

ISSN Manual

January 2015

ISSN Manual

International
Standard
Serial
Number

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January 2015

Introduction

The present edition of the *ISSN Manual* expands and completes the June 2012 release.

It incorporates additional instructions and examples, and includes updates to the Annexes. Most of the additions result from:

- The need for more precise ISSN cataloguing instructions, in particular for identifying and describing online resources which often take various and complex forms;
- The need for clear instructions about the update of ISSN metadata elements (which elements to revise, how, and when);
- The harmonization discussions held with the RDA JSC¹ and the ISBD Review Group².

These additional instructions and examples complement the incorporation of new metadata elements into the ISSN profile (i.e., the list of metadata elements, mandatory or optional, supplied in ISSN records) in MARC 21 and UNIMARC. Some of these elements reflect changes in MARC formats over the past two years, while others were necessary for providing more complete and accurate descriptions of online resources, in particular online resources with multiple manifestations.

The 2014 edition was prepared by the ISSN Review Group. Successive draft versions were circulated throughout the ISSN Network between 2013 and 2014, and very useful comments and suggestions were received.

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¹ The Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC) is responsible for maintaining *RDA: Resource Description and Access*. JSC was previously responsible for maintenance of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR)*, which RDA has been developed to replace (see <http://www.rda-jsc.org/rda.html>).

² The ISBD Review Group is responsible for maintaining the *International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD)*, see <http://www.ifla.org/isbd-rg>

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0. GENERAL ISSN ASSIGNMENT POLICIES

The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) was developed in the early 1970's by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in order to meet the need for a brief, unique and unambiguous identification code for serial publications. Sole responsibility for controlling the assignment of ISSN was allocated by the resulting standard, ISO 3297, to the ISDS³ International Centre - since 1993 known as the International Centre of the ISSN Network. The ISSN Network consists of the International Centre and National Centres established in those countries which have acceded to the Statutes of the ISSN Network.

The successful operation of the ISSN Network depends on the uniform application of common rules and standards for the registration of continuing resources and for the preparation of ISSN records for integration into the ISSN Register. In developing these rules, care has been taken to ensure so far as possible compatibility and harmonization with international standards such as the *International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD, Consolidated edition)* and the practices of other International systems such as the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR, 2nd edition)* and *RDA: Resource Description and Access*.

0.1 Definitions

For the purpose of the ISSN Network, the following definitions of bibliographic resource, continuing resource, serial, ongoing integrating resource, ISSN, ISSN-L and key title apply:

Bibliographic resource: An expression or manifestation of a work or an item that forms the basis for bibliographic description. A bibliographic resource may be in any medium or combination of media and may be tangible or intangible.

Continuing resource: A publication, in any medium, that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion and made available to the public.

Editorial note 1: *Such a publication is usually issued in successive or integrating issues which generally have numerical and/or chronological designation*

Editorial note 2: *Continuing resources include serials such as newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, etc., and ongoing integrating resources such as loose-leaf publications that are continually updated and Web sites that are continually updated.*

Serial: A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete issues or parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion.

e.g.: Journals, magazines, electronic journals, ongoing directories, annual reports, newspapers, monographic series, and also those journals, magazines and newsletters of limited duration that otherwise bear all the characteristics of serials (e.g., newsletter of an event).

Ongoing integrating resource: A continuing resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole. Ongoing integrating resources have no predetermined conclusion.

³ ISDS : International Serial Data System

e.g.: Databases, Web sites and loose-leafs that are updated over time with no predetermined conclusion.

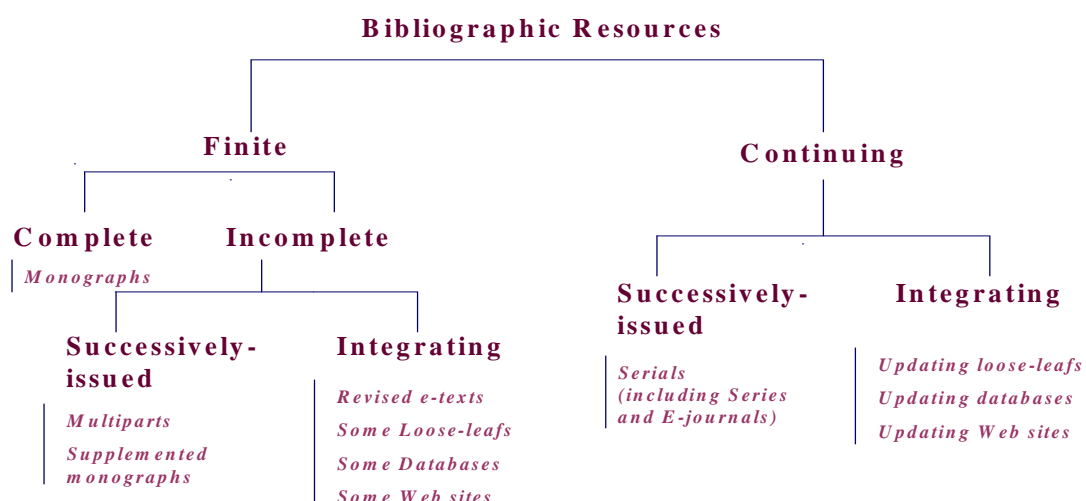
ISSN (International Standard Serial Number): An eight digit number, including a check digit and preceded by the alphabetic prefix ISSN, assigned to a continuing resource by the ISSN Network.

ISSN-L (Linking ISSN): ISSN designated by the ISSN Network to enable collocation or linking among the different medium versions of a continuing resource.

Key title: The unique name for a continuing resource, established by the ISSN Network and inseparably linked with its ISSN.

Editorial note: The key title can be the same as the title of the resource; or, in order to achieve uniqueness, it can be constructed by the addition of identifying and/or qualifying elements such as name of issuing body, place of publication, edition statement, etc.

The use of these definitions is associated with the application of the following model which was developed as part of the revision of AACR2, Chapter 12.



The above definitions and other definitions are listed in *Annex 1: Glossary*.

0.2 Scope of ISSN

Each ISSN is a unique identifier for a specific continuing resource in a defined medium. Continuing resources are bibliographic resources issued over time with no predetermined conclusion, they include serials and ongoing integrating resources.

All continuing resources, whether past, present, or to be produced in the foreseeable future, whatever the medium of production, are eligible for ISSN assignment.

Also eligible for ISSN assignment are those bibliographic resources issued in successive issues or parts which bear numbering and that also bear other characteristics of a serial (e.g. frequency in the title), but whose duration is limited (e.g. the newsletter of an event)⁴.

Eligibility does not necessarily mean ISSN assignment in practice. Section 0.3 below provides criteria for determining whether or not a continuing resource shall be ISSN assigned in accordance with the current policy of the ISSN Network.

0.3 Criteria for ISSN assignment

0.3.1 Serials

Serials are continuing resources issued in a succession of discrete issues or parts, usually bearing numbering, that have no predetermined conclusion.

ISSN are assigned to the entire population of serials. However, National Centres can decide to exclude ephemeral serials or serials of purely local interest from systematic ISSN assignment (*see Section 0.7*).

0.3.2 Ongoing integrating resources

Ongoing integrating resources are resources that are updated over time and with no predetermined conclusion, for which the updates are integrated into the resources and do not remain discrete.

ISSN are assigned to ongoing integrating resources which fulfill all the inclusion and exclusion criteria listed hereafter. National Centres can decide to exclude ephemeral ongoing integrating resources or ongoing integrating resources of purely local interest from systematic ISSN assignment (*see Section 0.7*).

Meeting only one of the criteria is not sufficient for ISSN assignment. These criteria apply to all the categories of ongoing integrating resources, whether print or electronic: databases, websites, wikis, print loose-leaf services, etc. Although blogs are considered to be serials, these same criteria should be applied to blogs.

Editorial note: *If a part of an ongoing integrating resource (part of website, for instance) is eligible for ISSN assignment, e.g., a newsletter that is part of the website is assigned an ISSN, this does not mean necessarily that the whole website is eligible for ISSN assignment.*

0.3.2.1 Inclusion criteria

1. There is editorial content (i.e., the resource mostly consists of written, textual content, and there is evidence of editorial or journalistic treatment);
2. There is identified editorial responsibility (i.e., a statement indicating the name of the publisher / producer, and at least the country of publication). Generally, editorial responsibility will consist of more than one individual;
3. There is a consistent title (i.e., a title which remains consistent when the resource is updated) and the title is prominently visible on the resource;

⁴ Monographs, sound and video recordings, printed music publications, audio-visual works and musical works have their own numbering systems and are not specifically mentioned in this Manual. Such types of resources may carry an ISSN in addition to their own standard numbers when they are part of a continuing resource.

4. There is a valid URL (i.e., a URL leading to the actual resource);
5. The resource has subject-related content or has identified subject-related audience.

0.3.2.2 Exclusion criteria

1. Personal resources (personal web sites and web pages, online diaries);
2. Resources focusing on a company, a product, an institution or organization (advertising and promotional web sites, commercial web sites, product information web sites, company and institutional web sites, web sites of organizations);
3. Web sites consisting only of links;
4. Ephemeral resources (i.e., resources known to be ephemeral).

0.4 Relationship between an ISSN, an ISSN-L, a key title and a continuing resource

Only one ISSN is assigned to a continuing resource in a defined medium. This ISSN is permanently linked to the key title, a standardized form of title derived from information appearing on the continuing resource. A key title is unique to a particular continuing resource. Titles which would otherwise not be unique are made unique by the addition of qualifying elements. In cases where the title changes sufficiently to warrant creating a new key title, a new ISSN is assigned. In cases where the medium of the continuing resource changes, a new ISSN and a new key title are assigned as well (*see Section 2.3*).

ISSN-L, the linking ISSN, provides for collocation or linking among the different medium versions of the same continuing resource. The same ISSN-L is associated with one or more ISSN that have been assigned to a continuing resource issued in different media (*see Section 3*).

0.5 Allocation and use of blocks of ISSN

The International Centre is responsible for the allocation of blocks of ISSN to National Centres. Each Centre receives limited blocks of numbers. In using blocks of ISSN, National Centres adhere to the following procedures:

1. Report all ISSN assigned by their centre to the ISSN Register;
2. Use ISSN within their assigned block consecutively and use up one block completely before starting another block;
3. Ensure that ISSN assignments made in advance of publication or production of a continuing resource are recorded in the ISSN Register by determining if publication or production of the resource has occurred and creating the appropriate ISSN records (or updating existing Work records⁵).

⁵ *Work records* are provisional records created for pre-publication ISSN assignments (see Section 0.7.2).

0.6 ISSN assignment and responsibility issues

0.6.1 The place of publication as a criterion for determining the National Centre responsible for ISSN assignment

Each National Centre has sole responsibility for assigning ISSN to the continuing resources published in its country with the exception of resources issued by multinational publishers, resources published by international organizations and, in some cases, digital reproductions of ceased print serials (see Sections 0.6.2, 0.6.3 and 0.6.4).

The country of publication is determined by the first or most typographically prominent, or only, named place given on the resource.

For online resources, determining the country of publication is based on the place of the publisher of the resource not on the place of the distributor or server.

If the place and the country of publication are not given on the resource, information found in an external source can be used.

The International Centre assigns ISSN to continuing resources published in countries where no National Centre exists.

0.6.2 Assignment of ISSN to continuing resources issued by multinational publishers

Because some publishers have offices in more than one country, the actual country of publication of a continuing resource may be difficult to determine, or may vary. In order to avoid double assignments, one National Centre may assume responsibility for particular imprints or publishers irrespective of the place of publication. Such an arrangement can only be made with the agreement of the International Centre and the appropriate National Centre. The list of the agreements between ISSN Centres is published as *Annex 5: List of the agreements for the ISSN assignments to continuing resources issued by multinational publishers*.

0.6.3 Assignment of ISSN to continuing resources published by international organizations

The International Centre assigns ISSN to continuing resources published by those international organizations that are listed in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, types A to F, including those organizations which are permanently established in one country, those which publish only within one country, and those which have no fixed place of publication. Continuing resources published by national commissions of international organizations and by representative offices of national administrations or services abroad (embassies, military or economic representative offices) are, however, assigned ISSN by the National Centre of the country of publication except in cases when a specialized centre exists. If the international organization is not listed in the *Yearbook of International Organizations*, the National Centre of the country where the organization is located is responsible for the ISSN assignment.

Editorial note: *if the international organization is responsible for the intellectual content but does not publish the resource, this instruction is not relevant. In this case, only the location of the publisher is taken into account for determining the National Centre responsible for the ISSN assignment.*

e.g.

Current sociology (Print) = ISSN 0011-3921

UNESCO and the International Sociological Association are responsible for the intellectual content but the journal is published by Sage. Consequently, this publication is not under the responsibility of the ISSN International Centre but under the responsibility of the ISSN Centre of the United Kingdom.

0.6.4 Assignment of ISSN to digital reproductions of ceased print serials

As a general policy, National Centres should assign an ISSN to both the digital reproductions and to the original print versions when the latter are not already identified.

Digital reproduction of a ceased print serial when the content is owned by a current publisher

If the content of a digitized version of a dead print serial is owned by a current publisher, the ISSN assignment should be made by the National Centre responsible for ISSN assignment to the resources of that publisher. This rule applies also:

- when the digitized version is provided by an institution such as a library or an archives provider, different from the current publisher that owns the content;
- when the digitized version is provided in parallel by a current publisher that owns the content and by an institution such as a library or an archives provider.

Digital reproduction of a ceased print serial when the content is not owned by a current publisher

If no current publisher owns the content, or if this determination cannot be made, the National Centre responsible for ISSN assignment is determined according to the location of the institution that is responsible for the digitized version (library or archives provider for instance) and not according to the location of the publisher of the original print version⁶.

If digitized versions of a ceased print serial whose content is not owned by a current publisher are provided by several institutions located in distinct countries (libraries or archives providers for instance), the National Centre responsible for ISSN assignment is the Centre which has been first requested to do so by a library or an archives provider located in its country. The assigning Centre should liaise with other Centres that may have an interest in the resource (those Centres which have already assigned ISSN to other medium versions, in particular to the print version) to avoid the possibility of double assignments occurring.

If the original print version of the dead serial has not been already identified, the assigning Centre can also ask permission to assign ISSN to both the print and the digitized versions at the same time from the National Centre that would normally be responsible for the print version.

⁶ See Section 20 and Annex 10

0.6.5 Publications whose different medium versions are under the responsibility of different National Centres

National Centres that want to assign an ISSN to a medium version of a continuing resource that has another medium version to which an ISSN has already been assigned by another National Centre shall contact that Centre, copying the International Centre, in order to:

1. Verify that the National Centre responsible for the medium version to which an ISSN has already been assigned agrees to a different National Centre having responsibility for the new medium version;
2. Request this National Centre to create the appropriate linking entry (776 in MARC 21, 452 in UNIMARC) in its bibliographic record.

0.6.6 Transfer of responsibility for ISSN records

When a continuing resource moves from one country to another, the ISSN record or the responsibility for a provisional ISSN assignment established by one National Centre has to be transferred to another Centre. Also, it sometimes happens that a provisional ISSN assignment is made by one Centre but the resource turns out to be published in another country. In all of these situations, transfer of responsibility for an ISSN assignment is necessary. In some cases the transfer is initiated by the country to which the resource has moved or which turns out to be responsible for a resource after publication. In all cases, the ISSN Centres involved shall follow, step by step, the procedure below:

1. The two National Centres involved reach an agreement regarding the transfer of responsibility;
2. The National Centres inform the International Centre, which changes the ISSN Centre code of the bibliographic record in the ISSN Register;
3. The new National Centre responsible for the publication creates and/or updates the record to reflect the changes (including the new country and new centre codes) and sends it to the International Centre in the usual manner⁷.

⁷ This last step is somewhat different for National Centres which use the cataloguing client of the Information system of the International Centre since they can create or update the record directly in the ISSN Register.

0.7 ISSN registration

As their first priority National Centres systematically register new and current continuing resources (including continuing resources which have changed their titles). National Centres also register continuing resources in response to requests from users. Systematic retrospective registration is not required for ISSN Network purposes. National Centres may define their own policies in accordance with national requirements.

0.7.1 Comprehensive registration v.s. selective registration

The overall aim of the ISSN Network is to provide identification and bibliographic control of the world's continuing resources population. For this reason, comprehensive registration, i.e., complete coverage of a country's continuing resources, is a fundamental goal. It is recognized, however, that there may be continuing resources which, as a matter of local policy, may be given lower priority or even excluded as far as comprehensive coverage is concerned. For example, National Centres may, as a matter of local policy, exclude ephemeral continuing resources and continuing resources of purely local interest from comprehensive registration whether they are published in printed form or electronically (*see Section 0.3*), even if requested by a user.

Most categories of resources should always be assigned ISSN, provided that they are not ephemeral continuing resources or continuing resources of purely local interest excluded from comprehensive registration by a National Centre. These include: continuing resources for which a valid request has been received according to the criteria in Section 0.3; ceased resources that fit the general criteria for registration no matter how old; and resources with scholarly or research value regardless of whether retained in the hosting institution of the National Centre or not.

In cases where National Centres are uncertain how they should proceed in defining a policy on what resources they might exclude from registration, they should seek advice from the International Centre.

0.7.2 Registration on request

ISSN are assigned to continuing resources on request, regardless of the initial date of publication and status of the continuing resource (current, dead) as long as the National Centre is provided with all the necessary information and the resource falls within the definition of a continuing resource and meets the eligibility criteria adopted by the ISSN Network.

Registration is not made without visual proof of the existence of the continuing resource, that is, the user requesting the assignment is asked to supply an issue of the continuing resource, copies of the pages containing the bibliographic information necessary for registration, or access information for the online resource.

ISSN assignment in advance of publication (pre-publication)

When a publisher requests an ISSN for a continuing resource that is not yet published so that the ISSN may be printed on the first issue for instance, the publisher shall provide all the necessary information and documents together with the ISSN request. The registration of an ISSN assigned to a pre-publication is delayed until the National Centre receives a copy of the first issue or other acceptable proof of the existence of the continuing resource. Provisional registration in the form of work records is possible. Work records are provisional ISSN records based on pre-publication information. These records can be viewed only by the National Centres and not by subscribers of the ISSN Register as available at <http://portal.issn.org>.

Cancellation of publication

When a publication is cancelled before the appearance of the first issue, the ISSN that was assigned on a provisional basis is suppressed and cannot be re-assigned.

Circulation of requests

Requests from users in a given country are addressed to the National Centre of that country. The National Centre processes all requests concerning its own national continuing resources output, and forwards requests relating to continuing resources published by international organizations or multinational publishers, or to continuing resources published outside its country (*see Section 0.6*) to the appropriate Centre.

Time of response to requests

At the discretion of the National Centre, a request for assignment of an ISSN to an individual title is answered as quickly as possible, preferably within 10 business days after receipt of the request. Urgent requests may be communicated to the National Centre by telephone, fax or e-mail providing that the supporting documentation is available.

Requests concerning a limited number of continuing resources should be answered within two months. Requests which involve a large number of continuing resources are negotiated with the appropriate Centre. In cases where a National Centre is unable, or fails, to respond to a request within the prescribed time limits the International Centre assigns the ISSN and informs the National Centre of the assignment.

0.7.3 Input to the ISSN Register

Records are transmitted to the International Centre, preferably weekly or monthly, and by all electronic means: MARC records concatenated in MARC files may be transferred by e-mail or sent via FTP, or may be harvested by the International Centre through an OAI-PMH process. Records may also be entered in a specific Excel template provided by the International Centre, in case a National Centre does not have the technical facilities to produce a suitable electronic file of ISSN records, or to use the cataloguing client of the information system of the International Centre.

The bibliographic data elements are recorded according to the specifications of this Manual and MARC 21 and UNIMARC⁸.

Records are also established directly in the ISSN Register by the International Centre and those National Centres which use the cataloguing client of the information system of the International Centre.

Records of continuing resources issued in non-roman alphabets or scripts are romanized by the National Centres before transmission to the International Centre (or before creation in the information system of the International Centre) in accordance with appropriate ISO standards, or other standards accepted by the ISSN Network. When such romanization is required, National Centres are highly recommended to record additionally the title proper, variant title, issuing body and publication information (name and location of the publisher) in original non-roman scripts in accordance with MARC 21 or UNIMARC instructions (*see Section 24*).

Once a record has been entered in the ISSN Register, National Centres endeavour to notify the International Centre of any changes which may occur after initial input. Amendments or replacements

⁸ ISSN MARC is no longer maintained by the ISSN International Centre.

are transmitted to the International Centre in accordance with the procedures used for the initial transmission of the records.

1. THE ISSN RECORD

The process of continuing resource registration for the ISSN Network includes the assignment of ISSN and key title as well as the preparation of the accompanying ISSN bibliographic record. Because of its bibliographic data this ISSN record represents the authority record for continuing resource titles.

1.1 Content and functions

The ISSN record includes mandatory and optional data elements which serve different functions relating to:

- unique identifier of the continuing resource (ISSN and key title);
- additional information describing the continuing resource;
- linking or collocating the different medium versions of the same continuing resource (ISSN-L);
- linking the continuing resource to other continuing resources;
- the content of the continuing resource (subject classification);
- intellectual responsibility for the continuing resource (issuing body);
- the use of the continuing resource (coverage by abstracting and indexing services);
- the electronic address of the resource (URL, e-mail);
- and coded elements, for example, the country code, frequency, language and physical medium codes.

A number of descriptive data elements included in the ISSN record are the same as those appearing in the bibliographic records of national bibliographic agencies following national cataloguing rules or international standard practices such as the ISBD, AACR2 and RDA. These include:

- title proper;
- issuing (corporate) body;
- place of publication;
- name of publisher;
- date of publication;
- linking elements relating to the bibliographic history of the continuing resource.

The ISSN record does not:

- describe a particular issue of a continuing resource;
- include other title information complementing the title proper of a continuing resource;
- mention the terms of availability relating to a continuing resource.

The ISBD record can include a number of descriptive data elements which are optional or not found in the ISSN record. Some of these are:

- extent of item, illustration statement, dimensions of item (such as 50 vol : ill.; 26 cm.);
- availability and price (such as Free to members, Annual subscription £10)

Full ISSN records

With certain exceptions, records should be submitted in full form. The data elements required are listed in the Table of ISSN data elements (*Section 1.2 below*).

Short ISSN records

The mandatory data elements for the short records are shown in the Table of ISSN data elements (*Section 1.2 below*). Short records must only be used for publications which are considered by the ISSN National Centre to be of an ephemeral nature or of purely local interest. National Centres should be able to upgrade a short record to full status if requested to do so by another Centre or a user.

[1.2 Table of ISSN data elements](#)

This table lists the bibliographic data elements allowed in ISSN records in MARC 21 and UNIMARC formats (ISSN MARC is no longer maintained by the International Centre and ISSN MARC elements have been removed from the Manual).

All note fields are allowed in ISSN records (fields 5XX in MARC 21, 3XX in UNIMARC). They are all optional but National Centres are recommended to use four of them (“system details note”, “source of description note”, “reproduction note” and the “note on the coverage by abstracting and indexing services”) when necessary. Only these four notes are listed in the table. The National Centres are recommended to consult MARC 21 and UNIMARC documentation for further details about the other note fields. Notes may be recorded in the language of the National Centre.

Data elements	Full record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	Short record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	MARC 21	UNIMARC	Comments about the update of ISSN data*
			Tags	Tags	
Date of record creation	M	M	008/00-05	100	Stable
Publication status	M	M	008/06	100	Update
Date 1 (Start date)	M	M	008/07-10	100	Stable
Date 2 (End date)	M	M	008/11-14	100	Generally stable but is updated when a resource resumes publication and has not been published under another title in the interval
Country of publication	M	M	008/15-17 and 044	102	Update
Frequency	M	M	008/18	110	Update
Type of publication	M	M	008/21	110	Update
Form of original item	A	A	008/22		Stable
Form of item	M	M	008/23		Stable
Conference publication	A	A	008/29	110	Unlikely to change but may be <u>updated</u>
Original alphabet or script of title	M	M	008/33	100	Stable
Entry convention	M	M	008/34	N/A	Stable
Language of publication	M	M	008/35-37 and 041 if necessary	101	Update
Modified record	M	M	008/38	N/A	Stable

Data elements	Full record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	Short record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	MARC 21	UNIMARC	Comments about the update of ISSN data*
			Tags	Tags	
Physical medium	M	M	007/00-01	106, 115, 124, 126, 130, 135	Stable
ISSN	M	M	022	011	Stable
ISSN-L	M	M	022	011	Stable
ISSN Centre code	M	M	022	802	Update
CODEN or other codes	O	O	030	040	Stable
Universal Decimal Classification ⁹	M	O	080	675	Unlikely to change but may be <u>updated</u> (change of subject matter)
Dewey Decimal Classification ¹⁰	M	O	082	676	Unlikely to change but may be <u>updated</u> (change of subject matter)
Abbreviated key title	A	O	210	531	Stable
Key title	M	M	222	530	Stable
Title proper	M	M	245	200	Stable
Variant title	A	O	246	510, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 532	Addition
Publication information	M	M	260 or 264	210	Addition
Former frequency	O	O	321	326	Addition
Dates of publication and/or sequential designation	O	O	362	207	Addition
Content type	O	O	336	N/A	Stable
Media type	O	O	337	N/A	Stable

⁹ Either Universal Decimal Classification or Dewey Decimal Classification is required for full record.

