# ISSN Manual

**Marc 21 version**

ISSN International Centre

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# Table of Contents

# 1. INTRODUCTION

ISO 3297 - International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) was first published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in 1975. The seventh version of the standard was published in June 2022. ISO has appointed the ISSN International Centre as the Registration Authority for ISO 3297. An agreement was signed in 2018 between ISO and the International Centre to specify how the standard should be implemented.

According to this agreement, the International Centre can delegate the implementation of the standard to Registration Agencies. As the International Centre is an intergovernmental organisation created under a treaty between UNESCO and the French government, UNESCO member countries can join the ISSN network by opening a registration agency for the ISO 3297 standard. These registration agencies are called "ISSN National Centres" and together they form the ISSN Network. Each national ISSN centre signs a working agreement with the International Centre. This agreement defines the rights and obligations of both parties with regard to the implementation of the ISO 3297 standard.

The ISO 3297 standard is published and distributed by ISO. The International Centre and the National Centres use this standard to produce a practical implementation document called the ISSN Manual. This Manual is maintained by the ISSN Review Group consisting of representatives of the ISSN Network. It is made available to National Centres via the xwiki. It is also published on the International Centre website as a reference document.

This edition of the ISSN Manual expands and completes the January 2015 release. The wiki format allows for better update of the Manual as needed.

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

- The need for more precise ISSN cataloguing instructions, in particular for identifying and describing online resources which can 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 Joint Steering Committee and the ISBD Review Group.

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, the ISSN Review Group works closely with other standards groups and stakeholders to ensure com-

patibility and interoperability in what is a relatively volatile and changing environment. The review group has active membership or observer status with e.g. IFLA's International Standard Bibliographic Description Review Group (ISBD, Consolidated edition), the Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC), the RDA Steering Committee and the MARC Advisory Committee.

**Members of the ISSN Review Group**

| | |
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| Vilde Arnestad | ISSN Norway |
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# 2. GENERAL ISSN ASSIGNMENT POLICIES

## 2.1. Valid request for ISSN assignment

A valid request for ISSN assignment should contain at least the following data elements when applicable:

- Main title as displayed on the publication (in original script and in Roman script)

- Other titles as displayed on the publication (e.g. subtitles, titles in other languages, etc.)

- Country of publication as displayed on the publication

- City(ies) of publication as displayed on the publication (in original script and in Roman script)

- Medium of publication (e.g. print, online, other tangible medium)

- Language(s) of publication (generally represented in the publication)

- Name of publishing company, organization or individual acting as publisher as displayed on the publication (in original script and in Roman script)

- Address of the publishing company

- Country where publishing company, organization or individual acting as publisher is located if different from Country of publication

- Name of publishing company, other organization or individual acting as co-publisher (in original script and in Roman script)

- Country of publishing company, other organization or individual acting as co-publisher (if different from Country of publication)

- Publication status (e.g. to be published, currently published, discontinued, unknown)

- Projected or actual date(s) of publication (year/month of the first issue and, if applicable, year/month of the final issue)

- Frequency of publication

- Electronic location and access (i.e. URL, mandatory for online resources)

- Type of electronic format

- Former title and ISSN if assigned

- Succeeding title and ISSN if assigned (when the title for which the ISSN is requested has been discontinued and been continued by another title)

- Title(s) of additional medium version(s) and ISSN(s) if assigned [e.g. print, tangible digital media (e.g. CD-ROM), intangible digital media (e.g. online journal)]

- Type of publication (e.g. newspaper, periodical, updating database, updating website, book series with no predetermined conclusion, updating loose-leaf)

## 2.2. Scope of the ISSN

The overall aim of the ISSN Network is to provide identification and bibliographic control of the world's continuing resources population in line with IFLA Professional Statement on Universal Bibliographic Control issued in 2012.

Based on this statement, comprehensive registration by National Centres, i.e., comprehensive coverage of a country's continuing resources, is a fundamental goal.

The ISSN was devised as a standard code for the unique identification of a specific **continuing resource** , i.e. a specific **diachronic work with indeterminate extension plan** either successive (e.g. a serial) or integrating (e.g. a database), in a defined medium.

ISSNs are applicable to serials and to other continuing resources, whatever the business model or modes of distribution (e.g. free, open access, on subscription, etc.) and irrespective of whether the serial is currently in publication, has ceased publication, or publication is planned for the foreseeable future.

**Continuing resources include whatever the medium of production (print or electronic): — serials, such as annual or other periodic reports, blogs, conference proceedings, journals, magazines, monographic series, newspapers, periodicals with no predetermined conclusion, podcasts and — ongoing integrating resources that are updated, such as databases, directories, institutional repositories, loose-leaf publications, and updating websites.**

Continuing resources, whether past, present, or to be produced in the foreseeable future, whatever the medium of production, with **successive** or **integrating** indeterminate extension plan, are eligible for ISSN assignment. **See enclosed graphics below.**

Eligibility does not necessarily entail ISSN assignment in practice. Section 2.4.1. Eligible resources according to ISSN Network Policy provides criteria for determining whether or not a continuing resource shall be assigned an ISSN in accordance with the policy of the ISSN Network. Some resources, e.g. ephemera or local publications, may be given lower priority

or even excluded as far as comprehensive coverage is concerned.

Continuing resources for which a valid request has been received, 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, should be identified.

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.

**Note** : Static works whatever their medium may have their own identification systems and are not mentioned in this Manual. However, they may carry an ISSN in addition to their own identifier if they belong to a diachronic work, e.g. monographic series.

**Definitions**  are given in the Glossary.

## 2.3.  Allocation and use of blocks of ISSN

The International Centre is responsible for the allocation of blocks of ISSN to National Centres as stated in the working agreement.

Each Centre regularly receives limited blocks of identifiers.

In using blocks of ISSN, National Centres adhere to the following procedures:
1.  Report all ISSN assigned and the associated metadata to the International Centre ; NCs using the centralized metadata production tool ISSN+ do it by completing the records;
2.  Use ISSN within their assigned block consecutively and use up one block exhaustively before starting another block;
3.  Ensure that ISSN assignment made in advance of publication or production of a continuing resource is recorded in the ISSN Register as a provisional record and determine if publication or production of the resource has occurred to create the confirmed or final ISSN record through updating existing Work records.

## 2.4.  Criteria for ISSN assignment

In their assignment policies, National Centres do not exclude any continuing resource for which there has been an ISSN Network or valid third party request for registration, even if the resource is not collected locally, for example, for legal deposit or for inclusion in the national bibliography.

National Centres can also assign an ISSN to a resource that is not collected locally by creating a record in ISSN+, i.e. the production tool managed by the International Centre.

## 2.4.1. Eligible resources according to ISSN Network Policy

- The resource meets the definition of "continuing resource", i.e. a "diachronic work", with an "indeterminate successive plan" (e.g. a serial) or an "indeterminate integrating plan" (e.g. a database).

- The resource is current, ceased, or with a status of unknown or pending. (See 1.6.2 for more information on prepublications)

- The resource is published in any medium or format (e.g. a print on demand journal).

- There is evidence of, or the intention to have, a consistently presented title across issues and preferably mediums. (See Sections 5 to 8 for more information about titles)

- There is editorial content which can include written textual content, image content, video, audio content, statistics, or datasets provided there is evidence of editorial or journalistic treatment. This content can be generated by individuals or by a computer program, e.g. artificial intelligence.

- There is identifiable editorial responsibility and treatment with a publishing statement (i.e., generally a statement indicating the name of the publisher/producer and at least the country of publication). Editorial responsibility may consist of more than one person. However, certain types of resources, e.g., blogs and newsletters published by experts, may be the work of one individual.

- There is a valid URL for online resources that leads to the resource itself.

- The resource is an editorial package with a title and a description intended to be continuously updated and the existence of a subscription for newly added content may be used as evidence of further updates; the package corresponds to a true editorial grouping – purely commercial packages, e.g. discounts for the grouped purchase of several resources are excluded.

- A resource bears numbering or its frequency appears in the title but its extension plan is determinate may be eligible for ISSN assignment.

**Note:** If a part of an online resource (e.g., part of a website) is eligible for ISSN assignment such as a newsletter on that website, this does not mean necessarily that the whole website is eligible for an ISSN.

**EXAMPLES**

Bulletin municipal officiel. Ville de Paris. Débats du Conseil de Paris (En ligne), `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2739-2252`, published on `https://www.paris.fr/`, the website of the city of Paris that has not been assigned an ISSN.

Annals of LGBTQ Public and Population Health, `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2688-4518`:, published on `https://connect.springerpub.com/journals`, the platform

of Springer-Nature that has not been assigned an ISSN.

Sarajevo '84 is an example of ephemera: `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2490-3256`

Terence Edens' blog, a personal blog, publishes expert content: `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2753-1570`

The blog `https://www.lemonde.fr/blog/piketty/` is managed by a French economist and has been assigned an ISSN `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2648-8159`

The blog puhalosrdjan ( `https://srdjanpuhalo.blogger.ba/` has been assigned an ISSN `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2831-1825`

## 2.4.2. Ineligible resources according to ISSN Network Policy

- Personal resources, e.g. personal web pages, personal blogs, personal diaries, in any medium. For these purposes, "personal" means that the content is about a private person and focuses on their daily life and activities; however, resources made available by public figures may get an ISSN;

- Resources focusing on a company, an institution, an organization, a product, e.g. advertising and promotional, company, institutional or government agencies' websites, product information or sales catalogs in any medium;

- Commercial packages and subscription boxes in which the publication is not the centerpiece of the product but a mere adjunct element;

- Blank calendars or calendars without substantial informational content;

- Blank journals requesting ISSN to get barcodes;

- Social media feeds.

### *Examples*

An ISSN would not be assigned to Bosnalijek, a pharmaceutical company's website based in Bosnia & Herzegovina: `https://www.bosnalijek.com/`

This calendar should not be assigned an ISSN: `https://mojkalendar.com.hr/mjeseceve-mijene-2023`

This blank lined journal `https://www.amazon.fr/2024-BLANK-LINED-JOURNAL-ZODIAC/dp/B0CDFBL14R` is not eligible for ISSN assignment.

Saga Explorer `https://www.elixeer.co/sagaexplorer` is a monthly children's game package including a brief publication (the Daily Explorer) that is not eligible for ISSN assignment.

## 2.5. ISSN Assignment

As their first priority, National Centres systematically register new and current continuing resources including those which have changed their titles.

National Centres also register continuing resources in response to requests from users including those of the International Centre and other National Centres.

A National Centre shall do its utmost to carry out its operations in accordance with the policies of the ISSN Network as stated in standard ISO 3297 and this Manual.

All National Centres shall cooperate with the International Centre and other National Centres on the registration of resources and the overall improvement of the ISSN Register.

Retrospective identification is subject to specific requests, a.g. for digitization projects involving printed resources.

National Centres may have specific additional policies for the registration of resources.

Once an ISSN is published in the ISSN Portal, it is considered as a valid ISSN.

### 2.5.1. Romanization

**Wherever possible, the key title and its qualifier should be romanized using the appropriate ISO standard.**

Optionally, if there are known alternative romanizations for the key title, record these as prescribed in Section 5.

Records of continuing resources issued in non-Roman alphabets or scripts are romanized by the National Centres either before the transmission of the record to the International Centre or before its creation in ISSN+.

Romanization of original metadata should be based on appropriate ISO and non-ISO standards as listed in Annex 26.2. National Centres should share with the ISSN Review Group information about the romanization standards they use.

It is of utmost importance that National Centres record 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 25** ).

**Notes**

ISSN Germany uses ISO standards to romanize the key title and the qualifier. Other metadata is romanized using appropriate DIN standards.

ISSN Iran uses the ALA standard for Romanization.

ISSN Japan uses the Hepburn method, an ALA standard, for Romanization.

ISSN National Centres in the Balkan area use ISO 9:1995 –Information and documentation – Slavic and non-Slavic languages to romanize Cyrillic; however, some specific letters are romanised according to local standards and practices.

ISSN Norway follows several ALA-LC tables from 1997, more specific information can be found here .

## 2.5.2. Assignment on request

ISSN are mostly assigned on request of users, e.g. publishers, librarians, union catalogues, consortia, regardless of the initial date of publication and status of the continuing resource (current, ceased) 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.

Registration is usually made with evidence of the existence of the continuing resource, i.e. the user requesting the assignment is requested to supply an issue of the continuing resource, copies of the pages containing information necessary for registration, or access information to an online resource.

A record can be created directly in ISSN+ by a National Centre to identify a specific resource which is not addressed by the local policy.

**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 displayed on the first issue for instance, the publisher shall provide the National Centre with all the necessary information and documents together with the ISSN request. 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 by subscribers to the ISSN Portal as available at `http://portal.issn.org` .

**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. It forwards requests relating to continuing resources published by international organizations or multinational publishers, or to continuing resources published outside its territory (see Section 1.5.1) to the appropriate Centre.

**Response to requests**

The processing time for an ISSN request is agreed upon in the working agreement signed

between the International Centre and each National Centre.

Requests which involve a large number of continuing resources are negotiated with the appropriate Centre.

When a National Centre is regularly unable, or fails, to respond to a request within the prescribed time limits and upon complaint of users, the International Centre can decide to substitute the defaulting National Centre.

### 2.5.3. Input to the ISSN Register

There are two modes of input processes:

**Option 1: Via ISSN+**

National Centres willing to use ISSN+ should get in touch with the International Centre to get credentials. Information regarding the use of ISSN+ can be found on this wiki .

**Option 2: Via ISO 2709 files**

National Centres sharing metadata via files should send them to bibquestions@issn.org or upload them on the International Centre FTP server, or on their own FTP/OAI-PMH servers for the International Centre to harvest.

Metadata elements are recorded according to the specifications of this Manual and in MARC 21 and UNIMARC formats for display through the ISSN Portal.

Once a record has been published on the ISSN Register, National Centres should update it whenever needed using option 1 or option 2 above.

National Centres should also process modification requests sent by partners, e.g. Transfer publishers.

## 2.6. Relationship between an ISSN, cluster ISSNs, a key title and a continuing resource

Only one ISSN is assigned to a continuing resource in a defined medium. In cases where the medium of the continuing resource changes, a new ISSN and a new key title are assigned as well (see Section 3.3).

This ISSN is permanently linked to the key title, a standardized form of title derived from information appearing on the resource.

A key title must be unique to a particular resource and in the ISSN Portal.

Titles which would otherwise not be unique, e.g. International journal of economics and management, are made unique by the addition of qualifying elements, e.g. the place of publication.

ISSN-H, i.e. History ISSN, is a cluster ISSN that provides an identifier to group titles which are related to one another successively over time. The ISSN-H is distinct from the existing ISSNs.

ISSN-L, i.e. Linking ISSN, is a cluster ISSN that provides for the collocation or linking among the different medium versions of the same continuing resource.

The same ISSN-L is associated with one or more ISSNs that have been assigned to a continuing resource issued in different media (see Section 4).

For each ISSN, there is a related ISSN-L that is calculated by the International Centre. The ISSN-H is also calculated by the International Centre. However, there is not an ISSN-H for each ISSN since a title may not have any predecessor nor successor.

## 2.7. Responsibilities regarding ISSN assignment

### 2.7.1. Transfer of responsibility over ISSN records

When a resource is moved from a transferring publisher based in country A to a receiving publisher based in country B, the responsibility over the ISSN record, whether provisional or confirmed, should be transferred by the National Centre in country A to the National Centre in country B.

In this case, statements of agreement from both the transferring and receiving publishers are required before the transfer can be made by the ISSN Network. These statements, e.g. messages from both publishers agreeing to the transfer, are collected by the transferring National Centre before the transfer process can be initiated.

National Centres should avoid requesting the change of centre code from the International Centre before the documentation of the agreement between the publishers is available. Additionally, evidence from an issue showing the new place and publisher should be available before the centre code is changed so that the Portal record can be updated.

Also, when an eISSN is assigned and a record created by a National Centre in country A to support a digitization project, the responsibility over the record may switch ultimately to the National Centre where the print publication was originally published.

The transfer is initiated by the transferring National Centre.

In cases where a transferring publisher in country A with a large number of titles transfers them to a receiving publisher in country B or to receiving publishers in several countries, the ISSN International Centre may coordinate the transfers in consultation with the concerned

ISSN centres.

The transferring National Centre shall follow the procedure below:
1. It gets in touch with the receiving National Centre and they reach an agreement in principle regarding the transfer of responsibility based on evidence supplied by the two publishers involved;
2. The National Centres inform the International Centre about the transfer so that the Centre code indicating the responsibility over the record be changed in ISSN+;
3. The receiving National Centre, upon getting the new publication, creates and/or updates the record(s) to reflect the changes in ISSN+ or in its own local database as appropriate.

**Transfer Alerting Service**

This service is available to publishers who have signed the NISO Transfer Code of Practice. These publishers have their own account on the ISSN Portal and can make transfers of titles to the Portal. These transfers are validated by the International Centre and the record shows information about the receiving publisher until the National Centre receives an issue of the publication and updates the record.

Moreover, a specific site has been set up to display information on transfers: `https://journaltransfer.issn.org` .

## 2.7.2. The place of publication as the criterion for determining the Centre responsible for ISSN assignment

The International Centre and the National Centres share the responsibility of ISSN assignment according to a **geographical rule** . The country of publication of a given resource is determined by the first or most typographically prominent, or only named place given on the issue or iteration used as the basis for the description of the resource. If the place and the country of publication are not indicated on a given resource, information found in an external source, such as the publisher's website or publications database, can be used. If the country of publication for online resources is not indicated, the location of the publisher's principal place of business is used. The location of the web host, distributor, online provider or server should not be considered as the place of publication.

Unless specifically agreed, for example in the case of multinational publishers (see 2.7.7) or international organisations (see 2.7.5), a National Centre has sole responsibility for assigning ISSN to the continuing resources published on the territory of its country of operation as acknowledged by international law and as per the working agreement signed between the International Centre and the host organisation.

The International Centre has sole responsibility for assigning ISSN to the continuing resources published in any territory where there is no National Centre and in territories disputed during conflicts or not officially recognised by the United Nations or that does not have an ISO country code.

**In cases of disputed territories or conflicts** , exceptional measures are implemented to ensure consistent, accurate, and equitable management of ISSN assignment. The role of the ISSN International Centre is thus:

- To assign ISSNs to publications in territories occupied during the conflict or disputed at the international level using in the record the ISO 3-letter country code of the legitimate country and centre code 0 for the International Centre.

- To ensure records for these publications include detailed notes explaining their publication history, including earliest and current places of publication, publishers' names, and ISSN of related titles by adding the following public note: *Due to the current exceptional situation, the ISSN International Center has taken responsibility for this record. + earliest and current place(s) of publication, publishers name(s), start date, ISSN of related title, etc…*

- To facilitate public access to these records through the ISSN portal, with explicit statements clarifying the exceptional circumstances of the record's management.

- In cases where the same historical ISSN is used for publications in both occupied and non-occupied areas, to oversee the closure of the original record and to assign new ISSNs to the resulting split publications.

- To maintain transparency by linking related titles with appropriate bibliographic fields and public notes.

Where a territory does not have an ISO country code, the ISSN International Centre may, with the agreement of the relevant National Centre, assign the ISSN and manage the record of a particular resource using INT as the country code and the centre code 0, indicating the International Centre. This will be done on a case-by-case basis upon specific request from the publisher.

**EXAMPLES**

Morskoj gidrofizičeskij žurnal = Морской гидрофизический журнал = ISSN 0233-7584

Kërkime pedagogjike = ISSN 3006-9572

Èkologičeskaâ bezopasnosť pribrežnoj i šeľfovoj zon morâ = ISSN 2413-5577

Journal of alternative dispute resolution in Kosovo = ISSN 2522-3739

### 2.7.3. Publications with several medium versions

The principle is that the records bearing the same ISSN-L should be under the responsibility of one National Centre only to increase consistency between records.

However, exceptional treatments may be required and as agreed upon by National Centres.

### 2.7.4. Responsibilities regarding the assignment of ISSN to resources issued by national administrations or services abroad

Continuing resources published by representative offices of national administrations or services abroad (e.g. embassies, military, economic or educational representative offices) are identified by the National Centre based in the country of origin.

**EXAMPLES**

**Cahiers d'Extrême-Asie** is published by the Ecole française d'Extrême Orient in Kyoto and ISSN France has assigned it the ISSN 0766-1177 .

**Comunicato stampa** is a publication of the Embassy of Great Britain in Rome, Italy and ISSN UK has assigned it the ISSN 3049-9100 .

### 2.7.5. Responsibilities regarding the assignment of ISSN to resources issued 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. Publications by subordinate organisations and commissions, e.g. local branches, subordinate entities, are also under the responsibility of the International Centre.

If an 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.

However, if an international organization is responsible for the intellectual content but does not publish the resource, only the **location** of the publisher is taken into account for determining the National Centre responsible for the ISSN assignment.

