

0-- IDENTIFICATION BLOCK

Definition and Scope of Fields

This block contains those numbers that identify the record or the resource recorded in it.

The following fields are defined:

001	RECORD IDENTIFIER
003	PERSISTENT RECORD IDENTIFIER
005	VERSION IDENTIFIER
010	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)
011	ISSN
012	FINGERPRINT IDENTIFIER
013	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)
014	ARTICLE IDENTIFIER
015	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER (ISRN)
016	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RECORDING CODE (ISRC)
017	OTHER IDENTIFIER
018	[RESERVED FOR OTHER INTERNATIONAL STANDARD NUMBERS]
020	NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY NUMBER
021	LEGAL DEPOSIT NUMBER
022	GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION NUMBER
033	OTHER SYSTEM PERSISTENT RECORD IDENTIFIER
035	OTHER SYSTEM IDENTIFIERS
036	MUSIC INCIPIT
040	CODEN
071	PUBLISHER'S NUMBER
072	UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE (UPC)
073	INTERNATIONAL ARTICLE NUMBER (EAN)

Field 001 is mandatory in every record. Other fields are entered only when data is available.

History

2002	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.
2005	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.
2012	Corrections and additions.

001 RECORD IDENTIFIER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains characters uniquely associated with the record, i.e. the identifier for the record of the agency preparing the record.

Occurrence & Subfields

Field	Field name	Repeatability	Occurrence
001	RECORD IDENTIFIER	NR	M

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not contain subfields.

Indicators

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not have indicators.

Notes on Field Contents

There are no restrictions on the form of the record identifier.

When the record identifier consists of or incorporates any form of an International Standard Number, other identifiable number such as a national number, or other data such as country of publication, this information is nevertheless to be entered in the field specified for that data in addition to recording it as the record identifier in this field.

Related Fields

An agency may be using other separately identified numbers such as ISBN or National Bibliography Number as a Record Identifier. See Notes on Field Contents above for treatment in these cases.

Examples

EX 1
001 2002-00000000011
A number in the Joint Catalogue file of the South African State Library.
EX 2
001 B7512345
The record identifier of a record from the <i>British National Bibliography</i> is the National Bibliography Number B7512345. In addition, the number is entered in field 020: NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY NUMBER.
EX 3
001 02512645
The record identifier used for a record in a file of continuing resources is the ISSN without its hyphen. In addition, the ISSN with hyphen is entered in field 011, ISSN.
EX 4
001 83.041470.3
The record identifier allocated to a Deutsche Bibliothek record. This is not identical with the national bibliography number.
EX 5
001 ###73002284#//r752

The identifier of a record issued by the Library of Congress. The basic identifier has a fixed length of 12 characters which in this instance requires blank fill. This number also includes revision information in a suffix.

History

2012	Corrections.
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003 PERSISTENT RECORD IDENTIFIER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the persistent identifier of the record assigned by the agency which creates, uses or issues the record. This is the persistent identifier for the bibliographic record, not for the resource itself.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field	Field name	Repeatability	Occurrence
003	PERSISTENT RECORD IDENTIFIER	NR	O

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not contain subfields.

Indicators

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field does not have indicators.

Notes on Field Content

Persistent identifiers are specific internet addresses which allow one to reference an electronic resource with the aid of a hypertext link, while making sure that this link will not change. There are several systems which allow the creation of persistent identifiers.

A bibliographic record appearing in an OAI repository can also be referenced through a persistent identifier. Thanks to this tool, it is possible to add this bibliographic record to one's own bookmarks or to quote it on a website, in an e-mail, on a blog or in a forum, simply by using the address which is displayed in the browser during an online session.

Related Fields

001 RECORD IDENTIFIER	The persistent identifier is the equivalent on the web of the system identifier for the record in the database.
856 ELECTRONIC LOCATION AND ACCESS	The persistent identifier for the resource described by the record is entered in field 856.

Examples

EX 1
001 FRBNF401336220000001
003 http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb40133622z/PUBLIC

History

2008	New field.
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005 VERSION IDENTIFIER

Field Definition and Scope

The field contains the date and time of the last record transaction. It allows machine systems to determine whether the version of the record being processed is later, earlier or the same as one previously processed.

The use of the field is recommended.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field	Field name	Repeatability	Occurrence
005	VERSION IDENTIFIER	NR	O

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field has no subfield identifiers.

Indicators

In conformance with ISO 2709 this field has no indicators.