¹⁰ idem

Data elements	Full record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	Short record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	MARC 21	UNIMARC	Comments about the update of ISSN data*
			Tags	Tags	
Carrier type	O	O	338	N/A	Stable
Coverage by abstracting and indexing services	O	O	510	321	Addition
Reproduction note	A	A	533	325	Addition
System details note	O	O	538	337	Addition
Source of description note	A	A	588	303	Update
Name of issuing body as on piece (uncontrolled name)	A	O	720	712	Addition
Name of issuing body or conference as established by national cataloguing practice	A	O	710, 711	710, 711	Addition
Original language entry	A	O	765	454	Stable
Translation entry	A	O	767	453	Addition
Main series entry	A	O	760	410	Addition
Sub-series entry	A	O	762	411	Addition
Other edition entry	A	O	775	451	Addition
Additional physical form entry (other medium version)	A	O	776	452	Addition
Supplement parent entry	A	O	772	422	Addition
Issued with entry	A	O	777	423	Addition
Preceding entry (former title)	A	O	780	430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437	Stable
Succeeding entry (successor title)	A	O	785	440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448	Stable
Non-specific relationship entry (related title)	A	O	787	488	Addition

Data elements	Full record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	Short record M: mandatory A: mandatory, if applicable O: optional	MARC 21	UNIMARC	Comments about the update of ISSN data*
			Tags	Tags	
Supplement/special issue entry	A	O	770	421	Addition
Electronic location and access	A	O	856	856	Addition
Alternate graphic representation	O	O	880	See the UNIMARC Manual, 2008 edition, Sections 3.11 and 3.13	Addition

***Stable:** The data are stable (i.e., the data are invariable). National Centres shall not remove or modify the data once they are added to the record.

Update: The data may vary (i.e., the data are variable). National Centres shall update the record by replacing the data when appropriate, to reflect the current or most recent state of the resource.

Addition: The data may vary (i.e., the data are variable). National Centres shall update the record by adding data reflecting the successive states of the resource.

1.3 Punctuation

The punctuation described in this Section is based on the MARC 21 bibliographic format.

Each bibliographic data element of the ISSN record has its prescribed punctuation. The equal sign (=), colon (:), semi-colon (;), parentheses (()), square brackets ([]) and the mark of omission (...) are preceded and followed by a space. The point (.) and comma (,) are only followed by a space. By "space" is meant a single space on a computer keyboard or an em space in printing.

In printing or in displays of the ISSN and key title, whether in that order or in the order key title and ISSN, the two data elements are separated by space equals space.

The slash (/) is not used in ISSN records except where it occurs naturally in a title, name of an issuing body or the imprint.

The colon (:) is used in ISSN records in the imprint field (260), and where it occurs naturally in a title, etc.

The semi-colon (;) is used to separate one place of publication from another in the imprint, and where it occurs naturally in a title, etc.

Square brackets ([]) are used:

- i. to enclose uncertain, unknown or approximate information of place or date of publication or publisher in the imprint and,
- ii. to enclose verbal representations of symbols occurring in titles which cannot be translated into machine-readable language, and,
- iii. to enclose information which is taken from other sources than the prescribed sources. Square brackets are not otherwise used in ISSN records, except where they occur naturally in a title, etc.

Parentheses are used to enclose qualifying information in key titles and abbreviated key titles. If they appear naturally at the end of the title they should be omitted or replaced by comma.

1.3.1 Punctuation of the key title

Point (.)

precedes a Section title or a Section designation and separates it from the common title;
separates the non-distinctive title of a supplement, an inset, a sub-series, or a sub-series designation from the title of the main publication or of the main series;
separates the place and date of publication and any other element in qualifying information.

Comma (,)

between various elements of a title, and separating a Section or sub-series title from a Section or sub-series designation.

Mark of omission (...)

indicates the omission of words or numbers within a title (not used at the beginning of a title, except when they occur naturally).

Square brackets ([])

enclose verbal representations of symbols occurring in titles which cannot be translated into machine-readable language.

Parentheses (())

enclose qualifying information.

1.3.2 Punctuation of titles proper

Point (.)

precedes a Section title or a Section designation and separates it from the common title;
separates the non-distinctive title of a supplement, an inset, a sub-series, or a sub-series designation from the title of the main publication or of the main series;
ends each title proper, even when another mark of punctuation is present, unless the last word in the field is an abbreviation, initial/letter, or data that ends with final punctuation.

Comma (,)

between various elements of a title, and separating a Section or sub-series title from a Section or sub-series designation.

Mark of omission (...)

indicates the omission of words or numbers within a title (not used at the beginning of a title, except when they occur naturally).

Square brackets ([])

enclose verbal representations of symbols occurring in titles which cannot be translated into machine-readable language.

1.3.3 Punctuation of variant titles

Point (.)

precedes a Section title or a Section designation and separates it from the common title;
separates the non-distinctive title of a supplement, an inset, a sub-series or a sub-series designation from the title or the main publication or of the main series;
separates the place and date of publication and any other element in qualifying information.

Comma (,)

between various elements of a title, and separating a Section or sub-series title from a Section or sub-series designation.

Mark of omission (...)

indicates the omission of words or numbers within a title (not used at the beginning of a title, except when they occur naturally).

Parentheses (())

enclose possible qualifying information.

Square brackets ([])

enclose verbal representations of symbols occurring in titles which cannot be translated into machine-readable language.

1.3.4 Punctuation of the abbreviated key title

Point (.)

at the end of all abbreviated words.

Comma (,)

replaces a point supplied by cataloguer in the key title.

Mark of omission (...)

present in the key title are not retained in the abbreviated key title.

Parentheses (())

enclose qualifying information.

1.3.5 Punctuation of the publishing information

Comma (,)

separates place names and qualifiers, for example, Boston, Mass;
separates hierarchical elements in publishers' names.

Square brackets ([])

enclose uncertain, unknown or approximate information of place or date of publication or publisher;
enclose information taken from other source than the prescribed sources.

Hyphen (-)

between the start date and the end date of publication which differ from those given in field 008.

Semi-colon (;)

precedes the subsequent place(s) of publication.

Colon (:)

precedes the name(s) of publisher(s).

Comma (,)

precedes the date of publication.

Hyphen (-)

between the start date and the end date of publication generated from field 008.

1.3.6 Punctuation of linking entries

Point (.)

precedes a Section title or a Section designation and separates it from the common title;
separates the non-distinctive title of a supplement, an inset, a sub-series or a sub-series designation from the title of the main publication or of the main series;
separates the place and date of publication and any other element in qualifying information.

Comma (,)

between various elements of a title, and separating a Section or sub-series title from a Section or sub-series designation.

Mark of omission (...)

indicates the omission of words or numbers within a title (not used at the beginning of a title, except when they occur naturally).

Parentheses (())

enclose qualifying information.

1.4 Language, script and capitalization of ISSN records

All data elements in the ISSN records are registered in the language or languages in which they appear on the publication, except in field 710.

The data elements appearing in scripts other than roman are romanized for incorporation into the ISSN Register.

When such romanization is required, National Centres are highly recommended to record additionally the title proper, variant title, issuing body and publication information (name and location of the publisher) in original non-roman scripts in accordance with MARC 21 or UNIMARC instructions (*see Section 24*).

Diacritics in both roman and romanized scripts are retained.

Capitalization is determined by each National Centre according to national usage. In general, the first letter of the first word of each field should be a capital, except for coded fields. Other capitalization should follow the appropriate usage for the language(s) and/or script(s) used in the record. When more than one language and/or script appears in the record, each should be capitalized in accordance with the usage of that language and/or script even when this produces an inconsistent pattern of capitalization for the record as a whole.

1.5 Abbreviations and misprints

In exceptional cases the abridgement of certain data elements in the record is permitted (e.g. a title (key title or variant title including a date or number that varies from issue to issue). In such cases, the omission is indicated by marks of omission.

Certain abbreviations are prescribed for use in the imprint:

[S.l.] = sine loco (place of publication not known)

[s.n.] = sine nomine (name of publisher not known)

and are enclosed in square brackets.

For rules for the abbreviated key title, see Section 7.

Typographical and transcription errors in the presentation of the title on a continuing resource are corrected without indicating that a correction has been made.

1.6 Sources of information

1.6.1 Basis of the ISSN registration

Serials

The basis of the ISSN registration is the first issue or, lacking this, the earliest available issue. Generally prefer the first (or earliest) issue or part over a source associated with the whole serial or with a range of more than one issue or part.

Integrating resources

The basis of the ISSN registration is the current iteration of the integrating resource, except for the start date of publication.

1.6.2 Prescribed sources of information

The information used in the ISSN registration of a continuing resource is taken from certain sources of the issue, part or iteration used for registration in a prescribed order of preference.

For direct access electronic serials, the physical carrier or its labels should be used. In case of variation in fullness of information found in these sources, the source that provides the most complete information is to be preferred.

These prescribed sources of information are used particularly, in the order given below, for the establishment of the key title (*see Section 4.1*).

Printed resources

- A. the title page (*);
- B. the analytical title page, cover, caption, masthead, editorial pages, colophon;
- C. the other preliminaries and information to be found on the wrappers and top and bottom of text pages (such as running title);
- D. the rest of the issue: prefaces, forewords, table of contents, text, appendices, etc.;
- E. sources of reference from outside the issue and not associated with it (e.g. bibliographies, publishers' lists).

(*) When there is more than one title page, choose the title page which is in the language or script of the text, or the recto of two facing title pages, or the first of two or more title pages both or all of which are on the recto. In the case of tête-bêche (or tumble or flip-flop) publications, the choice of title pages is within the discretion of the National Centre establishing the key title. Give titles found on other title pages as variant titles (*see Section 6*).

Online resources

- A. the title screen or title frame, home page;
- B. the main menu;
- C. the home page of the publisher or aggregator;
- D. the metadata

Resources on CD-ROM, DVD and in other direct access electronic media*External sources:*

- A. the label permanently affixed;
- B. the containers;
- C. the documentation or other accompanying material (e.g. publisher's letter)

Internal sources:

- A. the title screen or title frame;
- B. the main menu.

2. ISSN

[MANDATORY]

The need for a brief, unique and unambiguous identification code for serial publications has been long recognized. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) evolved such an identification code in its standard *ISO 3297: Information and documentation - International standard serial number (ISSN)*. It recognized that the exchange of information about continuing resources between the computer systems of different organizations imposed the requirement for a standard code. As communication between the different organizations transcended national boundaries it was decided that an International code should be numeric, since no single alphabet would be used by the majority of producers and users of serials.

Careful and thorough investigation suggested that the ISSN should not attempt to incorporate any significance other than the unique identification of a serial title. It was decided that an eight-digit number (including one check digit) would be sufficient as the basis for numbering all serials.

As a consequence of spreading digital resources and of developments in cataloguing practice this code has been applicable for all continuing resources beginning from the 21st century (*see Section 0.2*).

2.1 Construction of ISSN

An ISSN consists of eight digits. These are the Arabic numerals 0 to 9, except that an upper case X can sometimes occur in the final position as a check digit. Since ISSN are likely to be used in the same context as codes designed for other purposes, such as the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) or local control numbers, a distinction must be preserved in the form of presentation when written or printed. An ISSN is, therefore, preceded by these letters, and appears as two groups of four digits, separated by a hyphen.

e.g.

ISSN 0317-8471

ISSN 1050-124X

The check digit is always located in the extreme right (low order) position, and is calculated on a modulus 11 basis using weights 8 to 2.

Calculating the check digit

The purpose of a check digit is to guard against errors caused by the incorrect transcription of an ISSN. The modulus 11 basis using the weighting factors 8 to 2 for calculating the check digit is one of the most efficient systems for detecting transcription errors.

The procedure for calculating the check digit, which may be carried out automatically in a computer, is as follows:

1. Take the first seven digits of the ISSN (the check digit is the eighth and last digit)	0 3 1 7 8 4 7
2. Take the weighting factors associated with each digit	8 7 6 5 4 3 2
3. Multiply each digit in turn by its weighting factor	0 21 6 35 32 12 14
4. Add these numbers together	$0+21+6+35+32+12+14=120$
5. Divide this sum by the modulus 11	$120:11=10$ remainder 10
6. Subtract the remainder from 11	11-10 1
7. Add the remainder, which is the check digit, to the extreme right (low order) position of the base number of the ISSN	0317-8471
If the remainder is 10, substitute an upper case X in the check digit position. If there is no remainder, put a zero in the check digit position	

Editorial note: the check digit is an essential and inseparable part of the ISSN.

2.2 General rules for ISSN assignment

Only one ISSN is assigned to a continuing resource in a defined medium. This ISSN is permanently linked to a standardized form of title, called the key title, established by the National Centre at the time of registration.

In cases where the continuing resource undergoes a major change in title or other major changes as defined in Section 2.3, a new ISSN and a new key title shall be assigned.

When a distinct continuing resource exists within another continuing resource, whatever the form of presentation (e.g., an insert), each continuing resource shall receive its own individual key title and ISSN.

When a continuing resource is published in different media, with the same title or not, different ISSN and key titles shall be assigned to the different versions. Publications available simultaneously in several remote access versions (online versions) and publications printed on demand are exceptions treated as described in Section 2.2.3.

When the medium of the continuing resource changes, a new ISSN and a new key title shall be assigned (see Section 2.3).

2.2.1 Continuing resources published in different language editions

Continuing resources published in different language editions have a separate ISSN and key title assigned to each edition (see Section 4.1.2.6).

e.g.

Le courrier de l'Unesco (Imprimé) = ISSN 0304-3118

The Unesco courier (Print) = ISSN 0041-5278

Camera (Deutsche Ausg.) = ISSN 0008-2074

Camera (Ed. française) = ISSN 0373-9740

Camera (English ed.) = ISSN 0366-7073

2.2.2 Continuing resources published in different geographic editions

Continuing resources published in different geographic editions have a separate ISSN and key title assigned to each edition (see Section 4.1.2.7).

e.g.

Access West (Alberta ed.) = ISSN 1700-8646

Access West (British Columbia ed.) = ISSN 1700-8662

Access West (Saskatchewan ed.) = ISSN 1700-8751

Access West (Manitoba ed.) = ISSN 1700-8735

2.2.3 Continuing resources published in different media

Continuing resources published in different media (e.g., print serials, e-journals, CD-ROM) have a separate ISSN and key title assigned to each manifestation (see Section 4.1.2.9).

e.g.

Biological abstracts = ISSN 0006-3169

Biological abstracts on compact disk = ISSN 1058-4129

ISSN Compact = ISSN 1018-4783

ISSN Online = ISSN 1560-1560

A single ISSN is assigned to identify all online versions made available under the same title including: versions digitized from print, born digital versions, versions available simultaneously in different encoding formats such as PDF or HTML, and versions for mobile phones, e-readers etc¹¹. For exceptions to this general rule, please see Section b) below.

a) The ISSN record describes one of the online versions only but the corresponding ISSN is used as a shared identifier for all the related online versions.

Base the bibliographic description on the online version which:

- 1) is published by the same publisher as the print version,
- 2) is the most complete online version.

Additionally, specify which version was used for creating the bibliographic description by recording a note (note field 588 in MARC 21 and 303 in UNIMARC) and provide the URL of the other versions.

¹¹ This rule, provisionally adopted at the end of 2011, is currently assessed by the ISSN Network and thus may change in the future.

Optionally, you may:

- add a note specifying the mode(s) of access or the type(s) of device required (*note field 538 in MARC 21 and 337 in UNIMARC, see Section 21*),
- and use subfield \$q of field 856 (MARC 21 and UNIMARC) to note information about the format of the online resource (*see Section 23*).

e.g.

Publication available through different websites

022 0# \$a 1955-2564
222 #0 \$a Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales \$b (En ligne)
588 ## \$a Notice rédigée d'après : <http://www.persee.fr/>
856 40 \$u <http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/revue/arss>
856 40 \$u <http://www.cairn.info/revue-actes-de-la-recherche-en-sciences-sociales.htm>
856 40 \$u <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000676306>

e.g.

Publication available both online and through apps for iPad/iPhone

022 0# \$a 1944-7353
222 #0 \$a Journal of Digital Imaging \$b (Online)
538 ## \$a Mode of access: web and iPhone/iPad app
588 ## \$a Description based on: <http://link.springer.com/journal/10278>
856 40 \$u <http://link.springer.com/journal/10278>
856 40 \$u <https://itunes.apple.com/gb/app/journal-of-digital-imaging/id584819898?mt=8>

e.g.

Publication available both in HTML (online) and in AWZ formats (Kindle e-reader)

022 0# \$a 2163-730X
222 #0 \$a Flayrah \$b (Online)
538 ## \$a Mode of access: web, Kindle
856 40 \$u <http://www.flayrah.com/> \$q HTML
856 40 \$u <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B003G2Z7Q6?ie=UTF8&tag=flayrah> \$q AZW

b) Exceptions

Assign separate ISSN:

- to any of the online versions which belong to different *content types* (spoken word vs text for example)
- if the content of the online versions is sufficiently different to be considered as separate resources

e.g. two different ISSN have been assigned to the online daily edition of the newspaper *Le Républicain lorrain* [*Le Républicain lorrain (En ligne) = ISSN 2262-4856*] and to the website *Le Républicain lorrain* [*Le Républicain lorrain (Site) = ISSN 2102-6793*] because their content differs significantly. The website [*Le Républicain lorrain (Site) = ISSN 2102-6793*] is also available for mobile devices as indicated in the 538 note below.

022 1# \$a 2102-6793 \$l 2102-6793
 222 #2 \$a Le Républicain lorrain \$b (Site)
 538 ## \$a Mode d'accès: web, terminaux mobiles
 775 0# \$t Le Républicain lorrain \$x 0397-0639
 775 0# \$t Le Républicain lorrain (En ligne) \$x 2262-4856
 856 40 \$u <http://www.republicain-lorrain.fr/>

022 1# \$a 2262-4856 \$l 0397-0639
 222 #2 \$a Le Républicain lorrain \$b (En ligne)
 776 0# \$t Le Républicain lorrain \$x 0397-0639
 775 0# \$t Le Républicain lorrain (site) \$x 2102-6793
 856 40 \$u <http://www.republicain-lorrain.fr/pdf/editions-numeriques>

Editorial note: print on demand is not considered a separate medium version. The ISSN assigned to the online version is used for any print on demand issues.

2.2.4 Other editions

When a continuing resource is published in different editions such as International ed., monthly ed., etc., each edition has its own key title and ISSN (see Section 4.1.2.10).

e.g.

Forecasting your future = ISSN 0834-5074
Editorial note: Annual edition

Your daily cycle guide (Monthly ed.) = ISSN 0711-1231
Editorial note: Monthly edition

Banka (International ed.) = ISSN 1330-9781
Banka (Zagreb) = ISSN 0353-6335

Kurír (Reggeli kiad.) = ISSN 0865-9001
Kurír (Délutáni kiad.) = ISSN 0865-901X
Editorial note: Morning and afternoon editions

2.2.5 Cumulations

When a continuing resource is cumulated, for example a national bibliography, and the cumulations bear the same title as the initial issues, are in the same language, and do not change significantly in content, the cumulations have the same ISSN and key title as the initial issues. The addition of indexes to cumulations and the re-arrangement of the contents are not considered to be significant changes. When the title of a cumulation has additional words, such as "annual", "cumulative edition", etc., that may be considered as a variant title.

e.g.

Alberta electric industry. Annual statistics = ISSN 0706-1420
Editorial note: with a variant title Alberta electric industry. Cumulative annual statistics
(The annual publication has less frequent cumulations)

When the contents of cumulations are significantly different a new ISSN and key title are assigned.

e.g.

Magyar könyvészet (Budapest. 1961) = ISSN 0133-3496

Note: cumulation of Magyar nemzeti bibliográfia. Könyvek bibliográfiája = ISSN 0133-6843

2.2.6 Reproductions and reprints

Reproductions in a medium different from the medium of the original edition, including digital media, are eligible for ISSN assignment. Although eligible for ISSN assignment, reproductions in microform are generally not assigned separate ISSN. In these cases, the ISSN assigned to the original print version can be used for the reproduction.

e.g.

West-Quebec post = ISSN 0834-5805

Note: this ISSN is valid for the original edition and the reproduction on microform.

Reprints and reproductions in a medium identical to the medium of the original edition are not assigned separate ISSN. The ISSN assigned to the original version is valid for the reprint or the reproduction.

2.2.7 Loose-leafs

Some loose-leaf publications are serials and some are integrating resources:

1. If the publication has holes punched for insertion into a binder but is otherwise published in a succession of issues as any other serial, it should be treated as a serial;
2. If the publication is updated by replacement pages but is completely replaced on a regular basis by a new edition, annually for example, it can be treated as a serial;
3. If new material is to be added indefinitely by replacement pages, the publication is an integrating resource.

In the case of 2 or 3, assign an ISSN to the whole publication. This includes:

1. base binder,
2. updates,
3. and publication announcing updates (if specific to this publication).

2.2.8 Mergers and splits

2.2.8.1 Mergers

Assign a new ISSN and key title to a continuing resource which has been formed by the merging of two or more other continuing resources, unless the title of one of the merged continuing resources is kept as the title of the new publication, in which case the original key title and ISSN will remain valid. A new ISSN and key title are not assigned if there have been only minor changes in title as a result of the merger.

e.g.

*Archivio di ottalmologia = ISSN 0004-0134
and
Rassegna italiana di ottalmologia = ISSN 0300-0672
merged to form
Archivio e rassegna italiana di ottalmologia = ISSN 0300-0109*

*Hoverfoil news = ISSN 0018-6767
absorbed
New transport technology = ISSN 0306-0543
remained as
Hoverfoil news = ISSN 0018-6767*

2.2.8.2 Splits

Assign new ISSN and key titles to each of two or more titles which result from a split in a continuing resource, except in cases where the original title is kept by one of the new publications or where the original key title is still applicable.

e.g.

*Library bulletin (Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation) = ISSN 0384-2444
Accession list. Periodical articles (Library. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation) = ISSN
0384-2452
Succeeded: Accession list (Library. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation) = ISSN 0384-2436*

2.2.9 Sections, supplements, insets and sub-series

When a continuing resource:

- (a) has regular supplements; or
 - (b) has another continuing resource inserted into it; or
 - (c) has sub-series; or
 - (d) when its titles consist of a common title and several dependent title designations and/or dependent titles;
- then each of these continuing resources has its own ISSN and key title.

e.g.

Main continuing resource: Symbolae Osloenses = ISSN 0039-7679
Supplement: Symbolae Osloenses. Fasciculi suppletorii = ISSN 0332-561X

Main continuing resource: Art et poésie (Revue) = ISSN 0518-7648
Supplement: Horizons 21 (Bruay-en-Artois) = ISSN 0182-5976

Action transport = ISSN 0249-6143
Inset in: Transport public = ISSN 0249-5643

Sections: Analecta Vaticano-Belgica. Section A, Nonciature de Flandre = ISSN 0066-1414
Analecta Vaticano-Belgica. Section B, Nonciature de Cologne = ISSN 0066-1422
Analecta Vaticano-Belgica. Section C, Nonciature Bruxelles = ISSN 0066-1430

Main series: Cancer series (Nyíregyháza) = ISSN 0139-2867
Sub-series: Cancer mortality in the county Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg = ISSN 1216-6189

2.2.10 Resumption of titles

Resumption of publication under former title

When the title of a continuing resource is changed back to an earlier title after an interval of publication under another title, assign a new ISSN to the resumed title and distinguish the key title from the original by adding the new start date in parentheses.

e.g.

Revue d'immunologie = ISSN 0035-2454
Revue d'immunologie et de thérapie antimicrobienne = ISSN 0370-582X
Revue d'immunologie (1970) = ISSN 0397-9539

Resumption of publication under same title

When a continuing resource resumes publication, and it has not been published under another title in the interval, keep the ISSN and key title already assigned.

e.g.

Life (Chicago) = ISSN 0024-3019
Editorial note: published 1936-1972, resumed publication 1978

2.3 Changes in continuing resources requiring a new ISSN assignment

When the wording of a title, as it appears in the title source, is changed, a new ISSN and key title may be assigned depending on whether the change is a major or a minor one. Other changes in continuing resources, like the physical medium are also considered as major changes.

A major change will result in a new ISSN and key title being assigned, whereas a minor change will not. In all cases each Centre will decide, so far as the continuing resources within its jurisdiction are concerned, whether a change in a continuing resource necessitates the assignment of a new ISSN and key title. In case of doubt a title change should be regarded as minor and be recorded as a variant title.

2.3.1 Major changes in title proper of continuing resources

For major changes in the title proper of a continuing resource, apply these instructions, as appropriate:

- Languages and scripts that divide text into words (*see 2.3.1.1*)
- Languages and scripts that do not divide text into words (*see 2.3.1.2*)

All the instructions below apply to the original forms of titles proper and not, when applicable, to the romanized forms.

A new ISSN and a new key title are required in cases of major changes in the title proper. The following are to be considered major changes, exceptions are listed in Section 2.4.1.

2.3.1.1 For languages and scripts that divide text into words

- a) when the addition, deletion, change or reordering of any word occurs within the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) of the title proper;

e.g.

*La recherche aéronautique = ISSN 0370-3533
becomes
La recherche aérospatiale = ISSN 0034-1223*

*Tidsskrift for norsk sykepleieforskning = ISSN 0801-1923
becomes
Norsk tidsskrift for sykepleieforskning = ISSN 1501-4754*

*ICSU review = ISSN 0536-1338
becomes
ICSU review of world science = ISSN 0367-7338*

*Revue générale du caoutchouc = ISSN 0370-503X
becomes
Revue générale du caoutchouc et des plastiques = ISSN 0035-3175
becomes
Caoutchoucs & plastiques (Paris) = ISSN 1154-1105*

- b) When the addition, deletion or change of any word occurs after the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) and changes the meaning of the title proper or indicates a different subject matter;

e.g.

Moving to San Francisco and the Bay Area = ISSN 0714-7295

Becomes

Moving to the San Francisco Bay Area and Greater Sacramento = ISSN 0828-4601

Rental market report, Barrie CA = ISSN 1207-1765

becomes

Rental market report, Barrie CA and Bracebridge, Collingwood CA, Gravenhurst, Huntsville, Midland CA, Orillia CA = ISSN 1207-1773

The best bed & breakfasts in the world = ISSN 1057-5472

becomes

The best bed & breakfasts in England, Scotland & Wales = ISSN 1054-4089

- c) When a corporate body, named anywhere in the title proper, changes, unless the change belongs to one or more of the categories listed as minor changes.

e.g.

NFCR Cancer Research Association symposia = ISSN 0742-521X

becomes

Association for International Cancer Research symposia = ISSN 0887-8390

AECB staff annual report for ... on the Canadian nuclear power industry = ISSN 1497-0406

becomes

CNSC staff annual report for ... on the Canadian nuclear power industry = ISSN 1706-8037

Annual report of the Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism = ISSN 0704-2655

becomes

Annual report (Ontario Advisory Council on Multiculturalism and Citizenship) = ISSN 0710-8990

2.3.1.2 For languages and scripts that do not divide text into words¹²

- a) When an addition, deletion, change or reordering of any component¹³ of the title proper changes the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter;

e.g.