**Examples**

Current sociology, `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/0011-3921` , `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/1461-7064` , is edited by the **International Sociological Association** . The journal is published by Sage. Consequently, this publication is not under the responsibility of the International Centre but under the responsibility of the UK Centre.

### 2.7.6. Responsibilities regarding the assignment of ISSN to digital reproductions of print serials

**The guiding principle is that there should be only one record for all online manifestations of a continuing resource.**

Regarding digital reproductions of print serials, two options are available to National Centres depending on their local practices.

**Option 1** : the same eISSN is used to identify both the digitized and digital-born resources; this approach can be regarded as comparable in principle to the "Provider Neutral Policy" of CONSER and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC) in the USA. This policy posits that cataloguers should use one bibliographic record for all online versions of a publication regardless of the platform or aggregation they are part of, if in its print counterpart, it would be cataloged on a single record. `https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/scs/documents/PCC-PN-guidelines.html`

**Option 2** : an eISSN is assigned to the digital reproduction if the resource is not already available online; when it becomes available, e.g. on a publisher's website, this eISSN is used for both the digitized and the digital-born versions.

**Examples**

**Le Droit maritime (En ligne)** `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2117-1238`

This ISSN identifies both the current online version ( `https://boutique.lamy-liaisons.fr/produit/lamy/transport/le-droit-maritime-francais.html` ) AND the digitized issues available through Gallica ( `http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb327590393/date` ). The start date of the print version is 1990.

**Bulletin agricole de la Martinique (Reproduction numérique)** `https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/2705-8190` . This ISSN only identifies the digitized version. The URL is : `https://www.patrimoines-martinique.org/ark:/35569/q25t8sh1z4kb` (Martinique. Archives départementales). The publication dates of the print version are 1898-1941. In the unlikely event that the serial should be reborn, it would retain its eISSN and the URL of the current online version would be added. « Reproduction numérique » would be changed to « En ligne. »

**Note** : in local catalogues, there may be no eISSN assigned to the digitized serial; the digital reproduction is available through the pISSN and the associated metadata; in this case, the ISSN International Centre can create the eISSN and associated metadata in the ISSN Portal.

For the two options above, the first stage is to determine which National Centre should assign the ISSN to the digital reproduction of a print serial:

1. Identify the publisher of the print version;

2. Determine which National Centre, if any, is responsible for assigning ISSNs to the print

publications by that publisher;

3. Determine the provider or host of the digital reproduction and its location;

4. Check whether a pISSN has already been assigned to the print version and whether an eISSN has already been assigned to the digital reproduction.

The second stage is as follows:

**Path 1:**

- if the print resource is identified with an ISSN,

- if the print resource is under the responsibility of another National Centre,

- if no eISSN has been assigned,

- if the provider or host of the digital reproduction is the original print publisher:

Then, the National Centre responsible for the identification of the print version processes the assignment of the eISSN to the digital reproduction.

**Example**

**Revue musicale de Lyon** , published in Lyons, France between 1903-1912 was assigned these ISSNs (pISSN 2018-1035; eISSN 2505-483X) by ISSN France at the request of ISSN USA further to a request from a US company that leads digitizing projects.

**Path 2:**

- if the print resource is identified with an ISSN,

- if the print resource is under the responsibility of another National Centre,

- if no eISSN has been assigned,

- if the provider or host of the digital reproduction is different from the original print publisher and located in a different country:

Then, the two National Centres involved get in touch to decide which one identifies the digital reproduction. If there is subsequently a change of responsibility, the International Centre should be informed to make the necessary adjustments in the Portal.

**Example**

**Bok365 magasinet** = ISSN 2704-1123 is a newspaper available online  and in digitized format.

### 2.7.7. Assignment of ISSN to resources issued by multinational publishers

Some publishers operate in various countries and the actual country of publication of a continuing resource may be difficult to determine, or may vary with time.

In order to avoid double assignments, one National Centre or a few National Centres may assume responsibility for particular imprints or publishers irrespective of the place of publication.

The International Centre may also assume the assignment of ISSNs to continuing resources in advance of publication for certain publishers with which it has a specific agreement.

Such an arrangement can only be made with the agreement of the International Centre and the appropriate National Centre(s).

The list of multinational publishers and related agreements for assignment is published by the International Centre on its institutionnal website and on Zenodo .

### 2.7.8. Responsiblity regarding nomadic conferences

A nomadic conference is a conference that takes place in a different country each time it is held.

There are two ways of identification of nomadic concerences' publications, which are usually proceedings:

- Where a permanent publisher or responsible issuing body can be identified, responsibility for the record lies with the National Centre of the country in which that body is located.

- Where there is no fixed publisher or issuing body, requests for ISSN assignment should be addressed to the International Centre.

**EXAMPLES**

Proceedings of the ... International Symposium on Marine Propulsors = ISSN 2414-6129

Proceedings of the Malacological Society of London = ISSN 2414-6129

## 2.8. Disputes between publishers, title hi-jacking and other fraudulent practices

**The ISO standard 3297:2022 states the following:**

*5.10 The assignment of an ISSN to a continuing resource shall not imply any meaning or legal evidence with regard to the ownership of rights to that publication or its con□ tents. The ISSN itself is not owned by the applicant and is not changed solely because of a change of publisher or place of publication.*

*5.11 The assignment of an ISSN to a continuing resource does not imply the ISSN network endorses the content of this continuing resource, nor does it imply any mark of quality about the continuing resource.*

It ensues thatt he assignment of an ISSN to a specific title does not grant exclusive rights to use that title. When an ISSN is issued, a unique key title is created by adding qualifying details if the publication's title is not distinctive on its own. Exclusive rights to a title can only be obtained through **trademark registration** .

ISSN centers do not have the authority to resolve intellectual property disputes or cases of hijacking, where a publication, its title, or its ISSN is taken over without authorization.

An ISSN belongs to the publication itself, not to the applicant, and it does not change simply because the publisher or place of publication changes.

The ISSN Network assigns ISSNs and updates records based on information from the publication. National centers document the publisher's name as shown on the most recent available issue. The ISSN record can only be updated when a new publisher's name appears on a published issue.

In case of a dispute, national centers can add a non-public note in ISSN+ (tag 950) to describe the situation and its resolution for internal use within the ISSN Network.

**The following situations outline common scenarios and possible actions taken by ISSN centers.**

*Situation 1: Single Publication with a Given Title and ISSN:*
When an ISSN center is asked to handle an ownership dispute or a contested transfer between publishers, the ISSN record will reflect the place and publisher shown on the most recent issue available. Once the dispute is resolved and a new publisher and location appear in a published issue, the ISSN record will be updated accordingly.

**Example:**
The journal *Bionatura* with ISSN 3020-7886 is a new publication managed by ISSN Spain. A non-public note was added to the record:
*950 # # $a Conflicto entre editores por la propiedad del título con Bionatura (En línea) ISSN 1390-9355; copyright conflict for the title.*

The original *Bionatura* journal with ISSN 1390-9355 remains under the responsibility of ISSN Ecuador.

*Situation 2: Two Different Publications Sharing the Same ISSN and Title Due to a Dispute*

When two publications with different content use the same ISSN and title due to a dispute, and the publishers are in different countries, the ISSN national centers involved should communicate and coordinate their actions. Regardless of location, it is the publishers' responsibility to resolve the dispute through negotiation or legal action.

The ISSN Network aims to update records within six months. If no resolution occurs within that period, the timeline may be extended if negotiations or legal proceedings are ongoing. Otherwise, the national center responsible for the disputed ISSN record will close it.

The publication will then be treated as having split into two separate journals, with each version managed by the ISSN national center corresponding to the location shown on the publication. New ISSNs will be assigned to both journals, and distinct key titles will be created if the titles have not changed.

**Example:**
From 1996 to 2001, two separate journals used the same title and ISSN while both traced their origins to 1923:

- *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies* (published by the University of Glasgow) with ISSN 0007-490X

- *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies* (published by the University of Liverpool) with ISSN 0007-490X

Following mediation and agreement in 2002, new key titles and ISSNs were assigned:

- *Bulletin of Spanish Studies* (University of Glasgow) – ISSN 1475-3820 (Print)

- *Bulletin of Hispanic Studies (Liverpool: 2002)* (University of Liverpool) – ISSN 1475-3839 (Print)

### Situation 3: Hijacked Publication

When an ISSN national center is notified of an unauthorized takeover of a title and ISSN—either by duplicating the publication or replacing its content with unauthorized material—they may take action if provided with proper documentation of authorized ownership. The center can then add a note to the ISSN record explaining the situation.

This also applies to ceased publications if the ISSN center receives reliable information from a trusted third party.

**Example:**
*The Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera (Online)* – ISSN 2156-5457

A note added to the record states:
*"According to former members of the Foundation, the Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera was published for many years by the Lepidoptera Research Foundation, a non-profit organization in the USA. In 2017, the journal ceased publication, and the foundation was disbanded. As of January 5, 2022, the journal website has been hijacked and is now posting articles on*

*unrelated subjects.”*

**Other Situations:  If a case cannot be resolved using the principles outlined above, please contact the ISSN International Centre for further assistance.**

**Predatory or Unprofessional Publisher Behavior:**
National centers are not responsible for monitoring or addressing predatory or unprofessional behavior by publishers.  Such behaviors may include making false claims about impact factors and indexing, deliberately using the same title as another publication to create confusion, charging authors for publication without actually publishing their work, and other deceptive practices.

The ISSN's role is to uniquely identify publications, helping to distinguish those with similar titles by documenting the publication's existence, assigning a unique key title, and providing identifying metadata.  This supports indexing services, which are better suited to evaluate quality and professionalism.

Resources such as  *Think, Check, Submit*, the  *Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)*, and  *Retraction Watch's List of Hijacked Journals* offer valuable information and guidance for publishers and researchers in the scholarly journal community.

# 3. THE ISSN RECORD

The process of resource registration by the International Centre and the National Centres includes the assignment of ISSN and key title as well as the preparation of the accompanying metadata.

Each ISSN record represents the authority record for a given resource title and its ISSN.

When uploaded in ISSN+, records produces by National Centres are checked for compliance with ISSN IC validation rules. See the list of validation rules.

## 3.1. Content and Functions

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

- the unique identification of the continuing resource through the ISSN and the key title;

- additional information describing the resource;

- the linking or collocation of the medium versions of the same continuing resource through ISSN-L;

- the linking of one continuing resource to other continuing resources notably through ISSN-H;

- the content of the continuing resource (subject classification);

- the 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, i.e. the URL;

- and coded elements, e.g. 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 and RDA. These in-

clude:

- title proper;

- issuing (corporate) body;

- place of publication;

- name of publisher;

- dates of publication;

- linking elements describing relationships between the continuing resource and other continuing resources throughout its bibliographic history.

The ISSN record is usually based on the description of the first or earliest issue of a continuing resource.

The ISSN record **does not** mention for example the terms of availability or the price relating to a continuing resource, nor does it describe the extent of a resource or its dimensions.

**Completeness of ISSN records**

**Final records** , i.e. "Register" records, should be submitted in full form to be published on the ISSN Portal. The data elements required are listed in the ISSN Profile of data elements (Section 2.2).

**Provisional records** , i.e. "Work" records, can be created and an ISSN assigned in advance of the publication of the resource. Provisional records can be less detailed and they are not visible on the free ISSN Portal. The mandatory data elements for the provisional records are also shown in the ISSN Profile of data elements (Section 2.2).

National Centres should upgrade a provisional record to full status when the resource is published.

**Short records** (field 022/1 with value "1" in MARC21, field 011/1 with value "1" in UNIMARC) are another type of Register records that describe publications of local interest. This distinction is obsolete since all records in the ISSN database should be considered of international interest.

## 3.2. ISSN Profile of data elements in MARC21 and UNIMARC formats

This table lists the bibliographic data elements allowed in ISSN records in MARC 21 and UNIMARC formats. As this is an overview table, subfieds are omitted.

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 cataloguing.

| Data elements | Full record | Provi-sional record | MARC 21 | UNI-MARC | Status of the data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **M Mandatory A Mandatory if applicable O Optional** | | | | | |
| 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** | Stable; however should be updated when a resource re-sumes 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 updated |
| Original alphabet or script of title | M | M | **008/33** | **100** | Stable |
| Entry convention | M | M | **008/34** | **N/A** | Stable |
| Language of publica-tion | M | M | **008/35-37 and 041 if neces-sary** | **101** | Update |
| Modified record | M | M | **008/38** | **N/A** | Stable |

| Data elements | Full record | Provi-sional record | MARC 21 | UNI-MARC | Status of the data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **M Mandatory A Mandatory if applicable O Optional** | | | | | |
| Physical medium | M | M | **007/00-01** | **106, 115, 124, 126, 130, 135** | Stable |
| ISSN | M | M | **022** | **011** | Stable |
| ISSN-L | M | M | **023** | **011** | Stable |
| ISSN-H | M | M | **023** | **011** | Stable |
| ISSN Centre code | M | M | **022** | **802** | Update |
| CODEN or other codes | O | O | **030** | **040** | Stable |
| Universal Decimal Classification | M | O | **080** | **675** | Unlikely to change but may be updated (change of subject matter) |
| Dewey Decimal Classi-fication | M | O | **082** | **676** | Unlikely to change but may be updated (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 |
| **Current frequency** | **M** | **M** | 310 | 326 | **Linked to 008/18** |
| Former frequency | A | A | **321** | **326** | Addition |
| Dates of publication and/or sequential des-ignation / Numbering | O | O | **362** | **207** | Addition |
| Content type | O | O | **336** | **N/A** | Stable |
| Media type | O | O | **337** | **N/A** | Stable |
| Carrier type | O | O | **338** | **N/A** | Stable |
| Coverage by abstract-ing and indexing ser-vices | O | O | **510** | **321** | Addition |
| Reproduction note | A | A | **533** | **325** | Addition |

| Data elements | Full record | Provi-sional record | MARC 21 | UNI-MARC | Status of the data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **M Mandatory A Mandatory if applicable O Optional** | | | | | |
| System details note | O | O | **538** | **337** | Addition |
| Source of description note | A | A | **588** | **303** | Update |
| Name of issuing body as on piece (uncon-trolled name) | A | O | **720** | **712** | Addition |
| Name of issuing body or conference as es-tablished 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 physi-cal 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 (for-mer title) | A | O | **780** | **430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437** | Stable |
| Succeeding entry (suc-cessor title) | A | O | **785** | **440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448** | Update |
| Non-specific relation-ship entry (related title) | A | O | **787** | **488** | Addition |
| Supplement/special issue entry | A | O | **770** | **421** | Addition |
| Electronic location and access | A | O | **856** | **856** | Addition |

| Data elements | Full record | Provi-sional record | MARC 21 | UNI-MARC | Status of the data |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **M Mandatory A Mandatory if applicable O Optional** | | | | | |
| Electronic archive loca-tion and access | A | O | **857** | | Addition |
| Alternate graphic rep-resentation | 0 | 0 | **880** | **See the UNI-MARC Manual, Sec-tions 3.11 and 3.13** | Addition |

*Stable: The data is stable, i.e., the data is invariable. National Centres shall not remove or modify the data once it is added to the record.

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

## 3.3. Punctuation

**Punctuation for bibliographic information is usually not recorded in the format but created by the information systems for display. In the International Centre production tool, cataloguers from National Centres should not record any punctuation.**

**National Centres delivering data to the International Centre can provide their data with or without punctuation. Specific scripts will massage this data in the centralized pro-duction tool.**

The punctuation is based on ISBD.

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 empty space in printing.

In printing or in displays of the ISSN and key title, whether in that order or in the opposite order, 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.

## 3.4. Languages, scripts and capitalization of ISSN records

The data elements appearing in scripts other than Roman script, i.e. Latin script, are romanized for incorporation into the ISSN Register (see Section 1.6.3).

When such **romanization** is required, National Centres should also record the title proper, the variant title, issuing bodies and publication information (name and location of the publisher) in original scripts in accordance with MARC 21 or UNIMARC instructions (see Section 25).

Diacritics in both Roman and Romanized scripts are retained as much as possible.

Field **710 - Added Entry - Corporate Name** should always be romanized as it is a controlled entry in the ISSN database.

**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 appear in the record, data elements 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.

## 3.5. Abbreviations, omissions and misprints

For rules regarding the abbreviated key title based on the ISO 4 standard, see the appropriate Section.

Use an ellipsis to indicate where content is omitted from within the manifestation statement during transcription. An ellipsis is the "mark of omission" consisting of three dots or full-stops (…).

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

## 3.6. Sources of information

### 3.6.1. Basis of the ISSN registration

**Serials**

The basis of the ISSN registration is the first issue of a continuing resource.

If the first issue is not available, select the earliest available issue.

For retrospective assignment, consider the whole serial or a range of more than one issue or part.

A specific note can be added to specify the source of information when needed (field 588 in MARC21).

**Integrating resources**

The basis of the ISSN registration is the current (i.e. the most recent) iteration of the integrating resource, except for the start date of publication.

## 3.6.2. Prescribed sources of information

Data used for the ISSN registration of a continuing resource is taken from sources pertaining to the issue, part or iteration in a prescribed order of preference.

In case of variation in completeness 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, in the order given below, for the establishment of the key title (see Section 5).

**Printed resources**

1. the title page;

2. the analytical title page, cover, caption, masthead, editorial pages, colophon;

3. the other preliminaries and information to be found on the wrappers and top and bottom of text pages (such as running title);

4. the rest of the issue: prefaces, forewords, table of contents, text, appendices, etc.;

5. external sources of reference, e.g. bibliographies, catalogues, publishers' databases.

(*) 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 7).

**Online serials**

1. image of earliest issue title page

2. image of cover or jacket

3. caption (website main title)

4. colophon or masthead

5. any textual source within the lowest numbered issue (e.g. HTML or pdf table of contents, pdf article running title, website for lowest numbered issue)

6. external sources of reference, e.g. bibliographies, catalogues, publishers' databases.

**Online integrating resources**

1. the title screen or title frame, home page;

2. the main menu;

3. the home page of the publisher or aggregator;

4. the metadata delivered by the publisher;

5. external sources of reference, e.g. bibliographies, catalogues, publishers' databases.

If the online resource is available as a PDF or an EPUB, the sources listed for printed resources apply.

**Resources on CD-ROM, DVD and other direct access electronic media**

Sources found on the package:

1. the label permanently affixed;

2. the containers;

3. the documentation or other accompanying material (e.g. publisher's letter)

Sources found when displaying the content:

1. the title screen or title frame;

2. the main menu.

# 4. INFORMATION CODES

This field provides coded information about the publication. It has no indicators or subfield codes. The data elements are **positionally** defined by type of material.

The content of tag 008 is available on the Library of Congress' website .

In this field, the **antislash \** is used to represent a white space which has a meaning depending on the position. The **pipe character (|)** is used to indicate "no attempt to code".

The list of country codes is available here: `https://www.loc.gov/marc/countries/count ries_code.html`

The sections below are ranked by MARC21 order.

*Note : The record Leader is calculated in ISSN+. Leader 06 only accepts the value "a" (language material).*

## 4.1. Alphabet of original title (008/33 MARC21)

[MANDATORY]

**MARC 21 :**

**Original alphabet or script of title (008_33 : Continuing resource)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
|      | No alphabet or script given/No key title |
| a    | Basic Roman |
| b    | Extended Roman |
| c    | Cyrillic |
| d    | Japanese |
| e    | Chinese |
| f    | Arabic |
| g    | Greek |

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
| h | Hebrew |
| i | Thai |
| j | Devanagari |
| k | Korean |
| l | Tamil |
| u | Unknown |
| z | Other |
| \| | No attempt to code |

**UNIMARC :**

## 4.2. Codes for Regularity (008/19 MARC21) (006/02 UNIMARC)

**MARC 21 :**

**Regularity (008_19 : Continuing resource)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
| n | Normalized irregular |
| r | Regular |
| u | Unknown |
| x | Completely irregular |
| \| | No attempt to code |

## 4.3. Conference publication (008/29 MARC21)

[MANDATORY IF THE RESOURCE IS A CONFERENCE PUBLICATION]

This code indicates that the publication contains the proceedings, papers, or reports from a professional conference or meeting.

**Conference publication (008_29 : Continuing resource)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
| 0 | Not a conference publication |
| 1 | Conference publication |
| \| | No attempt to code |

## 4.4. Country of publication (008/15-17 MARC21)

[MANDATORY]

The country of publication is determined from the location listed on the publication as the location of the current publisher. If several locations appear on the continuing resource, the country of publication is determined from the location given most typographical prominence, or from the first listed location when location is given prominence:

Codes are taken from the ISO code list here : `https://www.issn.org/wp-content/uploads/LIST-OF-ISSN-MEMBER-COUNTRIES.pdf`

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

e.g.

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

When the country of publication changes, update the code to match the current country of publication.

