025i</b>	Instantiation	RiC-E06	instantiates	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R025 has instantiation
<b>RiC-R015i</b>	Instantiation	RiC-E06	created by migration from instantiation	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R015 is migrated into instantiation
<b>RiC-R004</b>	Instantiation	RiC-E06	has component	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R004i is component of
<b>RiC-R014</b>	Instantiation	RiC-E06	has derived instantiation	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R014i is derived from instantiation
<b>RiC-R004i</b>	Instantiation	RiC-E06	is component of	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R004 has component
<b>RiC-R014i</b>	Instantiation	RiC-E06	is derived from instantiation	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R014 has derived instantiation

Relation ID	Domain	ID of domain	Name	ID of range	Range	Inverse relation ID and name
RiC-R035	Instantiation	RiC-E06	is functionally equivalent to	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R035 is functionally equivalent to
RiC-R034	Instantiation	RiC-E06	is instantiation associated with instantiation	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R034 is instantiation associated with instantiation
RiC-R015	Instantiation	RiC-E06	is migrated into instantiation	RiC-E06	Instantiation	RiC-R015i created by migration from instantiation
RiC-R036	Agent	RiC-E07	has authority over	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R036i is under authority of
RiC-R028i	Agent	RiC-E07	accumulates	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R028 accumulated by
RiC-R030i	Agent	RiC-E07	collects	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R030 collected by
RiC-R032i	Agent	RiC-E07	is addressee of	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R032 has addressee
RiC-R027i	Agent	RiC-E07	is creator of	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R027 created by
RiC-R039	Agent	RiC-E07	is holder of	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R039i held by
RiC-R038	Agent	RiC-E07	is manager of	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R038i managed by
RiC-R026i	Agent	RiC-E07	is provenance of	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R026 has provenance
RiC-R031i	Agent	RiC-E07	is sender of	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R031 has sender
RiC-R029i	Agent	RiC-E07	receives	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R029 received by
RiC-R041i	Agent	RiC-E07	controlled by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R041 controls
RiC-R041	Agent	RiC-E07	controls	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R041i controlled by
RiC-R046	Agent	RiC-E07	has work relation with	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R046 has work relation with
RiC-R044	Agent	RiC-E07	is agent associated with agent	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R044 is agent associated with agent
RiC-R016	Agent	RiC-E07	is antecedent of	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R016i is successor of
RiC-R045i	Agent	RiC-E07	is hierarchically inferior to	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R045 is hierarchically superior to

Relation ID	Domain	ID of domain	Name	ID of range	Range	Inverse relation ID and name
RiC-R045	Agent	RiC-E07	is hierarchically superior to	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R045i is hierarchically inferior to
RiC-R016i	Agent	RiC-E07	is successor of	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R016 is antecedent of
RiC-R060i	Agent	RiC-E07	performs	RiC-E15	Activity	RiC-R060 performed by
RiC-R066i	Agent	RiC-E07	is responsible for enforcing	RiC-E16	Rule	RiC-R066 enforced by
RiC-R065i	Agent	RiC-E07	is responsible for issuing	RiC-E16	Rule	RiC-R065 issued by
RiC-R067i	Agent	RiC-E07	authorized by	RiC-E17	Mandate	RiC-R067 authorizes
RiC-R076i	Agent	RiC-E07	has jurisdiction	RiC-E22	Place	RiC-R076 is jurisdiction of
RiC-R017i	Person	RiC-E08	has ancestor	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R017 has descendant
RiC-R018	Person	RiC-E08	has child	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R018i has parent
RiC-R052	Person	RiC-E08	has correspondent	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R052 has correspondent
RiC-R017	Person	RiC-E08	has descendant	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R017i has ancestor
RiC-R047	Person	RiC-E08	has family link with	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R047 has family link with
RiC-R018i	Person	RiC-E08	has parent	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R018 has child
RiC-R048	Person	RiC-E08	has sibling	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R048 has sibling
RiC-R049	Person	RiC-E08	has spouse	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R049 has spouse
RiC-R053i	Person	RiC-E08	has student	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R053 has teacher
RiC-R053	Person	RiC-E08	has teacher	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R053i has student
RiC-R043i	Person	RiC-E08	is inferior to	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R043 is superior to
RiC-R043	Person	RiC-E08	is superior to	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R043i is inferior to
RiC-R050i	Person	RiC-E08	known by	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R050 knows of
RiC-R051	Person	RiC-E08	knows	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R051 knows
RiC-R050	Person	RiC-E08	knows of	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R050i known by
RiC-R042	Person	RiC-E08	is leader of	RiC-E09	Group	RiC-R042i lead by
RiC-R055i	Person	RiC-E08	is member of	RiC-E09	Group	RiC-R055 has member
RiC-R054	Person	RiC-E08	occupies	RiC-E12	Position	RiC-R054i occupied by
RiC-R070i	Person	RiC-E08	has birth date	RiC-E18	Date	RiC-R070 is birth date of
RiC-R072i	Person	RiC-E08	has death date	RiC-E18	Date	RiC-R072 is death date of
RiC-R037	Person; Group;	RiC-E08;	is owner of	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R037i owned by