林城 = ISSN 1001-4462

becomes

林城木工坊 = ISSN 2095-2953

- b) When a corporate body, named anywhere in the title proper, changes, unless the change belongs to one or more of the categories listed as minor changes.

¹² Chinese, Japanese and Thai. Although Korean divides text into words, the rules under 2.3.1.2 apply also to this language because its grammatical concepts are different from Indo-European languages.

¹³ A character or group of characters

e.g.

北京市政法管理干部学院学报 = ISSN1008-7273

Becomes

北京政法职业学院学报 = ISSN1672-9285

2.3.2 Other major changes to continuing resources

A new ISSN and a new key title also are required in the following cases:

a) when the title proper is a generic term, and the issuing body used as qualifying information changes its name, except as indicated below (see Section 2.4.1) or the continuing resource is issued by a different body;

e.g.

Bulletin d'information (Compagnie financière de Suez) = ISSN 1153-4087

becomes

Bulletin d'information (Compagnie financière de Suez et de l'Union parisienne) = ISSN 0182-5348

Research paper (University of Alberta. Dept. of Economics) = ISSN 1204-5314

becomes

Research paper (University of Alberta. Institute for Public Economics) = ISSN 1485-0419

Varia (Universitets oldsaksamling) = ISSN 0333-1296

becomes

Varia (Universitetets kulturhistoriske museer. Oldsaksamlingen) = ISSN 1503-0806

b) when the edition statement changes and indicates a significant change to the scope or coverage of the continuing resource;

e.g.

ABC (Ed. especial aérea) = ISSN 1136-0194

becomes

ABC (Ed. internacional) = ISSN 1136-0232

Profiles of success (Burlington ed.) = ISSN 1707-0651

becomes

Profiles of success (Oakville-Burlington ed.) = ISSN 1707-066X

c) when the physical medium of the continuing resource changes (e.g. printed edition vs. online);

e.g.

Terminomètre (Paris) = ISSN 1012-4993

becomes

Terminometro (Ed. française. En ligne) = ISSN 1609-9931

d) when hitherto dependent titles become independent:

e.g.

Fauna Norvegica. Series B, Norwegian journal of entomology = ISSN 0332-7698

becomes

Norwegian journal of entomology (1999) = ISSN 1501-8415

e) when a continuing resource is cumulated, and the cumulations bear the same title as the initial issues and are in the same language and the contents of the cumulations are significantly different (e.g. when the contents of quarterly issues of an index are merged into a single alphabet for the annual issue);

e.g.

Új könyvek (Kumuláció) = ISSN 0209-8105

Cumulation of: Új könyvek = ISSN 0049-5069

Editorial note: contents of biweekly issues are re-arranged in subject groups and within them merged into a single alphabet.

f) when a continuing resource is formed by the merger of two or more other continuing resources;

e.g.

Archivio di ottalmologia = ISSN 0004-0134

and

Rassegna Italiana di ottalmologia = ISSN 0300-0672

merged to form

Archivio e rassegna Italiana di ottalmologia = ISSN 0300-0109

g) when two or more continuing resources are formed from the split of a continuing resource.

e.g.

Geografi i Bergen = ISSN 0801-5783

becomes

Geografi i Bergen. Serie A, Meddelelser fra Institutt for geografi-Bergen = ISSN 0806-671X

and

Geografi i Bergen. Serie B, Monografier fra Institutt for geografi-Bergen = ISSN 0806-6728

AAA world (Alaska, Hawaii ed.) = ISSN 1063-3863

becomes

Car & travel (Alaska ed.) = ISSN 1080-2215

and

Car & travel (Hawaii ed.) = ISSN 1080-2258

2.4 Changes in continuing resources not requiring a new ISSN assignment

2.4.1 Minor changes in title proper of continuing resources

A new ISSN and a key title are not assigned in cases of minor changes in the title proper. In general, if a minor change occurs in the title proper, the later title is given as variant title.

The following are to be considered minor changes:

- a) The change is in the representation of a word or words (a component or components of the title for those languages and scripts that do not divide text into words);

Change in the form of the character

e.g.

會報
becomes
会報

One spelling vs. another

e.g.

Statistisk aarbog for kongeriget Norge
becomes
Statistisk årbok for kongeriket Norge

Labour history
becomes
Labor history

Abbreviated word or sign or symbol (e.g. "&") vs. spelled-out form

e.g.

Accommodations and travel services
becomes
Accommodations & travel services

Ga. peach statistics
becomes
Georgia peach statistics

Arabic numeral vs. Roman numeral

e.g.

XXe siècle
becomes
20e siècle

Number or date vs. spelled-out form

e.g.

Four wheel fun
becomes
4 wheel fun

Hyphenated word vs. unhyphenated word

e.g.

*Year-book of the ...
becomes
Year book of the ...*

One-word compound vs. two-word compound, whether hyphenated or not

e.g.

*Openhouse
becomes
Open house*

- b) The change involves an acronym or initialism vs. the full form;

e.g.

*Research in technological adaptation
becomes
RITA*

*师大
becomes
师范大学*

- c) The change is in the inflexion of a word, for example from singular to plural form;

e.g.

*Fishery report
becomes
Fisheries report*

- d) The change is the addition, deletion, or change of articles, prepositions, and conjunctions (or any « function elements »¹⁴ for those languages which do not use these categories) anywhere in the title, provided that there is no significant change in the subject matter;

e.g.

*Canadian music trades journal
becomes
Canadian music and trades journal*

*Fiscal survey of the states
becomes
The fiscal survey of states*

¹⁴ Function elements are part of the speech with little lexical meaning which serves to express grammatical relationships with other elements within a sentence, or specify the attitude or mood of the speaker.

- e) The change involves the name of the same corporate body and elements of its hierarchy or their grammatical connection anywhere in the title (e.g. the addition, deletion, or rearrangement of the name of the corporate body or the substitution of a variant form, including an abbreviation);

e.g.

Bulletin (Société des amis de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg)
becomes
Bulletin de la Société des amis de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg

Society of Biblical Literature monograph series
becomes
Monograph series (Society of Biblical Literature)

Views (Goodridge Area Historical Society)
becomes
Views from the Goodridge Area Historical Society
becomes
Views from the GAHS

Berichte der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Mathematik und Datenverarbeitung
becomes
GMD-Berichte

- f) the change is the addition, deletion, or change of punctuation, including initialisms and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation, anywhere in the title;

e.g.

GBB
becomes
G.B.B.

- g) The change is in the order of titles when the title is given in more than one language on the chief source of information, provided that the title chosen as title proper still appears as a parallel title;

e.g.

South African medical journal
Parallel title: Suid Afrikaanse tydskrift vir geneeskunde
becomes
Suid Afrikaanse tydskrift vir geneeskunde
Parallel title: South African medical journal

- h) The change is the addition, deletion, or change of words (or components of the title for those languages and scripts that do not divide text into words) anywhere in the title that link the title to the numbering;

e.g.

Tin
becomes
Tin in ...

- i) Two or more titles proper are used on different issues of a continuing resource according to a regular pattern;

e.g.

Weekly labor market report
Last issue each month has title: Monthly labor market report

Minneapolis morning tribune
Sunday issues have title: Minneapolis Sunday tribune
Editorial note: Daily issues and Sunday issues have consecutive numbering.

Annual report (Medical Association of South Africa)
Reports for alternate years have title: Jaarverslag (Die Mediese Vereniging van Suid-Afrika)

- j) The addition to, deletion from, or change in the order of words (or components of the title for those languages and scripts that do not divide text into words) in a list anywhere in the title, provided that there is no significant change in the subject matter;

e.g.

Kartboken for Oslo, Bærum, Lørenskog, Nesodden, Oppegård og Ski
becomes
Kartboken for Oslo, Bærum, Asker, Lørenskog, Nesodden, Oppegård og Ski

- k) The addition, deletion or re-arrangement anywhere in the title of words (or components of the title for those languages and scripts that do not divide text into words) that indicate the type of continuing resource such as “magazine”, “journal”, “notebook”, or “newsletter”, or their equivalent in other languages;

e.g.

研修 實施概況報告
becomes
研修實施概況報告集

Handel und Industrie
becomes
Revue Handel und Industrie

Magazin für Wassersport
becomes
Wassersport

Trade and industry
becomes
Trade and industry review

but not: Link magazine
becomes: Link journal

Editorial note: the change from one word indicating the type of resource to a different word indicating a type of resource is a major change if it occurs in the first five words of the title (see Section 2.3.1).

2.4.2 Other minor changes

A new ISSN and key title are not assigned. Nevertheless, changes are recorded as variant titles, in the following cases:

a) when the place of publication entered as qualifying information is changed;

e.g.

Key title: System (Linköping) = ISSN 0346-251X
Variant title: System (Oxford)

b) when a change in the edition statement entered as qualifying information does not convey a change in subject matter;

e.g.

Key title: SKW-Trostberg-Report (International ed.) = ISSN 0947-1928
Variant title: SKW-Trostberg-Report (English ed.)

Key title: Magyar hírlap (Budapesti kiad.) = ISSN 0133-1906
Variant title: Magyar hírlap (Fővárosi kiad.)

2.5 Cancellation of an ISSN and deletion of an ISSN record

Cancellation of an ISSN and deletion¹⁵ of an ISSN record are two different functions used for different reasons:

A cancellation of an ISSN has to be made when the same ISSN is assigned to more than one continuing resource, or when more than one ISSN is assigned to the same continuing resource. A cancellation of an ISSN is always made in favour of the valid ISSN, therefore a cancelled ISSN is always linked to one or more valid ISSN.

A deletion of an ISSN record has to be made when the described resource is not a continuing resource, or when the described resource has never been published. Therefore a deleted record will not be available in the ISSN Register.

2.5.1 Cancelling an ISSN assignment

One ISSN assigned to two or more continuing resources

Cancel a single ISSN incorrectly assigned to two or more continuing resources and assign a new ISSN and key title to each continuing resource.

e.g.

ISSN 0010-860X = Copper information
cancelled in favour of
ISSN 0302-7082 = Copper information. Architectural series
ISSN 0302-7090 = Copper information. Engineering series

¹⁵ Deletion was formerly called suppression, and both words have the same meaning as ISSN function.

*ISSN 0075-7586 = Labour standards in Canada
cancelled in favour of
ISSN 0576-1123 = Labour standards in Canada
ISSN 0576-1131 = Normes du travail au Canada*

*ISSN 0042-434X = Vers demain
cancelled in favour of
ISSN 0317-848X = Vers demain (English ed.)
ISSN 0317-8471 = Vers demain (Ed. française)*

More than one ISSN assigned to a single continuing resource

When two or more ISSN are incorrectly assigned to a single title, generally consider the lowest number valid and cancel the higher number or numbers.

In cases where the higher ISSN is already being printed on the publication, cancel the lower ISSN and keep the higher one.

Generally, in cases where one ISSN is already being printed on the publication, cancel the other ISSN and keep the printed one. Do not ask a publisher to change the ISSN of a continuing resource when the ISSN is printed correctly and the title has not changed.

e.g.

*ISSN 0500-0270 = Astronomical phenomena
cancelled in favour of
ISSN 0083-2421 = Astronomical phenomena*

Cancelled ISSN must not be re-assigned

When an ISSN incorrectly assigned has been cancelled it should not be re-assigned to another title. In this case the ISSN re-assignment is only made when the ISSN was, by mistake, cancelled. ISSN re-assignment information sheet must be completed and sent with the corresponding record (*see Annex 9*).

Recording of cancelled ISSN

Cancelled ISSN are reported in a specific subfield of the record for the corresponding valid ISSN (*see Section 2.7*).

2.5.2 Deleting an ISSN record

Delete an ISSN record when the described resource is not a continuing resource, or when the described resource has never been published. A deleted record will not be available in the ISSN Register.

The ISSN on the deleted records should not be re-assigned to another title. The ISSN may be re-used only if the ISSN record was, by mistake, deleted. The ISSN re-assignment information sheet must be completed and sent with the corresponding record (*see Annex 9*).

Recording of deletion

The deletion of an ISSN record is reported by using the specific deletion information sheet (*see Annex 8*).

The ISSN record deletion information sheet must be completed and sent with the corresponding record. The deleted ISSN should not appear in any other record, either in any subfield of an ISSN field or in any link field.

2.6 Display of ISSN on continuing resource issues or iterations

The ISSN shall be displayed on or in the first issue and on or in each subsequent issue or on each iteration of a continuing resource. Continuing resources issued with accompanying parts shall display the ISSN on or in each component part.

When a continuing resource bears an ISSN as well as another standard number, such as an ISBN for a volume of a series, the two numbers shall appear together and each number shall be identified by its own prefix: ISSN and ISBN or another appropriate prefix.

References to ISSN shall be included in promotional material and catalogues.

When more than one ISSN appears on a single publication in relation to different continuing resource titles, for example, the titles of a main series and its sub-series, each ISSN shall appear on the continuing resource and shall be distinguished by either adding the full or abbreviated title in parentheses after the relevant number or by printing the ISSN as close as possible to the relevant titles. When a continuing resource contains another continuing resource as an insert with a separate title page, the ISSN for the insert shall be printed on that title page, or in some other appropriate place on the insert.

When continuing resources are published in different media, and different ISSN and key titles are assigned (*see Section 2.2.3*), the related ISSN may also be displayed in the continuing resources, each with additional, distinguishing information, as follows:

e.g.

ISSN 1562-6865 (Online)
ISSN 1063-7710 (Print)

or:

Online edition: ISSN 1562-6865
Print edition: ISSN 1063-7710

2.6.1 Display of ISSN on printed continuing resource issues

The ISSN shall be printed in a prominent position on each printed continuing resource issue in the following order of preference: front cover, title page, caption, masthead, back cover, colophon or editorial pages.

On a periodical the ISSN shall be printed preferably in the top right-hand corner of the front cover, although it is appreciated that such a position may not always be convenient because of binding or design considerations. In the case of tête-bêche publications, the ISSN shall be printed on both covers (or title pages, captions, mastheads, colophons, editorial pages).

2.6.2 Display of ISSN on non-printed continuing resources issues

On continuing resources published in tangible non-print formats, the ISSN shall be displayed on all accessible eye-readable portions (e.g. container, label, fiche header).

On a continuing resource published on microfiche, the ISSN shall be entered in the identification area of the header of the microfiche and/or on the labels.

On a continuing resource published in electronic medium (online continuing resource, CD-ROM), the ISSN shall appear on the title screen, or failing it, on the main menu, and, if applicable, on any labels permanently affixed to the publication. If it is not possible to display the ISSN on the item or its label, the ISSN shall be displayed on the container.

On online continuing resources using metadata (e.g. Dublin Core), the ISSN shall be included in the element "Identifier" of the metadata.

2.7 Representation of the "ISSN" in bibliographic formats

2.7.1 MARC 21: field 022

The first indicator value shows whether the continuing resource title is of national or International interest or of local or ephemeral interest only.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
022				ISSN	Yes	No	
	#			No level specified			
	0			Continuing resource of International interest			
	1			Continuing resource not of International interest			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	ISSN	Yes	No	
			\$l	ISSN-L	Yes	No	See Section 3
			\$m	Cancelled ISSN-L	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Section 3
			\$y	Incorrect ISSN	No	Yes	An incorrect ISSN or an ISSN incorrectly associated with a continuing resource
			\$z	Cancelled ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Section 2.5
			\$2	Centre code	Yes	No	See Section 16.5

e.g.

ISSN 0022-5126

022 0# \$a 0022-5126 \$l 0022-5126 \$2 _1

*ISSN 0106-990X
022 0# \$a 0106-990X \$l 0106-990X \$z 0900-7784 \$2_h*

*ISSN 0000-0019
022 1# \$a 0000-0019 \$l 0000-0019 \$y 000-0019 \$2_1*

2.7.2 UNIMARC: field 011

The first indicator value shows whether the continuing resource title is of national or International interest or of local or ephemeral interest only.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
011				ISSN	Yes	No	
	#			No level specified			
	0			Continuing resource of International or national interest			
	1			Continuing resource of local interest			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	ISSN	Yes	No	
			\$f	ISSN-L	Yes	No	See Section 3
			\$g	Cancelled ISSN-L	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Section 3
			\$y	Cancelled ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Section 2.5
			\$z	Erroneous ISSN & ISSN-L	No	Yes	See Section 3

e.g.

*ISSN 0022-5126
011 0# \$a 0022-5126 \$f 0022-5126*

*ISSN 0106-990X
011 0# \$a 0106-990X \$f 0106-990X \$y 0900-7784*

*ISSN 1038-0027
011 1# \$a 1038-0027 \$f 1038-0027*

3. ISSN-L

[MANDATORY]

The ISSN-L has been defined to meet the need for a collocation, or grouping mechanism that brings together the various medium versions of a continuing resource, and thus facilitates content management.

3.1 Designation of ISSN-L

The ISSN assigned to any medium version of a continuing resource and first entered into the ISSN Register is designated automatically by the information system of the International Centre to function as the ISSN-L. The designated ISSN-L applies to all other medium versions of that resource identified in the ISSN Register at that time or that may be entered into the ISSN Register in the future. An ISSN-L is designated for each continuing resource identified in the ISSN Register, even if the continuing resource is issued in only one medium. Only one ISSN-L is designated regardless of how many different medium versions of a continuing resource exist.

The ISSN-L can be also designated by ISSN National Centres in their local information system and reported to the International Centre. Those ISSN National Centres who wish to undertake this responsibility must inform the International Centre.

3.1.1 Use of fields 776 for the designation of ISSN-L

For resources that exist in more than one media version, the same ISSN-L is designated for all records that are linked by field 776 (Additional physical form entry). These records are treated as a group.

e.g.

ISSN-L 0021-8464

Printed version: The journal of adhesion (Print) = ISSN 0021-8464

Online version: The journal of adhesion (Online) = ISSN 1563-518X

CD-ROM version: The journal of adhesion (CD-ROM) = ISSN 1026-5414

ISSN-L 1818-5894

Printed version: Social policy highlight (Print) = ISSN 1818-5894

Online version: Social policy highlight (Online) = ISSN 1818-5940

For records that do not contain any field(s) 776 or that do not have a field 776 of another ISSN record pointing to them, designation of the ISSN-L is made by repeating the ISSN of the record(s) in the appropriate field for the ISSN-L.

e.g.

ISSN-L 1819-1371

Printed serial: Construction law International = ISSN 1819-1371

No other medium version

ISSN-L 1991-9336

Online serial: European journal of American studies = ISSN 1991-9336

No other medium version

Editorial note: *The presence of 776 linking fields in the records is crucial for the consistent designation of ISSN-L. These 776 links should be present in the pertinent records when they are submitted to the ISSN Register. The physical medium versions do not have to be exactly the same, in content, layout or title, in order to be linked together using this field. However, they need to be equivalent in scope, e.g. do not link a record describing a resource that includes several titles in one medium to a record describing only one of these titles in another medium. Regular checks are also made at the ISSN International Centre to ensure that reciprocal and equivalent 776 linking is present in records.*

3.2 Uniqueness of the ISSN-L

Only one ISSN-L is designated regardless of how many different medium versions of a continuing resource exist. A continuing resource is associated with only one ISSN-L.

e.g.

Continuing resource in only one medium form:

ISSN-L 1748-7188

Online resource: Algorithms for molecular biology = ISSN 1748-7188

Continuing resources in two medium forms:

ISSN-L 0264-2875

Printed version: Dance research = ISSN 0264-2875

Online version: Dance research (Online) = ISSN 1750-0095

Continuing resources in three medium forms:

ISSN-L 1188-1534

Printed version: Plant varieties journal (Ottawa) = ISSN 1188-1534

Online version: Plant varieties journal (Ottawa. Online) = ISSN 1911-1479

CD-ROM version: Plant varieties journal (Ottawa. CD-ROM) = ISSN 1911-1460

3.3 ISSN-L and major changes

When a continuing resource to which an ISSN has been assigned undergoes a major change and is therefore assigned a new ISSN (see Section 2.3), the relevant ISSN-L is designated and recorded in the new metadata record that was created with the new ISSN assignment. A basic principle is the persistence of the ISSN-L when one or more titles to which that ISSN-L pertains are still current.

Title changes

In the most common case, i.e., when the titles of all medium versions undergo a major change at the same time, a new ISSN is assigned to each version in a defined medium and a new ISSN-L is designated. In this situation, no 776 tags will link the “new” ISSN records to the “old” ISSN records.

e.g

ISSN-L 0001-6772
Printed version: Acta Physiologica Scandinavica = ISSN 0001-6772
Online version: Acta Physiologica Scandinavica (Online) = ISSN 1365-201X
⇕
Title changes on all medium versions
⇕
Designation of the new ISSN-L
⇕
ISSN-L 1748-1708
Printed version: Acta Physiologica (Print) = ISSN 1748-1708
Online version: Acta Physiologica (Online) = ISSN 1748-1716

In the rarer cases where not all the medium versions undergo a major title change at the same time, the newly changed title or titles inherits the ISSN-L of the unchanged title or titles.

Fictitious examples:

ISSN-L 1234-567X
Printed version: Title ABC (Print) = ISSN 1234-567X
Online version: Title ABC (Online) = ISSN 5432-1234
⇕
Title changes on only one medium version
⇕
Same ISSN-L
⇕
Same ISSN-L 1234-567X
Printed version: Title ABCDEF (Print) = ISSN 2468-1012
Online version: Title ABC (Online) = ISSN 5432-1234

3.4 Representation of the “ISSN-L” in bibliographic formats

3.4.1 MARC 21: field 022

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
022				ISSN	Yes	No	
	#			No level specified			
	0			Continuing resource of International interest			
	1			Continuing resource not of International interest			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	ISSN	Yes	No	
			\$l	ISSN-L	Yes	No	
			\$m	Cancelled ISSN-L	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$y	Incorrect ISSN	No	Yes	
			\$z	Cancelled ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$2	ISSN National Centre code	Yes	No	

e.g.

321 ## \$a Monthly \$b Mar. 1972-Dec. 1980

3.4.2 UNIMARC: field 011

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
011				ISSN	Yes	No	
	#			No level specified			
	0			Continuing resource of int. or national interest			
	1			Continuing resource of local interest			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	ISSN	Yes	No	
			\$f	ISSN-L	Yes	No	
			\$g	Cancelled ISSN-L	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$y	Cancelled ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$z	Erroneous ISSN & ISSN-L	No	Yes	

4. KEY TITLE

[MANDATORY]

The key title is inseparably linked to its ISSN, and like the ISSN it is unique to a particular continuing resource title.

Once a key title is recorded in the ISSN Register, this key title must not be modified, except in case of a cataloguing error.

The key title is established or authenticated by the ISSN National Centre responsible for the registration of the continuing resource, and is derived from the title information appearing on the title page or its equivalent of the print publication or from the most complete information on the non-print resource at the time of registration (*see Section 1.6*). Key titles which are otherwise identical are distinguished by addition of qualifying information to make them unique.

Titles in non-roman alphabets are romanized according to ISO standards, or other agreed-upon standards where ISO standards do not exist.

Typographical and transcription errors in the presentation of the title on the continuing resource are corrected without indicating that a correction has been made.

4.1 Establishment of the key title

The key title is the same title as the title proper, if this title is unique in the ISSN Register at the time of registration. If this title is not unique, the key title is the title proper to which a qualifying term is added such as name of issuing body, place and/or date of publication, edition statement or medium statement, in order to make the resulting key title unique.

To construct the key title, first the title proper is identified, according to the rules on title proper (*see Section 5*).

4.1.1 Initial articles in the key title

Initial articles are retained in the key titles, but ignored in filing (*see Section 4.2 regarding non-filing indicators*).

e.g.

A hét zeneműve = ISSN 0324-7678

Der deutsche Apotheker in Hessen = ISSN 0173-7589

Omit an initial article from the name of an issuing body used in a generic title construction unless it is required for linguistic reasons.

e.g.

Fact book (National Institute of General Medical Sciences) = ISSN 0197-646X

Not:

Fact book (The National Institute of General Medical Sciences)

4.1.2 Uniqueness of the key title

When the title proper of a continuing resource is unique in the ISSN Register, that title becomes the key title. If the title proper is not unique (i.e., it is exactly identical character for character, excluding spaces, punctuation and capitalization to an existing title in the ISSN Register or it is otherwise known that there is another continuing resource with an identical title), the key title must be made unique by the addition of one or more qualifying terms to the title proper.

Qualifying information (one or more qualifying terms) is always enclosed in parentheses unless the parentheses are system-supplied.

e.g.

Channel business = ISSN 1493-9088

Channel business (West Drayton) = ISSN 1472-0582

Canada yearbook = ISSN 0068-8142

Canada year book (CD-ROM) = ISSN 1204-2420

4.1.2.1 Choice of qualifying terms

Choose the most appropriate qualifying term(s) to distinguish two or more titles as indicated in the following instructions (4.1.2.2. to 4.1.2.10). In general, construct the key title in the most simple and brief way that will make it unique.

If more than one qualifying term is needed, generally give the terms in the following order: place or issuing body (*for generic titles, see Section 4.1.2.2*), date, edition statement, medium.

When more than one qualifying term is given, the subsequent term is preceded by a full stop and a space.

Give the qualifying information in the language of the title source, unless the language is a dead one, in which case it is given in the language of the country of publication.

4.1.2.2 Issuing body as a qualifying term for generic titles

Editorial note: *Until publication of the ISSN Manual in 2003, the name of the issuing body associated with a generic title was added to the generic title and not recorded as qualifying term. The title and body name were separated by a space, a hyphen, and a space.*

4.1.2.3 Title proper is a «generic title»

When the title proper is a «generic title» (i.e., the title consists solely of word(s) indicating the type of publication and/or the frequency, exclusive of articles, prepositions and conjunctions), such as bulletin, technical bulletin, journal, transaction, proceedings, newsletter, report, etc., or its equivalent in other languages, and the generic title is linguistically separated from and/or typographically distinguished from the name of the issuing body, use the issuing body as the qualifying term.