**MARC 21 :**

# Place of publication, production, or execution (008_15-17)

MARC 21 Library of Congress

## 4.5. Current frequency of publication (008/18 MARC21) (006/01 UNIMARC)

Determine the frequency from information found in the publication or supplied by the publisher or from evidence of issues already published. If there is no stated frequency, give the probable frequency when there is sufficient evidence to indicate the publishing pattern. If the frequency is unknown, use "u" ("unknown").

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.

**MARC 21 :**

**Frequency (008_18 : Continuing resource)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
|  | No determinable 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 |
| | | No attempt to code |

## 4.6. Form of item (008/23 MARC21)

[MANDATORY]

**MARC 21 :**

**Form of item (008_23 : Continuing resource)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|---|---|
|  | None of the following |
| a | Microfilm |
| b | Microfiche |
| c | Microopaque |
| d | Large print |
| f | Braille |
| o | Online |
| q | Direct electronic |
| r | Regular print reproduction |
| s | Electronic |
| \| | No attempt to code |

## 4.7. Form of original item (008/22 MARC21)

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

**MARC 21 :**

**Form of original item (008_22 : Continuing resource)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|---|---|
|  | 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 |
| \| | No attempt to code |

## 4.8. ISSN Centre code (022/$2 MARC21)

[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 codes here: `https://www.issn.org/wp-content/uploads/LIST-OF-ISSN-MEMBER-COUNTRIES.pdf`

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.

**MARC 21 :**

**International Standard Serial Number (022)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Serial of international interest | \ | Obsolete: use NSB / NSE / pipe character instead default |
| 1 | Serial not of international interest |  |  |
| \ | No level specified default |  |  |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or standard number | | ✖ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $9 | local control subfield | | ✔ |
| $a | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory | ✖ |
| $l | ISSN-L | mandatory | ✖ |
| $m | Canceled ISSN-L | mandatory if applicable | ✔ |
| $v | Valid ISSN | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | Incorrect ISSN | optional | ✔ |
| $z | Canceled ISSN | mandatory | ✔ |

## 4.9. Language of publication code (008/35-37 + 041 MARC21)

[MANDATORY]

- **Recording the Language Code** : The primary language(s) of the content in a continuing resource should be recorded using a code from the MARC language code list .

- **Multilingual Content** :

  – If the content is in more than one language (excluding summaries or abstracts in other languages), use the code **"mul"** (for multiple languages).

  – When the main languages of the content can be identified, record at least two language codes in **field 041 $a** . The code **"mul"** can also be added here if your

national cataloguing standards require it. If all languages are identified, do not add the code "mul".

- **When Predominant Languages Can't Be Identified** : If you cannot determine the main languages, use **"mul"** first, followed by the language code that best represents the content.

- **Translated Continuing Resources** : If the continuing resource is a translation, record the language of the translation, not the original language.

**MARC 21 :**

**Language Code (041)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Item not a translation/does not include a translation | 7 | Source specified in subfield $2 |
| 1 | Item is or includes a translation | \ | MARC language code default |
| \ | No information provided default | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2 | Source of code | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Language code of text/sound track or separate title | | ✔ |
| $b | Language code of summary or abstract | mandatory if applicable | ✔ |
| $c | languages of available translation | | ✖ |
| $d | Language code of sung or spoken text | | ✔ |
| $e | Language code of librettos | | ✔ |
| $f | Language code of table of contents | | ✔ |
| $g | Language code of accompanying material other than librettos and transcripts | | ✔ |
| $h | Language code of original | | ✔ |
| $i | Language code of intertitles | | ✔ |
| $j | Language code of subtitles | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| $k | Language code of intermediate transla-tions | | ✔ |
| $m | Language code of original accompany-ing materials other than librettos | | ✔ |
| $n | Language code of original libretto | | ✔ |
| $p | Language code of captions | | ✔ |
| $q | Language code of accessible audio | | ✔ |
| $r | Language code of accessible visual lan-guage (non-textual) | | ✔ |
| $t | Language code of accompanying tran-scripts for audiovisual materials | | ✔ |

## 4.10. Physical medium (007/00-01 MARC21)

[MANDATORY]

Special information about the physical characteristics in a coded form. The information may represent the whole item or parts of an item such as accompanying material.

The physical characteristics are often related to information in other parts of the MARC record especially from field 300 (Physical Description) or one of the 5XX note fields.

Field has a generic tree structure, whereby codes given in 007/00 (Category of material) determine the data elements defined for subsequent character positions.

The data elements in field 007 are positionally defined and the number of character positions in field 007 depends upon the code contained in 007/00. Character position 00 contains a code that identifies the category of material. The fill character (|) is not allowed in this position. The fill character may be used in any other character position when the cataloging agency makes no attempt to code the position.

The categories of material for which field 007 is applicable in bibliographic records are pre-sented in the following order in the field description: map, electronic resource, globe, tactile material, projected graphic, microform, nonprojected graphic, motion picture, kit, notated mu-sic, remote-sensing image, sound recording, text, videorecording, and unspecified.

**MARC 21 :**

# Physical Description

MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Category of material | Code | Specific material designation |
|------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| **a** | **Map** | | |
| | | d | Atlas |
| | | g | Diagram |
| | | j | Map |
| | | k | Profile |
| | | q | Model |
| | | r | Remote-sensing image |
| | | s | Section |
| | | u | Unspecified |
| | | y | View |
| | | z | Other |
| | | \| | No attempt to code |
| **c** | **Electronic resource** | | |
| | | a | Tape cartridge |
| | | b | Chip cartridge |
| | | c | Computer optical disc cartridge |
| | | d | Computer disc, type unspecified |
| | | e | Computer disc cartridge, type unspecified |
| | | f | Tape cassette |
| | | h | Tape reel |
| | | j | Magnetic disk |
| | | k | Computer card |
| | | m | Magneto-optical disc |
| | | o | Optical disc |
| | | r | Remote |
| | | s | Standalone device |
| | | u | Unspecified |
| | | z | Other |
| | | \| | No attempt to code |
| **d** | **Globe** | | |
| | | a | Celestial globe |
| | | b | Planetary or lunar globe |
| | | c | Terrestrial globe |
| | | e | Earth moon globe |
| | | u | Unspecified |

| Code | Category of material | Code | Specific material designation |
|------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| | | z | Other |
| | | \| | No attempt to code |
| **f** | **Tactile material** | | |
| | | a | Moon |
| | | b | Braille |
| | | c | Combination |
| | | d | Tactile, with no writing system |
| | | u | Unspecified |
| | | z | Other |
| | | \| | No attempt to code |
| **g** | **Projected graphic** | | |
| | | c | Filmstrip cartridge |
| | | d | Filmslip |
| | | f | Filmstrip, type unspecified |
| | | o | Filmstrip roll |
| | | s | Slide |
| | | t | Transparency |
| | | u | Unspecified |
| | | z | Other |
| | | \| | No attempt to code |
| **h** | **Microform** | | |
| | | a | Aperture card |
| | | b | Microfilm cartridge |
| | | c | Microfilm cassette |
| | | d | Microfilm reel |
| | | e | Microfiche |
| | | f | Microfiche cassette |
| | | g | Microopaque |
| | | h | Microfilm slip |
| | | j | Microfilm roll |
| | | u | Unspecified |
| | | z | Other |
| | | \| | No attempt to code |
| **k** | **Nonprojected graphic** | | |
| | | a | Activity card |
| | | c | Collage |
| | | d | Drawing |
| | | e | Painting |
| | | f | Photomechanical print |
| | | g | Photonegative |
| | | h | Photoprint |
| | | i | Picture |

| Code | Category of material | Code | Specific material designation |
|------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|
|      |                     | j    | Print |
|      |                     | k    | Poster |
|      |                     | l    | Technical drawing |
|      |                     | n    | Chart |
|      |                     | o    | Flash card |
|      |                     | p    | Postcard |
|      |                     | q    | Icon |
|      |                     | r    | Radiograph |
|      |                     | s    | Study print |
|      |                     | u    | Unspecified |
|      |                     | v    | Photograph, type unspecified |
|      |                     | z    | Other |
|      |                     | \|   | No attempt to code |
| m    | Motion picture      |      |    |
|      |                     | c    | Film cartridge |
|      |                     | f    | Film cassette |
|      |                     | o    | Film roll |
|      |                     | r    | Film reel |
|      |                     | u    | Unspecified |
|      |                     | z    | Other |
|      |                     | \|   | No attempt to code |
| o    | Kit                 |      |    |
|      |                     | u    | Unspecified |
|      |                     | \|   | No attempt to code |
| q    | Notated music       |      |    |
|      |                     | u    | Unspecified |
|      |                     | \|   | No attempt to code |
| r    | Remote-sensing image |     |    |
|      |                     | u    | Unspecified |
|      |                     | \|   | No attempt to code |
| s    | Sound recording     |      |    |
|      |                     | b    | Belt |
|      |                     | d    | Sound disc |
|      |                     | e    | Cylinder |
|      |                     | g    | Sound cartridge |
|      |                     | i    | Sound-track film |
|      |                     | q    | Roll |
|      |                     | r    | Remote |
|      |                     | s    | Sound cassette |
|      |                     | t    | Sound-tape reel |
|      |                     | u    | Unspecified |
|      |                     | w    | Wire recording |
|      |                     | z    | Other |

| Code | Category of material | Code | Specific material designation |
|------|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|
|  |  | \| | No attempt to code |
| **t** | **Text** |  |  |
|  |  | a | Regular print |
|  |  | b | Large print |
|  |  | c | Braille |
|  |  | d | Loose-leaf |
|  |  | u | Unspecified |
|  |  | z | Other |
|  |  | \| | No attempt to code |
| **v** | **Videorecording** |  |  |
|  |  | c | Videocartridge |
|  |  | d | Videodisc |
|  |  | f | Videocassette |
|  |  | r | Videoreel |
|  |  | u | Unspecified |
|  |  | z | Other |
|  |  | \| | No attempt to code |
| **z** | **Unspecified** |  |  |
|  |  | m | Multiple physical forms |
|  |  | u | Unspecified |
|  |  | z | Other |
|  |  | \| | No attempt to code |

# 4.11. Publications status (008/06 MARC21)

[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".

**MARC 21 :**

# Type of date/Publication status (008_06)

MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
| b | No dates given; B.C. date involved |
| c | Continuing resource currently published |
| d | Continuing resource ceased publication |
| e | Detailed date |
| i | Inclusive dates of collection |
| k | Range of years of bulk of collection |
| m | Multiple dates |
| n | Dates unknown |
| p | Date of distribution/release/issue and production/recording session when different |
| q | Questionable date |
| r | Reprint/reissue date and original date |
| s | Single known date/probable date |
| t | Publication date and copyright date |
| u | Continuing resource status unknown |
| \| | No attempt to code |

# 4.12. Start and end dates of publication (008/7-10 &amp; 11-14 MARC21)

[MANDATORY]

**Start date:** the year when a continuing resource was first published under a given title. If the beginning coverage year differs from beginning publication year, supply the beginning year of coverage instead in field 008 (MARC 21) and in field 100 (UNIMARC).

**End date:** the year when the continuing resource was last published under a given title. If the ending year of coverage differs from the ending publication year, supply the ending coverage year in field 008 and in field 100 (UNIMARC).

**EXAMPLES**

1974: known 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.

**EXAMPLES**

c19569999
u1956uuuu
d19561979
d1956197u
d1956uuuu

status c = current

status u = unknown

status d = dead

# 4.13. Type of continuing resource (008/21 MARC21)

Several codes describing the type of continuing resource may be applicable but only one can be chosen.

Choose the most granular and precise code, basing the choice on the entire content of the resource rather than the title only. See the glossary for the definitions of the types of continuing resources. In some cases, MARC 21 and UNIMARC give options for less granular codes, but given its focus, the ISSN Network should choose the most granular code in order to enable faceted searching and reporting limited to specific types of resources.

**You must provide a code** . Do not use "No attempt to code" ie. the pipe symbol | (Unicode +007C or ASCII 124).

Resources which appear in ROAD should be coded as only one of the following: blog, conference, journal, monographic series, or repository.

Note that conference is coded in 008 position 29, alongside type of continuing resource in position 21 being blank (# in MARC 21) or z (UNIMARC).

Note that annual reports are coded blank (# in MARC 21) or z (UNIMARC).

Coding online resources can sometimes present challenges.

**Blog vs. website** . Since blogs are located on websites, code a blog that you are cataloging as "Blog" rather than as "Updating Web site." Blogs have distinct articles that are added to a website over time but the articles are not grouped by enumerated issues, and they often have subject tags and a section for readers' comments.
Updating Web sites will have a variety of content and structure and information may be removed and replaced. Updating Web sites may contain other types of continuing resources. For example, the Library of Congress website includes at least 19 blogs. Each blog could be assigned a separate ISSN. Library of Congress's music blog is located at blogs.loc.gov/music and is coded "blog" not website.

**Newsletter vs. website** . If you are assigning an ISSN to a newsletter that is located on a website, you would code the resource, "Newsletter" not "Updating Web site". Other elements in the record, such as the key title qualifier and the 007 coded as "cr" , would indicate that this is an online resource.

**Journal vs. magazine vs periodical** . Journals are academic publications that consist mainly of articles reporting the results of scientific or academic research. The intended audience is professionals in the field or higher level students. Magazines are aimed at popular audiences and contain articles about popular topics
such as celebrities, fashion, sports, etc. "Periodical" is the most general term and should not be used unless the resource is a rare case of being a periodical that is neither a directory, journal, magazine, newspaper, or newsletter. Any of these types of continuing resources can be print or online and should be coded with the most precise code regardless of the medium.

**MARC 21 :**

**Type of continuing resource (008_21 : Continuing resource)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
|  | None of the following |
| d | Updating database |
| g | Magazine |
| h | Blog |
| j | Journal |
| l | Updating loose-leaf |
| m | Monographic series |
| n | Newspaper |
| p | Periodical |
| r | Repository |
| s | Newsletter |
| t | Directory |

55

| Code | Label |
|------|-------|
| w | Updating Web site |
| \| | No attempt to code |

# 5. ISSN CONSTRUCTION AND PRINCIPLES (022/MARC21) (011/UNIMARC)

[MANDATORY]

The ISSN ( ISO 3297: Information and documentation - International standard serial number ) is the persistent identifier for continuing resources as standardized under the umbrella of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

**MARC 21 :**

**International Standard Serial Number (022)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Serial of international interest | \ | Obsolete: use NSB / NSE / pipe character instead default |
| 1 | Serial not of international interest | | |
| \ | No level specified default | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or standard number | | ✖ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $9 | local control subfield | | ✔ |
| $a | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory | ✖ |
| $l | ISSN-L | mandatory | ✖ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $m | Canceled ISSN-L | mandatory if applicable | ✔ |
| $v | Valid ISSN | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $y | Incorrect ISSN | optional | ✔ |
| $z | Canceled ISSN | mandatory | ✔ |

## 5.1. Construction of ISSN and Cluster ISSN

The characters that comprise an ISSN, whatever the prefix, are defined as code points from ISO/IEC 10646.

These code points can be represented without ambiguity in all commonly used character sets.

An ISSN shall consist of eight characters as follows:

| Position | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Character | N | N | N | N | N | N | N | C |

where:
- N is a digit from the code points in the range U+0030 to U+0039 (the Arabic numerals 0 to 9), and
- C is a check digit being either a digit from the code points in the range U+0030 to U+0039 or the Latin capital letter X (code point U+0058).

The check digit shall be calculated from the other seven digits on a modulus 11 basis with weights 8 to 2, using X in lieu of 10 where 10 occurs as a check digit.

**EXAMPLES**
21623546
15487180

Since ISSNs are likely to be used in the same context as codes designed for other purposes, when an ISSN is presented for human perception, it should, to avoid confusion, be preceded by the prefix including ISSN (U+0049, U+0053, U+0053, U+004E) and a space (U+0020) and divided into two groups of four characters, separated by a hyphen (U+002D).

**EXAMPLES**
ISSN 1106-1111
ISSN 1092-003X

## 5.1.1. Check digit for ISSN

The check digit is an essential and inseparable part of the ISSN. Its purpose is to guard against errors caused by the incorrect transcription of an ISSN.

The check digit used in the ISSN is calculated on a Modulus 11 basis using weights 8 to 2 as shown in the table below.

| Instruction | Result |
| --- | --- |
| 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 (roman numeral) in the check digit position. If there is no remainder, put a zero in the check digit position. | |

## 5.1.2. ISSN machine legibility

Online electronic continuing resources should contain embedded metadata in a standard format such as Dublin Core, Schema.org, MODS or MARCXML in order to improve discovery of these resources on the Internet.

The ISSN should be included as the identifier in the appropriate element of the embedded metadata record, to allow for greater search accuracy, and to help navigating between re-

sources. Relevant cluster ISSN should also be included if the format makes it possible to distinguish them from the ISSN. This also applies to the ISSN-L even when the ISSN-L is the same as the ISSN of the resource.

Content providers and publishers of serials and other continuing resources should record three types of elements within their systems:

- **the ISSN itself, using a dedicated metadata field** . Precise data elements should be used whenever possible. If there is no ISSN element in the metadata format (e.g. unqualified Dublin Core), an identifier element or equivalent may be used. In the machine-readable presentation, the prefix "ISSN" and space shall not be used. However, when ISSN digits are exchanged between systems, the hyphen should be included, since some applications may expect ISSN strings to contain it;

- **Cluster ISSNs as appropriate, using a dedicated metadata field** ;

- **the URI of the ISSN or cluster ISSNs** linking to the metadata about the continuing resource or the cluster in the ISSN Portal.

## 5.2. General principles for ISSN assignment

An ISSN shall be assigned only by a member of the ISSN network upon request from an applicant or as part of internal library processing such as legal deposit and digitization projects.

A request for an ISSN may be made to the ISSN network by any individual or organization that needs to identify serials and other continuing resources, e.g. a publisher or their representative, a library, a content provider, a preservation organization.

A valid request for an ISSN shall be accompanied by metadata about the continuing resource to which an ISSN is to be assigned (see Section 1.2). Metadata supplied by applicants should be accurate and verifiable. This request shall be accompanied by a copy of or access to the earliest issue of serials or the current iteration of integrating resources.

At the time of registration by the ISSN network, each continuing resource is assigned a unique key title that links permanently to the ISSN.

Each distinct continuing resource in a particular medium version should be assigned only one ISSN. 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 editions or medium versions, a unique ISSN and key title should be assigned to each edition or medium version whether or not they have the same title proper.

A new ISSN should be assigned, and a corresponding new key title should be established

when the continuing resource undergoes a major change in title or other major changes.

Once an ISSN has been assigned to a continuing resource, it should not be altered, replaced or reused for another publication.

The assignment of an ISSN to a continuing resource shall not imply any meaning or legal evidence with regard to the ownership of rights to that publication or its contents. The ISSN itself is not owned by the applicant and is not changed solely because of a change of publisher or place of publication.

The assignment of an ISSN to a continuing resource does not imply the ISSN network endorses the content of this continuing resource, nor does it imply any mark of quality about the continuing resource.

**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.**


### 5.2.1. Continuing resources published in different language editions

Continuing resources published in different language editions or translated in different languages have a separate ISSN and key title assigned to each edition.

**EXAMPLES**

Different editions:

Le courrier de l'Unesco (En ligne.2010) = ISSN 2220-2277 ;

Kur'er ÛNESKO (Online.2010) = ISSN 2220-2331 ;

The Unesco courier (Online.2010) = ISSN 2220-2293 ;

Translations:

Camera (Deutsche Ausg.) = ISSN 0008-2074 ;

Camera (Ed. française) = ISSN 0373-9740 ;

Camera (English ed.) = ISSN 0366-7073 ;


### 5.2.2. 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.

**EXAMPLE**

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 ;


## 5.2.3. Continuing resources published in different media

The same continuing resource is assigned separate ISSNs when it is published in different tangible media types, i.e. tangible print, tangible electronic (CD-ROM, FlashDrive).

For intangible online media types, i.e. PDF, HTML, Epub, Kindle, only one ISSN is assigned.

*The ISO standard 3297:2022 states that when a continuing resource is published in different editions or medium versions, a unique ISSN and key title should be assigned to each edition or medium version whether or not they have the same title proper.*

**EXAMPLES**

Biological abstracts = ISSN 0006-3169 ;

Biological abstracts (Online) = ISSN 2730-8499 ;

Biological abstracts on compact disk = ISSN 1058-4129 ;

Médecine et santé tropicales (Imprimé) = ISSN 2261-3684

Médecine et santé tropicales = ISSN 2261-2211

Kameni vrhunci (Online) = ISSN 2303-6249

Kameni vrhunci (CD-ROM) = ISSN 2303-6230

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.

Printed copies supplied by publishers and defined as print-on-demand are assigned a separate ISSN to the online version. In contrast, a copy printed privately by the reader (in the workplace, or at home), does not require the assignment of a separate print ISSN.