Relation ID	Domain	ID of domain	Name	ID of range	Range	Inverse relation ID and name
	Position	RiC-E09; RiC-E12				
<b>RiC-R040</b>	Person; Group; Position	RiC-E08; RiC-E09; RiC-E12	has intellectual property rights on	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R040i intellectual property rights held by
<b>RiC-R055</b>	Group	RiC-E09	has member	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R055i is member of
<b>RiC-R042i</b>	Group	RiC-E09	lead by	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R042 is leader of
<b>RiC-R005</b>	Group	RiC-E09	has subdivision	RiC-E09	Group	RiC-R005i is subdivision of
<b>RiC-R005i</b>	Group	RiC-E09	is subdivision of	RiC-E09	Group	RiC-R005 has subdivision
<b>RiC-R056i</b>	Group	RiC-E09	has position	RiC-E12	Position	RiC-R056 exists in
<b>RiC-R054i</b>	Position	RiC-E12	occupied by	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R054 occupies
<b>RiC-R056</b>	Position	RiC-E12	exists in	RiC-E09	Group	RiC-R056i has position
<b>RiC-R059</b>	Event	RiC-E14	affects	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R059i affected by
<b>RiC-R058</b>	Event	RiC-E14	involves	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R058i involved in
<b>RiC-R057</b>	Event	RiC-E14	is event associated with	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R057i is associated with event
<b>RiC-R061</b>	Event	RiC-E14	results in	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R061i results from
<b>RiC-R006</b>	Event	RiC-E14	has subevent	RiC-E14	Event	RiC-R006i is subevent of
<b>RiC-R006i</b>	Event	RiC-E14	is subevent of	RiC-E14	Event	RiC-R006 has subevent
<b>RiC-R033i</b>	Activity	RiC-E15	documented by	RiC-E02; RiC-E06	Record Resource; Instantiation	RiC-R033 is documentation of
<b>RiC-R060</b>	Activity	RiC-E15	performed by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R060i performs
<b>RiC-R062</b>	Rule	RiC-E16	is rule associated with	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R062i is associated with rule
<b>RiC-R063</b>	Rule	RiC-E16	regulates	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R063i regulated by
<b>RiC-R064</b>	Rule	RiC-E16	expressed by	RiC-E02	Record Resource	RiC-R064i expresses
<b>RiC-R066</b>	Rule	RiC-E16	enforced by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R066i is responsible for enforcing
<b>RiC-R065</b>	Rule	RiC-E16	issued by	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R065i is responsible for issuing
<b>RiC-R067</b>	Mandate	RiC-E17	authorizes	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R067i authorized by
<b>RiC-R069</b>	Date	RiC-E18	is beginning date of	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R069i has beginning date
<b>RiC-R068</b>	Date	RiC-E18	is date associated with	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R068i is associated

Relation ID	Domain	ID of domain	Name	ID of range	Range	Inverse relation ID and name
						with date
<b>RiC-R071</b>	Date	RiC-E18	is end date of	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R071i has end date
<b>RiC-R073</b>	Date	RiC-E18	is modification date of	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R073i has modification date
<b>RiC-R070</b>	Date	RiC-E18	is birth date of	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R070i has birth date
<b>RiC-R072</b>	Date	RiC-E18	is death date of	RiC-E08	Person	RiC-R072i has death date
<b>RiC-R075</b>	Place	RiC-E22	is location of	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R075i has location
<b>RiC-R074</b>	Place	RiC-E22	is place associated with	RiC-E01	Thing	RiC-R074i is associated with place
<b>RiC-R076</b>	Place	RiC-E22	is jurisdiction of	RiC-E07	Agent	RiC-R076i has jurisdiction
<b>RiC-R007i</b>	Place	RiC-E22	contained by	RiC-E22	Place	RiC-R007 contains
<b>RiC-R007</b>	Place	RiC-E22	contains	RiC-E22	Place	RiC-R007i contained by
<b>RiC-R077</b>	Place	RiC-E22	is adjacent to	RiC-E22	Place	RiC-R077 is adjacent to
<b>RiC-R078</b>	Place	RiC-E22	overlaps	RiC-E22	Place	RiC-R078 overlaps

## 6. Appendix

[text to follow]