Notes on Field Contents

The date is entered in ISO standard form (ISO 8601-1) for dates: YYYYMMDD where YYYY represents the year, MM the month and DD the day of the month. The time is entered in the form HHMMSS.T where HH represents the hour using the twenty four hour clock, MM the minutes, SS the seconds and .T tenths of a second. In all cases a leading 0 is added if necessary.

Related Fields

100 GENERAL PROCESSING DATA (character positions 0-7)	This is the date of original creation of the record and will not change even if the record is corrected or exchanged
801 ORIGINATING SOURCE, subfield \$c	This subfield gives solely year, month and day of modification, transcription and/or issue.

Examples

EX 1
005 20050901141236.0
The date of last transaction was 1st September 2005 at 14:12:36 hours (i.e. 2:12:36 p.m.). In accordance with ISO 8601-1, “1 st ” is entered as “01” not “1”, “September” as “09” not “9”, to preserve the format.

History

1996	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.
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010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains an International Standard Book Number and a qualification which distinguishes between ISBNs when more than one is contained in a record. The field corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area. The field may contain the terms of availability and/or price, even if it does not contain an ISBN.

Repeatable when more than one valid ISBN etc. is to be recorded. If it is desired to make links between a 13-digit and a 10-digit ISBN, \$6 subfields can be used in each 010 field.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
010	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER	R	O
a	Number (ISBN)	NR	O
b	Qualification	R	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	NR	O
z	Erroneous ISBN	R	O
6	Interfield Linking Data	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Number (ISBN)

A correctly applied ISBN including hyphens. The ISBN are assigned by the designated agency in each country. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

An indication of the scope of the ISBN in subfield \$a (if present), usually the name of a publisher, an indication of the binding of the resource, or an indication of the relationship of an ISBN to a set or to a particular volume. ([EX 3](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#)). Repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource and any comment on its availability ([EX 1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [8](#)). Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous ISBN

An ISBN that has been identified as being erroneously applied to the resource or is otherwise invalid. It may have been allocated to two different publications and in this instance cancelled ([EX 8](#)), or it may have been incorrectly printed ([EX 9](#)). Repeatable.

\$6 Interfield Linking Data

This subfield contains information allowing the field to be linked for processing purposes to other fields in the record. (See section 3.13 Interfield Linking Data, 3 Format structure).

Notes on Field Contents

ISBN structure:

From 1 January 2007, national ISBN agencies are providing only ISBNs that consist of 13 digits, comprising the following elements:

- Prefix element
- Registration group element
- Registrant element
- Publication element
- Check digit

When printed, the ISBN is always preceded by the letters “ISBN”. In field 010, these are generated automatically from a UNIMARC record and should not be entered into the text whether the agency uses Latin or local script for this abbreviation. The ISBN is divided into 5 elements, 3 of them of variable length. The elements must each be separated clearly by hyphens when displayed in human readable form: it is recommended hyphens be used in UNIMARC records. The first and last elements are of fixed length. The number of digits varies in the second, third and fourth elements of the ISBN. The length of the registration group element and of the registrant element is relative to the expected publishing output of the registration group or registrant. When these elements are short in length it indicates that the output is expected to be large.

Prefix element: The first element of the ISBN is a 3-digit number that is made available by EAN International. Currently two prefixes are used 978 and 979.

Registration Group element: The second element of the ISBN identifies the country, geographical region or language area in the ISBN system. Some members in the ISBN system form language areas (e.g. registration group number 3 is the German language group); others form regional groups (e.g. registration group number 982 is South Pacific). The length of the element varies between 1 and 5 digits.

Registrant element: The third element of the ISBN identifies a particular publisher or imprint within a registration group. The length of this element varies in relation to the anticipated output of the publisher concerned and varies between 2 and 7 digits.

Publication element: The fourth element of the ISBN identifies a specific edition of a publication by a specific publisher. The length of this element varies in relation to the length of the registration group and registrant elements which precede it and varies between 1 and 6 digits. To ensure the correct length of ISBN is maintained, the number is filled with leading zeroes.

Check digit: The fifth element of the ISBN is the check digit. This is calculated using a modulus 10 algorithm. Each of the first 12 digits of the ISBN is alternately multiplied by 1 and 3. The check digit is equal to 10 minus the remainder resulting from dividing the sum of the weighted products of the first 12 digits by 10 with one exception: if the calculation results in a remainder of 10 the check digit is 0. Here is a sample calculation for the ISBN 978-0-11-000222-?.

Step 1: determine the sum of the weighted products for the first 12 digits of the ISBN according to the table below.