**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.

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),

- use subfield $q of field 856 ( MARC 21 and UNIMARC) to note information about the format of the online resource (see Section 23).

**EXAMPLES**

**Publication available through different websites and whose description is based on one website with a note:**

Online learning = ISSN 2472-5730

**Publication available both online and through apps for iPad/iPhone (erroneous example)**

The Red bulletin = ISSN 2309-043X

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

WhimsicalPoet = ISSN 2766-7626

**b) Exceptions**

Assign separate ISSNs:

- to any of the online versions which belong to different content types, e.g. textual and audio forms.

**EXAMPLE**

Rennes métropole magazine (En ligne) = ISSN 2553-6427

Rennes métropole magazine (Version audio) = ISSN 2553-8470

- if the content of two online versions is sufficiently different to be considered as separate resources.

**EXAMPLE**

Two different ISSN have been assigned to the online daily edition of the newspaper **Le République lorrain** [Le Républicain lorrain (En ligne) = ISSN 2262-4856 ] and to the website Le Républicain lorrain [Le Républicain lorrain (Site web) = ISSN 2102-6793 ] because their contents differ significantly.

The website [Le Républicain lorrain (Site) = ISSN 2102-6793 ] is also available for mobile devices.

## 5.2.4. 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.

**EXAMPLES**

Your daily cycle guide (Annual ed.) = ISSN 1184-1850 ;
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

Hot 100 (Braille) = ISSN 1204-539X

Hot 100 (Large print) = ISSN 1204-5411

   Merck manual (Online. Professional version) = ISSN 2996-5047

Merck manual (Online. Consumer version) = ISSN 2996-5055

## 5.2.5. 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 the same format, 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.

**EXAMPLE**

Alberta electric industry. Annual statistics = ISSN 0706-1420 ;
Cumulative annual statistics. Alberta electric industry = 0704-4356 ;

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

**EXAMPLE**

Magyar könyvészet (Budapest. 1961) = ISSN 0133-3496 ;
Note: cumulation of Magyar nemzeti bibliográfia. Könyvek bibliográfiája = ISSN 0133-6843 ;

A separate ISSN is assigned to a cumulation published in a different format, even when the content is identical.

**EXAMPLE**

The Wednesday (Print. Cumulation) = ISSN 2516-2284

The Wednesday (Online) = ISSN 2516-2292


## 5.2.6. Reproductions and reprints (tangible media)

Reproductions in a format different from the medium of the original edition are eligible for ISSN assignment.

The ISSN assigned either to the original print edition or the reprint edition is applicable to both editions. A single record is created and should indicate which edition is being described.

Microforms are eligible for ISSN assignment if the original format is microform.

Microforms which are reproductions of print materials are identified by the same ISSN as the original print version.

If a title is print, a reprint or in microform, you can use any of these formats to assign the ISSN. This ISSN applies to all these formats.

*However, prefer, if available, to use the original resource when assigning ISSN if pos□ sible.*

**EXAMPLES**

**Aesthetic, reconstructive, and facial plastic surgery** = ISSN 0094-8993

Note: Description based on microfiche record

**Cost and quality of fuels for electric utility plants (Annual)** = ISSN 0743-6815

Note: Latest issue consulted: microfiche version of: 1994.

## 5.2.7. Updating 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 and 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).

**EXAMPLE**

## 5.2.8. Sections, supplements, insets and sub-series

When a continuing resource:

- has regular supplements; or

- has another continuing resource inserted into it; or

- has sub-series; or

- 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.

**EXAMPLES**

Symbolae Osloenses = ISSN 0039-7679

Supplement: Symbolae Osloenses. Fasciculi suppletorii = ISSN 0332-561X

Art et poésie (Revue) = ISSN 0518-7648

Supplement: Horizons 21 (Bruay-en-Artois) = ISSN 0182-5976

Supplement: Cahiers poétiques de Normandie = ISSN 0292-9104

Action transport = ISSN 0249-6143

Supplement: Transport public = ISSN 0249-5643

Sections: Analecta Vaticano-Belgica. Section A, Nonciature de Flandre = ISSN 0066-1414
**(no link between these titles in the ISSN Portal)**

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 incidence in the county Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Hungary = ISSN 1215-8054

## 5.2.9. Resumption of titles

### a) 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.

**EXAMPLE**

Revue d'immunologie (1935) = ISSN 0035-2454
Revue d'immunologie et de thérapie antimicrobienne = ISSN 0370-582X
Revue d'immunologie (1970) = ISSN 0397-9539

### b) Resumption of publication under same title

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

**EXAMPLE**

Life (Chicago) = ISSN 0024-3019
Editorial note: [Vol. 1, no. 1] (Nov. 23, 1936)-[v. 73, no. 25] (Dec. 29, 1972); v. 1, [no. 1] (Oct. 1978)-ceased in 2007

## 5.3. Cancellation of an ISSN and suppression of an ISSN record

Cancellation of an ISSN and deletion of an ISSN record are two different functions used for two distinct actions.

The cancellation of an ISSN should happen 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. The 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, and remains visible in the ISSN Register.

The deletion or suppression of an ISSN record should happen when the described resource is not a continuing resource, or when the described resource has never been published. Therefore the deleted record will not be available in the ISSN Register.

### 5.3.1. Cancelling an ISSN assignment

**When the same ISSN has been assigned to two or more continuing resources:**

Cancel the ISSN incorrectly assigned to two or more continuing resources and assign a new ISSN and key title to each continuing resource. Mention the cancelled ISSN in both records under the appropriate tag.

**Examples**

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

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)

**When more than one ISSN has been assigned to a single continuing resource:**

When two or more ISSN are incorrectly assigned to a single title, generally consider the lowest identifier valid and cancel the higher identifier(s).

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 displayed by the publisher on the publication, cancel the other ISSN and keep the displayed one. Do not ask the publisher to change the ISSN of a continuing resource when the ISSN is displayed correctly and the title has not changed.

**Example**

`https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/0500-0270` = Astronomical phenomena cancelled in favour of
`https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/0083-2421` = Astronomical phenomena

**Cancelled ISSN must not be re-assigned**

When an ISSN incorrectly assigned has been cancelled, it should never be re-assigned to another title.

In this case the ISSN re-assignment is only made when the ISSN was, by mistake, cancelled.

**Recording of cancelled ISSN**

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

### 5.3.2. Suppressing an ISSN record

An ISSN record should be suppressed when the described resource is not a continuing resource, or when the described resource has never been published.

A deleted record will no longer be available in the ISSN Register.

The ISSNs of the suppressed records should not be re-assigned to another title.

The ISSN may be re-used only if the ISSN record was, by mistake, suppressed an is re-established.

## 5.4. 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

## 5.4.1. Display of ISSN on printed continuing resources

The ISSN shall be printed in a prominent position on each printed 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).

p-ISSN 2598-2915
e-ISSN 2598-2907

JOURNAL OF
LIVESTOCK SCIENCE AND PRODUCTION

Volume
Nomor
Bulan Tahun

## 5.4.2. Display of ISSN on non-printed continuing resources

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.

# 5.5. Representation of the "ISSN" in bibliographic formats

# 6. MINOR AND MAJOR CHANGES

## 6.1. Minor changes in title proper

A new ISSN and a key title are not assigned in cases of minor changes in the title proper. If the cataloguer is in doubt as to whether a change is minor or major, consider it to be minor. Test all subsequent changes against the title proper and not against the variants.

In general, if a minor change occurs in the title proper, the later title is given as a variant title.

The following changes are considered minor:

**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);**

**a-1) Change in the form of a character**

**EXAMPLE**
會報
becomes
会報

The difference between 会報 and 會報 lies in the script used to write them, but they have the same meaning.

- **会報 (Simplified form)**: This is the simplified form of the word, used in **modern Japanese**▌ and also in **Simplified Chinese**.
- **會報 (Traditional form)**: This is the traditional form, used in **Traditional Chinese** and in older or classical Japanese texts.

Both words refer to a "bulletin" or "newsletter." The choice between the two forms depends on the language script being used.

**a-2) One spelling vs. another**

**EXAMPLE**

**Statistisk årbok for kongeriket Norge** = ISSN 0801-0439
becomes
Statistisk aarbog for kongeriget Norge recorded as variant title

**Le Courier** = ISSN 2103-2009 (published in Charleville, France)
becomes
Le Courrier
(Alternative spellings or archaic spellings)

**Armanac Niçart** = ISSN 2015-9951
becomes
Armanac Nissart

**Langues canaques** = ISSN 0993-4340
becomes
Langues kanak

**a-3) Abbreviated word or sign or symbol (e.g. "&") vs. spelled-out form**

**EXAMPLE**

**Journal of financial and quantitative analysis** = ISSN 0022-1090
becomes
JFQA or J.F.Q.A. recorded as variant titles

**La Santé publique et privée** = ISSN 2609-9497
becomes
La Santé publique & privée

**Le JDM** = ISSN 2416-9714
becomes
Le Journal de Mayotte

**Automobile-club** = ISSN 2019-6695
becomes
Auto-club

**Gard magazin** e = ISSN 0292-0425
becomes
Gard mag'

**a-4) Arabic numeral/ordinal vs. Roman numeral/ordinal**

**EXAMPLE**
**XXe siècle** = ISSN 2780-1470
becomes
20e siècle

**1er journal** = ISSN 1621-3645
becomes
Premier journal

**a-5) Number or date vs. spelled-out form**

**EXAMPLE**
**Four wheel fun** = ISSN 0946-2937
becomes
4 wheel fun

**3... 2... 1... Trions** = ISSN 2110-6258
becomes
Trois... Deux... Un... Trions

**a-6) Hyphenated word vs. unhyphenated word**

**EXAMPLE**
**The Year book of perinatal/neonatal medicine** = ISSN 8756-5005
becomes
Yearbook of perinatal/neonatal medicine recorded as variant title

**Contrepointes** = ISSN 1765-7881
becomes
Contre-pointes

**a-7) One-word compound vs. two-word compound, whether hyphenated or not**

**EXAMPLE**
Echochim = ISSN 0241-1784
becomes
Echo chim

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

**EXAMPLES**

**北京师大**
becomes
北京师范大学

"北京师大" is shorthand for "北京师范大学" (Beijing Normal University).

**Beijing shifan daxue xuebao. ziran kexue ban** = ISSN 0476-0301

**Architectural design** = ISSN 0003-8504

becomes

AD. Architectural design recorded as variant title

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

**EXAMPLES**

**Report from the Fishery Assessment Plenary** = ISSN 1172-5095

becomes
Report from the Fisheries Assessment Plenary

**Le Chef** = ISSN 1255-3271
becomes
Chefs

**Lettre d'information du sociétaire** = ISSN 1629-3770
becomes
Lettre d'information des sociétaires

**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;**

**EXAMPLES**
**Canadian music trades journal =** ISSN 0383-0705
becomes
Canadian music and trades journal recorded as variant title

**Fiscal survey of the States =** ISSN 0198-6562
becomes
The fiscal survey of states recorded as variant title

**Bulletin - Société des amis de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg** = ISSN 0153-3843
becomes
Bulletin de la Société des amis de la cathédrale de Strasbourg recorded as variant title

**Cahiers** = ISSN 1626-5823 (issuing body = Association des amis de Jean Lorrain)
becomes
Cahiers de l'Association des amis de Jean Lorrain

**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);**

**EXAMPLES**
**Bulletin (Société des amis de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg) =** ISSN 0153-3843
becomes
Bulletin de la Société des amis de la Cathédrale de Strasbourg

**Society of Biblical Literature monograph series =** ISSN 0145-269X
becomes
Monograph series (Society of Biblical Literature)

**f) the change is the addition, deletion, or change of punctuation, including initialisms**

and letters with separating punctuation vs. those without separating punctuation, any-where in the title;

**EXAMPLE**
GBB = ISSN 0731-1648
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;**

**EXAMPLE**

**South African medical journal** = ISSN 0038-2469
Parallel title: Suid Afrikaanse tydskrif vir geneeskunde
becomes
Suid Afrikaanse tydskrif 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;**

EXAMPLE
**Tin =** ISSN 0364-7935
becomes
Tin in …

**i) two or more titles proper are used on different issues of a continuing resource ac-cording to a regular pattern;**

**EXAMPLE**

**The Star Tribune** = ISSN 0895-2825

has a Sunday edition named Star tribune Sunday

**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;**

**EXAMPLE**

**Directory of dentists, dental specialists and dental hygienists registered in Tennessee** = ISSN 0415-9373

becomes

Directory of dentists, dental specialists, dental hygienists, and dental assistants licensed and registered in Tennessee

**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;**

**EXAMPLES**
新實踐刊
becomes
新實踐集刊

The term 集 that is added indicates a collection or compilation, suggesting that the publication gathers together various articles or works under the theme of "New Practice."

新實踐集刊 (Online) = ISSN 2789-3332

**Magazin für Wassersport im Westen** = ISSN 1435-3504
becomes
WasserSport im Westen


*Editorial note: the change from one word indicating the type of resource to a dif☐ ferent word indicating a type of resource is a major change if it occurs in the first five words of the title.*

 *Link magazine*
*becomes*

 *Link journal*



## 6.2. Other minor changes


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

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

**EXAMPLE**
Key title: **Groundings (Kennesaw, Ga.)** = ISSN 2573-069X
Variant title: Groundings (London)

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

**EXAMPLES**
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.)

**c) when there is a change from one tangible medium to another tangible medium (e.g. CD-ROM to USB drive and vice versa) or from one electronic format to another electronic one (e.g. PDF to EPUB and vice versa);**

**EXAMPLE**

**Anuario estadístico de América latina y el Caribe (CD-ROM)** = ISSN 1811-556X

**d) when a periodical becomes a monographic series and vice-versa;**

**EXAMPLES**

**A periodical that becomes a series:**

**Vibrations (Toulouse) = ISSN** 0295-6063

This title was published between 1985 and 1991. A note indicates that the publication was described as a periodical throughout 1985 (6 issues published) before being converted into a collection.

**Interférences (Rennes) = ISSN** 0154-5604

A current title that began in 1972, it was first published as a periodical, then discontinued between 1988 and 1992. It is now describe as a collection.

**A series that becomes a periodical:**

**Palaeovertebrata = ISSN** 0031-0247

This title was published between 1967 and 2012. A note indicates that the publication has been treated as a periodical since 1985.

**e) when there is a change in the publisher, the frequency, the place of publication, the language of the publication (it the title remains the same);**

**f) when the change occurs after the first five words etc. ?**

**EXAMPLE**
**Bulletin officiel de l'Union fédérative des médecins de réserve** = ISSN 2609-0236
becomes
Bulletin officiel de l'Union fédérative des médecins de réserve et de l'Armée territoriale

**g) when there is a change in the pricing model, e.g. Open Access vs Subscription**

If a subscription-based publication becomes open access or vice-versa, this is considered a minor change. Verification should be done to ensure open-access status is correctly indicated in the record in the ISSN Portal (ROAD).

**EXAMPLE**

**h) when there is a change in the extension plan**

Although the RDA Toolkit recommends the creation of a new instance of Work when there is a significant change in the extension plan of a Work, the ISSN Network does not apply this option. When the continuing resource changes from a serial (successive indeterminate plan) to an integrating resource (integrating indeterminate plan) without any other significant changes, a new ISSN and key title are not assigned. The bibliographic record should be updated

# 6.3. Major changes in title proper

A new ISSN and a new key title are required in cases of major changes in the title proper. All the instructions below apply to the original forms of titles proper and not, when applicable, to the romanized forms.

**1 - 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;**

**EXAMPLES**

**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 (Paris)** = 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;**

**EXAMPLES**

**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 & breakfast in England, Scotland & Wales = ISSN 1054-4089

**c) When the name of the corporate body, named anywhere in the title proper, changes significantly and a new access point is created for this new corporate body OR the named corporate body is replaced by a new corporate body**

**EXAMPLES**

**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

**2 - Languages and scripts that do not divide text into words**

**a) When an addition, deletion, change or reordering of any component of the title proper changes the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter:**

**EXAMPLE**

林业机械 = ISSN 1001-4462
becomes
林业机械与木工设备 = ISSN 2095-2953

**林业机械 (Línyè Jīxiè):**

- **Translation:** Forestry Machinery

- **Scope:** This term specifically refers to machinery used in forestry. It includes equipment and tools used in the management, harvesting, and processing of forests and forest products.

林业机械与木工设备 (Línyè Jīxiè yǔ Mùgōng Shèbèi):

- **Translation:** Forestry Machinery and Woodworking Equipment

- **Scope:** This title expands the focus to include not only forestry machinery but also woodworking equipment. It covers machinery used in both the forestry sector and the subsequent stages of wood processing, including tools and machines used in carpentry, sawmills, and woodworking shops.

**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:**

**EXAMPLE**

北京市政法管理干部学院学报 = ISSN 1008-7273
becomes
北京政法职业学院学报 = ISSN 1672-9285

**北京市政法管理干部学院学报 (Běijīng Shì Zhèngfǎ Guǎnlǐ Gànbù Xuéyuàn Xuébào):**

- **Translation:** Journal of Beijing Municipal Institute of Political Science and Law Management Cadres

- **Institution:** This journal is published by an institute focused on training management cadres (leaders or officials) in the fields of political science and law within the Beijing municipal government. It caters to higher-level education and training for government officials, particularly those in administrative or managerial roles in political and legal contexts.

北京政法职业学院学报 (Běijīng Zhèngfǎ Zhíyè Xuéyuàn Xuébào):

- **Translation:** Journal of Beijing Vocational College of Political Science and Law

- **Institution:** This journal is published by a vocational college focused on education and training in political science and law. The institution caters to students who are pursuing vocational and practical training in these fields, preparing them for careers in the legal, judicial, and administrative sectors.

## 6.4. Other major changes

A new ISSN and a new key title 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;**

**EXAMPLES**

**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;**

**EXAMPLES**

**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);**

**EXAMPLE**

**Terminomètre (Paris)** = ISSN 1012-4993
becomes
Terminometro (Ed. française. En ligne) = ISSN 1609-9931

**d) when hitherto dependent titles become independent:**

**EXAMPLE**

**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);**

**EXAMPLE**

**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;**

**EXAMPLES**

**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 ;
and remained as
Hoverfoil news = ISSN 0018-6767

**g) when two publications merge**

A new ISSN and key title are assigned if there have been major changes in the title as a result of the merger.

If the title of one of the merged continuing resources is kept as the title of the new publication, the original key title and ISSN will remain valid.

**EXAMPLES**
**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 ;
and remained as
Hoverfoil news = ISSN 0018-6767

**h) when one publication splits in two publications or more**

Assign new ISSNs and key titles to each of two or more titles which result from a split in a continuing resource.

If one publication retains the original title and the other publication has another title, assign a new ISSN to the second one.

If both publications want to keep the same title, assign new ISSNs and put a qualifier to the key titles.

**EXAMPLE**

**Library bulletin (Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation)** = ISSN 0384-2444 ;

Continued in part by: Acquisitions - Ministry of State, Urban Affairs Canada, Information Resource Service= ISSN  0711-9364

# 7. CLUSTER ISSNs (023/MARC21/UNIMARC)

[MANDATORY]

Cluster ISSNs are a mechanism defined in ISO 3297:2020 to provide for the identification of specific groups of ISSN, such as the various medium editions of a continuing resource or serials related by former and later relationships.

## 7.1. Designation of ISSN-H

The ISSN-H is a cluster identifier distinct from the ISSN and ISSN-L. It is automatically assigned from a special block of ISSNs starting with 9. This block has been reserved and initially sized for 600,000 identifiers.

The ISSN-H groups all titles linked in the ISSN+ tool through MARC21 fields 776, 780, and 785.

A graphical representation of ISSN-H families, illustrating all linked titles, is available in ISSN+ and will be added to the new ISSN portal. The ISSN-H itself is not yet displayed in ISSN+ as it has not been officially designated.

All simple ISSN-L families (e.g., "ISSN A" linked only to "ISSN B" through a 776 field) are also covered by the ISSN-H, which significantly increases the number of assigned ISSN-H.

There are no restrictions on the categories of records concerned, which include "Register," "Work," and, more rarely, "Legacy," "Validation request," or "Free" records.

New categories, "ISSN-H" and "Cancelled ISSN-H," have been created and will be automatically managed by the system.

When an ISSN is cancelled, it automatically disappears from the "ISSN-H" family because there are no longer any links pointing to it. But this has no other effect on the 'family', unless we are in a situation where there were only two ISSNs in the 'family', in which case there is no longer a 'family' because the remaining ISSN becomes isolated. An ISSN-H can then be automatically 'deleted' if it no longer identifies an ISSN-H family because its members are dispersed and links no longer exist.

**EXAMPLES (in ISSN+)**

Beaux-Arts (Bruxelles) = ISSN 0005-7509

Oikonomiko Deltio - Kentrikī Trapeza tīs Kyprou (Online) = ISSN 1986-1060

## 7.2. 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 Portal at that time or that may be recorded in the future.

An ISSN-L is designated for each continuing resource identified 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.