Note that the following titles proper are not considered generic titles:

- a) the title includes a word or words which indicate specific subject content or coverage,

e.g.

Discussion papers in conservation = ISSN 0142-3649

Metric bulletin (Ottawa) = ISSN 0702-083X

Anuar. Economie = ISSN 1454-5454

b) the title includes an acronym or numbers

e.g.

101 newsletter = ISSN 0706-1765

O- + -P-Report = ISSN 0343-2076

c) the title consists of more than five words (exclusive of empty words, i.e., articles, conjunctions, prepositions, etc.)

e.g.

Report of the President and Vice-Chancellor to the Board of Governors and the Senate (London, Ont.) = ISSN 0707-0233

4.1.2.4 *Form of the issuing body name*

Use the issuing body name as a qualifying term in the form given on the title source.*

e.g.

Transactions (North Carolina Medical Society) = ISSN 0361-5537

Bulletin (Bach Society) = ISSN 0309-7021

Journal (North Western Society for Industrial Archeology and History) = ISSN 0141-643X

Editorial Note: *Centres subject to the bibliographic agreements of the CONSER (Cooperative Online SERIALS) Program may transcribe the name of the issuing body in the form established by national cataloguing practice for use in headings and other access points.*

When the name of the issuing body appears in more than one form on the title source choose the form which is given typographical prominence, or, if that does not apply, choose the briefest form (not an acronym or initialism) which adequately identifies the issuing body. Other forms of the issuing body name may be used to construct variant titles.

e.g.

Key title: Annual accounts (Welsh Water Authority) = ISSN 0142-0291

Variant title: Annual accounts (Awdurdod Dwr Cymru)

When the name of the issuing body does not appear on the title source, take the name of the issuing body from elsewhere in the piece. If more than one form appears in the piece choose the form which is given typographical prominence, or, if that does not apply, choose the briefest form (not an acronym or initialism) which adequately identifies the issuing body.

e.g.

Technical bulletin (Institute of Chartered Accountants in England) = ISSN 0143-9758

When more than one issuing body is named in the title source, choose as the name of the issuing body to be used as the qualifying term, the name which is typographically prominent, or if the names are given equal prominence, choose the name which appears first. Use the names of the other issuing bodies, as qualifying terms to construct variant titles.

e.g.

Key title: Joint report (British Columbia Ministry of Forests/Canadian Forestry Service) = ISSN 0821-8021

Variant title: Joint report (British Columbia Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing/ Canadian Forestry Service)

4.1.2.5 *Place and date of publication*

The place of publication is used as a qualifying term to distinguish the same title proper of two or more continuing resources published in different places.

e.g.

Family (Alton) = ISSN 0260-1516

Family (Boca Raton) = ISSN 0272-992X

Add the place of publication, i.e. the name of the city, town, etc., if necessary, qualified by the state or other appropriate geographical unit separated from each other by a comma.

e.g.

AnalgesiaFile (San Antonio, Texas) = ISSN 1057-2260

When the place by itself is insufficient, add the place and date of first publication separated from each other by a point.

e.g.

Family herald (Montreal. 1859) = ISSN 0842-0262

Family herald (Montreal. 1956) = ISSN 0842-0300

Architecture (Paris. 1979) = ISSN 0220-7591

Architecture (Paris. 1888) = ISSN 0766-6292

When an earlier title is resumed after a different title has intervened, add the date alone.

4.1.2.6 Language edition statement

The language edition statement is generally used as a qualifying term to distinguish different language editions of a resource with the same title proper. When the edition statement does not appear on the title source, supply the qualifying term in the language of the content of the resource. The word “edition” and its equivalents in other languages is abbreviated according to the List of serial title word abbreviations. A multilingual list of language edition statements is given in the Annex 6.

e.g.

Agrindex (Ed. española) = ISSN 1010-3333

Agrindex (Ed. française) = ISSN 1010-3325

Agrindex (English ed.) = ISSN 1010-3317

4.1.2.7 Geographic edition statement

The geographic edition statement is used as a qualifying term to distinguish different geographic editions of a resource with the same title proper. When the edition statement does not appear on the title source, supply the qualifying term in the language of the title source. The word edition and its equivalents in other languages is abbreviated according to the *List of serial title word abbreviations*.

e.g.

Le Cep (Ed. Montagne) = ISSN 1141-1686

Le Cep (Ed. Plaine) = ISSN 1141-1694

Alberta Catholic directory (Calgary ed.) = ISSN 0316-4756

Alberta Catholic directory (Edmonton ed.) = ISSN 0316-4748

4.1.2.8 Medium edition statement

The medium edition statement is used as a qualifying term to distinguish different media editions of a resource with the same title proper. The word edition or its abbreviation ed. (or its equivalents in other languages) is not required in the qualifying term (if it is linguistically acceptable). A list of medium edition statements is given in the Annex 7.

e.g.

Ancient biomolecules (Online) = ISSN 1607-8411

Ancient biomolecules (Print) = ISSN 1358-6122

CMIbrief (Trykt utg.) = ISSN 0809-6732

CMIbrief (Online) = ISSN 0809-6740

4.1.2.9 Issuing body or publisher

The name of the issuing body is used as the qualifying term when the title proper is generic or when none of the above information is appropriate.

e.g.

Trait d'union (Ministère de la culture et de l'environnement) = ISSN 0220-2980
Trait d'union (Mutuelle complémentaire des retraités de l'AP) = ISSN 0336-9188

Economic bulletin (Institute of Grocery Distribution. Research Services) = ISSN 0261-8648
Economic bulletin (Economic Committee, Communist Party of GB) = ISSN 0309-7854

The name of a commercial publisher can be used to qualify a key title when nothing else will serve to distinguish identical titles

e.g.

Marine science (Plenum) = ISSN 0160-273X
Marine science (Dekker) = ISSN 0362-1707
Note: Both serials have been published in New York since 1974.

4.1.2.10 Other bibliographic information

When issuing body, publisher, edition, place and/or date of publication do not adequately distinguish otherwise identical key titles other information, such as frequency, type of publication, etc., may be added as a qualifying term in the language of the title source.

e.g.

McCall's = ISSN 0024-8908
McCall's (Pattern book) = ISSN 0198-2478
Poligrafičeskaâ promyšlennost' (Ekspress-informaciâ) = ISSN 0130-8238
Poligrafičeskaâ promyšlennost' (Obzornaâ informaciâ) = ISSN 0134-9147

4.2 Representation of the “Key title” in bibliographic formats

4.2.1 MARC 21: field 222

Note on initial articles

The second indicator is used to indicate the number of characters (including spaces) to be disregarded in filing. The maximum number of characters (including spaces) which can be ignored in filing is nine.

Alternative method

The number of characters to be disregarded in filing can be also indicated by using the Bibliographic Control Set (ISO 6630) characters 08/08 and 08/09 which are represented by NSB and NSE.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
222				Key title	Yes	Yes	No	Punctuation supplied by cataloguer (See Section 1.3.1)
	#			Undefined				
		0-9		Number of nonfiling characters				
			\$a	Key title	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$b	Qualifying information	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	Punctuation supplied by cataloguer (See Section 1.3.1)
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

A hét zeneműve
222 #1 \$a *A hét zeneműve*

Countryman (Bletchley)
222 #0 \$a *Countryman \$b (Bletchley)*

Archives européennes de sociologie
222 #0 \$a *Archives européennes de sociologie*

La lettre V
222 #2 \$a *La lettre V*

Fauna norvegica. Ser. B, Norwegian journal of entomology
222 #0 \$a *Fauna norvegica. Ser. B, Norwegian journal of entomology*

Revue d'économie industrielle (En ligne)
222 #0 \$a *Revue d'économie industrielle \$b (En ligne)*

La Lettre (Artois entreprendre)
222 #2 \$a *La Lettre \$b (Artois entreprendre)*

Baiocana
222 #0 \$a *Baiocana*

4.2.2 UNIMARC: field 530

Note on initial articles

The number of characters to be disregarded in filing is indicated by using the Bibliographic Control Set (ISO 6630) characters 08/08 and 08/09 which are represented by NSB and NSE.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
530				Key title	Yes	Yes	No	Punctuation supplied by cataloguer (See Section 1.3.1)
	0			Key title is the same as the title proper				
	1			Key title differs from the title proper				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Key title	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$b	Qualifier	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	Punctuation supplied by cataloguer (See Section 1.3.1)

5. TITLE PROPER

[MANDATORY]

The following rules for the title proper are established in accordance with the rules of ISBD.

The title proper is the title of a continuing resource. Sources of information for the title proper are found in Section 1.6.

In ISSN records, the title proper has a dual function: it is recorded as a specific data element in the appropriate field and it also forms the basis for the establishment of the key title (*see Section 4*).

Examples of titles proper

	Title proper of:
Le Monde	a newspaper
Cartactual	a periodical
Farm & home almanac	a yearbook
Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten aus dem Burgenland	a journal
Kulturwissenschaften	a sub-series
Amazon.com	an integrating resource
Patient teaching loose-leaf library	an integrating resource
A century of lawmaking for a new nation	an integrating resource
Webdo	an integrating resource

5.1 The title proper can take various forms

a) The title proper can consist solely of a generic term or terms.

e.g.

Journal
Textes et documents

b) The title proper can consist of the name of a person or corporate body when the title page bears no title other than that name.

e.g.

*Syndicat national des fabricants de bronzes, luminaires, vitrines et
étalages, ferronnerie d'art et industries Annexes = ISSN 0222-1535*
Fachhochschule Konstanz = ISSN 0343-6764
American Shakespeare Festival Theatre = ISSN 0090-2217

c) The title proper can consist of or include a set of initials, an acronym, or a logo prominently displayed on the title page.

e.g.

IFLA journal = ISSN 0340-0352
Collection CAP = ISSN 0337-8063
ICSU review = ISSN 0536-1338
B.A.F.S. = ISSN 0726-5700

When the title appears in full and in the form of a set of initials or an acronym, the full form is chosen as the title proper and the initials or acronym is given as variant title (*see Section 6*).

d) The title proper can consist of or include numbers or letters (*see Section 5.3.a*)

e.g.

00 = ISSN 0917-7256
37 design & environment projects = ISSN 0953-3625
Contact II = ISSN 0197-6796

The expanded form may be given as a variant title (*see Section 6*).

e) The title proper can include a statement of responsibility, the name of a publisher, or details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. edition statement) when such information is linguistically an integral part of the title.

e.g.

Poultry Research Centre newsletter = ISSN 1207-8115
University of California publications in classical archaeology = ISSN 0896-8837
Willing's press guide = ISSN 0000-0213
Rapport de gestion de la Banque nationale suisse = ISSN 1421-5500
British Pteridological Society bulletin = ISSN 0301-9195

f) The title proper can consist of a common title and a dependent title designation and/or a dependent title (i.e. a common title, a Section designation and/or a Section title, the title of the main continuing resource and the non-distinctive title of a supplement or inset; the title of the main series, a sub-series designation and/or the non-distinctive title of a sub-series, *see Section 5.3.b*).

e.g.

IEE proceedings. A, Science, measurements and technology = ISSN 0960-7641
Acta Universitatis Carolinae. Philologica = ISSN 0567-8269
Botanica rhedonica. Série A = ISSN 0374-1885

5.2 Choice of title proper

5.2.1 Continuing resource with one title page

a) When two or more variant titles in the same language and/or script appear on the title page, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of the title page or the sequence of titles on the title page.

b) When the titles are in different languages and/or scripts, the title proper is the title in the language and/or script of the content of the continuing resource. When this criterion cannot be applied, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of, or the sequence of titles on, the title page.

c) When the choice is between the full form of the title and the acronym or initial letters representing the full form, the full form is chosen as the title proper and the initials or acronym is given as variant title (*see also Section 6*).

e.g.

Acquisition & development directory = ISSN 0897-5183

Editorial note: Title also appears as: ADD

Belgian journal of linguistics = ISSN 0774-5141

Editorial note: Title appears also as: BJL

5.2.2 Continuing resource with more than one title page

a) When a continuing resource has more than one title page, as in the case of multi-language or multi-script continuing resources with a title page in each language or script, the title proper is selected from the title page that is in the language and/or script of the content of the main part of the continuing resource.

b) When this criterion cannot be applied (e.g. because the content is presented equally in two or more languages or scripts), the title proper is selected from the right hand (recto) of two facing pages or from the first of two or more title pages on recto pages.

c) In the case of tête-bêche continuing resources where text and title pages in two different languages and/or scripts are presented with equal status, the choice of title proper is at the discretion of the bibliographic agency. The title not chosen as title proper is given as a parallel title (*see Section 6*). Only one ISSN is assigned to a tête-bêche continuing resource.

d) In the other cases (Insert/Inset), when the continuing resource being considered contains more than one continuing resource, each with its own title page and numbering, a separate ISSN assignment and record are made for each.

Variant titles (other than parallel titles, *see Section 5.4*) not selected as title proper, whether appearing on the title page(s) or in other parts of the continuing resource, are given in the appropriate field (*see Section 6*).

5.3 Transcription of the title proper

a) The title proper is transcribed from the title page exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation (see Sections 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5).

e.g.

The unabashed librarian = ISSN 0049-514X

*Editorial note: Title appears as The U*N*A*B*A*S*H*E*D librarian*

Obvious typographical errors are corrected when transcribing the title proper, and the title as it appears on the continuing resource is given as a variant title. In case of doubt whether the spelling of a word or words is correct, the spelling is transcribed as found.

e.g.

Housing starts = ISSN 1524-2412

Editorial note: Title appears on v. 1, no. 1 as Housing sarts

but

Lakeland librarian

*Editorial note: Title appears as Lakeland lib*arian*

If the title includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue or part to issue or part, or from iteration to iteration, this date, name, number, etc. is omitted. This omission is indicated by marks of omission, except when it occurs at the beginning of the title.

e.g.

Frommer's Washington, D.C., on \$... a day = ISSN 8755-5441

Editorial note: On the title page: Frommer's Washington, D.C., on \$35 a day

Tagungsbericht der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Gefäßschirurgie = ISSN 0300-0141

Editorial note: On the title page: 2. Tagungsbericht der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Gefäßschirurgie

Exceptionally, a very lengthy title proper may be abridged if this can be done without changing the meaning of the title, without loss of essential information, and without introducing incorrect grammar. If the title proper is abridged, the mark of omission is given. In abridging a title proper, never omit any of the first five words (the first six if the first word is an article).

If the title proper includes any statement that mentions an earlier title, title absorbed, etc., that may or may not be grammatically linked to the rest of the title, such a statement is not transcribed as part of the title. The mark of omission is not given. Relationships with other continuing resources are given in the appropriate fields (see Section 15).

e.g.

International gas report = ISSN 0266-9382

Not: International gas report, including World gas report

Absorbed: World gas report

b) Common and dependent titles

In the case of a continuing resource with a title proper consisting of a common title and a dependent title, the first element is the common title, which is followed by a dependent title designation, or a dependent title, or both. The dependent title is linked directly to its common title.

e.g.

Sections:

Acta belgica. Medica physica = ISSN 0771-5684

Études commerciales. Série C = ISSN 0338-9030

Journal of polymer sciences. Part A, General papers = ISSN 0449-2951

Section with sub-Sections:

Analele Universității București. Seria științe sociale. Estetică = ISSN 1220-0220

Pubblicazioni dell'Università del Sacro Cuore. Contributi. Sociologia = ISSN 0540-0481

Pubblicazioni dell'Università del Sacro Cuore. Contributi. Scienze mediche = ISSN 1123-9611

Supplements:

Dansk periodicafortegnelse. Supplement = ISSN 0084-9596

La lettre du maire. Textes et documents = ISSN 0183-6226

American journal of medical genetics. Supplement = ISSN 1040-3787

Sub-series

Collection Actions sociales. Série ANAS = ISSN 1290-7499

Collection Points. Série Science = ISSN 0337-8160

Studia religiosa Helvetica. Series altera = ISSN 1424-7593

When describing a supplement or an insert/inset with a dependent title, the title of the main continuing resource is also given in the appropriate linking field.

When describing a sub-series with a dependent title, the title of the main series is also given in the appropriate linking field.

Dependent title(s) appearing in the continuing resource but not on the title page are given in square brackets.

c) Series designation

Any numbers or other information relating to chronological series designation is not transcribed as a dependent title.

e.g.

<i>On the title pages:</i>	<i>Nuovo archivio veneto. Ser. 2 (1891-1900) Nuovo archivio veneto. Ser. 3 (1901-)</i>
<i>Title proper:</i>	<i>Nuovo archivio veneto</i>
<i>Key title:</i>	<i>Nuovo archivio veneto = ISSN 0393-6694</i>

5.4 Variations

Variations of the title proper occurring in the continuing resource being described are given as variant titles (*see Section 6*).

5.5 Initial articles in the title proper

Initial articles are retained in the title proper, but ignored in filing except when they form part of a personal name or a geographic name.

e.g

<i>Title proper with initial article ignored in filing</i>
<i>Le Monde</i>
<i>Title proper with initial article kept in filing</i>
<i>Los Angeles bulletin</i>

5.6 Representation of the “Title Proper” in bibliographic formats

5.6.1 MARC 21: field 245

Note on initial articles

The second indicator is used to indicate the number of characters (including spaces) to be disregarded in filing. The maximum number of characters (including spaces) which can be ignored in filing is nine.

Alternative method

The number of characters to be disregarded in filing can be also indicated by using the Bibliographic Control Set (ISO 6630) characters 08/08 and 08/09 which are represented by NSB and NSE.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
245				Title proper	Yes	Yes	No	
	1			Added entry				
		0-9		Number of nonfiling characters				
			\$a	Title	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$n	Number of part/Section of a work	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$p	Name of part/Section of a work	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

*222 #0 \$a Bulletin \$b Canadian Association of Medical Record Librarians. 1944
245 1# \$a Bulletin.*

*222 #0 \$a Fauna norvegica. Serie B, Norwegian journal of entomology
245 1# \$a Fauna norvegica \$n Serie B \$p Norwegian journal of entomology.*

5.6.2 UNIMARC: field 200

Note on initial articles

The number of characters to be disregarded in filing is indicated by using the Bibliographic Control Set (ISO 6630) characters 08/08 and 08/09 which are represented by NSB and NSE.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
200				Title proper	Yes	Yes	No	
	0			Title is not significant				
	1			Title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Title proper	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$h	Number of a part/Section	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$i	Name of a part/Section	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	

6. VARIANT TITLES

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

This field is used to record titles other than the key title. Such titles include variant titles found on the resources themselves such as cover titles or parallel titles; minor title changes which have not resulted in the assignment of new ISSN and key titles; and expanded forms of the key title which are provided as alternate access points. Variant titles are transcribed from the resource while expanded forms are supplied by the cataloguer. Variant titles do not have to be made unique.

This field is also used to record other title information (especially subtitles) if these titles are needed for the identification of a resource, and titles by which a resource is commonly known, even if that title does not appear on the resource.

When an acronym, a number, a symbol, etc. is present in the key title, the cataloguer should construct a variant title which includes the expanded form of the acronym, number or symbol.

Initial articles are retained but ignored in filing (except for those which are integral parts of personal or place names). They are not retained for the name of an issuing body used in a generic term construction unless it is required for linguistic reasons.

6.1 Representation of the “Variant Titles” in bibliographic formats

6.1.1 MARC 21: field 246

Note on initial articles

Initial articles are generally not recorded in field 246 unless the intent is to file on the article.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
246				Variant title	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	The order of input of multiple 246 fields is customarily determined by the value in the second indicator position
	1			Note, added entry				
	3			No note, added entry				
		#		No type specified				
		0		Access to portions of titles and				

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
				developed forms of key titles				
		1		Parallel titles				
		2		Distinctive title				
		3		Other forms of titles not specified				
		4		Cover title				
		5		Added title page title				
		6		Caption title				
		7		Running title				
		8		Spine title				
			\$a	Title	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$n	Number of part/Section of a work			Yes	
			\$p	Name of part/Section of a work			Yes	
			\$6	Linkage			No	

e.g

222 ## \$aInternationale Zeitschrift für Elektrowärme
246 31 \$aJournal International d'électrothermie
246 31 \$a International journal on electro-heat

222 ## \$aStatistik von Niedersachsen
246 33 \$aStatistik Niedersachsen

222 ## \$a37 design environment projects
246 30 \$aThirty-seven design environment projects

222 ## \$aJournal of accident & emergency medicine
246 30 \$aJournal of accident and emergency medicine

6.1.2 UNIMARC: [fields 510, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 532](#)

Note on initial articles

The number of characters to be disregarded in filing is indicated by using the Bibliographic Control Set (ISO 6630) characters 08/08 and 08/09 which are represented by NSB and NSE.

Tags	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
510				Parallel title	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Parallel title is not significant				
	1			Parallel title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Parallel title	Yes		No	
			\$h	Number of part	Yes if appl.		No	
			\$i	Name of part	Yes if appl.		No	
512				Cover title	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	
	0			Cover title is not significant				
	1			Cover title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Cover title	Yes		No	
			\$e	Other title information	Yes if appl.		No	
513				Added title-page title	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	
	0			Added title-page title is not significant				
	1			Added title-page title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Added title-page title	Yes		No	
			\$h	Number of part	Yes if appl.		No	
			\$i	Name of part	Yes if appl.		No	
514				Caption title	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	
	0			Caption title is not significant				

Tags	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
	1			Caption title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Caption title	Yes		No	
			\$e	Other title information	Yes if appl.		No	
515				Running title	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	
	0			Running title is not significant				
	1			Running title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Running title	Yes		No	
516				Spine title	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	
	0			Spine title is not significant				
	1			Spine title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Spine title	Yes		No	
			\$e	Other title information	Yes if appl.		No	
517				Other variant titles	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	
	0			Variant title is not significant				
	1			Variant title is significant				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Variant title	Yes		No	
			\$e	Other title information	Yes if appl.		No	
532				Expanded title	Yes if applicable	No	Yes	
	0			Expanded title is not significant				
	1			Expanded title is significant				
		0		Initialism				
		1		Numeral				
		2		Abbreviation				
		3		Other, non-roman symbol				
			\$a	Expanded title	Yes		No	

7. ABBREVIATED KEY TITLE

[MANDATORY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES]

The following rules are used to abbreviate key titles in languages using the Cyrillic, Greek and Latin alphabets. Key titles in languages using other alphabets are not abbreviated. In such cases, abbreviated key titles are not recorded.

The rules below are based on the International standard *ISO 4: Information and Documentation -- Rules for the abbreviation of title words and titles of publications*. The ISSN International Centre, which is designated by ISO to serve as Registration Authority of ISO 4, is also responsible for the maintenance of the *List of title word abbreviations. Titles of serials and other continuing resources*.

7.1 Rules for the abbreviation of key titles

See Section 7.2.

An abbreviated key title is established by replacing each word of a key title by the corresponding abbreviation from the List of title word abbreviations. Titles of serials and other continuing resources and by omitting articles, prepositions and conjunctions. When an abbreviation for a particular word does not appear in the List, the instructions given in Section 7.2 are followed.

7.1.1 Key titles consisting of one word

Do not abbreviate key titles which consist of one word. In such cases, the key title and the abbreviated key title are the same. When the key title consists of one word only, or one word with an initial article or preposition, the word is not abbreviated (*see Section 7.1.7*).

e.g.

Key title: Nefrologia
Abbreviated key title: Nefrologia
Key title: The Cosmopolitan
Abbreviated key title: Cosmopolitan
Key title: Sans frontière
Abbreviated key title: Sans frontière

7.1.2 Key titles consisting of one word and qualifying information

When a key title consists of a single word title and qualifying information, only the qualifying information is abbreviated.

e.g.

Key title: Forum (Düsseldorf)
Abbreviated key title: Forum (Düsseld.)
Key title: Annales (Université catholique de Louvain)
Abbreviated key title: Annales (Univ. cathol. Louvain)

7.1.3 Key titles consisting of one word and terms such as "supplement", etc.

When a key title consists of a single word title which is followed by a term such as part, Section, series, supplement, etc. only such terms are abbreviated.

e.g.

Key title: Medicina. Suplemento (Buenos Aires)
Abbreviated key title: Medicina, Supl. (B. Aires)

7.1.4 Word order

In an abbreviated key title the word order follows that of the key title.

e.g.

Key title: Bulletin of proceedings taken in the Supreme Court of Canada
Abbreviated key title: Bull. proc. taken Supreme Court Can.

7.1.5 Capitalization

Capitalization of the abbreviated words follows the capitalization of the words in the key title.

e.g.

Key title: Archiv für deutsche Postgeschichte
Abbreviated key title: Arch. dtsh. Postgesch.

7.1.6 Punctuation

Keep all punctuation which occurs in a key title in its abbreviated key title, except commas and points. Omit commas and replace points by commas, except in the case of acronyms. All abbreviations, including contractions, should end in a point.

e.g.

Key title: Acta Universatis Carolinae. Iuridica
Abbreviated key title: Acta Univ. Carol., Iurid.
Key title: E.S.A. bulletin
Abbreviated key title: E.S.A. bull.

7.1.7 Articles, conjunctions and prepositions

Omit articles, conjunctions and prepositions from abbreviated key titles except:

a) prepositions at the beginning of a key title

e.g.

Key title : Pour une géographie littéraire de la France
Abbreviated key title: Pour géogr. litt. Fr.

b) prepositions and articles which are integral parts of personal and place names

e.g.

Key title: Los Alamos science
Abbreviated key title: Los Alamos sci.

c) prepositions which are part of expressions such as in vivo, in vitro, etc.

e.g.

Key title: Journal of in vitro fertilization and embryo transfer
Abbreviated key title: J. in vitro fertil. embryo transf.

7.1.8 Acronyms and initialisms

Do not abbreviate acronyms and initialisms.

e.g.

Key title: AEG ontladingen
Abbreviated key title:AEG ontlad.
Key title: Revue du CETHEDC
Abbreviated key title: Rev. CETHEDC

7.1.9 Names of issuing bodies

Abbreviate words in the names of issuing bodies in accordance with the rules in Section 7 Abbreviated Key Titles.

e.g.

