

061 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RECORDING CODE (ISRC)

Field Definition and Scope

An International Standard Recording Code (ISRC) that identifies sound recordings and music video recordings and not physical products.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
061	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RECORDING CODE (ISRC)	NR	O
a	Number ISRC	NR	MA
z	Erroneous ISRC	R	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1	#	blank (not defined)
2	#	blank (not defined)

Subfields Description

\$a Number ISRC

A correctly applied ISRC including hyphens. The ISRCs are assigned by the designated agency in each country. Not repeatable. Mandatory unless \$z is present.

\$z Erroneous ISRC

An ISRC that has been identified as being erroneously applied to a recording or is otherwise invalid. It may have been allocated to two different recordings and in this instance cancelled, or it may have been incorrectly printed. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

ISRC Structure

The ISRC is used to identify an audio, video or audio-visual recording, according to the provisions of ISO 3901.

An ISRC consists of twelve digits. Whenever it is printed or written, the number is preceded by the letters ISRC. In countries where the Latin alphabet is not used, an abbreviation in the local script may be used in addition to the Latin letters ISRC.

The ISRC is now divided into four elements, each of which is separated by a hyphen. The former fourth and fifth elements are now one element without hyphen:

Country code: A two-letter country code assigned from ISO 3166-1.

Registrant code: An alphanumeric 3-character code assigned by nominated agencies.

Year of reference: The last two digits of the year in which the ISRC was allocated to the recording.

Designation code: This consists of five digits, assigned by the registrant.

Data Format

The letters ISRC, which are usually found printed with the ISRC on items, should not be entered in field 061. They are mandatory when the ISRC is written or printed, including when the ISRC is displayed in an authority record. Any ISRC which is found to appear wrongly on an item or elsewhere can be entered in subfield \$z, Erroneous ISRC, which is provided to give access to records that may have been requested by an erroneous number. Hyphens are inserted to separate the four parts of the number in the \$a or \$z subfield. No other punctuation is permitted. The purpose of the hyphens in the ISRC is to separate the distinct parts. When an ISRC is displayed in an authority record the inclusion of the hyphens is mandatory. Many national agencies do not store the hyphens in the machine-readable record since they can be generated by algorithm.

Examples

EX 1
061 ##\$aFR-Z03-98-00212
Mercury France registered a recording made in 1998, ISRC FR-Z03-98-00212.

History

2009	New field.
2012	Text errata.