### 7.2.1. 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.

**EXAMPLES**

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.

**EXAMPLE**
ISSN-L 1819-1371
Printed serial: Construction law International = ISSN 1819-1371
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 International Centre. 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.*

*Regular checks are also carried out at the International Centre to ensure that reciprocal and equivalent links exist in the records.*

## 7.2.2. 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 record 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.

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.

**EXAMPLE**

ISSN-L 0001-6772
Acta Physiologica Scandinavica = ISSN 0001-6772
Acta Physiologica Scandinavica (Online) = ISSN 1365-201X

The Title is changed for all medium versions. A new ISSN-L is created.

ISSN-L 1748-1708
Acta Physiologica (Print) = ISSN 1748-1708
Acta Physiologica (Online) = ISSN 1748-1716

# 8. TITLE STATEMENT (245/MARC21) (200/UNIMARC)

[MANDATORY]

A title proper is selected as the chief name of the manifestation from all of the titles that appear in the manifestation.

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

Sources of information for the title proper are found in Section 3.6.

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

**MARC 21 :**

**Title Statement (245)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | No added entry | \ | NSB / NSE characters default |
| 1 | Added entry default | | |
| | | 0 | No nonfiling characters [OBSOLETE] |
| | | 1-9 | Number of nonfiling characters [OBSOLETE] |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Title | mandatory | ✖ |
| $b | Remainder of title | | ✖ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $c | Statement of responsibility, etc. | | ✖ |
| $d | Designation of section | | ✖ |
| $e | Name of part/section | | ✖ |
| $f | Inclusive dates | | ✖ |
| $g | Bulk dates | | ✖ |
| $h | Medium | | ✖ |
| $k | Form | | ✓ |
| $n | Number of part/section of a work | mandatory if applicable | ✓ |
| $p | Name of part/section of a work | mandatory if applicable | ✓ |
| $s | Version | | ✖ |

## 8.1. Forms of the title proper

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

**EXAMPLES**
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.**

**EXAMPLES**
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.**

**EXAMPLES**
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**

**EXAMPLES**
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.

**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.**

**EXAMPLES**
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)**

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

## 8.2. Choice of title proper

### 8.2.1. Continuing resource with one title page

a) When two or more titles in the **same language and/or script** appear on the title page, choose the most typographically prominent. If there is no typographically prominent title, choose the first title that appears on the title page.

b) When the titles are in **different languages and/or scripts** , and there is no difference in typography, the title proper is the title in the language and/or script of the majority of the content of the continuing resource. If it is difficult to determine which title to choose, select the first title that apppears 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, choose the full form as the title proper and give the initials or acronym as a variant title even when the acronym is typographically prominent.

**EXAMPLES**

Acquisition & development directory = ISSN 0897-5183
Title also appears as: ADD

Belgian journal of linguistics = ISSN 0774-5141
Title also appears as: BJL


Cyberpolitik journal = ISSN 2587-1218

Parallel title = Siber politikalar dergisi


## 8.2.2. Continuing resource with several title pages/screens


**Print/digital publications in several languages**

National centres follow the policy of their bibliographic agency on language treatment, especially if their country recognises several official languages.

Two options are available:

**1/ One record**  is created with a single key title in the preferred language. In the first case, titles not selected as the title proper, whether they appear on the title page(s) or elsewhere in the continuing resource, are recorded as parallel titles.

**2/ Several records** are created corresponding to all the proper titles in the different languages.

When there is no specific policy, apply the following rule:

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

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 for a print publication or a print-like digital publication. For digital publications, choose the most appropriate title.

**EXAMPLES**

**Option 1:**

Rapportserie (Norsk polarinstitutt. Online) = ISSN 1893-5664

**Option 2:**

Den Europæiske Union som forlægger = ISSN 1608-859X

Key publications of the European Union = ISSN 1608-8522

**Tête-bêche print publications (including publications available online)**

If the titles and the contents of the two publications that are bound-displayed together are different, create two records with two ISSNs and two key titles.

If the title is the same but in different languages, create one record and choose the title according to the bibliographic agency's practice and record the other title as a variant title.

**EXAMPLES**

Revue européenne du handicap mental / European journal on mental disability = ISSN 1252-2953

 *Tête-bêche journal with the same content in two languages: only one ISSN*

Les Cahiers de l'ACME = ISSN 0775-4132

Audio pro le magazine = ISSN 1274-6665

 *Tête-bêche journal with different contents: two ISSNs.*

**Publications containing an inset**

Two options are available:

**1/ One record**  is created.  The title of the inset is recorded as variant title with the appropriate note.

**2/ Several records** are created, one for the publication, one for its inset.

**EXAMPLES**

**Option 1:**

Organic farming = ISSN 1464-1224

The life-boat (London. 1947) = ISSN 0024-3086

Le Bleu du ciel (Bordeaux) = ISSN 1276-7271

**Option 2:**

La Bretagne économique (Ed. des Côtes du Nord) = ISSN 1293-8645

L'Information économique des Côtes-du-Nord = ISSN 1766-862X

## 8.3. Recording of the title proper

**a) The title proper is recorded from the title page.**

**EXAMPLE**
The unabashed librarian = ISSN 0049-514X
Title appears as The U*N*A*B*A*S*H*E*D librarian

Capitalization **or punctuation may be altered.**

**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.

**Example**
Housing starts = ISSN 1524-2412
*The title actually appears on v. 1, no. 1 as Housing sarts.*

If the **title includes a date, name, number** , etc., that varies from issue or part to issue, 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.

**Ignore symbols indicating trademark** (registered or otherwise), patent, etc. These include a superscript or subscript "R" enclosed in a circle (®) (ignore although included in the character set) and the superscript or subscript letters "TM" (™). Explain their presence in a note if considered important. Ignore such symbols also in the key title. However, a symbol appearing as part of a word should be transcribed as such.

**EXAMPLES**

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

 *On the title page, the title appears as Frommer's Washington, D.C., on $35 a day.*

Tagungsbericht der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Gefässchirurgie = ISSN 0300-0141

 *On the title page, the title appears a 2. Tagungsbericht der Österreichischen Gesellschaft*

*für Gefässchirurgie.*

Annual deployment plan for observers in the groundfish and halibut fisheries off Alaska = ISSN 2833-3438

 *On the title page: 35th Annual Deployment Plan for Observers in the Groundfish and Halibut Fisheries off Alaska*

Draft … annual deployment plan for observers in the groundfish and halibut fisheries off Alaska = ISSN 2833-3403

 *On the title page: Draft 11th Annual Deployment Plan for Observers in the Groundfish and Halibut Fisheries off Alaska*

Exceptionally, **a 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).

**EXAMPLE**

Annual report of the Ministry of Tourism, Parks, Recreation and Culture for the Government of Alberta= ISSN 1913-7788

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.

**EXAMPLE**

International gas report = ISSN 0266-9382

 *The resource International gas report includes the resource 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.

**EXAMPLES**


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:
Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo universiteta. Seriâ 15. Iskusstvovedenie = ISSN 2221-3007

Páginas amarillas, páginas blancas. Barcelona El Vallès. Zona Vallès Occidental Est = ISSN 3017-1040

Supplements:
Dansk periodicafortegnelse. Supplement= ISSN 0084-9596
La Lettre du maire. Textes et documents = ISSN 0183-6226
American journalof 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.

**EXAMPLES**
On the title pages:

Nuovo archivio veneto. Ser. 2 (1891-1900)
Nuovo archivio veneto. Ser. 3 (1901- )

Title proper: Nuovo archivio veneto
Key title: Nuovo archivio veneto = ISSN 0393-6694

## 8.4. Romanization of title proper

While key titles in ISSN records are romanized, the original script title should also be recorded. This ensures that both romanized and original forms are accessible, supporting global cataloging practices.

Thus, if the title proper is not in Latin script, it is first romanised for the construction of the key title using the appropriate standards (see Appendices).

The original title proper, if written in another script, is also recorded in the appropriate field. This original title proper is the basis for the alternative key title.

If more than one romanized title is created based on different standards, the alternate romanized titles should be recorded under field 246 Varying form of title $i Display text in MARC21; field 200 in UNIMARC.

Data in original characters are mandatory within the ISSN data profile where applicable.

The following elements for all original languages written in characters other than Latin characters should appear in the record:

- Original title proper,

- Variant title,

- Imprint,

- Issuing bodies.

These elements should be recorded in MARC21 format (field 880) and by repeating the appropriate fields in UNIMARC format (fields 200, 210, 710).

**EXAMPLES**

Vspomogatelʹnye istoričeskie discipliny (Leningrad) = ISSN 0130-0865

Dite (Athīna) = ISSN 2732-6209

Shanghai qiaobao = ISSN 1673-2308

Chang kkeut jeontu = ISSN 3058-3772

## 8.5. Punctuation of title 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, i.e. ellipse (...)**
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.


**EXAMPLES**

Boletín de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural.  Sección aula, museos y colecciones de ciencias naturales = ISSN 2341-2674

Advances in Business, Behavioural Sciences & Education Research (Online) = ISSN 2716-6724

Advanced Inkjet Technology ... final program and proceedings (Online) = ISSN 2996-2315

Jura auf den [Punkt] gebracht = ISSN 2509-5188

Turps [banana] = ISSN 1749-3994


# 8.6. Variations of title proper

Variations of the title proper occurring in the continuing resource being described are given as variant titles.

Variant titles can be one or more of the following:

- the common title of the continuing resource;

- the modernised form of the title;

- a variant spelling of the title proper;

- the later title proper following a minor title change;

- the earlier title proper when the title proper of a series has stabilised after a certain number of issues, or the earlier title proper of an integrating resource;

- an abbreviation or acronym when the extended form has been chosen as the title proper;

- variants of a title including numbers;

- in the case of collections, the word or phrase immediately following the word "collection" which may be taken as the title;

- the alternative title;

- a historical variant of the parallel title proper.

## 8.7. Initial articles in the title proper

Initial articles, when present, are retained in the title proper.

In some cataloguing systems, e.g. ISSN+, the cataloguer is required to identify articles that are not included in the indexing of the title itself and of the key title by surrounding it with two vertical bars (|**article**| ).

Articles are indexed if they form part of a personal name or a geographic name.

**EXAMPLES**

|**Die**| Politische Meinung = ISSN 2942-9412

|**El**| Perro de agua = ISSN 1989-9629

Los Angeles Bar Association bulletin = ISSN 0197-257X

# 10. VARYING FORM OF TITLE (246/MARC21) (517/UNIMARC)

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

Variant titles proper and variant key titles in original scripts are recorded under the same field in ISSN records.

Variant titles do not have to be made unique.

When meaningful, explain in a note what this variant title represents, e.g. an acronym, and add the start and end dates of use of this title variant, especially in the case when a change in the title is considered as a minor change.

Variant titles include:

- the title by which the resource is commonly known, even if that title does not appear on the resource;

- expanded forms of a title;

- the cover title, the running title, etc...;

- the parallel title;

- the modernised form of the title, e.g. Celticum is the variant title for Celticvm **(look for ISSN)** ;

- a variant spelling of the title proper;

- the later title proper following a minor title change;

- the earlier title proper when the title proper of a series has stabilised after a certain number of issues, or the earlier title proper of an integrating resource;

- an abbreviation or acronym when the extended form has been chosen as the title proper;

- variants of a title including numbers or symbols;

- portions of any title;

- the alternative title;

- a historical variant of the parallel title;

- other title information (especially subtitles) if these titles are needed for the identification of a resource.

**EXAMPLES**

Business analyst (Delhi. Online) = ISSN 2754-6721

Tumori (Online) = ISSN 2038-2529

Community eye health (Online) = ISSN 1993-7288

**MARC 21 :**

**Varying Form Of Title (246)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Note, no added entry | 0 | Portion of title |
| 1 | Note, added entry | 1 | Parallel title |
| 2 | No note, no title added entry | 2 | Distinctive title |
| 3 | No note, added entry default | 3 | Other title default |
| | | 4 | Cover title |
| | | 5 | Added title page title |
| | | 6 | Caption title |
| | | 7 | Running title |
| | | 8 | Spine title |
| | | \ | No type specified |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5 | Institution to which field applies | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✓ |
| $a | Title proper/short title | mandatory | ✖ |
| $b | Remainder of title | | ✖ |
| $d | Designation of section | | ✖ |
| $e | Name of part/section | | ✖ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $f | Date or sequential designation | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $g | Miscellaneous information | | ✔ |
| $h | Medium | | ✖ |
| $i | Display text | | ✖ |
| $n | Number of part/section of a work | | ✔ |
| $p | Name of part/section of a work | | ✔ |

## 10.1. 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.

**EXAMPLES**

Groundings (Kennesaw, Ga.) = ISSN 2573-069X

# 11. ABBREVIATED KEY TITLE (210/MARC21) (531/UNIMARC)

Details to be found in the ISO 4 Standard.

# 12. PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION ETC (IMPRINT) (264-260/MARC21) (210/UNIMARC)

[MANDATORY]

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

In MARC21, use field 264 for new records rather than field 260 (if a controlled access point is desired, the name of the entity is also recorded in field 710).

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.

**MARC 21 :**

**Production, Publication, Distribution, Manufacture, And Copyright Notice (264)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Intervening | 0 | Production |
| 3 | Current/latest | 1 | Publication default |
| \ | Not applicable/No information provided/Earliest default | 2 | Distribution |
| | | 3 | Manufacture |
| | | 4 | Copyright notice date |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3 | Materials specified | optional | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |

### 12. PUBLICATION DISTRIBUTION ETC (IMPRINT) (264-260/MARC21) (210/UNIMARC)

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| $a | Place of production, publication, distribution, manufacture | mandatory | ✔ |
| $b | Name of producer, publisher, distributor, manufacturer | mandatory | ✔ |
| $c | Date of production, publication, distribution, manufacture, or copyright notice | mandatory if applicable | ✔ |

**MARC 21 :**

**Publication, Distribution, Etc. (imprint) (260)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 2 | Intervening publisher | \ | Undefined default |
| 3 | Current/latest publisher | | |
| \ | Not applicable/No information provided/Earliest available publisher default | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| $3 | Materials specified | optional | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Place of publication, distribution, etc. | mandatory | ✔ |
| $b | Name of publisher, distributor, etc. | mandatory | ✔ |
| $c | Date of publication, distribution, etc. | mandatory if applicable | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $d | Plate or publisher's number for music (Pre-AACR 2) | | ✖ |
| $e | Place of manufacture | | ✔ |
| $f | Manufacturer | | ✔ |
| $g | Date of manufacture | | ✔ |

## 12.1. Place of publication

Record the name of the place (city, or, if not available, country) of publication as it appears on the publication.

If there is more than one place of publication, record each in separate subfields in the order in which they appear.

If there is more than one place of publication but only one publisher, repeat the subfield containing the place names before entering the subfield containing the name of the publisher.

**EXAMPLE**

AntropoWebzin = ISSN 1801-8807

Journal published in Plzeň by Západočeská univerzita v Plzni.

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.

**EXAMPLE**

Caribbeana (Boston, Mass.) = ISSN 2374-5959

If the place of publication does not appear on the publication, consider supplying the place or probable place of publication from other reliable sources, e.g. assignment requests, legal deposit data, vendor information.

Information about the place of publication that is known to be true, but not actually presented in the resource, should be enclosed in square brackets. No question mark is required.

Information about the place of publication which is considered "probable" should be recorded in square brackets, with the addition of a question mark.

**Follow the order of preference given below:**
Known place of publication

[Southampton]

Include supplied larger jurisdiction if needed for identification:
[Cambridge, Mass.]

Probable place
[Munich?]
[Ames, Iowa?]

Local place not certain, larger jurisdiction known:
[Lake Placid?, New York]

Known country, state, province, etc. or Country of the National Centre (if no place of publication is given on the publication and you cannot identify any at all)
[Great Britain]

[Delaware?, USA]

## 12.2. Name of publisher

Record the name(s) of the publisher(s) as it/they appear/s on the publication.

1/ 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.
**EXAMPLE**
Identiteti - Kulture - Jezici = ISSN 2303-7423

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

Journal of occupational health (1996. Online) = ISSN 1348-9585

Acta kinesiologica (Print) = ISSN 1840-2976

South-east European forestry (Online) = ISSN 1879-0891

3/ If no publisher's name is given, it is usual practice to enter the Latin abbreviation s.n. (sine nomine = without name) in square brackets. National centres can use relevant abbreviations in the languages of the bibliographic agency. National Centres using RDA note instead « publisher not identified » in the language of the National Centre.

**EXAMPLES**

Kimya problemləri = ISSN 2221-8688

Negocios USA = ISSN 1087-1799

4/ If the publisher changes, the data is retained and relevant information is recorded by indicating the earliest available publisher, any intervening publisher and/or the current/latest publisher.

**EXAMPLE**

Ars medici (Neuhausen) = ISSN 0004-2897

5/ Names of publishers in non-Latin scripts are recorded under the appropriate field as alternate graphic representations of the transliterated name.

**EXAMPLE**

Nihon Senryaku Kenkyu Foramu kiho = ISSN 2436-0872

## 12.3. Date of publication

Record the date(s) of publication appearing on the first issue and on the last issue if the publication has ceased.

If no date appears on the publication, record known dates supplied from other sources, e.g.:
1. Accompanying material,
2. Other published descriptions of the resource,
3. A container not issued as part of the resource itself,
4. Any other available source.

Any information supplied from outside the resource is enclosed within square brackets.

**Year of first publication known, but first issue not in hand:**
264 _1 $a ... :$b ...,$c[1998]-
588 __ $aDescription based on: volume 1, number 3 (July 1998).

**Last issue not available, but information about ending date known:**
264 _1 $a ... :$b ...,$c 1997-[1999]

```
https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN/1703-289X
```

**First and last issues not available, but dates known:**
264 __ $a ... :$b ...,$c[1988-1991]

Information that cannot be regarded as 'known' must be considered "probable" and be followed by a question mark.

In older records, the Latin word "circa" which is abbreviated in ca. can be found.

**EXAMPLE**

La ☐Escuela (Toledo) = ISSN 3046-3289

## 12.4. Punctuation of publication information - imprint

**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).

# 13. FORMER PUBLICATION FREQUENCY (321/MARC21) (326/UNIMARC)

[OPTIONAL]

When frequency changes, record the current frequency in position 18 in field 008 (MARC 21) or position 1 in field 110 (UNIMARC).

Note here the former frequency in the language of the bibliographic agency when the date range of the former frequency is known.

**EXAMPLE**

Mela tänään (Painettu) = ISSN 2984-0678

**MARC 21 :**

**Former Publication Frequency (321)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| \ | Undefined default | \ | Undefined default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or standard number | | ✖ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Former publication frequency | mandatory | ✖ |
| $b | Dates of former publication frequency | | ✖ |

# 14. CONTENT TYPE (336/MARC21) (181/UNIMARC)

[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.

The list of terms and codes is available here .

**EXAMPLE**

Revue sénégalaise d'histoire = ISSN 0850-2560

**MARC 21 :**


**Content Type (336)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress


| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| \ | Undefined default | \ | Undefined default |


| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or standard number | | ✔ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source | mandatory | ✘ |
| $3 | Materials specified | | ✘ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Content type term | optional | ✔ |

## 14. CONTENT TYPE (336/MARC21) (181/UNIMARC)

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $b | Content type code | optional | ✔ |

# 15. MEDIA TYPE (337/MARC21) (182/UNIMARC)

[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).

The list of terms and codes is available here .

**EXAMPLE**

Medicine advances (Print) = ISSN 2834-4391

**MARC 21 :**

**Media Type (337)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| \ | Undefined default | \ | Undefined default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or standard number | | ✔ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source | mandatory | ✖ |
| $3 | Materials specified | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Media type term | optional | ✔ |

## 15. MEDIA TYPE (337/MARC21) (182/UNIMARC)

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| $b | Media type code | optional | ✔ |

# 16. CARRIER TYPE (338/MARC21) (183/UNIMARC)

[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).

The list of terms and codes is available here .

**EXAMPLE**

Vertriebenen-Korrespondenz = ISSN 0504-040X

**MARC 21 :**

**Carrier Type (338)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| \ | Undefined default | \ | Undefined default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or standard number | | ✔ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source | mandatory | ✖ |
| $3 | Materials specified | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Carrier type term | optional | ✔ |

## 16. CARRIER TYPE (338/MARC21) (183/UNIMARC)

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| $b | Carrier type code | optional | ✔ |

# 17. DATES OF PUBLICATION AND/OR SEQUENTIAL DESIGNATION (362/MARC21) (207/UNIMARC)

This field contains the beginning/ending dates(s) of a continuing resource and/or sequential designations used on each part in natural language. Dates used in this field are chronological designations that identify individual issues or volumes of the publication.