Key title: Proceedings of the International Seed Testing Association
Abbreviated key title: Proc. Int. Seed Test. Assoc.

Where national or International practice favours acronyms for the names of issuing bodies these may be used (see Section Acronyms and initialisms).

e.g.

Key title: The United Nations disarmament yearbook
Abbreviated key title: U.N. disarm. yearb.

7.1.10 Special characters and symbols

Keep special characters or symbols which appear in a key title unchanged in the abbreviated key title except the ampersand & and the + when they are used for the conjunction and.

e.g.

Key title: Europe on \$... a day
Abbreviated key title: Eur. \$ day
Key title: 2000 A.D. annual
Abbreviated key title: 2000 A.D. annu.
Key title: Computer & control abstracts
Abbreviated key title: Comput. control abstr.
Key title: Metall-Reinigung + Vorbehandlung
Abbreviated key title: Met.-Reinig. Vorbehandl.

7.1.11 Sections

Retain words, numbers and letters which distinguish a Section of a continuing resource. The words in Section title should also be abbreviated. Abbreviations of generic words such as part, Section, series, etc. are omitted unless they are required for the purposes of identification.

e.g.

Key title: Annales scientifiques de l'Université de Besançon. Géologie
Abbreviated key title: Ann. sci. Univ. Besançon, Géol.
Key title: Canadian journal of research. Section A, Physical sciences
Abbreviated key title: Can. j. res., Sect. A Phys. sci.

7.1.12 Identical abbreviated key titles

Distinguish abbreviated key titles by adding a qualifying term as instructed in 4.1.2.1, 4.1.2.3 to 4.1.2.10. Such a qualifying term is always abbreviated.

e.g.

Key titles: Expériences et innovations en éducation
Experiencias e innovaciones en educación
Experiments and innovations in education
Abbreviated key titles: Expér. innov. éduc. (Ed. fr.)
Exper. innov. educ. (Ed. esp.)
Exper. innov. educ. (Engl. ed.)

7.1.13 Non-prescribed abbreviations present in the key titles

When a key title contains an abbreviation which is different from the form prescribed in the List of title word abbreviations, Titles of serials and other continuing resources use the prescribed version in the abbreviated key title.

e.g.

Key title : An. Pedeca
Abbreviated key title: Anu. Pedeca

7.2 Rules for word abbreviations

See also “Rules for the abbreviation of key titles”.

General procedure

Abbreviations which are permitted in abbreviated key titles are listed in the *List of title word abbreviation*. *Titles of serials and other continuing resources* available on the ISSN website.

When a word is not in the list, and a new abbreviation is required, the ISSN National Centre communicates by e-mail, the following information to the International Centre:

ISSN, word, proposed abbreviation, language code

When a new abbreviation has been approved by the International Centre it is published in the *List of title word abbreviations*. *Titles of serials and other continuing resources* available at: <http://www.issn.org/services/online-services/access-to-the-ltwa/>

7.2.1 Recommended methods of abbreviation

The recommended method for abbreviation is by truncation, that is at least two letters must be dropped from the end of the word, for example:

e.g.

literature abbreviated to lit.

Words which are commonly contracted may be abbreviated in that manner according to the nature of languages and the national practices. In particular the suppression of vowels is frequent, for example:

e.g.

Zeitung abbreviated to Ztg.

könyvtár abbreviated to kv.

karangan abbreviated to krgn.

Abbreviation to a single letter is limited to very frequently-used generic words, for example:

e.g.

journal abbreviated to j.

Zeitschrift abbreviated to Z.

Whether the method of abbreviation is truncation or contraction, or a combination of these methods, at least two letters shall be dropped from the word to be abbreviated.

A point should be used to indicate an abbreviation, and is required after all abbreviations.

7.2.2 Diacritics

Do not omit diacritics from abbreviations.

e.g.

*ábrázolás abbreviated to ábráz.
médecine abbreviated to méd.
Überwachung abbreviated to Überwach.*

7.2.3 Artificial words

Artificial words should be retained as they appear in the key title. However, new word coinages which are likely to become an accepted part of the language should be abbreviated.

e.g.

*Diamat not abbreviated
chemtech not abbreviated
sharemarket not abbreviated
narcoterrorist not abbreviated*

7.2.4 Plural forms

Use the same abbreviation for both the singular and plural forms of words when the spelling of the abbreviation is not affected by the change from singular to plural.

e.g.

*library, libraries abbreviated to libr.
Jahrbuch, Jahrbücher, abbreviated to Jahrb.*

Use different abbreviated forms when the method of abbreviation is by contraction and the change from singular to plural affects the spelling of the abbreviation.

e.g.

*country abbreviated to ctry.
countries abbreviated to ctries.
national abbreviated to natl.
nationaux abbreviated to natx.*

The plural form may be abbreviated even when the singular form is not provided that at least two letters are dropped from the original word to form the abbreviation.

e.g.

*child not abbreviated
children abbreviated to child.*

7.2.5 Other inflected forms

Use the same abbreviations for all inflected forms of a word.

e.g.

promyšlennost'
promyšlennosti } all abbreviated to *prom.*
promyšlennostej

7.2.6 Derivatives

When orthographic changes in a derivative form change the part of the word used as the abbreviation, the original word and its derivative have different abbreviated forms.

e.g.

Scotland abbreviated to Scotl.
Scottish abbreviated to Scott.

When orthographic changes do not affect the abbreviation for the derivative form, the abbreviation for the derivative and root forms should be the same.

e.g.

physics abbreviated to phys.
physical abbreviated to phys.
organization abbreviated to organ.
organis  abbreviated to organ.

The derivative of a word may be abbreviated even when the root form is not abbreviated.

e.g.

Gefahr not abbreviated
gef hrlich abbreviated to gef hrl.

A derivative of a word which has acquired a different meaning by the adjunction of a term having a specific abbreviation or a different morphological structure should have a different abbreviation.

e.g.

information abbreviated to inf.
informatique abbreviated to inform.
psychical abbreviated to psych.
psychoeducation abbreviated to psychoeduc.
psychology abbreviated to psychol.

7.2.7 Appended articles

In languages where articles are appended to words, the same abbreviation shall be used for a word with an appended article or without one.

e.g.

relation

} both abbreviated to relat.

Relationerne

7.2.8 Grammatical prefixes

In some languages, such as the Malay and Indonesian languages, the prefixes before the nouns or the verbs have grammatical functions. These grammatical prefixes should be suppressed or reduced in the abbreviations.

e.g.

diperluas abbreviated to prls.

berwarna abbreviated to wrn.

kemasyarakatan abbreviated to kmsyrk.

7.2.9 Semantically unrelated words

Unrelated words shall have different abbreviations.

e.g.

ind. is correct for industrial, industrie, industry, etc;

but is not correct for Indian, indication, induced, etc.

7.2.10 Compound words

When a compound word consists of components each of which has an abbreviation in the “List of title word abbreviations. Titles of serials and other continuing resources”, abbreviate each component, and separate the abbreviations by a point without a space.

However, points with the exception of the last one may be omitted if required by national practice.

e.g.

Forschungstechnologie abbreviated to Forsch.technol.

informatiedossier abbreviated to inf.doss.

gazdaságstatisztika abbreviated to gazdstat.

Keep hyphens which appear in compound words in the abbreviated forms. Separate each part of the abbreviation by a point and the hyphen, without spaces.

e.g.

médecin-radiologue abbreviated to méd.-radiol.

technisch-industriell abbreviated to tech.-ind.

When a compound word consists of a word which has an abbreviation in the “List of title word abbreviations. Titles of serials and other continuing resources” and a component which has no abbreviation, only the relevant part of the word shall be abbreviated. When these components are separated by a hyphen, keep the hyphen in the abbreviation.

e.g.

*hydrogeology abbreviated to hydrogeol.
cartography abbreviated to cartogr.
bio-acoustics abbreviated to bio-acoust.*

7.2.11 *Names of persons*

The names of persons are not abbreviated. Adjectives formed from names of persons may be abbreviated.

e.g.

*Mozart not abbreviated
mozartien abbreviated to mozart.*

7.2.12 *Place names*

The names of geographical locations i.e. town, state, province or country may be abbreviated. The names of towns should be abbreviated when they are important cities or frequently used in titles or when the names ended in suffixes like -burgh, -ton, -ville, etc.

e.g.

*New York abbreviated to N.Y.
Southampton abbreviated to Southampt.*

7.2.13 *Substitution of characters*

Do not include characters in an abbreviation which are not present in the word being abbreviated.

e.g.

*premier correct abbreviation prem.
incorrect abbreviation 1*

7.3 Representation of the “Abbreviated key title” in bibliographic formats

7.3.1 MARC 21: field 210

Use of this field is optional, but recommended for scientific and technical continuing resources.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
210				Abbreviated key title	Yes if appl.	No	No	
	1			Added entry				
		#		Type: Abbreviated key title				
			\$a	Abbreviated key title	Yes		No	
			\$b	Abbreviated qualifying information	Yes if appl.		No	
			\$6	Linkage				

e.g.

222 #2 \$a La co-action \$b (Ed. française)
210 1# \$aCo-action \$b (Ed. fr.)
222 #2 \$aLa co-action \$b (English ed.)
210 1# \$aCo-action \$b (Engl. ed.)

7.3.2 UNIMARC: field 531

Use of this field is optional, but recommended for scientific and technical continuing resources.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
531				Abbreviated key title	Yes if appl.	No	No	
	#			Not defined				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Abbreviated key title	Yes		No	
			\$b	Abbreviated qualifying information	Yes if appl.		No	

8. PUBLICATION INFORMATION

[MANDATORY]

This field is used for recording information relating to the publication of a continuing resource: place of publication, name of the publisher, date(s) of publication.

Information about providers is not transcribed in ISSN records.

e.g.

a serial published by Routledge and available online through "Taylor and Francis online". In this case, only Routledge is noted, as publisher, in the ISSN record.

8.1 Place of publication

Record the name of the city or town of publication in the form given on the publication.

When there is more than one place of publication given, record each one in separate subfields, in the order in which they appear. When there is more than one place of publication but only one publisher, repeat the subfield containing place names before entering the subfield recording the name of the publisher:

e.g.

Place of publication: Paris
Name of publisher: C.N.R.S.

Places of publication: New York
London
Name of publisher: Pergamon Press

Places of publication: Oxford
London
Edinburgh
Melbourne
Name of publisher: Blackwell Scientific Publications

The place of publication may be qualified by the name of the larger geographical unit which contains it to distinguish it from another place with the same name, e.g. Boston, Mass.

If no place of publication is given, enter the abbreviation S.l. (sine loco = without place) in square brackets.

Editorial note: National Centres using RDA supply a probable place of publication if possible. If it is not possible, they record « place of publication not identified » in the language of the National Centre. If the place of publication changes, relevant update information may be given.

8.2 Name of publisher

Give the name of the publisher in the shortest form in which it can be understood and identified internationally. When more than one publisher associated with only one place of publication are given, record each publisher in a separate subfield, in the order in which they appear.

e.g.

*Place of publication: Berkeley, Calif.
Name of publisher: University of California Press*

*Place of publication: Budapest
Names of publishers: Akadémiai Kiadó
Argumentum*

When multiple publishers and places are given, record each publisher with its relevant place in the order in which they appear on the resource.

e.g.

*Place of publication: Budapest
Name of publisher: Akadémiai Kiadó
Place of publication: Dordrecht
Name of publisher: Kluwer Academic Publishers*

If no publisher's name is given, enter the abbreviation s.n. (sine nomine = without name) in square brackets.

Editorial note: National Centres using RDA note instead « publisher not identified » in the language of the National Centre.

If the publisher changes, relevant update information should be recorded by indicating the earliest available publisher, any intervening publisher and/or the current/latest publisher.

8.3 Date of publication

Record years of publication in the fields 260/264 \$c (MARC 21) and 210 \$d (UNIMARC) which differ from that which are given in the fields 008 (MARC 21) and 100 (UNIMARC). See Section 16.2 for more information about the dates recorded in 008.

e.g.

*Field260 : Budapest : KSH, 2005-
Note: date printed on the first issue (supplied in field 008) : 2003*

8.3.1 MARC 21: fields 260 and 264

Each ISSN record shall contain at least one field 260 or one field 264 with second indicator = 1 (indicator 1 designates the function "publisher"), see below

8.3.1.1 Field 260

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
260				Publication, distribution	Yes, if there is no field 264 with second indicator or = "1"	Yes, if there is no field 264 with second indicator or = "1"	Yes	
	#			Earliest available publisher				Used when a resource is first catalogued. This information should not be changed unless incorrect or earlier issues of a serial are later available with different publishing information.
	2			Intervening publisher				Used when the publisher or place of publication changes.
	3			Current/latest publisher				Used when the publisher changes, or when the place of publication associated with the earliest publisher changes.
		#		Undefined				
			\$a	Place of publication, distribution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Punctuation to be added preceding the second etc. subfield code: - a colon (:) when subfield \$a is followed by subfield \$b - a semicolon (;) when subfield \$a is followed by another subfield \$a

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
			\$b	Name of publisher, distributor	Yes	Yes	Yes	Punctuation to be added preceding the next subfield code: - a comma (,) when subfield \$b is followed by subfield \$c - a colon (:) when subfield \$b is followed by another subfield \$b - a semicolon (;) when subfield \$b is followed by subfield \$a
			\$c	Date of publication, distribution	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	Punctuation to be added at the end of the subfield \$c: - a period (.) - a hyphen (-) for open-ended dates - a closing bracket (]) - a closing parenthesis ())
			\$3	Materials specified	No	No	No	If desired, information about the dates that pertain to a place or publisher can be added in this subfield.
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

260 ## \$a Paris : \$b C.N.R.S.

260 ## \$a Berkeley, Calif. :\$b University of California Press

260 2# \$a New York ; \$a London :\$b Pergamon Press

260 3# \$a Oxford ; \$a London ; \$a Edingburgh ; \$a Melbourne :\$b Blackwell Scientific Publications

260 ## \$a Budapest : \$b Akadémiai Kiadó :\$b Argumentum

260 3# \$a Budapest : \$b Akadémiai Kiadó ; \$a Dordrecht :\$b Kluwer Academic Publishers

260 ## \$a Budapest :\$b KSH, \$c 2005-

260 ## \$a London :\$b Arts Council of Great Britain, \$c 1976

If the place of publication or the publisher changes, addition of a new occurrence of the field is recommended with specific indicator (3) according to the information given on the current issue. Field(s) with this specific indicator (3) already present in the record is (are) modified accordingly and given under indicator 2 describing intervening imprint information.

e.g.

260 2# \$3 1980-May 1993 \$a London :\$b Vogue

260 3# \$3 June 1993- \$a London :\$b Elle

8.3.1.2 Field 264

Editorial note: records created before the addition of field 264 in MARC 21 (2012) and showing successive publishers may contain both fields 260 and 264 (e.g., one field 260 for the first publisher and one field 264 for the second one).

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
264				Publication	Yes, with second indicator or = "1", if there is no field 260.	Yes, with second indicator or = "1", if there is no field 260	Yes	
	#			Earliest available publisher				Used when a resource is first catalogued. This information should not be changed unless incorrect or earlier issues of a serial are later available with different publication information.
	2			Intervening publisher				Used when the publisher or place of publication changes.
	3			Current/latest publisher				Used when the publisher /distributor changes, or when the place associated with the earliest publisher changes.
		1		Publication				Second indicator = 1 in 264 designates the function "publisher"
			\$a	Place of publication	Yes	Yes	Yes	Punctuation to be added preceding the subsequent etc. subfield code: - a colon (:) when subfield \$a is followed by subfield \$b - a semicolon (;) when subfield \$a is followed by another subfield \$a
			\$b	Name of publisher	Yes	Yes	Yes	Punctuation to be added preceding the next subfield code: - a comma (,) when

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
								subfield \$b is followed by subfield \$c - a colon (:) when subfield \$b is followed by another subfield \$b - a semicolon (;) when subfield \$b is followed by subfield \$a
			\$c	Date of publication	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	Punctuation to be added at the end of the subfield \$c: - a period (.) - a hyphen (-) for open-ended dates - a closing bracket (]) - a closing parenthesis ())
			\$3	Materials specified	No	No	No	If desired, information about the dates that pertain to a place or publisher can be added in this subfield.
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

8.3.2 UNIMARC: field 210

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
210				Publication, distribution	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	#			Earliest available publisher				Used when a resource is first catalogued. This information should not be changed unless incorrect or earlier issues of a serial are later available with different publishing information.
	0			Intervening publishers (if necessary)				Used when the publisher or place of publication changes.
	1			Current/latest publisher				Used when the publisher changes, or when the place of publication associated with the earliest publisher changes.
		b		Undefined				
			\$a	Place of publication, distribution	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
			\$c	Name of publisher, distributor	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			\$d	Date of publication, distribution	Yes	Yes	Yes	

9. FORMER FREQUENCY

[OPTIONAL]

When frequency changes, update the position 18 in field 008 (MARC 21) or position 1 in field 110 (UNIMARC) to reflect the current frequency. Optionally, note the former frequency, which cannot be coded, in the language of the National Centre in field 321 (MARC 21) or 326 (UNIMARC).

9.1 Representation of the “Former publication frequency” in bibliographic formats

9.1.1 MARC 21: field 321

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
321				Former frequency	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	Former frequency	Yes	No	
			\$b	Dates of former publication frequency	Yes	No	

e.g.

321 ## \$a Monthly, \$b March 1972-December 1980

321 ## \$a Trimestriel, \$b Jan. 1952-Dec. 1977

9.1.2 UNIMARC: field 326

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
326				Frequency statement note	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	Frequency	Yes	No	
			\$b	Dates of publication frequency	Yes	No	

e.g.

326 ## \$a Mensuel \$b 1940-1980

10. CONTENT TYPE

[OPTIONAL]

The form of communication through which a work is expressed (text, sound, spoken word, etc.). Used in conjunction with Leader /06 (Type of record), which indicates the general type of content of the resource.

10.1 Representation of the “Content type” in bibliographic formats

10.1.1 MARC 21: field 336

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
336				Content type	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	Content type term	Yes	Yes	
			\$b	Content type code	No	Yes	
			\$2	Source	Yes	No	

e.g.

007 ta
222 #0 \$a Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology \$b (Print)
245 10 \$a Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology.
336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
337 ## \$a unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia
338 ## \$a volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier

11. MEDIA TYPE

[OPTIONAL]

Media type reflects the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource (audio, unmediated, computer, etc). In ISSN cataloguing, used in addition to the coded expression of Media type in field 007/00 (Category of material).

11.1 Representation of the “Media type” in bibliographic formats

11.2 MARC 21: field 337

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
337				Media type	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	Media type term	Yes	Yes	
			\$b	Media type code	No	Yes	
			\$2	Source	Yes	No	

e.g.

007 cr
222 #0 \$a Entrepreneurship research journal
245 10 \$a Entrepreneurship research journal.
336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
337 ## \$a computer \$b c \$2 rdamedia
338 ## \$a online resource \$b cr \$2 rdacarrier

007 ta
222 #0 \$a Stem cells translational medicine \$b (Print)
245 10 \$a Stem cells translational medicine.
336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
337 ## \$a unmediated \$bn \$2 rdamedia
338 ## \$a volume \$b nc \$2 rdacarrier

12. CARRIER TYPE

[OPTIONAL]

Carrier type reflects the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the media type (which indicates the intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource). In ISSN cataloguing, used in addition to the coded expression of carrier type in field 007/01 (Specific material designation).

12.1 Representation of the “Carrier type” in bibliographic formats

12.1.1 MARC 21: field 338

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
338				Carrier type	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	Carrier type term	Yes	Yes	
			\$b	Carrier type code	No	Yes	
			\$2	Source	Yes	No	

e.g.

007 ta
222 #0 \$a Tennessee historical magazine \$b (Print)
245 10 \$aTennessee historical magazine.
336 ## \$a text \$b txt \$2 rdacontent
337 ## \$a unmediated \$b n \$2 rdamedia
338 ## \$a volume \$b nc \$2rdacarrier

13. DATES OF PUBLICATION AND/OR SEQUENTIAL DESIGNATION

[OPTIONAL]

This field contains the beginning/ending dates(s) of a serial and/or sequential designations used on each part. Dates to be used in this field are chronological designations that identify individual issues of the serials.

13.1 Representation of the “Dates of publication and/or sequential designation” in bibliographic formats

13.1.1 MARC 21: field 362

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
362				Dates of publication and/or Sequential designation	No	No	Yes	
	0			Formatted style				
	1			Unformatted note				
		#		Undefined				
			\$a	Dates of publication and/or sequential designation	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$z	Source of information	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

e.g.

362 0# \$a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1981)-

362 0# \$a 2001-

13.1.2 UNIMARC: field 207

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
207				Material specific area: serials numbering	No	No	No	
	#			Not defined				
		0		Formatted				
		1		Not formatted				
			\$a	Numbering: dates and volume designation	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			\$z	Source of numbering information	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	

14. ISSUING BODY

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

14.1 Issuing body as on title source (non controlled form)

Record the name of the issuing body in the sequence and form in which it appears on the publication. When the name of the issuing body is given on the publication in different languages, record each one by repeating the field. When more than one issuing body is named, record each one by repeating the field.

Initial articles must be omitted as there is no provision for them to be ignored automatically in the filing arrangement.

14.1.1 Representation of the “Issuing Body” in bibliographic formats

14.1.1.1 MARC 21: field 720

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
720				Added entry – Uncontrolled name	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	Multiple names are recorded in separate occurrences of field 720. No special punctuation or spacing conventions prescribed in this field
	#			Not specified				
	2			Other				
		#		Undefined				
			\$0	ISNI	No	No	No	
			\$a	Name	Yes	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

e.g.

720 ## \$a Economics and Management Department, Edinburgh School of Agriculture

720 ## \$a International Water Supply Association

720 ## \$a Association Internationale des distributions de l'eau

720 ## \$a Internationale Wasserversorgungsvereinigung

720 ## \$a Princeton University \$0 (ISNI) 0000 0004 1936 9078

14.1.1.2 UNIMARC: field 712

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
712				Corporate body name – Secondary intellectual responsibility	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
	0			Corporate name				
	1			Meeting				
		0		Name in inverted form				
		1		Name entered under place or jurisdiction				
		2		Name entered under name in direct order				
			\$a	Entry element	Yes	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$b	Subdivision	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$c	Addition to name or qualifier	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$o	ISNI	No	No	No	

14.2 Issuing body as established by national bibliographies

Record the name of the issuing body or the name of a conference according to the rules of the national bibliography of the country.

When there is a change of issuing body, record the name of the new issuing body in an additional field. Initial articles must be omitted as there is no provision for them to be ignored automatically in the filing arrangement.

14.2.1 Representation of the “Issuing body” in bibliographic formats

14.2.1.1 MARC 21: fields 710, 711

Editorial note: National Centres may also use the note field 550 (“Issuing body note”), see the example below.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
710				Added entry – Corporate name	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Inverted name				
	1			Jurisdiction name				
	2			Name in direct order				
		#		No information provided				
			\$0	ISNI	No	No	No	
			\$a	Corporate name or jurisdiction name	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$b	Subordinate Unit	No	No	Yes	
			\$3	Materials specified	Optional	Optional	No	Used to note dates associated with the corporate body name
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	
711				Added entry – Meeting name	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Inverted name				
	1			Jurisdiction name				
	2			Name in direct order				
		#		No information provided				
			\$a	Meeting name or jurisdiction name as entry element	Yes	No	No	
			\$3	Materials specified	Optional	Optional	No	
			\$6		No	No	No	

e.g.

710 2# \$a British Israel World Federation \$0 (ISNI) 0000 0001 2325 1767

710 2# \$a Edinburgh School of Agriculture. \$b Economics and Management Department .

710 1# \$3 1988-2000: \$a Great Britain. \$b Dept. of the Environment, Transport and the Regions.

710 1# \$3 2001- \$a Great Britain. Dept. for the Environment, Food & Rural Affairs.

Alternate method:

550 ## \$a Vols. for 1972- issued with: Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières.

710 2# \$a Centre national de la recherche scientifique (France). \$b Centre de documentation.

710 1# \$a France. \$b Bureau de recherches géologiques et minières.

14.2.1.2 UNIMARC: field 710, 711

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
710				Corporate body name – Primary intellectual responsibility	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Corporate name				
	1			Meeting				
		0		Name in inverted form				
		1		Name entered under place or jurisdiction				
		2		Name entered under name in direct order				
			\$a	Entry element	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$b	Subdivision	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$c	Addition to name or qualifier	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$o	ISNI	No	No	No	
711				Corporate body name – Alternative responsibility	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Corporate name				
	1			Meeting				
		0		Name in inverted form				
		1		Name entered under place or jurisdiction				
		2		Name entered under name in direct order				
			\$a	Entry element	Yes	Yes	No	
			\$b	Subdivision	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$c	Addition to name or qualifier	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
			\$o	ISNI	No	No	No	

15. LINKING ENTRIES

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

When linked titles are registered, the information can be transmitted by key title and ISSN or by ISSN only. When only the ISSN is transmitted, the key title will be inserted automatically by the International Centre exactly as it appears in field 222.

The ISSN is recorded as two groups of four digits separated by a hyphen, without the prefix ISSN.

15.1 *Is other language edition of*

When the continuing resource in hand is a translation or an edition in another language of another continuing resource, record the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of the original continuing resource in this field.

The field has no subfield for qualifying information, and the parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

15.1.1 *Representation of “Is other language edition of” in bibliographic formats*

15.1.1.1 *MARC 21: field 765*

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
765				Original language entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Translation of				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

022 0# \$a 0143-3113

222 ## \$a Bulletin \$b (Association écossaise d'auteurs dramatiques)

765 0# \$t Newsletter (Scottish Society of Playwrights) \$x 0143-3121

or

765 0# \$x 0143-3121

15.1.1.2 UNIMARC: field 454

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
454				Translation of	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.2 Other edition entry

Record in this field the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of the other editions of the continuing resource in hand. The following types of editions are recorded in this field:

- language editions. When a continuing resource is issued simultaneously in more than one language.
- other editions of the continuing resource.