	Prefix			Registration Group		Registrant			Publication				Check Digit	Sum
ISBN	9	7	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	?	
Weight	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3		
Product	9	21	8	0	1	3	0	0	0	6	2	6		56

Step 2: Divide the sum of the weighted products by 10: $56 / 10 = 5$ remainder 6.

Step 3: Subtract the remainder calculated in step 2 from 10. This is the check digit (unless the remainder is 10 in which case the check digit is 0). In the example, $10 - 6 = 4$, so the result is ISBN 978-0-11-222-4.

The 10-digit ISBN, no longer applied to new resources consists of four distinct parts, each of which is separated by a hyphen or space. Hyphens are recommended in UNIMARC.

For the sake of completeness, the description of the 10-digit ISBN follows.

The four parts are:

Group identifier: Allocated to each country or group of countries or language groups by the International ISBN Agency. International organizations, e.g., the UN, also have their own group identifier.

Publisher identifier: Allocated to each publisher by a National or Regional ISBN Agency.

Title identifier: Allocated to each title (and each edition and format of each title) by the publisher.

Check digit: calculated using a modulus 11 algorithm.

All digits of the ISBN are numeric except the check digit which may be numeric or a roman numeral X (capital X, representing a numeric value of 10). ISO 2108 gives the standard specifications of the form of the ISBN.

Verification of check digit:

To check for accuracy of a ten-digit ISBN: take each digit and multiply by a number whose value depends on the position of the digit (the “weight”), add the results and divide by 11. If the remainder is not zero then one or more of the digits is wrong. Using [EX 9](#) as an example:

ISBN	0	1	1	8	8	4	0	9	4	X (i.e. 10)
'Weight'	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Result	0	9	8	56	48	20	0	27	8	10 -- total 186

186 is not exactly divisible by 11, so the ISBN is incorrect.

Data format:

The letters ISBN, which are usually found printed with an ISBN on the resource, should not be entered in field 010.

Any ISBN which is found to be wrongly printed on the resource can be entered in subfield \$z, Erroneous ISBN, which is provided to give access to records that may have been requested by an erroneous number appearing on the resource.

Hyphens are inserted to separate the distinct parts of the number in the \$a or \$z subfield. No other punctuation is permitted. The purpose of the hyphens in the ISBN is to separate the distinct parts. When an ISBN is displayed in a catalogue entry 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 if the range of publisher identifiers which have been allocated is known. When records are exchanged internationally the recipient of records may not always know the range of publisher identifiers allocated within the group represented by the first part of the ISBN. Therefore, it is recommended that hyphens always be included in the ISBN in field 010 to ensure their display on output.

Strictly, each book has one ISBN. However, there are circumstances in which a single record may need to include more than one ISBN, depending on the policy of the cataloguing agency. Examples of situations in which multiple ISBN might appear in a record are: where a publisher issues a resource in more than one binding or physical format, each with a different ISBN, and a single record is created by the agency encompassing more than one of these “editions”, where a single record is created for a multipart resource (multi-volume monograph) and different ISBN have been assigned by the publisher to each volume, or to each volume and to the set as a whole; where a single resource is published, or published and distributed, by more than one entity, each of which has assigned a separate ISBN to the resource.

In order to distinguish between ISBN when there is more than one in a record, qualifications may be added to one or more of them, according to the practice of the agency preparing the record.

Terms of availability and price are often related to each ISBN. Thus this information is recorded in the same field. Punctuation is included with the data as required.

The field should be repeated for each valid ISBN. It should also be repeated for an invalid ISBN unless that invalid ISBN clearly relates to a known valid equivalent entered in the record, in which case the invalid ISBN will be entered in the same field as its corresponding valid ISBN ([EX 8, 2](#)).

Some agencies use the ISBN as record identifier and enter it in the field 001. In those cases the ISBN should be entered additionally in field 010.

Related Fields

011 ISSN	A number similar in use to the ISBN but applied to continuing resources.
013 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)	A number similar in use to the ISBN but applied to printed music.
225 SERIES	An ISBN for a multipart monographic resource to which the resource being catalogued belongs may be entered in subfield 225 \$y.