**EXAMPLES**

Lecture notes in education psychology and public media (Print) = ISSN 2753-7048

Revista da Escola Superior do Ministério Público da União (Impresso) = ISSN 2965-3061

**MARC 21 :**

**Dates Of Publication And/or Sequential Designation (362)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Formatted style | \ | Undefined default |
| 1 | Unformatted note | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Dates of publication and/or sequential designation | mandatory | ✖ |
| $z | Source of information | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |

# 18. ISSUING ORGANISATION

## 18.1. Issuing organisation as on title source (uncontrolled name) (720/MARC21) (730/UNIMARC)

Record the name of the issuing organisation in the sequence and form in which it appears on the publication.

When the name of the issuing organisation is given on the publication in different languages, record each one by repeating the field.

When more than one issuing organisation is named, record each one by repeating the field.

Initial articles must be omitted.

Record the ISNI(s) when available.

**EXAMPLES**

Nutrition and Food in Health and Disease = ISSN 3092-6149

Regional catalogue of earthquakes = ISSN 0034-334X

**MARC 21 :**


**Added Entry–uncontrolled Name (720)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress


| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Personal | \ | Undefined default |
| 2 | Other | | |
| \ | Not specified default | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|----------|-------|-----------|-------------|
| $0 | ISNI | optional | ✘ |
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Name | mandatory | ✘ |
| $e | Relator term | | ✔ |

## 18.2. Issuing organisation as defined by national bibliographies

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

When there is a change of issuing agency, record the name of the new issuing agency in an additional field.

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

### 18.2.1. Corporate name (710/MARC21/UNIMARC)

**MARC 21 :**

**Added Entry–corporate Name (710)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Inverted name | 0 | Alternative entry (BK CF MP MU SE MX) [OBSOLETE] |
| 1 | Jurisdiction name | 1 | Secondary entry (BK CF MP MU SE MX) [OBSO-LETE] |
| 2 | Name in direct order default | | |
| | | 2 | Analytical entry |
| | | 3 | Not printed on card (VM) [OBSOLETE] |
| | | \ | No information provided default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or stan-dard number | optional | ✖ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source of heading or term | | ✖ |
| $3 | Materials specified | optional | ✖ |
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $5 | Institution to which field applies | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Corporate name or jurisdiction name as entry element | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $b | Subordinate unit | optional | ✔ |
| $c | Location of meeting | | ✔ |
| $d | Date of meeting or treaty signing | | ✔ |
| $e | Relator term | | ✔ |
| $f | Date of a work | | ✖ |
| $g | Miscellaneous information | | ✔ |
| $h | Medium | | ✖ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Form subheading | | ✔ |
| $l | Language of a work | | ✖ |
| $m | Medium of performance for music | | ✔ |
| $n | Number of part/section/meeting | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $o | Arranged statement for music | | ✖ |
| $p | Name of part/section of a work | | ✔ |
| $r | Key for music | | ✖ |
| $s | Version | | ✔ |
| $t | Title of a work | | ✖ |
| $u | Affiliation | | ✖ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | | ✖ |

## 18.2.2. Meeting name (711/MARC21/UNIMARC)

**MARC 21 :**

**Added Entry–meeting Name (711)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Inverted name default | 0 | Alternative entry (BK CF MP MU SE MX) [OBSOLETE] |
| 1 | Jurisdiction name | | |
| 2 | Name in direct order | 1 | Secondary entry (BK CF MP MU SE MX) [OBSO-LETE] |
| | | 2 | Analytical entry |
| | | 3 | Not printed on card (VM) [OBSOLETE] |
| | | \ | No information provided default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or stan-dard number | | ✔ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Source of heading or term | | ✖ |
| $3 | Materials specified | optional | ✖ |
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5 | Institution to which field applies | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Meeting name or jurisdiction name as entry element | mandatory | ✖ |
| $c | Location of meeting | | ✔ |
| $d | Date of meeting or treaty signing | | ✔ |
| $e | Subordinate unit | | ✔ |
| $f | Date of a work | | ✖ |
| $g | Miscellaneous information | | ✔ |
| $h | Medium | | ✖ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $j | Relator term | | ✔ |
| $k | Form subheading | | ✔ |
| $l | Language of a work | | ✖ |
| $n | Number of part/section/meeting | | ✔ |
| $p | Name of part/section of a work | | ✔ |
| $q | Name of meeting following jurisdiction name entry element | | ✖ |
| $s | Version | | ✔ |
| $t | Title of a work | | ✖ |
| $u | Affiliation | | ✖ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | | ✖ |

# 19. LINKING ENTRIES

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

Titles may have relationships with other titles recorded in the ISSN Portal.

It is important to understand that print and digital formats are fundamentally different types of media. Therefore, **cross-format relationships should generally be avoided** , except for standard 776 links, which are used to connect print and digital versions of the same title.

For instance, consider a print publication that also exists in a digital version, each with a corresponding supplement in both formats. The relationships should be established separately within each format: the print title should link to the print supplement, while the digital title should link to the digital supplement. There should be no direct link between the print title and the digital supplement or between the digital title and the print supplement. The only connections across formats should be the standard 776 links, which link the print title to its digital counterpart and the print supplement to its digital counterpart.

This principle also applies to chronological relationships. If a printed title B succeeds a printed title A, and simultaneously a digital title B follows a digital title A, the relationships should remain within their respective formats. A cross-format link can be established only if the print version of title A ceases publication and a digital title B continues as its direct successor

There are four different categories of relationships, i.e. "horizontal" ; "sequential", "reciprocal", "hierarchical":

**1/ Horizontal (Z):** A horizontal relationship refers to a connection between two or more serials that are related but do not have a hierarchical or sequential connection. These serials are typically different versions or editions of the same work, or they could be serials that have a shared topic or subject matter. For instance, translations, alternate titles, or different formats (e.g., print and electronic) of the same work would be considered as having a horizontal relationship.

**2/ Sequential or Chronological (C):** A sequential relationship describes a connection between serials that follow one another in time or are published in a specific order. This type of relationship typically involves serials that continue or succeed one another, such as a title that has been continued by another title or a serial that has a predecessor or successor. For example, when a magazine changes its name, the new title would be linked sequentially to the previous title, showing a continuation of the serial's publication history.

**3/ Reciprocal (R):** It is a type of relationship where a bibliographic record provides linking

information that is mirrored in the linked record. This means that both records reference each other in their respective linking fields. For example, if Record A (representing Serial A) has a field indicating that it is related to Record B (representing Serial B), then Record B should have a corresponding field indicating that it is related to Record A. Reciprocal relationships are often used to represent mutual connections such as predecessor/successor or split/merged titles.

**4/ Hierarchical (H):** A hierarchical connection between two serials typically represents a parent-child relationship. This can occur when one serial is a **subordinate or dependent** part of another. For example, the parent serial is the broader or overarching entity, such as a multi-part work, a collective title, or an umbrella organization, e.g. a general journal or series that publishes multiple subsets, a main report with supplementary or sub-series; The child serial is a subordinate work that belongs to the parent, e.g. a supplementary issue, a part or sub-series dedicated to a specific topic.

When linked titles are recorded in the system, the information can be transmitted by including the key title and the ISSN or by ISSN only when using ISSN+.

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

When only the ISSN is transmitted, the key title will be inserted automatically by the International Centre exactly as it appears in field 222.

If applicable, the key title is recorded using the appropriate subfields for the main entry and qualifier.

# 19.1. Original language entry (ZR) (765/MARC21) (454/UNIMARC)

Record the key title and ISSN (or the ISSN alone in ISSN+) of the original continuing resource when the record is created to describe the translation.

This relationship is reciprocal with Translation entry.

**EXAMPLE**

Bulletin officiel - Ministère de l'éducation (English edition) = ISSN 0382-3806

Bulletin officiel - Ministère de l'éducation (Edition française) = ISSN 0382-3776

**MARC 21 :**

**Original Language Entry (765)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant generated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Translation of default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✓ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✗ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✗ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✓ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✗ |
| $b | Edition | | ✗ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✗ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✗ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✓ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✗ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✓ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✓ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✓ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✗ |
| $n | Note | | ✓ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✓ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✗ |
| $r | Report number | | ✓ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✗ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✗ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✗ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✓ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✗ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✗ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✓ |

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## 19.2. Translation entry (ZR) (767/MARC21) (453/UNIMARC)

Cataloguers would expect there to be a delay in the publication of a translation, whereas other language editions are generally published simultaneously.

This relationship is reciprocal with Original language entry.

Complete this field in the original resource record if there is another publication that explicitly mentions being a translation of this original resource.

Record the complete key title and ISSN (or the ISSN alone in ISSN+) of the translated continuing resource when you describe the original resource.

**EXAMPLE**

**All about space** = ISSN 2050-0548

and

**Visuma noslēpumi** = ISSN 2661-5320

**MARC 21 :**

**Translation Entry (767)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant generated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Translated as default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✖ |
| $b | Edition | | ✖ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✖ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✖ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $h | Physical description | | ✖ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✖ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✖ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✖ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✖ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

## 19.3. Other edition entry (ZR) (775/MARC21) (451/UNIMARC)

Record in this field the complete key title and ISSN (or the ISSN alone in ISSN+) of all the other editions that are related and identified with an ISSN.

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, e.g. geographic edition, by audience, by frequency.

**EXAMPLES**

FAO fisheries and aquaculture report = ISSN 2070-6987

Dialogue (Braille ed.) = ISSN 1069-6865

Dialogue (Large print ed.) = ISSN 1069-6857

Constitutional law of Canada = ISSN 1914-1262

Constitutional law of Canada (Student ed.) = ISSN 1926-6669

XXe siècle (Paris. 1938) = ISSN 0223-3010

XXe siècle (Éd. mensuelle) = ISSN 2780-1470

L'Union des travailleurs libres = ISSN 2826-2263

L'Union des travailleurs libres (Éd. de Marseille) = ISSN 2139-3850

Bulletin de l'Union européenne = ISSN 1023-4357

Europeiska unionens bulletin = ISSN 1025-045X

**MARC 21 :**

**Other Edition Entry (775)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant gener-ated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Other edition available de-fault |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✓ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✘ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✓ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✘ |
| $b | Edition | | ✘ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✘ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✘ |
| $e | Language code | | ✘ |
| $f | Country code | | ✘ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✓ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✘ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✖ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✖ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✖ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✖ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

## 19.4. Is sub-series of (HR) (760/MARC21) (410/UNIMARC)

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

This relationship is generally reciprocal with Has sub-series.

When a note is generated from this field, the introductory phrase *Subseries of:* may be generated based on the field tag for display.

**EXAMPLES**

Main series = Translatio (Paris. 2018) = ISSN 2648-6768
Sub-series = Translatio. Série Grandes théories de la traduction = ISSN 2802-0987

The items within a series may be monographs or may constitute serials.

Revue Fontenelle = ISSN 1762-5300 , a serial, was at some point a subseries of Publications

de l'Université de Rouen = ISSN 0244-5603 .

**MARC 21 :**

**Subseries Entry (762)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant generated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Has subseries default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✘ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✘ |
| $b | Edition | | ✘ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✘ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✘ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✘ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✘ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✘ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✘ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✘ |

## 19.5. Has sub-series (HR) (762/MARC21) (411/UNIMARC)

When the continuing resource that is being catalogued is a main series with one or more sub-series, record in this field the key title and qualifier and the ISSN or the ISSN alone in ISSN + of the sub-series.

This relationship is generally reciprocal with Is sub-series of.

When a note is generated from this field, the introductory phrase *Has subseries:* may be generated based on the field tag for display.

**EXAMPLES**

Studia Fennica (Print) = ISSN 0085-6835

Acta Universitatis Szegediensis = ISSN 0324-6523

**MARC 21 :**

**Main Series Entry (760)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant gener-ated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Main series default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✖ |
| $b | Edition | | ✖ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✖ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✖ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✖ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✖ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $n | Note | | ✓ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✓ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✖ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✖ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✓ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |

# 19.6. Has other physical medium (ZR) (776/MARC21) (452/UNIMARC)

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

Record in this field the key title and ISSN or the ISSN alone in ISSN+ of each other physical medium version for the publication being catalogued.

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.

Use this link in a record describing resources that include several titles in one medium, e.g. CD-ROM, title packages, to each individual record describing only one of these titles in another medium, e.g. print issue.

**EXAMPLES**

Psychosoziale Umschau = ISSN 0930-4177

Psychosoziale Umschau (Online) = ISSN 2942-4860

SAE technical paper series (Online) = ISSN 2688-3627

SAE technical paper series = ISSN 0148-7191

SAE technical papers on CD-ROM = ISSN 1083-4958

**MARC 21 :**

**Additional Physical Form Entry (776)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant generated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Available in another form default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✘ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✘ |
| $b | Edition | | ✘ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✘ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✘ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✘ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✘ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✘ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✘ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✘ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

# 19.7. Is inset or supplement to (HR) (772/MARC21) (422/UNIMARC)

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 main title in this field.

This relationship is generally reciprocal with Has inset.

**EXAMPLE**

Bolsa. Suplemento semanal = ISSN 0325-500X

Bolsa (Buenos Aires. 1968) = ISSN 0325-4984

**MARC 21 :**

**Supplement Parent Entry (772)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 0 | Parent |
| 1 | Do not display note | 8 | No display constant gener-ated |
| | | \ | Supplement to default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✖ |
| $b | Edition | | ✖ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✖ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✖ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✖ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✖ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✖ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✖ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✖ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |
| $z | International Stan dard Book Number | | ✔ |

## 19.8. Has inset, supplement or special edition (HR) (770/MARC21) (421/UNIMARC)

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 relationship is generally reciprocal with Is inset.

**EXAMPLE**

La Stampa (1959. Testo stampato) = ISSN 1122-1763

**MARC 21 :**

**Supplement/special Issue Entry (770)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant gener-ated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Has supplement default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✘ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✘ |
| $b | Edition | | ✘ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✘ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✘ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✘ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✘ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✘ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✘ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✘ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

## 19.9. Issued with entry (ZR) (777/MARC21) (423/UNIMARC)

When the title in hand is issued with or included in a separately identified resource, include the title and ISSN of the related resource.

Due to the complexity of most "issued with" relationships, a note is usually included to provide the explicit description of the relationship.

**EXAMPLE**

Keramische Zeitschrift = ISSN 0023-0561

**MARC 21 :**

**Issued With Entry (777)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant gener-ated |
| 1 | Do not display note | | |
| | | \ | Issued with default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✖ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $b | Edition | | ✖ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✖ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✖ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✖ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✖ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✖ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✖ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✖ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

## 19.10. Former title(s) (CR) (780/MARC21) (430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437/UNIMARC)

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.

In MARC21, use the appropriate indicator to specify the relationship. In Unimarc, use the appropriate specific field.

Note that it is allowed to record a title alone without its ISSN if no ISSN has been assigned

as of the date of creation.

**EXAMPLE**

España económica y financiera = ISSN 0211-7681

Former title: La □Estafeta = ISSN 0211-7711

**MARC 21 :**

**Preceding Entry (780)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 0 | Continues default |
| 1 | Do not display note | 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 |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✖ |
| $b | Edition | | ✖ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✖ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✖ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✖ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✖ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✖ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✖ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✖ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✖ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✖ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

## 19.11. Successor title(s) (CR) (785/MARC21) (440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447/UNIMARC)

This field is typically added to records of titles that have ceased or been integrated into another publication.

If the title of the serial has changed due to any of the following events, you should record the key title and/or ISSN of the related titles:

- **Continuation** : If the serial is continued by another title (either fully or partially), include the key title and/or ISSN of the new title.

- **Absorption** : If the serial is absorbed by another title (fully or partially), include the key title and/or ISSN of the absorbing title.

- **Split or Merger** : If the serial has split into two or more new titles, or merged with another title to form a new one, record the key title and/or ISSN of each resulting title.

In the case of a split or merger, if there are multiple new titles, record the key title and ISSN (or ISSN alone) for each one.

When a title has merged with another title to form a new title, follow these steps in MARC21:

- Use **second indicator value 7** for both the title it merged with and the new title that was formed from the merger.

• Ensure **both second indicators are set to 7** .

**EXAMPLE**

Natuur en landschap = ISSN 0028-1077

Absorbed: Water, bodem, lucht = ISSN  0043-1176

**Note** : indicator value "8" (changed back to) should not be used in ISSN records.  Do not reactivate a former record that has been closed, even if the title is the same. Add a date as qualifier to differentiate the two key titles, each with its own record.

**MARC 21 :**


**Succeeding Entry (785)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress


| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 0 | Continued by default |
| 1 | Do not display note | 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 ... |
| | | 8 | Changed back to |


| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✘ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✘ |
| $b | Edition | | ✘ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✘ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✘ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✘ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✘ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $q | Parallel title (NR) | | ✘ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✘ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $u | Standa rd Technical Report Number | | ✘ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✘ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

# 19.12. Related title(s) (ZR) (787/MARC21) (488/UNIMARC)

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 in other linking fields.

Do not repeat key titles and ISSN entered in another linking field.

Do not record in this field the various medium versions of the same title, use the appropriate linking field (776 in MARC21/452 in UNIMARC).

A note can be included to provide the explicit description of the relationship.

**EXAMPLE**

Bibliography of agriculture. Annual cumulation = ISSN 0364-829X

Bibliography of agriculture = ISSN 0006-1530

**MARC 21 :**

**Other Relationship Entry (787)**

MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Display note default | 8 | No display constant gener- |
| 1 | Do not display note | | ated |
| | | \ | Related item default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $4 | Relationship | | ✔ |
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✘ |
| $7 | Control subfield | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Main entry heading | | ✘ |
| $b | Edition | | ✘ |
| $c | Qualifying information | | ✘ |
| $d | Place, publisher, and date of publication | | ✘ |
| $g | Related parts | | ✔ |
| $h | Physical description | | ✘ |
| $i | Relationship information | | ✔ |
| $k | Series data for related item | | ✔ |
| $l | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $m | Material-specific details | | ✘ |
| $n | Note | | ✔ |
| $o | Other item identifier | | ✔ |
| $r | Report number | | ✔ |
| $s | Uniform title | | ✘ |
| $t | Title | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $u | Standard Technical Report Number | | ✘ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | mandatory if applicable | ✘ |
| $y | CODEN designation | | ✘ |
| $z | International Standard Book Number | | ✔ |

## 19.13. Punctuation of linking entries

Use the punctuation of the key title created for the publication that is recorded as a linking entry.

# 20. CLASSIFICATION (UDC or DDC)

[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.

## 20.1. UDC. Universal Decimal Classification Number (080/MARC21) (675/UNIMARC)

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.

**MARC 21 :**

**Universal Decimal Classification Number (080)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Full default | \ | Undefined default |
| 1 | Abridged | | |
| \ | No information provided | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $0 | Authority record control number or stan-dard number | | ✔ |
| $1 | Real World Object URI | | ✔ |
| $2 | Edition identifier | optional | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Universal Decimal Classification number | mandatory | ✖ |
| $b | Item number | | ✖ |
| $x | Common auxiliary subdivision | optional | ✔ |

## 20.2. DDC. Dewey Decimal Classification Number (082/MARC21) (676/UNIMARC)

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.

**MARC 21 :**

**Dewey Decimal Classification Number (082)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Full edition | 0 | Assigned by LC |
| 1 | Abridged edition | 4 | Assigned by agency other than LC |
| 2 | Abridged NST version (BK MU VM SE) [OBSOLETE] | \ | No information provided default |
| 7 | Other edition specified in subfield $2 | | |
| \ | No edition information recorded (BK CF MU VM SE) [OBSOLETE] default | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2 | Edition number | optional | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✓ |
| $a | Classification number | mandatory | ✓ |
| $b | DDC numberabridged NST version | optional | ✓ |
| $m | Standard or optional designation | | ✖ |
| $q | Assigning agency | | ✖ |

# 21. CODEN DESIGNATION (030/MARC21) (040/UNIMARC)

[OPTIONAL]

The CODEN designation is an identifier assigned to scientific and technical periodical titles by the Chemical Abstracts Service. It consists of six characters.

**MARC 21 :**

**Coden Designation (030)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| \ | Undefined default | \ | Undefined default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6 | Linkage | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | CODEN | optional | ✘ |
| $z | Canceled/invalid CODEN | | ✔ |

# 22. COVERAGE BY ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING PUBLICATIONS (510/MARC21) (321/UNIMARC)

[OPTIONAL]

This field is used for indicating ROAD and other partner databases as indexes for a given resource. A link to the resource can be provided.

**MARC 21 :**

**Citation/references Note (510)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Coverage unknown | \ | Undefined default |
| 1 | Coverage complete | | |
| 2 | Coverage is selective | | |
| 3 | Location in source not given | | |
| 4 | Location in source given | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3 | Materials specified | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✓ |
| $9 | ISSN Portal facet | | ✖ |
| $a | Name of source | optional | ✖ |
| $b | Coverage of source | optional | ✖ |
| $c | Location within source | optional | ✖ |
| $u | Uniform Resource Identifier | | ✓ |

## 22. COVERAGE BY ABSTRACTING AND INDEXING PUBLICATIONS (510/MARC21) (321/UNIMARC)

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $x | International Standard Serial Number | optional | ✖ |

# 23. NOTE ON THE REPRODUCTION (533/MARC21) (325/UNIMARC)

[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).