The field has no subfields for qualifying information, and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

15.2.1 Representation of “Other edition entry” in bibliographic formats

15.2.1.1 MARC 21: field 775

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
775				Other edition entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Undefined				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

*222 ## \$a Modern maturity
775 0# \$tModern maturity(NRTA ed.) \$x 0747-6302
or
775 0# \$x 0747-6302*

*222 ## \$a OCDE perspectives de l'emploi
775 0# \$t OECD employment outlook \$x 1013-0241
775 0#\$t OECD Beschäftigungsausblick \$x 1995-3976
or
775 0# \$x 1013-0241
775 0# \$x 1995-3976*

15.2.1.2 UNIMARC: field 451

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
451				Other edition in the same medium	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
		#		Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.3 Translation entry

15.3.1 Representation of the “Translation entry” in bibliographic formats

15.3.1.1 MARC 21: field 767

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
767				Translation entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Translated as				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

15.3.1.2 UNIMARC: field 453

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
453				Translated as	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
		#		Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.4 Is sub-series of

When the continuing resource in hand is a sub-series of another continuing resource title, record the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of the main series in this field.

This field has no subfields for qualifying information, and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

15.4.1 Representation of “Is sub-series of” in bibliographic formats

15.4.1.1 MARC 21: field 760

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
760				Main series entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Main series				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

15.4.1.2 UNIMARC: field 410

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
410				Series	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.5 Has sub-series

Record in this field the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of each sub-series which the publication in hand may have.

The field has no subfields for qualifying information, and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

15.5.1 Representation of “Has sub-series” in bibliographic formats

15.5.1.1 MARC 21: field 762

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
762				Sub-series entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Has sub-series				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

15.5.1.2 UNIMARC: field 411

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
411				Sub-series	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.6 Has other physical medium

Record in this field the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of each other physical medium version which the publication in hand may have.

The field has no subfields for qualifying information, and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

The physical medium versions do not have to be exactly the same, in content, layout or title, in order to be linked together using this field. However, they need to be equivalent in scope, e.g. do not link a record describing a resource that includes several titles in one medium to a record describing only one of these titles in another medium.

This field is used to group physical medium versions for designation of the linking ISSN (ISSN-L).

15.6.1 Representation of “Has other physical medium edition” in bibliographic formats

15.6.1.1 MARC 21: field 776

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
776				Additional physical form entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Available in another form				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

*222 ## \$a TeleDisk online
 776 0# \$t TeleDisk \$x 1420-5238
 776 0# \$tTele (Zürich) \$x 1420-519X
 or
 776 0# \$x 1420-5238
 776 0# \$x 1420-519X*

*222 ## \$aAlternative health International \$b (Online)
 776 0# \$tAlternative health International (Print) \$x 1460-3330
 or
 776 0# \$x1460-3330*

15.6.1.2 UNIMARC: field 452

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
452				Other edition in another medium	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
		#		Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.7 Is inset or supplement to

When the publication in hand is published as an inset in or as a supplement to one or more continuing resources, record the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of the other continuing resource(s) in this field. This field has no subfields for qualifying information and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer, when necessary.

15.7.1 Representation of “Is inset or supplement to” in bibliographic formats

15.7.1.1 MARC 21: field 772

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
772				Supplement parent entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Supplement to				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

*222 ## \$a Geartest
772 0# \$t Boat technology International \$x 0144-4034
or
772 0# \$x 0144-4034*

15.7.1.2 UNIMARC: field 422

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
422				Parent of supplement	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.8 Has inset, supplement or special edition

When the title in hand has one or more insets or supplements, record the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of each inset or supplement in this field.

This field has no subfields for qualifying information, and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer where necessary.

15.8.1 Representation of “Has inset, supplement or special edition” in bibliographic formats

15.8.1.1 MARC 21: field 770

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
770				Supplement/Special issue entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Has supplement				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

222 ## \$aBoat technology International

770 0# \$tGeartest \$x 0308-6437

or

770 0# \$x 0308-6437

15.8.1.2 UNIMARC: field 421

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
421				Supplement	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.9 Issued with entry

15.9.1 Representation of “Issued with entry” in bibliographic formats

15.9.1.1 MARC 21: field 777

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
777				Issued with entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Issued with				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

15.9.1.2 UNIMARC: field 423

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
423				Issued with	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
		#		Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.10 Former title(s)

When a continuing resource title continues another title or titles (in whole or in part), or when it results from the splitting of one title into two or more other titles, or when it results from the merger of two or more titles, or when it absorbs another title or titles (in whole or in part), record the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of each continuing resource which is continued, split, merged or absorbed in this field. However, it may be allowed to record a title alone (without ISSN) of an old continuing resource.

This field has no subfields for qualifying information, and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

15.10.1 Representation of the “Former title(s)” in bibliographic formats

15.10.1.1 MARC 21: field 780

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
780				Preceding entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		0		Continues				
		1		Continues in part				
		2		Supersedes				
		3		Supersedes in part				
		4		Formed by the union of ... and ...				
		5		Absorbed				
		6		Absorbed in part				
		7		Separated from				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

*222 ## \$a Paint & resin
780 00 \$t Paint manufacture \$x 0030-9508
or
780 00 \$x 0030-9508*

*222 ## \$a Public transport plan \$b (Hertfordshire County Council)
780 01 \$t Transport policies and programmes (Hertfordshire County Council) \$x 0260-5430
or
780 01 \$x 0260-5430*

222 ## \$a Urbandoc news

780 04 \$t *Urbandoc news (UK ed.)* \$x 0141-6227
 780 04 \$t *Urbandoc news (International ed.)* \$x 0141-6235
 or
 780 04 \$x 0141-6227
 780 04 \$x 0141-6235

222 ## \$a *Motor transport \$b (London)*
 780 05 \$t *Bus & coach* \$x 0027-206X
 or
 780 05 \$x 0027-206X

15.10.1.2 [UNIMARC: fields 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437](#)

Tags	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
430				Continues	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
431				Continues in part	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
432				Supersedes	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
433				Supersedes in part	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
434				Absorbed	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
435				Absorbed in part	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
436				Formed by merger of ..., ..., and ...	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
437				Separated from	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.11 Successor title(s)

Record in this field the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of the continuing resource title(s) which continues the title in hand (in whole or in part), or which absorbs it (in whole or in part) or which has resulted from a split of the title in hand or its merger with another title.

When a title has split into two or more other titles, or when it has merged with one or more other titles, the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of each title is recorded.

This field has no subfields for qualifying information, and parentheses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

To show that a title has been merged with another title to form a third title, use second indicator value 7 for the title with which the title in hand has been merged, and second indicator value 7 for the title which has been formed from the merger. Both second indicators 7 must be recorded.

15.11.1 Representation of the “Successor title(s)” in bibliographic formats

15.11.1.1 MARC 21: field 785

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
785				Succeeding entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		0		Continued by				
		1		Continued in part by				
		2		Superseded by				
		3		Superseded in part by				
		4		Absorbed by				
		5		Absorbed in part by				
		6		Split into ... and ...				
		7		Merged with ... to form ...				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

222 ## \$a Revue française d'entomologie

785 04 \$t Annales de la Société entomologique de France \$x 0037-9271

or

785 04 \$x 0037-9271

222 ## \$a ZeBRA news

785 06 \$t ZeBRA news (Ed. española) \$x 1027-9059
 785 06 \$t ZeBRA news (English ed.) \$x 1027-9067
 785 06 \$tZeBRA news (Ed. française) \$x 1028-3870
 or
 785 06 \$x 1027-9059
 785 06 \$x 1027-9067
 785 06\$x 1028-3870

Woodworking industry = ISSN 0043-7786 which was merged with Timber trades journal and woodworking machinery = ISSN 0040-7798 to form Timber trades journal & wood processing = ISSN 0262-6071, is coded thus:

222 ## \$a Woodworking industry
 785 07 \$t Timber trades journaland woodworking machinery \$x 0040-7798
 785 07 \$t Timber trades journal& wood processing \$x 0262-6071
 or
 785 07 \$x 0040-7798
 785 07 \$x 0262-6071
 and
 222 ## \$a Timber trades journal and woodworking machinery
 785 07 \$t Woodworking industry \$x 0043-7786
 785 07 \$t Timber trades journal & wood processing \$x 0262-6071
 or
 785 07 \$x 0043-7786
 785 07 \$x 0262-6071

15.11.1.2 UNIMARC: fields 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447

Tags	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
440				Continued by	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
441				Continued in part by	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
442				Superseded by	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
443				Superseded in part by	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
444				Absorbed by	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
445				Absorbed in part by	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
446				Split into ... and ...	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
447				Merged with ... and ... to form ...	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

15.12 Related title(s)

Record in this field the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone of any other continuing resource which is related to the title in hand in a manner not specified elsewhere. Do not record key titles and ISSN entered in another linking field.

This field has no subfields for qualifying information, and arenteses must be provided by the cataloguer when necessary.

15.12.1 Representation of the “Related title(s)” in bibliographic formats

15.12.1.1 MARC 21: field 787

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
787				Nonspecific relationship entry	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	0			Display note				
		#		Related item				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$6	Linkage	No	No	No	

e.g.

*222 ##\$a Working paper \$b School Technology Forum
787 0# \$t Occasional paper (School Technology Forum) \$x 0144-4026
or
787 0# \$x 0144-4026*

*222 ## \$a Occasional paper \$b School Technology Forum
787 0# \$t Working paper (School Technology Forum) \$x 0142-2243
or
787 0# \$x 0142-2243*

15.12.1.2 [UNIMARC: field 488](#)

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
488				Other related work	Yes if appl.	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		0		Do not make a note				
		1		Make a note				
			\$t	Key title	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

16. INFORMATION CODES

16.1 Publications status

[MANDATORY]

Used to indicate whether or not a continuing resource is still published under the given title. When it is uncertain whether or not a continuing resource is still published its status is indicated as "unknown".

16.1.1 Representation of the "Publication status" in bibliographic formats

16.1.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	6	Publication status	Yes	Yes	No	c continuing resource currently published d continuing resource ceased publication u continuing resource status unknown

16.1.1.2 UNIMARC: field 100

Tag	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
100	8	Type of publication date	Yes	Yes	No	a currently published serial b serial no longer being published c serial of unknown status

16.2 Start and end dates of publication

[MANDATORY]

Start date: the year when a continuing resource was first published under a given title or the beginning year of coverage if coverage date differs from publication date is supplied in field 008 (MARC 21) and in field 100 (UNIMARC), see also 8.3.

End date: in a similar fashion, the year when it was last published under that title or the final date of coverage if coverage date differs from publication date is supplied in field 008 and in field 100 (UNIMARC), see also 8.3.

e.g.

1974: date
u973: probable date
200u: year within decade uncertain
19uu: decade uncertain
uuuu: date unknown

When the code in tag 008, position 6, is c (current), the end date must be coded 9999.

When the code in tag 008, position 6, is d (dead), an end date must be recorded (that can be a probable, uncertain date, or a designation of an unknown end date)

When the code in tag 008, position 6, is u (unknown), the end date is coded uuuu.

e.g.

status: current 008 c19569999
status: unknown 008 u1956uuuu
status: dead 008 d19561979
008 d1956197u
008 d1956uuuu

16.2.1 Representation of the “Start and end dates of publication” in bibliographic formats

16.2.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	7-10 11-14	Start date End date	Yes.	Yes	No No	Four digits or the character “u” for missing digit(s)

16.2.1.2 UNIMARC: field 100

See the UNIMARC Manual for more information about the input conventions for dates of publications.

Tag	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
100	9-12	Start date	Yes	Yes	No	
	13-16	End date	Yes	Yes	No	

16.3 Conference publication

[MANDATORY IF THE RESOURCE IS A CONFERENCE PUBLICATION]

16.3.1 Representation of “Conference publication” in bibliographic formats

16.3.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	29	Conference publication	Yes, if appl.	No	No	0 - Not a conference publication 1 - Conference publication

16.3.1.2 UNIMARC: field 100

Tag	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
110	7	Conference publication	Yes, if appl.	No	No	0 - Not a conference publication 1 - Conference publication

16.4 Country of publication

[MANDATORY]

The country of publication is determined from the address of the current publisher. If several addresses appear on the continuing resource, the country of publication is determined from the address given most typographical prominence, or from the first printed when no address is given prominence:

e.g.

*Bruxelles: Presses Universitaires; Paris: Eyrolles
Country of publication: Belgium
Country of publication code: bel*

The code "int" is used for those International organizations whose publications the International Centre has responsibility for registering.

16.4.1 Representation of the "Country of publication" in bibliographic formats

16.4.1.1 MARC 21: fields 008 and 044

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	15-17	Country of publication	Yes	Yes	No	See Annex 3

And

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
044				Country of publication	Yes	Yes	No	
	#			Undefined				
		#		Undefined				
			\$c	ISO country code	Yes	Yes	No	See Annex 3

16.4.1.2 UNIMARC: field 102

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
102				Country of publication	Yes	Yes	No	
	#			Undefined				
		#		Undefined				
			\$a	ISO country code	Yes	Yes	No	See Annex 3

16.5 Frequency of publication

[MANDATORY]

In the case of continuing resources which cumulate, record the basic frequency, for example, record as weekly The British national bibliography which is issued weekly, and cumulates monthly and annually.

When the frequency changes, update position 18 in field 008 (MARC 21) or the position 1 in field 110 (UNIMARC) to reflect the current frequency. Optionally, note the former frequency, which cannot be coded, in the language of the National Centre in field 321 (MARC 21) or 326 (UNIMARC), see Section 9.

16.5.1 Representation of the “Frequency of publication” in bibliographic formats

16.5.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	18	Frequency	Yes	Yes	No	b No determinable or irregular frequency a Annual b Bimonthly c Semiweekly d Daily e Biweekly f Semiannual g Biennial h Triennial i Three times a week j Three times a month k Continuously updated m Monthly q Quarterly s Semimonthly t Three times a year u Unknown w Weekly z Other

16.5.1.2 UNIMARC: field 110

Tag	Indicator		Subfield	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
110	#	#	\$a	1	Frequency	Yes	Yes	No	a Daily b Semiweekly c Weekly d Biweekly e Semimonthly f Monthly g Bimonthly h Quarterly i Three times a year j Semiannual k Annual l Biennial m Triennial n Three times a week o Three times a month u Unknown y No frequency (i.e; irregular) z Other

16.6 ISSN Centre code

[MANDATORY]

Each National Centre has been assigned either a one character code in the range 0-9 or a-w, or a two character code in the range p1-p5 or 10-99 (*see Annex 3*). This code represents the ISSN Centre currently responsible for the record. If the responsibility for the record changes, change the code to the ISSN Centre now responsible.

16.6.1 Representation of the “ISSN Centre code” in bibliographic formats

16.6.1.1 MARC 21: field 022 \$2

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory Full & short records	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
022				ISSN	Yes	No	
	#			No level specified			
	0			Continuing resource of International interest			
	1			Continuing resource not of International interest			
		#		Undefined			
			\$a	ISSN	Yes	No	See Section 2
			\$l	ISSN-L	Yes	No	See Section 3
			\$m	Cancelled ISSN-L	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Section 3
			\$y	Incorrect ISSN	No	Yes	See Section 2
			\$z	Cancelled ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Section 2
			\$2	ISSN Centre code	Yes	No	See Annex 3

16.6.1.2 UNIMARC: field 802

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory Full & short records	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
802				ISSN Centre code	Yes	No	
	#			Not defined			
		#		Not defined			
			\$a	ISSN Centre code	Yes	No	See Annex 3

16.7 Type of continuing resource

[MANDATORY]

16.7.1 Representation of the “Type of continuing resource” in bibliographic formats

16.7.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	21	Type of continuing resource	Yes	Yes	No	b None of the following d Updating data base l Updating loose-leaf m Monographic series n Newspaper p Periodical w Updating Web site

16.7.1.2 UNIMARC: field 110

Tag	Indicator		Subfield	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
110	#	#	\$a	0	Type of continuing resource	Yes	Yes	No	a Periodical b Monographic series c Newspaper e Updating loose-leaf f Updating data base g Updating Web site p Continuously updated z Other

16.8 Form of original item

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

16.8.1 Representation of the “Form of original item” in bibliographic formats

16.8.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	22	Form of original item	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	b None of the following a Microfilm b Microfiche c Microopaque d Large print e Newspaper format f Braille o Online * q Direct electronic ** s Electronic ***

* Online: the resource is accessed remotely via a communication network.

**Direct electronic: the resource is available on a directly accessible tangible recording medium, e.g. CD-ROM, DVD, flash disc etc.

*** Electronic: to be used when codes o and q have not been implemented in the information system of the National Centre.

16.9 Form of item

[MANDATORY]

16.9.1 Representation of the “Form of item” in bibliographic formats

16.9.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	23	Form of item	Yes	Yes	No	b None of the following a Microfilm b Microfiche c Micropaque d Large print e Newspaper format f Braille o Online (see 12.7.1.1) q Direct electronic (see 12.7.1.1) r Regular reproduction s Electronic (see 12.7.1.1)

16.10 Alphabet of original title

[MANDATORY]

16.10.1 Representation of the “Original alphabet or script of title” in bibliographic formats

16.10.1.1 MARC 21: field 008

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	33	Original alphabet or script of title	Yes	No	No	a Basic Roman b Extended Roman c Cyrillic d Japanese e Chinese f Arabic g Greek h Hebrew i Thai j Devanagari k Korean l Tamil u Unknown z Other

16.10.1.2 UNIMARC: field 100

Tag	Indicator		Subfield	Character position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
100	#	#	\$a	34-35	Script of title	Yes	No	No	ba Latin ca Cyrillic da Japanese ea Chinese fa Arabic ga Greek ha Hebrew ia Thai ja Devanagari ka Korean la Tamil ma Georgian mb Armenian zz Other

16.11 Language of publication code

[MANDATORY]

The language of the text of a continuing resource is recorded with a code in accordance with the following tables.

If the text of the continuing resource is in more than one language, or if there are summaries or abstracts of the contents in other languages, the code “mul” is used in tag 008 position 35-37 and the languages are noted in tag 041.

If the continuing resource is a translation of another continuing resource the language recorded is the one of the translation.

16.11.1 Representation of the “Language of publication code” in bibliographic formats

16.11.1.1 MARC 21: fields 008 and 041

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
008	35-37	Language	Yes	Yes	No	See Annex 4, or MARC Code List for Languages

And, when “mul” is used in position 35-37:

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
041				Language code	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	
	0			Item not a translation/does not include a translation				
	1			Item is or includes a translation				
		#		MARC language code				
			\$a	Language code of text	Yes	Yes	Yes	See Annex 4, or MARC Code List for Languages
			\$b	Language code for summary, abstract	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Annex 4, or MARC Code List for Languages

16.11.1.2 UNIMARC: field 101

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
101				Language of the item	Yes	Yes	No	
	0			Item is in the original language of the work				
	1			Item is a translation of the original work				
	2			Item contains translations other than translated summaries				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Language of text	Yes	Yes	Yes	See Appendix A of UNIMARC Manual, Bibliographic Format or ISO 639-2
			\$d	Language of summary	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	Yes	See Appendix A of UNIMARC Manual, Bibliographic Format or ISO 639-2

16.12 Physical medium

[MANDATORY]

16.12.1 Representation of the “Physical medium” in bibliographic formats

16.12.1.1 MARC 21: fields 007

Tag	Character position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
			Full record	Short record		
007	00-01	Physical description fixed field	Yes	Yes	No	<p>Recommended codes for continuing resources:</p> <p>ad resource is an atlas</p> <p>aj resource is a map</p> <p>au resource is a map (no specific material designation)</p> <p>ca electronic resource on tape cartridge</p> <p>cf electronic resource on tape cassette</p> <p>cm electronic resource on magneto-optical disk</p> <p>co electronic resource on optical disk</p> <p>cr electronic resource accessed remotely</p> <p>fa resource in Moon</p> <p>he resource on microfiche</p> <p>ou resource is a kit</p> <p>sd resource is a sound recording on disc</p> <p>ss resource is a sound recording on cassette</p> <p>ta resource is in printed form</p> <p>tb resource is in large print</p> <p>tc resource is in printed Braille</p> <p>td resource is in a loose-leaf binder</p> <p>tu resource is a text (no specific material designation)</p> <p>vd resource on videodisc</p> <p>vf resource on videocassette</p> <p>vu resource is a videorecording (no specific material designation)</p> <p>zm resource is in multiple physical forms</p> <p>zu resource is in unspecified form</p> <p>zz resource is in another form</p>

16.12.1.2 UNIMARC: fields 106, 115, 124, 126, 130, 135

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
106				Textual material – Physical attributes	Yes*	Yes*	No	
	#			Not defined				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Physical medium designator	Yes	Yes	No	d Large print e Newspaper format f Braille or Moon script i Multimedia r Regular print s Electronic t Microform z Other form of textual material

or

Tag	Indicators		Subfield code	Position	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
115					Coded data - Video recordings	Yes*	Yes *	No	
	#				Not defined				
		#			Not defined				
			\$a	15	Form of release	Yes	Yes	No	b Vidéodisque c Vidéocassette

or

Tag	Indicator		Subfield	Position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
124					Map coded data	Yes*	Yes*	No	
	#				Not defined				
		#			Not defined				
			\$b	0	Form of cartographic item	Yes	Yes	Yes	a Atlas d Map

or

Tag	Indicator		Subfield	Position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
126					Sound recording coded data	Yes*	Yes*	No	
	#				Not defined				
		#			Not defined				
			\$a	0	Form of release	Yes	Yes	Yes	a Disc b Tape (open reel) c Tape (cassette)

or

Tag	Indicator		Subfield	Position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
130					Microform coded data	Yes*	Yes*	No	
	#				Not defined				
		#			Not defined				
			\$a	0	Physical attributes	Yes	Yes	No	a Aperture card b Microform cartridge e Microfiche

or

Tag	Indicator		Subfield	Position	Data element	Mandatory		Repeatable	Codes used
	1	2				Full record	Short record		
135					Coded data electronic resources	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	
	#				Not defined				
		#			Not defined				
			\$a	1	Special material designation	Yes	Yes	No	m Computer magneto-optical disk o Computer optical disk r Online systems

* Use of one of the above fields (106 or 115 or 124 or 126 or 130 or 135) is mandatory for full and short records.

17. CLASSIFICATION

[MANDATORY]

Classification of the subject content of continuing resources may serve as subject access to individual records. Two classification schemes are permitted, the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC). The International Centre uses UDC, but other Centres may choose to use either UDC or DDC, or both.

So that subject content is adequately reflected Centres may assign more than one class number where appropriate.

17.1 UDC. Universal Decimal Classification

A National Centre may use either the edition chosen as common reference edition (which is the most recent abridged English edition) or the latest edition in its own language. Where this latter is used, the National Centre should check the class numbers against those in the common reference edition, and where numbers are different both should be entered. The + and / signs cannot be used.

17.1.1 Representation of the “UDC” in bibliographic formats

17.1.1.1 MARC 21: field 080

Use of one or other of the two classification fields (field 080 or 082) is mandatory for full records.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
080				UDC Number	Yes	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		#		Undefined				
			\$a	UDC number	Yes	No	No	
			\$x	Common auxiliary subdivision	No	No	Yes	
			\$2	UDC edition identifier	No	No	No	

e.g.

080 ## \$a 631

080 ## \$a 082.1

17.1.2 UNIMARC: field 675

Use of one or other of the two classification fields (675 or 676) is mandatory for full records.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
675				UDC Number	Yes	No	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		#		Undefined				
			\$a	UDC number	Yes	No	No	
			\$v	UDC edition identifier	No	No	No	

17.2 DDC. Dewey Decimal Classification

A National Centre may use either the edition chosen as common reference edition (which is the most recent English edition) or the latest edition in its own language. Where this latter is used, the National Centre should check the class numbers against those in the common reference edition, and where numbers are different both should be entered.

17.2.1 Representation of the “DDC” in bibliographic formats

17.2.1.1 MARC 21: field 082

Use of one or other of the two classification fields (field 080 or 082) is mandatory for full records.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
082				DDC Number	Yes	No	Yes	
	0			Full edition				
	1			Abridged edition				
		0		Assigned by LC				
		4		Assigned by agency other than LC				
			\$a	DDC number	Yes	No	Yes	
			\$b	Item number	No	No	Yes	
			\$2	DDC edition number	No	No	No	

e.g.

082 00 \$a 610 \$a 368

17.2.1.2 UNIMARC: field 676

Use of one or other of the two classification fields (675 080 or 676) is mandatory for full records.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
676				DDC Number	Yes	No	Yes	
	0			Full edition				
	1			Abridged edition				
		0		Assigned by LC				
		4		Assigned by agency other than LC				
			\$a	DDC number	Yes	No	Yes	
			\$v	DDC edition number	No	No	No	

18. CODEN

[OPTIONAL]

The CODEN designation is an identifier assigned to scientific and technical periodical titles by the Chemical Abstracts Service. It consists of six characters.

18.1 Representation of the “CODEN” in bibliographic formats

18.1.1 MARC 21: field 030

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
030	#	#		CODEN	No	No	Yes	
			\$a	CODEN	No	No	No	

e.g.

030 ## \$a IRCNAK

18.1.2 UNIMARC: field 040

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
040	#	#		CODEN	No	No	Yes	
			\$a	CODEN	No	No	No	

19. COVERAGE BY ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING PUBLICATIONS

[OPTIONAL]

Record the ISSN and the key title of the abstracting or indexing journal or, if there is no journal, the name of the abstracting or indexing service. The name of the organization responsible for the abstracting or indexing service should not be recorded, for example, record Bulletin signalétique, but not CNRS.

19.1 Representation of the “Coverage by abstracting and indexing publications” in bibliographic formats

19.1.1 MARC 21: field 510

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
510				Citation/Reference note	No	No	Yes	
	0			Coverage unknown				
	1			Coverage complete				
	2			Coverage is selective				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Name of source	No	No	No	
			\$b	Coverage of source	No	No	No	
			\$c	Location within source	No	No	No	
			\$x	ISSN	Yes if appl.	Yes if appl.	No	

e.g.