Examples

EX 1
010 ##\$a0-246-11007-4\$d£2.95
A book published in England and cloth bound priced at £2.95 with the ISBN on the resource as follows: 0 246 11007 4.
EX 2
010 ##\$a963-592-149-7\$d\$25.00 (outside Hungary)
A resource published in Hungary and sold outside the country for \$25.00.
EX 3
010 ##\$d£3.50
010 ##\$bpbk\$d£2.50
A resource published in both cloth and paper covers. No ISBN is available.
EX 4
010 ##\$a0-85997-276-3\$d£5.20 (£3.90 to members of the Library Association)
A resource is published with a discount to members of the Library Association.
EX 5
010 ##\$a0-915408-15-5\$dUnpriced
010 ##\$a0-915408-16-3\$bSigned ed.\$dUnpriced
A resource is available in cloth bound form with the option of purchasing it in a cased edition signed by the translator. The alternatives each have their own ISBN.
EX 6
010 ##\$a0-306-35054-8\$d£22.05
010 ##\$a0-306-35050-5\$bSet of six vols\$d£97.29
The record is for volume 4 of a monograph <i>Treatise on solid state chemistry</i> published in 6 volumes, each with its own ISBN. The set also has an ISBN and a price is available for the set.
EX 7
010 ##\$a0-563-12887-9\$b(B.B.C.)
010 ##\$a0-233-96847-4\$b(Deutsch)
A book is jointly published by the British Broadcasting Corporation and Deutsch.
EX 8
010 ##\$a0-95045-372-2\$d£0.55\$z0-95045-711-6

A publisher erroneously gives the same ISBN to all the resources he publishes. The national ISBN agency provides correct ones for each. In the record for each of the resources, the correct one is found in subfield \$a and the wrongly applied one is \$z.

EX 9

010 ##\$a0-11-884094-0\$z0-11-884094-X

ISBN 0-11-884094-0 is incorrectly printed with an X as the check digit.

EX 10

010 ##\$a2-87900-777-1\$bParis-Musées

010 ##\$a2-7118-4723-3\$bRéunion des musées nationaux\$brel.\$d30 EUR

\$b is repeatable because there is more than one type of qualifier.

EX 11

010 ##\$a978-2-7073-1326-3\$bbr.\$d8,30 EUR

200 1#\$aDu nerf\$bTexte imprimé\$fRobert Pinget

Simple example of ISBN-13.

EX 12a

010 ##\$a978-2-220-04854-3\$bvol. 1

010 ##\$a2-220-04854-3

010 ##\$a978-2-220-04855-0\$bvol. 2

010 ##\$a2-220-04855-1\$z2-220-04854-1

010 ##\$bsous étui\$d57,21 EUR (les 2 vol.)

200 0#\$a≠NSB≠La ≠NSE≠Bible et sa culture\$bTexte imprimé\$f sous la direction de Michel Quesnel et Philippe Gruson

215 ##\$a2 vol. (575 p.-XII p. de pl. en coul., 606 p.-XII p de pl. en coul.)\$cill.\$d24 cm

An example of a multi-volume monograph.

EX 12b

010 ##\$6z01\$a978-2-220-04854-3\$bvol. 1

010 ##\$6z01\$a2-220-04854-3

010 ##\$6z02\$a978-2-220-04855-0\$bvol. 2

010 ##\$6z02\$a2-220-04855-1\$z2-220-04854-1

010 ##\$bsous étui\$d57,21 EUR (les 2 vol.)

200 0#\$a≠NSB≠La ≠NSE≠Bible et sa culture\$bTexte imprimé\$f sous la direction de Michel Quesnel et Philippe Gruson

215 ##\$a2 vol. (575 p.-XII p. de pl. en coul., 606 p.-XII p de pl. en coul.)\$cill.\$d24 cm

An example of a multi-volume monograph. Alternative method using \$6 subfields.

History

2008	Extensive change to reflect change of ISBN to 13-digit.
2012	Corrections.
2020	\$6 corrections. Examples 12 and previously 13 corrections. Update section Related Fields.

011 ISSN

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the ISSN (International Standard Serial Numbers) as assigned by an ISSN International Centre, any ISSN which has been assigned and cancelled, details of terms of availability and/or price. It corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area, although the Key Title is entered in field 530.

It may also include Cluster ISSNs, which are assigned centrally by the ISSN International Centre to identify specific groups of ISSNs, such as different media editions of a continuing resource or serials related through preceding and succeeding title relationships.