**MARC 21 :**

**Reproduction Note (533)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| \ | Undefined default | \ | Undefined default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3 | Materials specified | | ✖ |
| $5 | Institution to which field applies | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $7 | Fixed-length data elements of reproduction | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Type of reproduction | | ✖ |
| $b | Place of reproduction | mandatory if applicable | ✔ |
| $c | Agency responsible for reproduction | mandatory if applicable | ✔ |
| $d | Date of reproduction | optional | ✖ |

## 23. NOTE ON THE REPRODUCTION (533/MARC21) (325/UNIMARC)

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $e | Physical description of reproduction | | ✖ |
| $f | Series statement of reproduction | | ✔ |
| $m | Dates and/or sequential designation of issues reproduced | optional | ✔ |
| $n | Note about reproduction | | ✔ |

# 24. NOTE ON THE SYSTEM DETAILS (538/MARC21) (337/UNIMARC)

[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 local language of the National Centre.

**MARC 21 :**

**System Details Note (538)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| \ | Undefined default | \ | Undefined default |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $3 | Materials specified | | ✖ |
| $5 | Institution to which field applies | | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | System details note | mandatory | ✖ |
| $i | Display text | | ✖ |
| $u | Uniform Resource Identifier | | ✔ |

# 25. NOTE ON THE SOURCE OF THE DESCRIPTION (588/MARC21) (303/UNIMARC)

[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.

**MARC 21 :**

**Source Of Description Note (588)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Source of description | \ | Undefined default |
| 1 | Latest issue consulted | | |
| \ | No information provided default | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5 | Institution to which field applies | | ✘ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✘ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Source of description note | mandatory | ✘ |

# 26. ELECTRONIC LOCATION AND ACCESS (856/MARC21/UNIMARC)

[MANDATORY, IF APPLICABLE]

Record in this field the access methods to an online continuing resource to which an ISSN has been assigned is available or was available, as well as the information needed to access it.

If access is via subscribing to an electronic journal or electronic forum through software intended to be used by an email system, use the appropriate indicator and record the email address.

The first indicator is for coding the access method (email, FTP, HTTP...).

The second indicator is to qualify the relationship of the electronic address to the resource described in the record. The most common case is 0, which indicates that the address is for the described resource as a whole.

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 is no longer functional, move it to $h and place the new URL in the $u. Provide an optional note in $x or $z.

When a resource is preserved through a preservation program and/or in the Internet Archive, use field 857 in addition to 856.

**EXAMPLES**

**Art Press (en ligne)** = ISSN 2777-2306

856 4 0 $u https://www.artpress.com/

**Maǧallaẗ Al-Buḥūṯ Al-Tarbawiyyaẗ wa Al-Nawʿiyyaẗ (Online)** = ISSN 2735-4504

856 40$u `https://jeor.journals.ekb.eg` $xOA-J$hhttp://sero.org.eg$zNo longer available online as of february 3, 2022

**IMPORTANT NOTE**

As an optional practice, the record for print resources may contain a field 856 with the value "1" in the second indicator to note the location of the corresponding online resource.

**EXAMPLES**

**The Munising beacon** = ISSN 2995-5651

=856 4 1 $u https://munisingbeacon.com

**Norsk kunstårbok** = ISSN 0803-6160

=856 4 1 $3 Fulltekst $u https://www.nb.no/search?q=seriestitleid:"oai:nb.bibsys.no:999206875634702202"&
$z Søke-**URL**

**MARC 21 :**

**Electronic Location And Access (856)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Email | 0 | Resource default |
| 1 | FTP | 1 | Version of resource |
| 2 | Remote login (Telnet) | 2 | Related resource |
| 3 | Dial | 3 | Component part(s) of re-source |
| 4 | HTTP default | | |
| 7 | Method specified in subfield $2 | 4 | Version of component part(s) of resource |
| \ | No information provided | 8 | No display constant generated |
| | | \ | No information provided |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2 | Access method | optional | ✖ |
| $3 | Materials specified | optional | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $7 | Access status | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✔ |
| $a | Host name | | ✔ |
| $b | Access number [OBSOLETE] | | ✔ |
| $c | Compression information | | ✔ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $d | Path | | ✔ |
| $e | Data provenance | | ✔ |
| $f | Electronic name | | ✔ |
| $g | Persistent identifier | optional | ✔ |
| $h | Non-functioning Uniform Resource Identifier | optional | ✔ |
| $i | Instruction [OBSOLETE] | | ✔ |
| $j | Bits per second [OBSOLETE] | | ✖ |
| $k | Password [OBSOLETE] | | ✖ |
| $l | Standardized information governing access | | ✔ |
| $m | Contact for access assistance | | ✔ |
| $n | Terms governing access | | ✔ |
| $o | Operating system | | ✖ |
| $p | Port | | ✖ |
| $q | Electronic format type | optional | ✔ |
| $r | Standardized information governing use and reproduction | | ✔ |
| $s | File size | | ✔ |
| $t | Terms governing use and reproduction | | ✔ |
| $u | Uniform Resource Identifier | mandatory | ✔ |
| $v | Hours access method available | | ✔ |
| $w | Record control number | | ✔ |
| $x | Nonpublic note | optional | ✔ |
| $y | Link text | | ✔ |
| $z | Public note | optional | ✔ |

# 27. ELECTRONIC ARCHIVE LOCATION AND ACCESS (857/MARC21) (857/UNIMARC)

Information needed to locate and access an electronic resource from a Web archive or a digital archive repository.

The field may be used in addition to or in place of field 856 if it is desired to provide additional information about archived resources beyond what is possible in field 856.

The field may also be used to provide location and access to a digitized archived version of a tangible resource, e.g., a book or CD-ROM described in the record, or a related archived resource.

The International Centre uses this field to record information supplied by Keepers Registry agencies in a standardized way.

**EXAMPLE**

**=857 40$bBibliothèque nationale de France$cGallica$d1882/1921$nUnrestricted on-line access$uhttps://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb32740821v/date$z[s.n.]**

Indicator 1= 4 (http is the access method)

Indicator 2= 0 (the record describes the digital resource)

$b = Bibliothèque nationale de France (Name of archiving agency)

$c = Gallica (Name of the Web archive or digital archive repository)

$d = 1882/1921 (Date range of archived material)

$n = Unrestricted online access (Terms governing access)

$u = https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb32740821v/date (Uniform Resource Identifier)

$z = [s.n.] (Publishers responsible for the publication during the covered period)

**EXAMPLE**

ISSN 2064-7484

=857 40$bEPA$uhttps://epa.oszk.hu/04700/04771$x[diagnostic] \a200 \b\c20240705$31. (1979)-▉

$b = EPA

$u = https://epa.oszk.hu/04700/04771

$x = [diagnostic] \a200 \b\c20240705$31. (1979)-

**MARC 21 :**

**Electronic Archive Location and Access (857)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | FTP | 0 | Resource default |
| 4 | HTTP default | 1 | Version of resource |
| 7 | Method specified in subfield $2 | 2 | Related resource |
| | | 3 | Component part(s) of resource |
| \ | No information provided | | |
| | | 4 | Version of component part(s) of resource |
| | | 8 | No display constant generated |
| | | \ | No information provided |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2 | Access method | optional | ✖ |
| $3 | Materials specified | optional | ✖ |
| $5 | Institution to which field applies | optional | ✖ |
| $6 | Linkage | | ✖ |
| $7 | Access status | | ✖ |
| $8 | Field link and sequence number | | ✓ |
| $b | Name of archiving agency | | ✖ |
| $c | Name of Web archive or digital archive repository | | ✖ |
| $d | Date range of archived material | | ✖ |
| $e | Data provenance | | ✓ |
| $f | Archive completeness | | ✖ |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeatable |
|---|---|---|---|
| $g | Persistent identifier | | ✔ |
| $h | Non-functioning Uniform Resource Identifier | | ✔ |
| $l | Standardized information governing access | | ✔ |
| $m | Contact for access assistance | | ✔ |
| $n | Terms governing access | | ✔ |
| $q | Electronic format type | | ✔ |
| $r | Standardized information governing use and reproduction | | ✔ |
| $s | File size | | ✔ |
| $t | Terms governing use and reproduction | | ✔ |
| $u | Uniform Resource Identifier | mandatory | ✔ |
| $x | Nonpublic note | optional | ✔ |
| $y | Link text | | ✔ |
| $z | Public note | optional | ✔ |

# 28. ALTERNATE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION (880/MARC21) (200, 210, 710/UNIMARC)

[MANDATORY IF APPLICABLE]

Records of continuing resources issued in non-roman scripts or alphabets, when created or updated, are romanized by the National Centres before transmission to the International Centre or at the point of creation in the production tool of the ISSN International Centre.

This is done in accordance with appropriate ISO romanization standards, or other standards accepted by the ISSN Network.

When such romanization is required, it is mandatory **as from March 2024** to record the title proper, variant title, imprint and issuing bodies in original non-Roman scripts.

Some national practices may differ from the one recommended here, e.g. original characters are recorded under the main tags, romanized characters are omitted. When this is the case, the National Centre should discuss with the International Centre to adjust the ingestion script.

**Example**

Vspomogatel'nye istoričeskie discipliny (Leningrad) = ISSN 0130-0865

**MARC 21 :**

**Alternate Graphic Representation (880)**
MARC 21 Library of Congress

| indicator1 | Title | indicator2 | Title |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $6 | Linkage | optional | ✖ |

## 28. ALTERNATE GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION (880/MARC21) (200, 210, 710/UNIMARC)

| Subfield | Title | Mandatory | Repeat-able |
|---|---|---|---|
| $[0-5] [7-9] [a-z] | Same as associated field | optional | ✖ |

# 29. APPENDICES

## 29.1. Standards used by the ISSN Network

**ISO Standards**

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 233-3:2023 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters — Part 3: Persian language — 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 3297:2022 – 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 7098:2015 – 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 15919:2001 – Information and documentation – Transliteration of Devanagari and related Indic scripts into Latin characters

ISO 15924:2022 — Information and documentation — Codes for the representation of names of scripts (see the website of the Unicode Consortium, the Registration Authority for ISO 15924 , Table 1, four-letter script codes)

ISO 24229:2022 — Information and documentation — Codes for written language conversion systems

ISO 24614-2:2011 — Language resource management — Word segmentation of written texts — Part 2: Word segmentation for Chinese, Japanese and Korean

**Non-ISO Standards**

Revised Romanization of Korean. `https://www.korean.go.kr/front_eng/roman/roman_0 1.do`

Jyutping (Cantonese Romanization Scheme). Publications issued in Hong Kong and Macau. `https://jyutping.org/en/jyutping/`

Pe̍h-ōe-jī (POJ). Taiwanese Hokkien (Min Nan) Romanization Scheme.

ISBD International Standard Bibliographic Description : 2021 Update to the 2011 Consolidated Edition. `https://repository.ifla.org/bitstream/123456789/1939/1/ISBD_Upda te%202021%20to%20Consolidated%20ed%202011.pdf`

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` et `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` )

## 29.2. List of country and centre codes

**The list is available on the International Centre institutional web site:**

`https://www.issn.org/wp-content/uploads/Country_codes_centres_codes.pdf`

## 29.3. List of language codes

The list is the MARC Code list for Languages whici is available here: `https://www.loc.go v/marc/languages/`

## 29.4. List of language edition statements

## 29.5. List of medium edition statements

## 29.6. Examples of ISSN records

The records that are linked to may not be completely current but are useful to demonstrate the particular elements and coding for different types of resources.

### 29.6.2. Current print serial published by the same publisher since it started, also available in CD-ROM and online versions

Plant varieties journal (Ottawa) = ISSN 1188-1534

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

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

### 29.6.3. Serial published by three successive publishers

Automatizace (Praha) = ISSN 0005-125X

### 29.6.4. Current serial available online with oldest issues digitized from print

Proceedings of the American Mathematical Society (Online) = ISSN 1088-6626

The print version has been published since 1950.

### 29.6.5. Born digital serial

cArgo = ISSN 2265-6405

### 29.6.6. Digital reproduction of a ceased 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".

Mercure galant (1678. Reproduction numérique) = ISSN 2420-6539

### 29.6.7. 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.

Cognitive neuroscience (Online) = ISSN 1758-8936

Cognitive neuroscience (Print) = ISSN 1758-8928

### 29.6.8. Serial formed by the merger of two other serials

Les Feuillets du TA = ISSN 3038-141X

Merged with

La Lettre de la Cour administrative d'appel de Douai (En ligne) = ISSN 3037-4324

and

La Lettre de la Cour administrative d'appel de Douai et des tribunaux administratifs d'Amiens, Lille et Rouen (En ligne) = ISSN 2971-4958

### 29.6.9. Serial that split to form two new publications

Phot argus = ISSN 0048-394X

split into

Phot argus (Edition générale) = ISSN 0151-7848

and

Phot argus (Ed. professionnelle) = ISSN 0151-783X

### 29.6.10. Monographic series published simultaneously in different language editions

OECD employment outlook = ISSN 1013-0241

OECD Beschäftigungsausblick = ISSN 1995-3976

OCDE perspectives de l'emploi = ISSN 0256-6192

### 29.6.11. Serial translated from a serial in another language

Nursing (Jenkintown, Pa.) = ISSN 0360-4039

Nursing (Ed. española) = ISSN 0212-5382

### 29.6.12. "Is a subseries of" relationship

Collection Actions sociales. Série ANAS = ISSN 1290-7499 is a subseries of Collection Actions sociales = ISSN 1269-8377 .

### 29.6.15. Updating database

Base de données régionale des zones d'activités économiques en Centre-Val de Loire = ISSN 0844-0336 .

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "d".

### 29.6.16. Magazine

Économie magazine = ISSN 1298-1117.

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "g".

### 29.6.17. Blog

Le Blog de Thomas Piketty = ISSN 2648-8159 is a blog about general issues pertaining to economics. The record has value "h" in field 008 position 21.

The Scholarly Kitchen = ISSN 2690-8085 is a collective blog dealing with issues pertaining to the publishing and the library industries. The record has value "h" in field 008 position 21.

### 29.6.18. Journal

Anthropologie (Brno. Print) = ISSN 0323-1119

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "j".

### 29.6.19. Updating loose-leaf

Praktičeskaâ buhgalteriâ / Практическая бухгалтерия = ISSN 1726-5312

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "l".

### 29.6.20. Monographic series

Spotlight on Shakespeare = ISSN 2765-8309

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "m".

### 29.6.21. Newspaper

Le Quotidien de Chicoutimi = ISSN 0844-0336 is a Canadian newspaper.

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "n".

### 29.6.22. Periodical

The code "p" in 008/21 is the code to be used when a publication cannot be categorised. It is the less granular code.

Specific codes now exist if the publication can be categorised as a newspaper or a blog for example.

Moda (Sofiâ. 2004) = ISSN 1312-5206

### 29.6.23. Repository

OceanDocs = ISSN 2310-6409

HAL (Villeurbanne) = ISSN 2267-828X

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "r".

### 29.6.24. Newsletter

Lettre d'information (FONDAFIP) = ISSN 2646-7534

Tag 008 position 21 contains value "s".

### 29.6.25. Directory

Répertoire (Paris) = ISSN 3040-4347

Position 21 contains value "t" for Directory.

### 29.6.26. Podcast

**Cuentos en red** = ISSN 3006-9483

**Herzio cultureta** = ISSN 3006-7901

For cataloguing podcasts in ISSN+, the following specific data should be recorded:

006/00: m (electronic resource)

006/00: i (non music sound recording)

007/00: s (sound recording)

### 29.6.27. Updating website

Cahiers du cinéma (Site) = ISSN 3039-7618

### 29.6.28. Government publication

Open Government at Justice Canada = ISSN 2818-4998 .

Position 28 contains value "o" (Government publication - level undetermined).

Position 21 is blank.

### 29.6.29. Conference

Proceedings of BSO Conference = ISSN 3049-9070

Position 29 contains value 1 indicating this is a conference publication.

Position 21 is blank.

# Glossary

| Title | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| **Abbreviated key title**<br>*Titre clé abrégé*<br>*Título clave abreviado*<br>*Сокращенное ключевое название* | The key title abbreviated for bibliographic citation |
| **Absorption**<br>*Absorption*<br>*Absorción*<br>*Поглощение* | The incorporation of one or more continuing resources into another continuing resource, with the absorbed continuing resources typically losing their separate identities |
| **Accompanying material**<br>*Matériel d'accompagnement*<br>*Material de acompañamiento*<br>*Сопроводительные материалы* | 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**<br>*Matériel d'accompagnement*<br>*Declaración de material de acompañamiento*<br>*Заявление о сопроводительных материалах* | A brief description of accompanying material |
| **Acronym**<br>*Acronyme*<br>*Acrónimo*<br>*Аббревиатура* | 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**<br>*Ajout du titre de la page de titre*<br>*Añadido el título de la portada*<br>*Добавлен заголовок титульной страницы* | Title appearing on an added title-page when it differs sufficiently from title proper |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Analytical title page**<br>*Page de titre analytique*<br>*Portada analítica*<br>*Аналитический*<br>*титульный лист* | A title page chosen as the basis of description for part of a re-source for which a comprehensive description is also made, e.g. the title page of a monograph within a monographic series |
| **Area**<br>*Zone*<br>*Zona*<br>*Область* | A major Section of the bibliographic description, comprising data of a particular category or set of categories |
| **Bibliographic description**<br>*Description bibliographique*<br>*Descripción bibliográfica*<br>*Библиографическое*<br>*описание* | A set of bibliographic data recording and identifying a resource |
| **Blog**<br>*Blog*<br>*Blog*<br>*Блог* | Online periodical appearing on a web page that may contain web links and/or comments on a particular topic or subject (broad or narrow in scope), often in the form of short articles arranged in reverse chronological order, the most recently added piece of information appearing first. If less granularity is needed, code *w* can be used. Blog content may be written or collected by the site owner, or contributed by users. |
| **Born digital version**<br>*Version née numérique*<br>*Nace la versión digital*<br>*Рожденный цифровой*<br>*версией* | The term **born-digital** refers to materials that originate in a digital form. This is in contrast to digital reformatting, through which analog materials become digital, as in the case of files created by scanning physical paper records. |
| **Cancelled ISSN**<br>*ISSN annulé*<br>*ISSN cancelado*<br>*Отмененный ISSN* | An ISSN is cancelled in favour of one or several valid ISSN, when the same ISSN was assigned to more than one continuing re-source, 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**<br>*Titre de la légende*<br>*Título del pie de foto*<br>*Название подписи* | The title of a resource given at the beginning of the first page of the text |
| **Carrier**<br>*Transporteur*<br>*Transportista*<br>*Перевозчик* | |
| **Check digit**<br>*Chiffre de contrôle*<br>*Dígito de control*<br>*Контрольная цифра* | 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. |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Cluster ISSN**<br>*Cluster ISSN*<br>*Grupo ISSN*<br>*Кластер ISSN* | An ISSN assigned to group continuing resources related to each other (e.g. titles available in print and electronic medium versions, titles available in several language editions) |
| **Conference**<br>*Conférence*<br>*Conferencia*<br>*Конференция* | Organized formal meeting, or series of meetings, comprised of groups of representatives belonging to a common interest group, in which issues, ideas and policies are discussed<br>    A nomadic conference is a conference that takes place in a different country each time it is held. |
| **Continuing resource**<br>*Ressource continue*<br>*Recurso permanente*<br>*Непрерывный ресурс* | A publication, in any medium, that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion and made available to the public; it is equivalent to a diachronic work witn an indetermined extension plan; a continuing resource is issued in successive or integrating parts which generally bear numerical and/or chronological designation; continuing resources include serials, e.g. newspapers, journals, magazines, monographic series, and ongoing integrating resources, e.g. loose-leaf publications and Web sites |
| **Corporate body**<br>*Personne morale*<br>*Empresa*<br>*Корпоративный орган* | 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. |
| **Cover**<br>*Couverture*<br>*Portada*<br>*Обложка* | The outer covering of a resource, of whatever materia |
| **Cover title**<br>*Titre de la couverture*<br>*Título de la portada*<br>*Название обложки* | The title printed on the (original) front cover of a resource |
| **Cumulation**<br>*Cumul*<br>*Acumulación*<br>*Кумуляция* | The progressive addition of new material to previously arranged material, maintaining the same order of arrangement; a publication containing such cumulated material |
| **Data element**<br>*Élément de données*<br>*Elemento de datos*<br>*Элемент данных* | 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**<br>*ISSN supprimé*<br>*ISSN suprimido*<br>*Удаленные ISSN* | An ISSN may be deleted ("suppressed") 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 |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Dependent title**<br>*Titre dépendant*<br>*Título dependiente*<br>*Зависимое название* | 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 |
| **Dependent title designation**<br>*Désignation du titre de la personne à charge*<br>*Denominación del título dependiente*<br>*Наименование должности зависимого лица* | 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 |
| **Diachronic work**<br>*Travail diachronique*<br>*Trabajo diacrónico*<br>*Диахроническая работа* | A work that is planned to be embodied over time |
| **Diacritic**<br>*Diacritique*<br>*Diacrítico*<br>*Диакритические знаки* | 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 reproduction**<br>*Reproduction numérique*<br>*Reproducción digital*<br>*Цифровое воспроизведение* | 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. |
| **Digital resource**<br>*Ressource numérique*<br>*Recurso digital*<br>*Цифровой ресурс* | 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) |
| **Direct access**<br>*Accès direct*<br>*Acceso directo*<br>*Прямой доступ* | 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. |
| **Directory**<br>*Annuaire*<br>*Directorio*<br>*Каталог* | Itemized listing of information for the identification or location of persons, objects, organizations, or places, arranged alphabetically, chronologically, or in some other systematic order, and updated over time. Directories can be print or digital. |