510 0# \$t Geophysical research abstracts \$x 1029-7006

19.1.2 UNIMARC: field 321

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
321				External indexes/Abstracts/Reference note	No	No	Yes	
	#			No information given				
	0			Indexing abstracting coverage				
	1			Bibliography, catalogue citation				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Indexes, abstracts, references note	No	No	No	
			\$b	Date of coverage	No	No	No	
			\$x	ISSN	No	No	No	

20. REPRODUCTION NOTE

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

The reproduction note shall be used in ISSN records created for digital reproductions of dead print serials provided online by institutions such as libraries or archives providers. The original print version is described in the main portion of the bibliographic record, data pertaining to the digitized reproduction(s) are given in this note (*see the example n°5 in Annex 10*).

20.1 Representation of the “Reproduction note” in bibliographic formats

20.1.1 MARC 21: field 533

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
533				Reproduction note	Yes if applicable	Yes if applicable	Yes	
	#			Undefined				
		#		Undefined				
			\$b	Place of reproduction	Yes	Yes	Yes	A colon (:) must be added preceding the subfield code \$c
			\$c	Agency responsible for reproduction	Yes	Yes	Yes	A comma (,) must be added preceding the subfield code \$d if any
			\$d	Date of reproduction	No	No	No	The beginning and ending dates of the reproduction are given when available.
			\$m	Dates and/or sequential designation of issues reproduced	No	No	Yes	

See MARC 21 Format for further instructions about punctuation:
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd533.html>

20.1.2 UNIMARC: field 325

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
325				Reproduction note	Yes if applicable	Yes if applicable	Yes	
	#			The item in hand is a reproduction; the note describes that reproduction				
		#		Not defined				
			\$a	Text of note			No	Any reference to the reproduction should be entered using ISBD punctuation.

21. SYSTEM DETAILS NOTE

[OPTIONAL]

Its use is recommended when a resource is available as an application for smartphones or e-readers or when the different electronic versions of the same resource identified by a single ISSN are available through different systems (e.g., on a web server and as an application for Smartphone or e-reader, see 2.2.3). This note can be recorded in parallel with subfield \$q of field 856. It can be preceded by the phrase: "Mode of access". The note may be established in the language of the National Centre.

21.1 Representation of the "System details note" in bibliographic formats

21.1.1 MARC 21: field 538

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
538				System details note	No	Yes	
	#	#		Undefined			
			\$a	System details note	Yes	No	

e.g.

007 cr

538 ## Mode of access: Online (ceased as of February 2010) and e-reader.

856 40 \$u <http://www.flayrah.com/> \$q HTML

856 40 \$u <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B003G2Z7Q6?ie=UTF8&tag=flayrah> \$q AZW

21.1.2 UNIMARC : field 337

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
337				System Requirements Note	No	Yes	
	#	#		Undefined			
			\$a	System Requirements Note	Yes	No	

22. SOURCE OF THE DESCRIPTION NOTE

[MANDATORY WHEN AN ONLINE RESOURCE HAS MULTIPLE MANIFESTATIONS]

This note is highly recommended, in particular when the different electronic versions of the same resource (e.g., on a web server and as an application for a Smartphone or e-reader) are identified by a single ISSN.

In this case, the ISSN record describes one of the online versions only but the corresponding ISSN is used as a shared identifier for all the related online versions. It is thus important to state clearly which version was used as a basis for the bibliographic description.

The note may be recorded in the language of the National Centre.

22.1 Representation of the “Source of the description note” in bibliographic formats

22.1.1 MARC 21: field 588

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
588					Yes, if appl.	Yes	
	#			Undefined No information provided			
	1			Source of description			
	2			Latest issue consulted			
		#		undefined			
			\$a	Source of description note	Yes	No	

e.g.:

022 0# \$a 1955-2564
 222 #0 \$a Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales \$b (En ligne)
 588 ## \$a Notice rédigée d'après: <http://www.persee.fr/>
 856 40 \$u <http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/revue/arss>
 856 40 \$u <http://www.cairn.info/revue-actes-de-la-recherche-en-sciences-sociales.htm>
 856 40 \$u <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000676306>

022 0# \$a 0038-3732
 222 #0 \$a Southerly
 588 ## \$a Description based on: 1944, n° 3; title from cover

22.1.2 [19.1.2 UNIMARC: field 303](#)

In UNIMARC there is not note specifically dedicated to information about the basis of the description. We recommend to use the field 303.

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory	Repeatable	Comment
	1	2					
303					No	Yes	
	#	#		Undefined			
			\$a	General note pertaining to bibliographic description	Yes	No	

23. ELECTRONIC LOCATION AND ACCESS

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

Editorial note: *The instructions below apply to both MARC 21 and UNIMARC formats.*

Record in this field the electronic location from which a continuing resource is available as well as the information needed to access it.

The first indicator is for coding the access method (email, FTP, HTTP...), and the second indicator is for indicating that the electronic address is the address of the resource described in the bibliographic record or the address of a related resource (e.g., website of the publisher).

In the record for print resources, fields 856 with the value “1” in the second indicator can be used to note the location of the corresponding online resource but this practice is not recommended. Only URLs with the second indicator “0” are mandatory in ISSN records.

The type of electronic format can be noted in subfield \$q of field 856, in particular when the resource is available in multiple electronic formats (e.g., EPUB and HTML).

When an URL changes, replace it by the new one in field 856.

When a resource is no longer available online (“broken URL”) but is preserved through a preservation program and/or on the Internet Archive¹⁶:

- retain the broken URL in the record and note “Resource no longer available online as of ...” in subfield \$z of field 856 (the statement may be recorded in the language of the National Centre);
- supply the URL leading to the copy of the resource in the preservation program or on the Internet Archive in an additional field 856 with 2nd indicator=1.

When an URL is broken and the resource is not available on the Internet Archive or through a preservation program, retain the broken URL in the record and note “Resource no longer available online as of ...” in subfield \$z of field 856. This may be recorded in the language of the National Centre.

¹⁶ See www.archive.org

23.1 Representation of « Electronic location and access in bibliographic formats »

23.1.1 MARC 21: field 856

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
856				Electronic location and access	Yes if appl.	YES	Yes	
	0			Email				
	1			FTP				
	2			Remote login (Telnet)				
	3			Dial-up				
	4			http				
	7			Method specified in subfield 2				
		0		Resource				
		1		Version of the resource				
		2		Related resource				
		8		No display constant generated				
			\$2	Access Method	No	No	No	
			\$u	Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			\$q	Type of electronic format	No	No	Yes .	
			\$x	Non public note	No	No	No.	Used for the ROAD coding
			\$z	Public note	No	No	Yes	e.g.: "Resource no longer available online as of 3rd May 2013"
			\$3	Material specified				Part of the described material to which the field applies. e.g.: "Volumes 52 to 96"

e.g.

Online resource available via http protocol

022 0# \$a 2309-575X

222 #0 \$a Investigaciones europeas de dirección y economía de la empresa \$b (Internet)

856 40 \$u <http://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/revista?codigo=737>

Online resource available through different websites

022 0# \$a 1955-2564

222 #0 \$a Actes de la recherche en sciences sociales \$b (en ligne)

856 40 \$u <http://www.persee.fr/web/revues/home/prescript/revue/arss>

856 40 \$u <http://www.cairn.info/revue-actes-de-la-recherche-en-sciences-sociales.htm>

856 40 \$u <http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000676306>

Resource no longer available online ("broken URL") and not available on Internet Archive or through a preservation program

856 40 \$u <http://www.admifrance.gouv.fr> \$z No longer available online as of May 3, 2013

Resource no longer available online ("broken URL") and archived on Internet Archive or through a preservation program

856 40 \$u <http://builder.bham.ac.uk> \$z No longer available online as of March 3, 2011

856 41 \$u http://web.archive.org/web/*/http://builder.bham.ac.uk

Resource available in HTML (online) and in AWZ formats (Kindle e-reader)

538 ## \$a Mode of access: web, Kindle

856 40 \$u <http://www.flayrah.com/> \$q HTML

856 40 \$u <http://www.amazon.com/gp/product/B003G2Z7Q6?ie=UTF8&tag=flayrah> \$q AZW

Newsletter by email

856 00 \$u Newsline-subscribe@list.niso.org

856 40 \$u <http://www.niso.org/publications/newsline/>

23.1.2 UNIMARC: field 856

Tag	Indicators		Subfield codes	Data elements	Mandatory		Repeatable	Comment
	1	2			Full record	Short record		
856				Electronic location and access	Yes if appl.	Yes	Yes	
	0			Email				
	1			FTP				
	2			Remote login (Telnet)				
	3			Dial-up				
	4			HTTP				
	7			Method specified in subfield 2				
		0		Resource				
		1		Version of the resource				
		2		Related resource				
		8		No display constant generated				
			\$2	Access Method	No	No	No	
			\$u	Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	Yes	Yes	Yes	
			\$q	Type of electronic format	No	No	Yes	
			\$x	Non public note	No	No	No.	ROAD codes
			\$z	Public note	No	No	Yes	e.g.: "Resource no longer available online as of 3 rd May 2013"
			\$3	Material specified				Part of the described material to which the field applies. e.g.: "Volumes 52 to 96"

24. ALTERNATE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION

[OPTIONAL]

Records of continuing resources issued in non-roman scripts or alphabets are transliterated into the Roman alphabet by the National Centres before transmission to the International Centre (or before creation in the library management system of the ISSN International Centre) in accordance with appropriate ISO transliteration standards, or other standards accepted by the ISSN Network. When such transliteration is required, it is recommended to record additionally the key title, title proper, issuing body and publishing information (name and location of the publisher) in original non-roman scripts.

24.1 Alternate Graphic Representation in bibliographic formats

24.1.1 Alternate Graphic Representation in MARC 21

Field 880 is linked to the associated regular field by subfield \$6 (Linkage). A subfield \$6 in the associated field also links that field to the 880 field. Indicators in field 880 have the same meaning and values as the appropriate indicators in the available associated field, they have to be identical to the latter.

e.g.

022 0# \$a 2311-889X

222 #0 \$6 880-01 \$a *Karpati: lûdina, etnos, civilizaciâ*

720 ## \$6 880-02 \$a *Înstitut istoriî, etnoloii ò arheologii Karpat Prikarpat's'kogo nacional'nogo universitetu ìmenì Vasilâ Stefanika*

720 ## \$6 880-03 \$a *Prikarpat's'kij nacional'nij universitet ìmenì Vasilâ Stefanika*

880 #0 \$6 222-01/(N \$a *Карпати: людина, етнос, цивілізація*

880 ## \$6 720-02/(N \$a *Інститут історії, етнології і археології Карпат Прикарпатського національного університету імені Василя Стефаника*

880 ## \$6 720-03/(N \$a *Прикарпатський національний університет імені Василя Стефаника*

See MARC 21 for more instructions: <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd880.html>

24.1.2 Alternate Graphic Representation in UNIMARC

See the UNIMARC Manual, 2008 edition, Sections 3.11 and 3.13

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Glossary

Definitions are given for those terms used in the ISSN Manual in a special sense, or in one of several senses in general use. Some terms used in the normal bibliographic sense are also defined.

Abbreviated key title	The key title abbreviated for bibliographic citation in accordance with the rules in Chapter 7 of this Manual.
Absorption	The incorporation of one or more continuing resources into another continuing resource, with the absorbed continuing resources typically losing their separate identities.
Accompanying material	Any material issued with the main part(s) of the resource being described, and intended to be used with it. See also Insert/Inset.
Accompanying material statement	A brief description of accompanying material.
Acronym	A word formed from the initial letter or letters of each of the successive parts or major parts and/or each of the successive words or major words of a compound term, such as the name of a corporate body or a title. See also Initialism.
Added title-page title	Title appearing on an added title-page when it differs sufficiently from title proper.
Analytical title page	A title page chosen as the basis of description for part of a resource for which a comprehensive description is also made, e.g. the title page of a monograph within a monographic series.
Area	A major Section of the bibliographic description, comprising data of a particular category or set of categories.
Bibliographic description	A set of bibliographic data recording and identifying a resource.
Cancelled ISSN	An ISSN is cancelled in favour of one or several valid ISSN, when the same ISSN was assigned to more than one continuing resource, or when more than one ISSN was assigned to the same continuing resource. A cancelled ISSN is always linked to one or several valid ISSN. See also deleted or suppressed ISSN.
Caption title	The title of a resource given at the beginning of the first page of the text.
Carrier	See Physical carrier.

Check digit	A digit, usually the last, by which the accuracy of transcription of a number may be verified. The check digit of the ISSN is always the last.
Chronological designation	Numbering presented in the form of a date (e.g., a year; year and month; month, day, and year)
Colophon	A statement usually at the end of a resource giving information about its publication or printing, and in some cases, other bibliographic information, including the title.
Common title	That part of the title that is carried by a group of related continuing resources in addition to their different Section titles. The common title serves to indicate this relationship and together with Section title identifies a given continuing resource. The common title may also be common to a main continuing resource and its supplement (s) or insert(s) / inset (s) and to a main series and its sub-series in cases where the supplement(s), insert(s) / inset(s), or sub-series has (have) dependent title (s).
Container	Any housing for a resource, a group of resources, or a part of a resource, that is physically separate from the material being housed. (The sleeve, album of a slipcase, box, or folder for a set of discs/disks is a container; a cassette or cartridge is not.) See also Physical carrier.
Continuing resource	A publication, in any medium, that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion and made available to the public. Note 1: Such a publication is usually issued in successive or integrating issues which generally have numerical and/or chronological designation. Note 2: Continuing resources include serials such as newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, etc., and ongoing integrating resources such as loose-leaf publications that are continually updated and Web sites that are continually updated.
Corporate body	Any organization or group of persons and/or organizations that is identified by a particular name. This includes named occasional groups and events, such as meetings, conferences, congresses, expeditions, exhibitions, festivals, and fairs. Typical examples of corporate bodies are associations, institutions, business firms, non-profit enterprises, governments, government agencies, religious bodies, and conferences. See also Issuing body.
Cover	The outer covering of a resource, of whatever material.
Cover title	The title printed on the (original) front cover of a resource.
Cumulation	The progressive addition of new material to previously arranged material, maintaining the same order of arrangement; a publication containing such cumulated material.

Database	A collection of logically interrelated data stored together in one or more computerized files, usually created and managed by a database management system.
Data element	The smallest unit of information. Within a variable field it is identified by a subfield code to form a subfield. Within a fixed length field it is identified by its character position.
Deleted ISSN	An ISSN may be deleted when it has been assigned to a publication falling out of the ISSN scope, or when the publication to which it has been assigned has never been published. See also Cancelled ISSN.
Dependent title	A title that by itself is insufficient to identify a continuing resource and that requires the addition of the common title. Examples are Section titles, some supplement or insert / inset titles, and some titles of sub-series. See also Independent title.
Dependent title designation	Numbering that alone or in conjunction with a dependent title serves to distinguish one of two or more related continuing resources having a common title. See Section designation, Sub-series designation.
Diacritic	A modifying mark or sign over, under, after or through an orthographic or phonetic character or combination of characters indicating a phonetic or semantic value different from that given by the unmarked or otherwise marked character.
Digital resource	A resource (data and/or program(s)) encoded for manipulation by a computerized device. The resource may require the use of a peripheral device directly connected to a computerized device (e.g., a CD-ROM drive), an application program (e.g., a media player or image viewer), and/or a connection to a computer network (e.g., the Internet).
Digital reproduction	Digital version of a print serial, dead or current, obtained by digitization of the print issues, also called digitized version. The digital reproduction can be a PDF fac-simile or a remastered version, in HTML for instance, with a lay out different from the lay out of the print. A digital reproduction can be provided by a commercial publisher or by an institution such as a library or an archives provider. See also edition, medium version, reproduction, reprint.
Direct access	A method of obtaining an electronic resource by use of a physical carrier, such as a disk/disc, cassette, or cartridge, designed to be inserted into a peripheral attached to a computer. See also remote access, online resource.
Edition	A version of a continuing resource that has content substantially the same as that of another continuing resource but where language, frequency, geographic coverage and possibly the title is/are different. See also digital reproduction, medium version, reproduction, reprint.

Edition statement	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, indicating that a resource belongs to an edition.
Element	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, representing a distinct unit of bibliographic information and forming part of an area of the bibliographic description.
Expanded title	Variant title when the key title or title proper contains an initialism, abbreviation, numeral or symbol. Also called Full title.
Field	Any sequence of character positions within a record, the contents of which may be regarded as forming a unit. In the formats used by the ISSN Network, fields are identified by tags.
Former title	An earlier title of a continuing resource that has continued under another title (in whole or in part), or has merged with another continuing resource under another title or titles, or has been absorbed by another continuing resource (in whole or in part) under another title.
Frequency	(1) The intervals at which a serial is issued, such as daily, weekly, monthly, annually. (2) The intervals at which updates of integrating resources are issued.
General material Designation	A term indicating, broadly, the class of material to which a resource belongs.
Generic title	A title which consists solely of terms indicating the kind and/or frequency of a continuing resource, such as <i>Abhandlungen</i> , <i>Annales</i> , <i>Annual report</i> , <i>Bulletin</i> , <i>cahiers</i> , <i>compte rendu des séances</i> , <i>circular letter</i> , <i>journal</i> , <i>newsletter</i> , <i>occasional paper</i> , <i>proceedings</i> , <i>report</i> , <i>transactions</i> , etc., and their equivalents in other languages.
Imprint	The statement of the place of publication and/or printing, the name of the publisher and/or printer and the date of publication and/or printing appearing in a continuing resource.
Independent title	A title that by itself is sufficient to identify a continuing resource. See also <i>Dependent title</i> .
Indicator	An alphabetical or numeric character associated with a field supplying further information about the relationship between the field and other fields in the record.
Initialism	The initial letters of the name of an organization or other entity or of any group of words. See also <i>Acronym</i> .
Insert/Inset	A continuing resource that is issued with another resource by being inserted into it, either loose or fixed, either regularly or occasionally. See also <i>Accompanying material</i> , <i>Common title</i> , <i>Dependent title</i> .
ISBN (International Standard Book Number)	

A thirteen-digit number including a check digit and preceded by the alphabetic prefix ISBN. The ISBN identifies an edition of a work issued by one specific publisher and is unique to that edition. It is assigned by the national ISBN agency and is based on the ISO standard ISO 2108.

ISSN (International Standard Serial Number)

An eight-digit number, including a check digit and preceded by the alphabetic prefix ISSN, assigned to a continuing resource by the ISSN Network.

ISSN-L (Linking ISSN)

ISSN designated by the ISSN Network to enable collocation or linking among the different medium versions of a continuing resource and based on the standard ISO 3297.

ISSN Network

Collective entity comprised of the ISSN International Centre and the ISSN national and regional centres, for the purpose of administering the assignment of ISSN

Issue

1) One of the successive parts of a serial; the term being used to designate the lowest level successive part of a serial.
2) A new version of a continuing resource made from the original image. The version may reproduce the original exactly (commonly called an impression) or may contain more or less slight but well-defined variations (commonly called an issue). See also Iteration, Reprint.

Issuing body

A corporate body under whose auspices a continuing resource may be published. The body may or may not be intellectually responsible for the continuing resource, and may or may not be the publisher.

Iteration

An instance of an integrating resource, either as first released or after it has been updated.

Journal

A term frequently used for periodical, particularly more learned periodicals. See also Periodical.

Key title

Unique name for a continuing resource, established by the ISSN Network and inseparably linked with its ISSN (ISO 3297).

Logo

A single piece of type or single plate faced with a term (such as the name of a newspaper, company, organization, etc.) often designed in a stylized or decorative form.

Loose-leaf

See Updating loose-leaf.

Main series

A numbered series that contains one or more sub-series. See also Series, Sub-series.

Major title change

Change in title which results in the assignment of a new ISSN. See also Minor title change.

Masthead

A statement of title, ownership, editors, etc., of a newspaper or periodical; although its location is variable, in the case of newspapers it is

	commonly found on the editorial page or at the top of the front page, and, in the case of periodicals, on the contents page.
Media type	Type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource.
Medium	Means used to produce, publish and convey informational content.
Medium version	An edition of a continuing resource that presents data that is formatted either for a particular device such as a computer or for use without any device such as print on paper. The title and content of two or more, medium versions of a continuing resource can be slightly different. See also Digital reproduction, Edition, Reproduction, Reprint.
Merger	The coming together of two or more continuing resources to form a new continuing resource, with the merged continuing resources typically losing their former separate identities.
Minor title change	Change in title which does not require the assignment of a new ISSN. See also Major title change.
Monographic resource	A resource that is complete in one part or intended to be completed within a finite number of parts.
Monographic series	See Series.
Newspaper	A serial issued at stated and frequent intervals, usually daily, weekly or semi-weekly and that reports events and discusses topics of general current interest.
Numbering	The identification of each of the successive issues or parts of a serial. It can include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these, with or without an accompanying word (volume, number, etc.), and/or a chronological designation.
Ongoing integrating Resource	A continuing resource that is added to or changed by means of updates that do not remain discrete and are integrated into the whole, and has no predetermined conclusion. Examples: Databases, Web sites and loose-leaves that are updated over time with no predetermined conclusion.
Online resource	A digital resource accessed by means of hardware and software connections to a communications network. See also Remote access, Direct access.
Other title information	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, appearing in conjunction with, and subordinate to, the title proper of the continuing resource.
Parallel title	The title proper in another language and/or script presented as an equivalent of the title proper. Parallel titles also occur in conjunction with the titles proper in series/sub-series statements.

Periodical	A type of serial, published at regular intervals, more frequently than annually and normally containing separate articles.
Physical carrier	A physical medium in which data, sound, images, etc., are stored.
Physical medium	See Medium, Physical carrier.
Preliminaries	The title page(s) (or title page substitute) together with the verso of the title page (or title page substitute), any pages preceding the title page(s) (or its substitute), all four pages of the cover, and the spine.
Prescribed source of information	The source or sources from which information is taken for entry of each element or area of the ISSN record.
Publication	A resource formally prepared and issued for public sale or availability.
Publishing information	Information relating to the publication, printing, distribution, issue, release or production of a continuing resource.
Qualifying information	Information, one or more terms or expressions added to a title proper to make the key title unique.
Qualifying term	See Qualifying information.
Related title	A title bearing an unspecified relationship with the title in hand.
Remote access	Use of an electronic resource stored on a server through a computer network. See also Online resource.
Reprint	A new edition, in the same medium, of a print continuing resource with substantially unchanged text. See also Digital reproduction, Edition, Medium version, Reproduction.
Reproduction	Copy of a continuing resource, whether in the same medium or not, that intends to function as a substitute for that continuing resource. The layout and the content of a reproduction can be slightly different from those of the original. See also Digital reproduction, Edition, Medium version.
Romanization	Conversion of names or text not written in the roman alphabet to roman alphabet form. See also Transliteration.
Running title	Title appearing at the head or foot of the page of a resource when it differs sufficiently from the title proper.
Section	One part of a group of related resources having a common title. Section is normally devoted to a specific subject category and is identified by the common title of the group and a Section title and/or a Section designation. There can be two or more hierarchical levels of Sections (sub-Sections).

Section designation	A word or numbering, or a combination of these, following the common title, that alone or in conjunction with a Section title serves to distinguish one part of a group of related continuing resources having a common title. See also Sub-series designation.
Section title	The title specific to a Section that serves to distinguish one part of a group of related continuing resources having a common title. Section title is dependent on the common title for identification of a resource whether distinctive or not. See also Common title.
Sequential designation	The sequential designation may consist either of numeric designations (edition number, issue number, volume number, series of volume numbers etc.) or of chronological designations according to the usage of the publisher.
Serial	A continuing resource in any medium, issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, ongoing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.
Series	<p>1. A group of separate continuing resources related to one another by the fact that each continuing resource bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole, i.e., the title proper of the series. The separate continuing resources may or may not be numbered. The items within a series may be monographs or may constitute serials.</p> <p>2. A numbered sequence of issues or parts within a serial that is issued following another numbered sequence of issues or parts with the same serial.</p>
Series statement	The main elements identifying a series, including any numbering of the separate continuing resources within the series. See also Sub-series statement.
Specific material designation	The term indicating the specific class of material to which the continuing resource belongs.
Spine title	Title given on the spine of the resource when it differs sufficiently from the title proper.
Split	The division of a continuing resource into two or more new and separate continuing resources.
Statement of responsibility	Name(s), phrase(s) or group(s) of characters relating to the identification and/or function of any persons or corporate bodies responsible for or contributing to the creation or realization of the intellectual or artistic content of a work. Statements of responsibility may occur in conjunction with titles (e.g. the title proper, parallel titles,

	titles of individual works contained in the continuing resource, titles in series/sub-series statements) or in conjunction with edition statements.
Subfield	A separately identifiable part of a field. It is always introduced by a subfield code.
Sub-series	A series that appears as part of a numbered series (main series). The sub-series may or may not have a title dependent on that of the main series. See also Common title, Dependent title.
Sub-series designation	Numbering following the title of the main series, that can stand alone or in conjunction with the title of the sub-series. See Section designation.
Sub-series statement	The main elements identifying a sub-series including any numbering of the separate continuing resources within the sub-series. In case of a sub-series the title of which is dependent on the title of the main series, the sub-series statement includes both the title of the main series and the sub-series, and may include a sub-series designation. See also Series statement.
Successor title	The title which continues the title in hand (in whole or in part), or which absorbs it (in whole or in part) or which has resulted from a split of the title in hand or its merger with another title.
Supplement	A resource, usually issued separately, that complements the main continuing resource by bringing it up-to-date or otherwise continuing it or containing a special feature not included in it. A supplement may or may not have a title dependent on that of the main continuing resource. See also Common title, Dependent title.
Suppressed ISSN	The former expression for deleted ISSN. See also deleted ISSN.
Tag	One or more characters associated with a field and used to identify it. On ISSN records, it always consists of three numeric characters.
Tête-bêche	A form of binding in which the text of one work begins at the “front” and the text of another at the “back”, with the texts being inverted with respect to one another.
Title	A word or phrase, or a group of characters, usually appearing in a resource, that is the name of the resource or the work (or any one of a group of individual works) contained in it.
Title page	A page at the beginning of a resource bearing the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication.
Title page substitute	The page, portion of a page, or other component part of the resource, that includes the information usually found on a title page, and that, in the absence of a title page, may take its place (e.g. cover, caption, masthead, editorial pages, colophon).