Repeatable. If the resource has been assigned an ISSN and one or more cluster ISSN.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
011	ISSN	R	O
a	Number (ISSN)	NR	O
b	Qualification	NR	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	R	O
f	Cluster ISSN Identifier	NR	O
g	Cancelled Cluster ISSN	R	O
y	Cancelled ISSN	R	O
z	Erroneous ISSN or Cluster ISSN	R	O
2	Source	NR	MA
3	Authority Record Identifier or Standard Number	NR	O
R	Real World Object URI	R	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1		Level of Interest Indicator
	#	Not specified / Not applicable
	0	Continuing resource of international or national interest
	1	Continuing resource of local interest
2		Cluster Identifier Indicator
	#	Not specified / Not applicable
	0	ISSN-L
	1	ISSN-H

Subfields Description

\$a Number (ISSN)

A correctly applied ISSN including the hyphen between the fourth and fifth digits. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

Used to distinguish between ISSN if a record contains more than one.

Not used by the ISSN International Centre. Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource and any comment on its availability ([EX 3, 6](#)). Repeatable.

\$f Cluster ISSN Identifier

An ISSN designated by the ISSN network to link together resources with specific relationships to each other such as medium versions (ISSN-L), and earlier and later titles (ISSN-H). ([EX 10](#), [11a](#), [11b](#)).

The appropriate prefix for the ISSN type denoted by the second indicator value may be generated for display, for value 0 “ISSN-L”; for value 1 “ISSN-H”.

Not repeatable.

\$g Cancelled Cluster ISSN

A Cluster ISSN that has been associated with the resource but subsequently cancelled, often because a duplicate Cluster ISSN was assigned. Each cancelled Cluster ISSN is contained in a separate \$g ([EX 12b](#)). Repeatable.

\$y Cancelled ISSN

This includes any ISSN that was formerly valid, but which has been cancelled by an ISSN centre ([EX 2](#)). Repeatable.

\$z Erroneous ISSN or Cluster ISSN

This includes any incorrect ISSN or Cluster ISSN other than those recorded in \$g or \$y. Most often this will be the result of a printing error. Repeatable ([EX 5](#)).

\$2 Source

An identification in coded form for the system from which the identifier is derived.

ISSN Centre responsible for assigning and maintaining ISSN and/or Cluster ISSNs. Not repeatable.

\$3 Authority Record Identifier or Standard Number

The identifier or standard number for the related authority record or classification record, or standard identifier.

The identifier may be in the form of text or a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI). If the identifier is text, the control number or identifier is preceded by the appropriate organization code from the International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL) or the MARC Code List for Organizations. No preceding parenthetical is used when the identifier is given as Web retrieval protocol, e.g., HTTP URI.

Subfield may contain a URI that identifies a name or label for an entity. When dereferenced, the URI points to information describing that name. A URI that directly identifies the entity itself is contained in \$R.

A URI for the ISSN or Cluster ISSN in subfield \$a or \$f. Not repeatable.

\$R Real World Object URI

An URI that identifies an entity, is sometimes referred to as a Thing, a Real World Object or RWO, whether actual or conceptual.

A URI that identifies a name or label for an entity is contained in \$3. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The ISSN is a unique and unambiguous identification number for continuing resources assigned in accordance with ISO 3297. The system for allocating ISSN is controlled by the ISSN International Centre, i.e. the Registration Authority, based in Paris. National Centres, i.e. the Registration Agencies, allocate ISSN to new continuing resources from a batch of identifiers allocated to them by the ISSN International Centre, and share metadata with the ISSN International Centre.

Data format: An ISSN and Cluster ISSN consists of eight digits. These are the Arabic numerals 0 to 9, except in the case of the last or check digit where a roman numeral X (capital X) can occur. Since ISSN are likely to be used in the same context as codes designed for other purposes, such as the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) or control numbers, a distinction must be preserved in the form of

presentation when printed or displayed. An ISSN is, therefore, preceded by the letters “ISSN” and a space, and appears as two groups of four digits separated by a hyphen, for example: ISSN 1234-5679. An ISSN-L and an ISSN-H are Cluster ISSN identifier preceded by these letters and a space, and appears as two groups of four digits separated by a hyphen, for example: ISSN-L 1234-5679. The check digit is always located in the extreme right position, and is calculated on a modulus 11 basis using weights 8 to 2. The letters ISSN are not included in field 011 in the UNIMARC record, though the hyphen is. Detailed specifications for the ISSN and calculation of its check digit are found in ISO 3297.

Punctuation: A hyphen should separate the fourth and fifth digits of a valid or cancelled ISSN or Cluster ISSN. No other punctuation should be present. Punctuation for the \$b, \$f, \$g and \$d subfields is entered in these subfields according to the practices of the agency preparing the record.