| Title | Definition |
|-------|------------|
| **Edition**<br>*Édition*<br>*Edición*<br>*Издание* | 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**<br>*Déclaration d'édition*<br>*Declaración de edición*<br>*Заявление о выпуске* | A word or phrase, or a group of characters, indicating that a resource belongs to an edition. |
| **Element**<br>*Élément*<br>*Elemento*<br>*Элемент* | 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**<br>*Titre élargi*<br>*Título ampliado*<br>*Расширенное название* | Variant title when the key title or title proper contains an initialism, abbreviation, numeral or symbol. Also called Full title. |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Extension plan**<br>*Plan d'extension*<br>*Plan de ampliación*<br>*План расширения* | A categorization reflecting an intention to extend the content of a work. Concept defined by RDA.<br>    The label, definition and scope associated with each type of extension plan is listed as follows:<br>      **integrating determinate plan**<br>An extension plan for a work that is intended to be realized in one distinct expression that is embodied during a closed timespan.<br>*Scope Note*<br>Includes project wikis, and conference websites.<br>      **integrating indeterminate plan**<br>An extension plan for a work that is intended to be realized in one distinct expression that is embodied during an open timespan.<br>*Scope Note*<br>Includes updated standards, laws, and wikis.<br>      **static plan**<br>An extension plan for a work intended to be realized in one or more distinct expressions that are all embodied simultaneously.<br>*Scope Note*<br>Includes poems, photographs, and completed novels.<br>      **successive determinate plan**<br>An extension plan for a work that is intended to be realized in multiple distinct expressions that are embodied during a closed timespan.<br>*Scope Note*<br>Includes serialized versions of novels, dictionaries, and reference works.<br>      **successive indeterminate plan**<br>An extension plan for a work that is intended to be realized in multiple distinct expressions that are embodied during an open timespan.<br>*Scope Note*<br>Includes periodicals, newspapers, series, newsletters, conference proceedings, annual reports, and archived copies of webpages |
| **Field**<br>*Champ d'application*<br>*Campo*<br>*Поле* | 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**<br>*Ancien titre*<br>*Título anterior*<br>*Прежнее название* | 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 |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Frequency** <br> *Fréquence* <br> *Frecuencia* <br> *Частота* | (1) The intervals at which a serial is issued, such as daily, weekly, monthly, annually. <br> (2) The intervals at which updates of integrating resources are issued. |
| **General material designation** <br> *Désignation générale des matériaux* <br> *Designación general del material* <br> *Общее обозначение материала* | A term indicating, broadly, the class of material to which a resource belongs |
| **Generic title** <br> *Titre générique* <br> *Título genérico* <br> *Общее название* | A title which consists solely of terms indicating the kind and/or frequency of a continuing resource, such as Abhandlungen, annales, annual report, bulletin, cahiers, compte rendu des séances, circular letter, journal, newsletter, occasional paper, proceedings, report, transactions, etc., and their equivalents in other languages |
| **ISBN** <br> *ISBN* <br> *ISBN* <br> *ISBN* | International Standard Book Number <br> 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 Network** <br> *Réseau ISSN* <br> *Red ISSN* <br> *Сеть ISSN* | Collective entity comprised of the ISSN International Centre and the ISSN national and regional centres, for the purpose of administering the assignment of ISSN |
| **ISSN-L** <br> *ISSN-L* <br> *ISSN-L* <br> *ISSN-L* | Aka Linking ISSN <br> 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 |
| **Imprint** <br> *Impression* <br> *Pie de imprenta* <br> *Оттиск* | 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** <br> *Titre indépendant* <br> *Título independiente* <br> *Независимое название* | A title that by itself is sufficient to identify a continuing resource |
| **Indicator** <br> *Indicateur* <br> *Indicador* <br> *Индикатор* | An alphabetical or numeric character associated with a field supplying further information about the relationship between the field and other fields in the record. |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Initialism** <br> *Initialisme* <br> *Inicialismo* <br> *Инициализм* | The initial letters of the name of an organization or other entity or of any group of words. See also Acronym. |
| **Inset** <br> *Encart* <br> *Insertar* <br> *Вставка* | A continuing resource that is issued with another resource by being inserted into it, either loose or fixed, either regularly or occasionally. <br><br> An inset can be a separate publication when it possesses its own title page or title page substitute, its own numbering, a distinct director of publication, format, pagination and designation. <br><br> They are often stapled into the centre of a different publication and could theoretically be detached and used separately. <br><br> An inset lacking separate pagination and its own clear identity can usually be regarded as a section of the main journal. In this case, no ISSN is assigned. <br><br> See also Accompanying material, Common title, Dependent title. |
| **Institutional repository** <br> *Institutional repository* <br> *Repositorio institucional* <br> *Институциональный репозиторий* | Open access repository for storing the publications of an institution, or a group of institutions, such as e-prints, technical reports, theses and dissertations, datasets, and teaching and learning materials |
| **Institutional repository** <br> *Institutional repository* <br> *Repositorio institucional* <br> *Институциональный репозиторий* | Open access repository for storing the publications of an institution, or a group of institutions, such as e-prints, technical reports, theses and dissertations, datasets, and teaching and learning materials |
| **International Standard Serial Number** <br> *Numérotation série internationale normalisée* <br> *Número de serie internacional normalizado* <br> *Международный стандартный серийный номер* | The eight digit number defined by ISO 3297 standard, including a check digit and preceded by the alphabetic prefix ISSN, assigned to a continuing resource by the ISSN Network |
| **Issue** <br> *Enjeu* <br> *Edición* <br> *Выпуск* | 1) One of the successive parts of a serial; the term being used to designate the lowest level successive part of a serial. <br> 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. |

| Title | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| **Issuing organisation** <br> *Organisme émetteur* <br> *Organismo emisor* <br> *Выдающая организация* | An organisation under whose auspices a continuing resource may be published. The organisations may or may not be intellectually responsible for the continuing resource, and may or may not be the publisher. |
| **Iteration** <br> *Itération* <br> *Iteración* <br> *Итерация* | An instance of an integrating resource, either as first released or after it has been updated |
| **Journal** <br> *Journal* <br> *Revista* <br> *Журнал* | Periodical addressing readers interested in a specific subject or profession. Often includes original research and current developments. Journals can be print or digital. |
| **Key title** <br> *Titre clé* <br> *Título clave* <br> *Ключевое название* | The unique name for a continuing resource, established by the ISSN Network and inseparably linked with its ISSN |
| **Key title** <br> *Titre clé* <br> *Título clave* <br> *Ключевое название* | Unique name for a continuing resource, established by the ISSN Network and inseparably linked with its ISSN (ISO 3297). |
| **Logo** <br> *Logo* <br> *Logotipo* <br> *Логотип* | 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. |
| **Magazine** <br> *Magazine* <br> *Revista* <br> *Журнал* | Periodical addressing non-scientific, non-professional general interest topics. Magazines can be print or digital. |
| **Main series** <br> *Série principale* <br> *Serie principal* <br> *Главная серия* | A numbered series that contains one or more sub-series. See also Series, Sub-series. |
| **Major title change** <br> *Changement de titre majeur* <br> *Cambio de título principal* <br> *Изменение названия специальности* | Change in title which results in the assignment of a new ISSN. See also Minor title change. |
| **Masthead** <br> *Tête d'affiche* <br> *Cabecera* <br> *Мачта* | 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** <br> *Type de média* <br> *Tipo de soporte* <br> *Тип носителя* | Type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Medium**<br>*Moyen*<br>*Medio*<br>*Средний* | Means used to produce, publish and convey informational content. |
| **Medium version**<br>*Version moyenne*<br>*Versión media*<br>*Средняя версия* | 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**<br>*Fusion*<br>*Fusión*<br>*Слияние* | 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**<br>*Changement mineur de titre*<br>*Cambio de título menor*<br>*Незначительное изменение названия* | Change in title which does not require the assignment of a new ISSN. See also Major title change. |
| **Monographic resource**<br>*Ressource monographique*<br>*Recurso monográfico*<br>*Монографический ресурс* | A resource that is complete in one part or intended to be completed within a finite number of parts |
| **Monographic series**<br>*Série monographique*<br>*Serie monográfica*<br>*Монографическая серия* | Group of analyzable items (i.e., each piece has a distinctive title) that are related to one another by a collective title. The individual items may or may not be numbered.<br>    Use for any title that is a series, regardless of its treatment at the national level, i.e. catalogued as a whole or catalogued monograph by monograph with a link to the series and its ISSN. |
| **Newsletter**<br>*Bulletin d'information*<br>*Boletín informativo*<br>*Информационный бюллетень* | Periodical that can be issued by an organization, generally to its members or to a specific audience, to give current information about a topic or sphere of activity. Newsletters can be print or digital. |
| **Newspaper**<br>*Journal*<br>*Periódico*<br>*Газета* | Serial publication that is mainly designed to be a primary source of written information on current events connected with public affairs, either local, national, and/or international in scope. It contains a broad range of news on all subjects and activities and is not limited to any specific subject matter. |
| **Non-generic title**<br>*Titre générique*<br>*Título no genérico*<br>*Непатентованное название* | A distinctive or specific title (e.g., *Botanical Research Review*). |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Numbering** <br> *Numérotation* <br> *Numeración* <br> *Нумерация* | 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** <br> *Ressource d'intégration permanente* <br> *Recurso integrador permanente* <br> *Постоянно интегрируемый ресурс* | 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. <br> e.g.: Databases, Web sites and loose-leafs that are updated over time with no predetermined conclusion. |
| **Online resource** <br> *Ressource en ligne* <br> *Recursos en línea* <br> *Онлайн-ресурс* | A digital resource accessed by means of hardware and software connections to a communications network. See also Remote access, Direct access. |
| **Other title information** <br> *Autres informations sur le titre* <br> *Otra información sobre el título* <br> *Другая информация о названии* | 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** <br> *Titre parallèle* <br> *Título paralelo* <br> *Параллельное название* | 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** <br> *Périodique* <br> *Periódico* <br> *Периодические издания* | Broad category of publications that includes resources with separate articles, stories, other writings, etc., that are published or distributed generally more frequently than annually, including journals, magazines, newsletters, and blogs. Periodicals can be print or digital. Use this code if less granularity is needed. Otherwise, prefer codes for the specific types of periodicals. |
| **Physical carrier** <br> *Support physique* <br> *Soporte físico* <br> *Физический носитель* | A physical medium in which data, sound, images, etc., are stored. |
| **Preliminaries** <br> *Préliminaires* <br> *Preliminares* <br> *Предварительная подготовка* | 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. |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Prepublication** <br> *Prépublication* <br> *Prepublicación* <br> *Предварительная публикация* | Continuing resource that is planned to be published in the near future, for which an ISSN has been assigned in advance of publication. The provisional description is often based on publisher supplied metadata |
| **Prescribed source of information** <br> *Source d'information prescrite* <br> *Fuente de información prescrita* <br> *Предписанный источник информации* | The source or sources from which information is taken for entry of each element or area of the ISSN record. |
| **Print on demand publication (POD)** <br> *Publication sur demande (POD)* <br> *Publicación bajo demanda (POD)* <br> *Публикация по требованию (POD)* | A publication that is printed at the time a customer orders a copy of it rather than that a copy being supplied from existing stocks held by the distributor or publisher. POD is a printing technology and business process in which books, serials and other documents are not printed until an order is received. This process allows copies to be supplied at the time of the order rather than being supplied from existing stocks held by a publisher or distributor allowing them to produce single issues or small quantitie |
| **Proceedings** <br> *Actes* <br> *Actas* <br> *Материалы* | Document containing the papers submitted to a conference and generally also reporting discussion arising from the papers, and business transacted in connection with the conference |
| **Provisional record** <br> *Enregistrement provisoire* <br> *Registro provisional* <br> *Предварительная запись* | A record that only contains the mandatory fields. It can describe a prepublication. |
| **Publication** <br> *Publication* <br> *Publicación* <br> *Публикация* | A resource formally prepared and issued for public sale or availability |
| **Published resource** <br> *Ressource publiée* <br> *Recurso publicado* <br> *Опубликованный ресурс* | A manifestation of a diachronic work with an indetermined extension plan, with either a succesive or integrating extension mode that forms the basis for bibliographic description. This resource may be in any medium or combination of media and may be tangible or intangible. |
| **Publishing information** <br> *Informations sur la publication* <br> *Información editorial* <br> *Информация о публикации* | Information relating to the publication, printing, distribution, issue, release or production of a continuing resource |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Qualifier**<br>*Qualification*<br>*Calificador*<br>*Отборочный тур* | Additional descriptive information, i.e. one or more terms or expressions added to a title proper, used to distinguish between similar titles and to make the resulting key title unique |
| **Register record**<br>*Enregistrement du registre*<br>*Registro*<br>*Регистрационная запись* | Confirmed record published on the ISSN Portal |
| **Related title**<br>*Titre connexe*<br>*Título relacionado*<br>*Связанное название* | A title bearing an unspecified relationship with the title in hand |
| **Remote access**<br>*Accès à distance*<br>*Acceso a distancia*<br>*Удаленный доступ* | Use of an electronic resource stored on a server through a computer network. See also Online resource. |
| **Repository**<br>*Dépôt*<br>*Repositorio*<br>*Репозиторий* | Online collection, often scholarly in nature, for storing the publications of an institution or a group of institutions. Can also be a collection of materials on a specific subject or from a specific community. Materials collected include datasets, e-prints, theses and dissertations, teaching and learning materials, and technical reports. |
| **Reprint**<br>*Réimpression*<br>*Reimpresión*<br>*Перепечатка* | 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**<br>*Reproduction*<br>*Reproducción*<br>*Воспроизводство* | 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**<br>*Romanisation*<br>*Romanización*<br>*Латинизация* | The act of changing a writing system, or a word or character from that writing system, into Roman script (= a writing system based on the Latin alphabet) |
| **Running title**<br>*Titre en cours d'exécution*<br>*Título*<br>*Название бега* | Title appearing at the head or foot of the page of a resource when it differs sufficiently from the title proper |
| **Section**<br>*Section*<br>*Sección*<br>*Раздел* | 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). |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Section designation**<br>*Désignation de la section*<br>*Designación de la Sección*<br>*Назначение раздела* | 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**<br>*Titre de la section*<br>*Título de la Sección*<br>*Название раздела* | 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**<br>*Désignation séquentielle*<br>*Designación secuencial*<br>*Последовательное обозначение* | 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**<br>*Série*<br>*Serie*<br>*Серийный* | 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, directories, 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) |
| **Series**<br>*Série*<br>*Serie*<br>*Серия* | 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.<br>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. |
| **Series statement**<br>*Déclaration de la série*<br>*Declaración de la serie*<br>*Заявление о серии* | The main elements identifying a series, including any numbering of the separate continuing resources within the series. See also Sub-series statement. |
| **Short record (obsolete)**<br>*Enregistrement court (obsolète)*<br>*Disco corto (obsoleto)*<br>*Краткая запись (устаревшая)* | A record created for publications which are considered by the ISSN National Centre to be of purely local interest and not of international interest<br>    In 2024, the ISSN Review Group decided that all titles that are indexed in the ISSN Portal are of international interest thus making the short record obsolete |

| Title | Definition |
| --- | --- |
| **Specific material designation**<br>*Désignation des matériaux spécifiques*<br>*Designación específica del material*<br>*Конкретное обозначение материала* | The term indicating the specific class of material to which the continuing resource belongs. |
| **Spine title**<br>*Titre du dos*<br>*Título del lomo*<br>*Название на корешке* | Title given on the spine of the resource when it differs sufficiently from the title proper |
| **Split**<br>*Séparer*<br>*Dividir*<br>*Сплит* | The division of a continuing resource into two or more new and separate continuing resources. |
| **Statement of responsibility**<br>*Déclaration de responsabilité*<br>*Mención de responsabilidad*<br>*Заявление об ответственности* | 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**<br>*Sous-champ*<br>*Subcampo*<br>*Подполе* | A separately identifiable part of a field. It is always introduced by a subfield code |
| **Subseries**<br>*Sous-séries*<br>*Subserie*<br>*Подсерия* | 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 |
| **Subseries designation**<br>*Sous-séries*<br>*Denominación de la Subserie*<br>*Обозначение подсерии* | 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. |
| **Subseries statement**<br>*État des sous-séries*<br>*Estado de la subserie*<br>*Выписка из подсерии* | 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. |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **Successor title**<br>*Titre du successeur*<br>*Título sucesor*<br>*Название преемника* | 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**<br>*Supplément*<br>*Suplemento*<br>*Дополнение* | 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. |
| **Tag**<br>*Étiquette*<br>*Etiqueta*<br>*Тег* | One or more characters associated with a field and used to identify it. On ISSN records, it always consists of three numeric characters. |
| **Title**<br>*Titre*<br>*Título*<br>*Название* | 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**<br>*Page de titre*<br>*Portada*<br>*Титульный лист* | 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**<br>*Remplacement de la page de titre*<br>*Sustitución de la portada*<br>*Замена титульного листа* | 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**<br>*Titre propre*<br>*Título propio*<br>*Собственно название* | The primary name by which the publication is known.<br>It is the chief title found on the title page or the chief source of information of the publication and serves as the main identifier for cataloging and reference purposes. The title proper does not include any subtitles, parallel titles, or other accompanying information; it stands alone as the most significant element in the bibliographic record of the continuing publication. |
| **Transliteration**<br>*Translittération*<br>*Transliteración*<br>*Транслитерация* | The act of writing words or letters using letters of a different alphabet or language; the representation of one alphabet by equivalent characters of another. See also **Romanization** |
| **Tête-bêche**<br>*Tête-bêche*<br>*Tête-bêche*<br>*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 | Definition |
|---|---|
| **URL**<br>*URL*<br>*URL*<br>*URL* | Uniform resource locator<br>    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). |
| **Updating database**<br>*Mise à jour de la base de données*<br>*Actualización de la base de datos*<br>*Обновление базы данных* | Collection of logically interrelated data stored together in one or more computerized files, usually created and managed by a database management system and which may be accessible via a search interface |
| **Updating loose-leaf**<br>*Publication à feuillets mobiles*<br>*Hojas sueltas con actualizaciones diarias*<br>*Обновление свободного листа* | An integrating resource that consists of one or more base volumes updated by separate pages that are inserted, removed, and/or substituted. |
| **Updating website**<br>*Mise à jour du site web*<br>*Actualización del sitio web*<br>*Обновление веб-сайта* | Web site that is subject to periodic updating such as an updating database, repository, or blog. Use this code if less granularity is needed. Otherwise, prefer codes for the specific types of updating web sites. |
| **Variant title**<br>*Variante du titre*<br>*Variante del título*<br>*Вариант названия* | 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**<br>*Page web*<br>*Página web*<br>*Веб-страница* | One of the pages of a hypertext document in a World Wide Web site. Web pages, including the subset "home pages", refer to the collection of documents that make up the World Wide Web. See also World Wide Web |
| **Web site**<br>*Site web*<br>*Sitio web*<br>*Веб-сайт* | 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. |
| **Website**<br>*Site web*<br>*Página web*<br>*Сайт* | Collection of logically connected web pages managed as a single entity and accessed through the same base URL |
| **Work record**<br>*Registre du travail*<br>*Expediente de trabajo*<br>*Запись в трудовой книжке* | See Provisional record |

| Title | Definition |
|---|---|
| **World Wide Web**<br>*World Wide Web*<br>*World Wide Web*<br>*Всемирная паутина* | An Internet service that links documents through the use of hyper-text technology. Links in the form of words, URLs, etc., serve to find and access documents stored on the Internet. See also URL. |
| **eISSN**<br>*eISSN*<br>*eISSN*<br>*eISSN* | An ISSN assigned to a digital continuing resource |
| **pISSN**<br>*pISSN*<br>*pISSN*<br>*pISSN* | An ISSN assigned to a print continuing resource |

# Technical Data

This Manual was typeset with X∃LATEX.