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342–349 Branches of law; laws, regulations, cases; law of specific jurisdictions, areas, socioeconomic regions

Classification numbers for law of specific jurisdictions and areas are built from five elements, which can be arranged in different ways to produce standard or optional numbers, according to instructions following this table:

- (1) 34, the base number, indicating law
- (2) A digit indicating specific branch of law, original materials, or comprehensive works as follows:
 - 2 Constitutional and administrative law
 - 3 Military, defense, public property, public finance, tax, trade (commerce), industrial law
 - 4 Labor, social service, education, cultural law
 - 5 Criminal law
 - 6 Private law
 - 7 Procedure and courts
 - 8 Laws, regulations, cases not limited to a specific branch
 - 9 Comprehensive works
- (3) The facet indicator 0*
- (4) One or more digits indicating a subject subordinate to specific branch of law or type of original material
Example: 1 Courts (from 345.01 under 345 Criminal law)
- (5) Notation from Table 2 indicating the jurisdiction or area
Example: —94 Australia

To show comprehensive works on a specific jurisdiction or area in modern world, arrange the elements as follows, using law of Australia as an example:

Base number: 34
 Digit indicating comprehensive works: 9
 Jurisdiction or area: Australia, —94
 The complete number is 349.94

To show a specific branch, a specific subject, or a kind of original material, arrange the elements as follows, using criminal courts of Australia as an example:

Base number: 34
 Branch of law: Criminal law, 5
 Jurisdiction or area: Australia, —94
 Facet indicator: 0*
 Subordinate subject in branch of law: Courts, 1
 The complete number is 345.9401

Class comprehensive works in 340; class comprehensive works on law of specific ancient jurisdictions, areas, socioeconomic regions in 340.53; class comprehensive works on law of specific jurisdictions, areas, socioeconomic regions in 349

See Manual at 342–349

(Option: To give preferred treatment to the law of a specific jurisdiction, to jurisdictions in general, to branch of law and its subordinate subjects, or to subject, use one of the following options or the option at 342–347:

*Add 00 for standard subdivisions; see instructions at beginning of Table 1

(Option A: To give local emphasis and a shorter notation to law of a specific jurisdiction or area, e.g., Australia, arrange the elements as follows, using criminal courts of Australia as an example:

Base number: 34

Branch of law: Criminal law, 5

Facet indicator: 0*

Subordinate subject in the branch of law: Courts, 1

The complete number is 345.01

(For law of a jurisdiction subordinate to the emphasized jurisdiction or area, insert between the branch of law and facet indicator the notation indicating the subordinate jurisdiction

(To show subordinate jurisdictions of an area with regular notation from Table 2, derive the notation by dropping from the area number for subordinate jurisdiction all digits that apply to preferred jurisdiction.

For example, drop area number for Australia —94 from area number for Tasmania —946 to obtain notation 6, which is used for Tasmania. Thus, the number for criminal procedure of Tasmania is 345.605

(To show subordinate jurisdictions of an area with irregular notation from Table 2, i.e., with numbers for subdivisions that are coordinate with the number for the entire area, derive notation by dropping the digits from area number that all subdivisions have in common. For example, Sudan's area number is —624, while the numbers for its regions and provinces are —625–628. Drop —62 from full area number for Darfur region —627 to obtain the notation 7, which is used for Darfur region. Thus, the number for criminal procedure of the Darfur region is 345.705

(continued)

*Add 00 for standard subdivisions; see instructions at beginning of Table 1

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342–349 Branches of law; laws, regulations, cases; law of specific jurisdictions, areas, socioeconomic regions (continued)

(Class comprehensive works on law of the preferred jurisdiction or area in 342; class comparative law and law of other jurisdictions and areas in 349)

(Option B: To give preferred treatment to jurisdictions in general, arrange the elements as follows, using criminal courts of Australia as an example:

Base number: 34

Jurisdiction or area: Australia, —94

Facet indicator: 0*

Branch of law: Criminal law, 5

Subordinate subject in branch of law: Courts, 1

The complete number is 349.4051. Other examples: criminal courts of Tasmania 349.46051, texts of welfare laws of Hobart 349.4610430263

(Class law of jurisdictions in the ancient world in 340.53–340.54; class comparative law in 342; class law of socioeconomic regions in 343.1; class law of regional intergovernmental organizations in 343.2)

(Option C: To give preferred treatment to branch of law and its subordinate subjects, arrange the elements as follows, using criminal courts of Australia as an example:

Base number: 34

Branch of law: Criminal law, 5

Subordinate subject in branch of law: Courts, 1

Facet indicator: 0*

Jurisdiction or area: Australia, —94

The complete number is 345.1094)

*Add 00 for standard subdivisions; see instructions at beginning of Table 1