Title proper	The chief name of a resource, i.e., the name of a resource in the form in which it appears on the title page or the title page substitute.
Transliteration	The representation of one alphabet by equivalent characters of another. See also Romanization.
Uniform Resource Locator	See URL.
Updating loose-leaf	An integrating resource that consists of one or more base volumes updated by separate pages that are inserted, removed, and/or substituted.
URL (Uniform Resource Locator)	An address system for locating an electronic resource on a computer network. A URL consists of a service identifier followed by a specified protocol that is used to obtain a desired resource (e.g. http://www.issn.org). See also World Wide Web site.
Variant title	Any slightly different form of the title of the continuing resource and that is not: the title proper, the alternative title, the common title, the dependent title, the parallel title, Section title. A variant title can be the caption title, the cover title, the spine title, the container title, label title. A variant title can appear on the continuing resource at the same time as the title proper or at any time.
Web page	One of the pages of a hypertext document in a World Wide Web site. Web pages, including the subset "home pages", refer to the huge collection of documents that make up the World Wide Web. See also World Wide Web.
Web site	See World Wide Web site.
World Wide Web	An Internet service that links documents through the use of hypertext technology. Links in the form of words, URLs, etc., serve to find and access documents stored on the Internet. See also URL.
World Wide Web Site	A location, identified in the form of a URL, on the World Wide Web that stores Web pages for access and use. See also URL.

Annex 2: List of standards used by the ISSN Network

ISO 4:1997 – Information and documentation – Rules for the abbreviation of title words and titles of publications

ISO 9:1995 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Cyrillic characters into Latin characters – Slavic and non-Slavic languages

ISO 233-2:1993 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters – Part 2: Arabic language – Simplified transliteration

ISO 233-3:1999 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters – Part 3: Persian language – Simplified transliteration

ISO 259-2:1994 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Hebrew characters into Latin characters – Part 2: Simplified transliteration

ISO 639-2:1998 – Codes for the representation of names of languages Part 2: Alpha-3 Code

ISO 843:1997 – Information and documentation – Conversion of Greek characters into Latin characters

ISO 2709:2008 – Format for information exchange

ISO 3166 (continuously updated)– Country codes and codes for their subdivisions. (<https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#search>)

ISO 3297:2007 – Information and documentation – International standard serial number (ISSN)

ISO 3602:1989 – Documentation – Romanization of Japanese (Kana script)

ISO 5426:1983 – Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange

ISO 6630:1986 – Documentation – Bibliographic control characters

ISO 7098:1991 – Information and documentation – Romanization of Chinese

ISO 9984:1996 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Georgian characters into Latin characters

ISO 9985:1996 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Armenian characters into Latin characters

ISO 11940-2:2007 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Thai characters into Latin characters – Part 2: Simplified transcription of Thai language

ISO/TR 11941:1996 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Korean script into Latin characters

ISO 15919:2001 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Devanagari and related Indic scripts into Latin characters

ISBD : International standard bibliographic description / recommended by the ISBD Review Group ; approved by the Standing Committee of the IFLA Cataloguing Section. — Consolidated ed. — Berlin ; München : De Gruyter Saur, 2011.

List of title word abbreviations. Titles of serials and other continuing resources. — Paris : ISSN International Centre.

Continuously updated on the website of the ISSN International Centre:
<http://www.issn.org/2-22660-LTWA.php>

MARC Code List for Languages. — Washington : Library of Congress, 2007 Edition (Updated continuously to incorporate additions and changes on the website of the Library of Congress)
<http://www.loc.gov/marc/languages/langhome.html>

MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic data. — Washington : Library of Congress ; Ottawa : National Library of Canada, 1999 Edition (Updated continuously to incorporate additions and changes on the website of the Library of Congress)

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdhome.html>

UNIMARC Manual, Bibliographic format, 3rd edition — München: K.G. Saur, 2008 (+ updates 2012 available on the IFLA website: <http://www.ifla.org/publications/33>)

Annex 3: List of the country and centre codes

The country codes are adapted from:

- ISO 3166-1:2006 – Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes

The ISSN National Centre codes are created and maintained by the ISSN International Centre.

The List is available on the ISSN International Web site : http://www.issn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/ENG_Codes_pays_ISO_codes_centres_ISSN-20140102.pdf

Annex 4: List of the language codes

This list is adapted from :

- ISO 639-2/B Codes for the representation of names of languages – Part 2: Alpha-3 code – Bibliographic Code, 1998.
- MARC Code List for Languages, Edition 2007, and changes approved since this edition.

The List is available on the ISSN International Web site : <http://www.issn.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/List-of-the-Language-codes-October-2008.pdf>

Annex 5: List of the agreements for the ISSN assignments to continuing resources issued by multinational publishers

The List includes all agreements adopted by the concerned ISSN National Centres, in order to assign ISSN and record the continuing resources issued by multinational publishers.

The List is available on the ISSN International Web site :

<http://www.issn.org/services/requesting-an-issn/the-issn-for-multinational-publishers/>

Annex 6 : List of language edition statements

Language	Language edition statement in key titles	Abbreviation of the language edition statement
Afrikaans	Afrikaanse ed.	Afrik. ed.
Arabic	Al-tab 'at al- 'arabiyyat	Al-tab 'at al- 'arabiyyat
Bulgarian	B"lgarsko izd.	B"lg. izd.
Catalan	Ed. catalana ou Ed. catalá	Ed. catalana ou Ed. catalá
Chinese	Zhongguohua	Zhongguohua
Croatian	Hrvatsko izd.	Hrvat. izd.
Czech	České vyd.	Čes. vyd.
Danish	Dansk udg.	Dan. udg.
Dutch	Nederlandse ed.	Ned. ed.
English	English ed.	Engl. ed.
Estonian	Eesti välj.	Eesti välj.
Finnish	Suomenkielinen p.	Suom. p.
French	Ed. française	Ed. fr.
German	Deutsche Ausg.	Dtsch. Ausg.
Greek	Ellēnikē ekd.	Ell. ekd.
Hebrew	Ha-mahadûrah ha- 'ivrit	Ha-mahadûrah ha- 'ivrit
Hindi	Hindī samskarana	---
Hungarian	Magyar kiad.	Magy. kiad.
Icelandic	Íslenzk útg.	Ísl. útg.
Irish	Eag. Gaeilge	Eag. Gaeil.
Italian	Ed. italiana	Ed. ital.
Japanese	Nihonban (Ed. jpn.) ou Nihongoban (Ed. en langue jpn.)	Nihonban (Ed. jpn.) ou Nihongoban (Ed. en langue jpn.)
Korean	Han-gug-pan	Han-gug-pan
Latvian	Latviešu izd.	Latv. izd.
Lithuanian	Lietuviškas leidim.	Liet. leidim.
Macedonian	Makedonsko izd.	Makedon. izd.
Malay	Ed. bahasa Malaysia	Ed. bhs. Malays.
Maltese	Ed. Bil-Malti	Ed. Bil-Malti
Norwegian	Norsk utg.	Nor. utg.
Persian	Chāp-i fārsī	Chāp-i fārsī
Polish	Wyd. polskie	Wyd. pol.
Portuguese	Ed. portuguesa	Ed. port.
Romanian	Ed. româna	Ed. rom.
Russian	Russkoe izd.	Rus. izd.
Serbian	Srpsko izd.	Srp. izd.
Slovak	Slovenské vyd.	Slov. vyd.
Slovene	Slovenska izd.	Slov. izd.
Spanish	Ed. española	Ed. esp.
Swedish	Svensk utg.	Sven. utg.
Ukrainian	Ukraińs'ke vidannâ	Ukr. vid.

Annex 7: List of medium edition statements

Language	Printed edition (*)	Online (**)	CD-ROM	Diskette	Microfiche	Braille edition	DVD-ROM	Vidéocassette
Chinese	Yinshua	Online	CD-ROM	Yuanpan	Weisuo jiaopian	Mongwenban		
Croatian	Tisak	Online	CD-ROM	Disketa	Mikrofis			
Czech	Tisk	Online	CD-ROM	Disketa	Mikrofiš	Braille		
Danish	Papirform	Online	CD-ROM	Diskette	Microfiche	Braille		
Dutch	Gedrukt	Online	CD-ROM	Diskette	Microfiche	Braille		
English	Print	Online	CD-ROM	Diskette	Microfiche	Braille	DVD-ROM	Videocassette
Estonian	Trükis	Online						
Finnish	Painettu	Verkkajulkaisu	CD-levy	Levyke	Mikrotallenne	Braille	DVD-levy	
French	Imprimé	En ligne	Cédérom	Disquette	Microfiche	Braille	DVD-ROM	Vidéocassette
German	Print	Internet	CD-ROM	Diskette	Microfiche			
Hungarian	Nyomtatott	Online	CD-ROM	Floppy	Mikrofilmlap	Braille		
Icelandic	Print	Online	CD-ROM					
Irish	Cló	Arlíne	CD-ROM	Discéad	Micrifis	Braille		
Italian	Testo stampato	Online	CD-ROM					
Japanese	Print	Online						
Latvian	Print	Online						
Norwegian	Trykt utg.	Online	CD-ROM	Disketter		Braille		
Polish	Druk	Online	CD-ROM	Dyskietka	Mikrofisza	Braille		
Portuguese	Impresso	Online	CD-ROM	Disquete	Microficha			
Romanian	Print	Online				Braille		
Russian	Print	Online	CD-ROM	Disketa	Mikroficha	Brajl'		
Slovak	Tlačené vydanie	Online	CD-ROM	Disketa	Mikrofiš	Braille		
Slovenian	Tiskana izd.	Online	CD-ROM	Disketa				
Spanish	Impresa	En línea Internet	CD-ROM	Disquete	Microficha	Braille		
Swedish	Print	Online	CD-ROM					
Ukrainian	Print	Online						

(*) Printed edition includes Fax edition

(**) Online includes E-mail

Annex 8 : Information sheet for record deletion

ISSN REGISTER: RECORD DELETION

Information note

ISSN National Centre Code: Date:

Record to be deleted from the ISSN Register
ISSN _

REASON FOR THE DELETION OF A RECORD FROM THE ISSN REGISTER:

- The publication described is not a serial
- The publication described was never published
- Other, which one:
-

INFORMATION ABOUT THE ISSN ASSOCIATED WITH THE DELETED RECORD:

- Was the ISSN printed on the publication ? YES NO

→ If the answer is YES, has the publisher been informed of the deletion ?

YES NO

- Was the ISSN present in the linking fields or other records ? YES NO

→ If the answer is YES, has it been removed ?

YES NO

Annex 9: Information sheet for ISSN re-assignment

ISSN REGISTER: ISSN RE-ASSIGNMENT

Information note

ISSN National Centre Code:

Date:

(Re-assigned ISSN)
(Former cancelled ISSN)

(ISSN to which the former
cancelled one was related)

ISSN &a _

ISSN &a _

REASON FOR THE RE-ASSIGNMENT OF A CANCELLED ISSN

The ISSN was incorrectly cancelled

Ex.:

- an ISSN was cancelled by mistake instead of another one, while cataloguing, transmitting, etc.
- more than one language edition of a serial, each of them carrying a different ISSN were by mistake, at a given moment, considered as one and all ISSN but one were cancelled. Now, once aware of the error, and in order to re-establish a different ISSN for each edition, the cancelled ISSN are re-assigned to their corresponding edition

The ISSN was properly cancelled but printed or displayed on the serial:

The ISSN was both properly cancelled but, for whatever reason, printed on the serial. Now, to avoid difficulties with users, publishers, etc., it is re-assigned

Very important: in this case, the re-assignment implies both the cancellation of the valid ISSN to which the cancelled one referred till now, and sending of the corresponding ISSN cancellation information note to I.C.

Other, which one?

INFORMATION ABOUT THE RE-ASSIGNMENT

Is your Centre responsible for the re-assigned ISSN ?

YES

NO

→ if the answer is NO, was your Centre authorised, by the ISSN National Centre responsible for the ISSN, for its re-assignment ?

YES

NO

Annex 10: Examples of ISSN records

These examples show the main metadata recorded in ISSN cataloguing, most of the control data and fixed fields data have been omitted here.

Conventions:

- 022 \$a means subfield a of tag 022 ;
- 008 /15-17 means positions 15 to 17 in tag 008 ;
- 135 \$a / 1 means first position in subfield a of tag 135 ;
- 9999 used as end date of publication means the resource is current. Other coded information is given under its expanded form ;
- Indicators and punctuation for MARC 21 and UNIMARC elements are not shown, please refer to the MARC 21 or UNIMARC codes if necessary.

1) Current print serial published by the same publisher since it started, also available in CD-ROM and online versions.

This serial began publication in 1991 and has been published by the same publisher, Plant Breeders' Rights Office, since this date. The print, online and CD-ROM versions are identified by three distinct ISSN and share, as medium versions of the same publication, one common ISSN-L. This ISSN-L is the ISSN of the print version because it is the first ISSN, among with the three ISSN assigned, entered in the ISSN Register. The key title has been qualified in order to make it unique in the ISSN Register.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	1188-1534
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	1188-1534
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Plant varieties journal (Ottawa)
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Ottawa : Plant Breeders' Rights Office
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	Canada
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1991 – 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Quarterly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37		Multiple languages
Language	041 \$a	101 \$a	English, French
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Basic roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Plant varieties journal.
Parallel title	246 \$a	510 \$a	Bulletin des variétés végétales
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a \$b	531 \$a \$b	Plant var. j. (Ott.)
Dewey Classification	082 \$a \$2	676 \$a \$v	343.71 (20th edition)
Issuing body (as established by national bibliography)	710 \$a	710 \$a	Canada. Plant Breeders' Rights Office
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Plant varieties journal (Ottawa. Online) [ISSN 1911-1479]
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Plant varieties journal (Ottawa. CD-ROM) [ISSN 1911-1460]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Canada

2) Serial published by three successive publishers

Automatizace was published by Státní nakladatelství technické literatury between 1958 and 1992, then by Veltech between 1993 and 1995, and finally by Automatizace s.r.o. between 1996 and 2010.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	0005-125X
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	0005-125X
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Automatizace (Praha)
Earliest available publisher	260 \$a \$b \$c	210 \$a \$c \$d	Praha : Státní nakladatelství technické literatury, 1958-1992
Intervening publisher	260 \$a \$b \$c	210 \$a \$c \$d	Praha : Veltech, 1993-1995
Current/Last publisher	260 \$a \$b \$c	210 \$a \$c \$d	Praha : Automatizace s.r.o., 1996-2010
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044\$c	102 \$a	Czech Republic
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1958 - 2010
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Dead
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Monthly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37	101 \$a	Czech
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Automatizace.
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a \$b	531 \$a \$b	Automatizace (Praha)
Universal Decimal classification	080 \$a \$2	675 \$a \$v	681.5 (MRF)
Issuing body (as on the piece)	720 \$a	712 \$a	Automatizace s.r.o.
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Czech Republic

3) Current serial available online with oldest issues digitized from print. The print version has been published since 1950

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	1088-6826
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	0002-9939
Medium	007/00-01	135 \$a/1	Computer remote
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society (Online)
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	[Providence, R.I.] : The American Mathematical Society
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	United States
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1950 – 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Monthly
Type of publication	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	English
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Basic roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society.
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a \$b	531 \$a \$b	Proc. Am. Math. Soc. (Online)
Sequential designations	362 \$a	207 \$a	Print began in 1950.
URL	856 \$u	856 \$u	http://www.ams.org/proc/
Dewey Classification	082 \$a \$2	676 \$a \$v	510 (12 nd ed.)
Issuing body (as established by national bibliography)	710 \$a	710 \$a	American Mathematical Society.
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society [ISSN 0002-9939]
ISSN Centre	022 \$2	802 \$a	United States

4) Born digital serial

Rikosseuraamuslaitoksen tilastoja has been published in both print and online versions since 2010. The qualifier Verkkojulkaisu used in the subfield \$b of tags 022/530 means online.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	2242-6957
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	2242-6949
Medium	007/00-01	135 \$a/1	Computer remote
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Rikosseuraamuslaitoksen tilastoja (Verkkojulkaisu)
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	[Helsinki] : Rikosseuraamuslaitos
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	Finland
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	2010 – 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Annual
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	Finnish
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Rikosseuraamuslaitoksen tilastoja.
Universal Decimal Classification	080 \$a \$2	675 \$a \$v	311.3 (Abr. Finnish version, 3rd. rev. ed.)
Issuing body (as established by national bibliography)	710 \$a	710 \$a	Rikosseuraamuslaitos
Issuing body (as on the piece)	720 \$a	712 \$a	RISE
URL	856 \$u	856 \$u	http://www.rikosseuraamus.fi/10955.htm
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Rikosseuraamuslaitoksen tilastoja (Painettu) [ISSN 2242-6949]
Continues	780 \$t \$x	430 \$t \$x	Vangit [ISSN 1798-4335]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Finland

5) Digital reproduction of a long dead serial provided by a National Library

This record describes the original print version published from 1678 to 1714 with additional data pertaining to the digital reproduction supplied in the "Reproduction note".

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	2420-6539
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	1770-717X
Medium	007/00-01	135 \$a/1	Computer remote
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Mercure galant (1678. Reproduction numérique)
Publisher	260 \$a \$b \$c	210 \$a \$c \$d	Paris : au Palais, 1678-1714
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	France
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1678 – 1714
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Dead
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Monthly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	French
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Mercure galant.
Dewey Classification	082 \$a \$2	676 \$a \$v	840.5 22
URL	856 \$u	856 \$u	http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb40216887k/date
Reproduction note	533 \$b \$c	325 \$a	Paris: Bibliothèque nationale de France
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Mercure galant (1678) [ISSN 1770-717X]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	France

6) Current online serial available on a platform

Cognitive neuroscience has been published by Psychology Press since 2010. This serial has been available in both print and online versions since this date, the online version is available on Taylor and Francis Online. Neither the name of the platform nor the name of the owner of the platform (Taylor and Francis) is noted in the record.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	1758-8936
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	1758-8936
Medium	007/00-01	135 \$a/1	Computer remote
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Cognitive neuroscience (Online)
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	London : Psychology Press
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	United Kingdom
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	2010 – 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Quarterly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	English
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Basic roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Cognitive neuroscience.
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a \$b	531 \$a \$b	Cogn. neurosci. (Online)
Dewey Classification	082 \$a	676 \$a	612.8205 (22nd ed.)
URL	856 \$u	856 \$u	http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/pcns20
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Cognitive neuroscience (Print) [ISSN 1758-8928]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	United Kingdom

7) Serial formed by the merger of two other serials

Archivio di ottalmologia and Rassegna italiana d'ottalmologia merged in 1970 into Archivio e rassegna italiana di ottalmologia which was assigned a new ISSN.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	0300-0109
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	0300-0109
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a	530 \$a	Archivio e rassegna italiana di ottalmologia
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Torino: Clinica oculistica dell'Università di Torino
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	Italy
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1970 - 1975
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Dead
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Quarterly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37	101 \$a	Italian
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Archivio e rassegna italiana di ottalmologia.
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a	531 \$a	Arch. rass. ital. ottalmol.
Universal Decimal classification	080 \$a \$2	675 \$a \$v	617.7 (ed. abbr. ital.)
Formed by the union of	780 \$t \$x	436 \$t \$x	Archivio di ottalmologia [ISSN 0004-0134]
Formed by the union of	780 \$t \$x	436 \$t \$x	Rassegna italiana d'ottalmologia [ISSN 0300-0672]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Italy

8) Serial that split to form two new publications

The Journal of photochemistry which started in 1972, split in 1987 into the Journal of photochemistry and photobiology. A, Chemistry and the Journal of photochemistry and photobiology. B, Biology. These two journals are identified by separate ISSN. According to the Agreement for the ISSN assignment to continuing resources issued by multinational publishers, this serial, which was published in Switzerland, is under the responsibility of the ISSN National Centre for Netherland.

Tag	MARC data elements	UNIMARC elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	0047-2670
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	0047-2670
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a	530 \$a	Journal of photochemistry
Current publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Lausanne : Elsevier Sequoia
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	Switzerland
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1972 - 1987
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Dead
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Monthly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	English
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Basic roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Journal of photochemistry.
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a	531 \$a	J. photochem.
Dewey Classification	082 \$a \$2	676 \$a \$v	541.14 (10th abr. ed.) 535.217 (10th abr. ed.) 535.37 (10th abr. ed.)
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Journal of photochemistry (Online) [ISSN 1873-2658]
Split into	785 \$t \$x	446 \$t \$x	Journal of photochemistry and photobiology. A, Chemistry [ISSN 1010-6030]
Split into	785 \$t \$x	446 \$t \$x	Journal of photochemistry and photobiology. B, Biology [ISSN 1011-1344]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Netherland

9) Monographic series published simultaneously in different language editions

This record describes a monographic series in French published simultaneously in German and in English. The three language editions are identified by three distinct ISSN. OCDE (OECD in English) is located in France but since it is listed in the Section C of the Yearbook of International Organizations, its publications are under the responsibility of the ISSN International Centre (and not under the responsibility of the French National Centre).

Tag	MARC data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	0256-6192
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	0256-6192
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a	530 \$a	OCDE perspectives de l'emploi
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Paris : Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	International
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1983 - 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Unknown
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Monographic series
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	French
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	OCDE perspectives de l'emploi.
Variant title	246 \$a	532 \$a	Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques perspectives de l'emploi
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a	531 \$a	OCDE perspect. empl.
Universal Decimal Classification	080 \$a \$2	675 \$a \$v	331 (7ème éd. fr. abr.)
Issuing body (as on the piece)	720 \$a	712 \$a	Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques
Other edition entry	775 \$t \$x	451 \$t \$x	OECD Beschäftigungsausblick [ISSN 1995-3976]
Other edition entry	775 \$t \$x	451 \$t \$x	OECD employment outlook [ISSN 1013-0241]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	International

10) Serial translated from a serial in another language

This serial in Spanish is a translation of another serial published in English. The original English edition and the translated Spanish edition are identified by distinct ISSN.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	0212-5382
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	0212-5382
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Nursing (Ed. española)
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Barcelona: Doyma, S.A.
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	Spain
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1983 - 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Monthly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	Spanish
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Nursing.
Variant title	246 \$a	512 \$a	Nursing, edición en español
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a \$b	531 \$a \$b	Nursing (Ed. esp.)
Original language entry	765 \$t \$x	454 \$t \$x	Nursing (Jenkintown, Pa.) [ISSN 0360-4039]
Additional Physical Form Entry	776 \$t \$x	452 \$t \$x	Nursing (Ed. española. Internet) [ISSN 1988-6780]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Spain

11) Serial published simultaneously in different geographic editions

This record describes the Zagreb edition of a serial which was also published in the Osijek-Baranja county (Osječko-baranjska županija; located in northeastern Slavonia and Baranja) and in the Littoral / Coastal Croatia (Primorska Hrvatska). It is continued by an edition for Central Croatia (Središnja Hrvatska).

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	1846-6249
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	1846-6249
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a \$b	530 \$a \$b	Biz direkt (Zagrebačko izd.)
Publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Osijek : Mirakul
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	Croatia
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	2007 - 2008
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Dead
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Monthly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	Croatian
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended Roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Biz direct.
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a \$b	531 \$a \$b	Biz direkt (Zagreb. izd.)
Other edition entry	775 \$t \$x	451 \$t \$x	Biz direkt (Izd. za Osijek i Baranju) [ISSN 1846-3371]
Other edition entry	775 \$t \$x	451 \$t \$x	Biz direkt (Izd. za Primorsku Hrvatsku) [ISSN 1847-165X]
Continued by	785 \$t \$x	440 \$t \$x	Biz direkt (Izd. za Središnju Hrvatsku) [ISSN 1848-2929]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Croatia

12) "Is a supplement to" relationship

Frank Júlia konyhája, which has been published since 2012 by MediaCity in Hungary, is a supplement of Családi lap.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	2063-398X
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	2063-398X
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a	530 \$a	Frank Júlia konyhája
Current publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Budapest : MediaCity
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	Hungary
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	2012- 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Monthly
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Periodical
Language	008/35-37 and 041 \$a	101 \$a	Hungarian
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a	200 \$a	Frank Júlia konyhája.
Abbreviated key title	210 \$a	531 \$a	Frank Júlia konyhája
Universal Decimal classification	080 \$a \$2	675 \$a \$v	641.55 (ETO, 2005. kiad.)
Supplement Parent Entry	772 \$t \$x	422 \$t \$x	Családi lap [ISSN 0133-1868]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	Hungary

13) "Is a subseries of" relationship

Série ANAS is a subseries of Collection Actions sociales.

Tag	MARC 21 data elements	UNIMARC data elements	Display on the ISSN Portal
ISSN	022 \$a	011 \$a	1290-7499
ISSN-L	022 \$l	011 \$f	1290-7499
Medium	007/00-01	106 \$a	Regular print
Key Title	222 \$a	530 \$a	Collection Actions sociales. Série ANAS
Current publisher	260 \$a \$b	210 \$a \$c	Paris: ESF éd.
Country of publication	008/15-17 and 044 \$c	102 \$a	France
Dates of publication	008/7-10 008/11-14	100/9-12 100/13-16	1998 - 9999
Status of publication	008/06	100/8	Current
Frequency	008/18	110 \$a/1	Unknown
Type of continuing resource	008/21	110 \$a/0	Monographic series
Language	008/35-37	101 \$a	French
Title script	008/33	100 \$a/34-35	Extended roman
Title proper	245 \$a \$p	200 \$a \$i	Collection Actions sociales. Série ANAS
Variant title	246 \$a	532 \$a	Actions sociales. Série Association nationale des assistants de service social
Variant title	246 \$a	532 \$a	Collection Actions sociales. Série Association nationale des assistants de service social
Universal Decimal classification	080 \$a \$2	675 \$a \$v	364 (20ème éd.)
Issuing body (as established by national bibliography)	710 \$a	710 \$a	Association nationale des assistants de service social (France).
Is a subseries of	760 \$t \$x	410 \$t \$x	Collection Actions sociales [ISSN 1269-8377]
ISSN Centre code	022 \$2	802 \$a	France