Cluster ISSN: These linking ISSNs are defined in the ISO 3297 to provide a mechanism for grouping, or collocating the various medium versions of a resource, for instance, the print and online versions of a journal, through the ISSN-L, and subsequently extended in 2020 to other potential groups of continuing resources that are relevant to the community, such as a group that includes all preceding and succeeding titles of a continuing resource over time (ISSN-H). The standard specifies that future Cluster ISSNs will consist of their own unique 8-character ISSN, distinguished by a prefix that identifies the type of cluster, e.g. “ISSN-H”. Unlike ISSN-L, other Cluster ISSNs do not repeat the ISSN of one of the members of the cluster to avoid confusion.

Multiple ISSN: Any ISSN or Cluster ISSN that is wrongly assigned and then cancelled or wrongly printed is entered in subfield \$g, \$y or \$z respectively. Such ISSN should be entered in the same field as the correctly assigned ISSN.

Those agencies following ISSN International Centre practices for making records of continuing resources will always have only one valid ISSN in field 011 of their records. Those agencies with different practices for making records of continuing resources may have records which contain more than one valid ISSN in repeated 011 fields.

Some agencies use the ISSN as a record identifier and enter it in field 001. In these cases, the ISSN should also be entered in field 011.

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)	International identifier for books.
013 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)	International identifier for printed music.
040 CODEN	An additional identification system for continuing resources.
225 SERIES	An ISSN for a series to which the resource being catalogued belongs may be entered in subfield 225 \$x.
530 KEY TITLE	The Key title part of the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area is entered in field 530.
4-- LINKING ENTRY BLOCK	An ISSN that is assigned to a higher level bibliographic resource (series) or a lower level bibliographic resource (sub-series) that is related to the continuing resource being catalogued, may be entered in an 011 field embedded in the appropriate linking entry field (4--) or in a \$x if the embedded field technique is not used.

Examples

EX 1
011 ##\$a0003-9756
011 #0\$f0003-9756\$Rhttps://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN-L/0003-9756\$2_2

The first field contains ISSN for *Archives européennes de sociologie*, the repeated field also ISSN-L, its URI for ISSN-L and code of registration agency, that is for the ISSN National Centre for the UK.

EX 2

011 ##\$a0105-0064\$y0036-5646

011 #0\$f0105-0664\$R[https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN-L/0105-0664\\$2_h](https://portal.issn.org/resource/ISSN-L/0105-0664$2_h)

Scandinavian Times and *Scandinavian Times Magazine* were allocated the same ISSN, 0036-5645. This number is cancelled and a new number allocated to each. The example gives the contents of the ISSN field in the record of the *Scandinavian Times*. Second field 011 contains the Cluster ISSN, with a URI provided and code of registration agency, that is for the ISSN National Centre for Denmark.

EX 3

011 ##\$a0260-7743\$dFree to members of the federation only

The Newsletter of the London Federation of Museums and Art Galleries has the ISSN 0260-7743. Details of terms of availability are included in the record.

EX 4

011 ##\$a0009-3947\$d£1.00\$d£13.25 yearly

Both a single issue price and a subscription rate are given on the resource.

EX 5

011 ##\$a0263-3264\$z0226-7223\$z0068-2691

Two different ISSN are given in the *Yearbook of European Law*, 1984 edition. Both are wrong. The correct and the two incorrect ISSN are listed in the field.

EX 6

011 ##\$d£2.95

The *Moomins annual* has a price; but no ISSN has been assigned.

EX 7

011 0#\$a0011-1643

ISSN of the continuing resource *Croatica chemica acta*, which is of international interest.

EX 8

011 1#\$a1144-9853

ISSN of the continuing resource *Bulletin – Académie musicologique du Forez*, which is of local interest.

EX 9

011 1#\$a0884-402X

ISSN of the continuing resource *The racing report*, which is of local interest.

EX 10

011 0#\$a1819-1371

011 00\$f1819-1371

ISSN and ISSN-L of the continuing resource *Construction law international*, which is published in printed form, with no other medium form.

EX 11a

011 0#\$a1818-5894

011 00\$f1818-5894

Record for printed version.

EX 11b

011 0#\$a1818-5940

011 00\$f1818-5894
Record for online version. ISSNs and ISSN-L of the continuing resource <i>Social policy highlight</i> , which is published in printed and online forms
EX 12a
Fictitious example
011 0#\$a1234-1231
011 00\$f1234-1231
Record for printed version.
EX 12b
Fictitious example
011 ##\$a1560-1560
011 #0\$f1234-1231\$g1560-1560
Record for online version. The medium versions of the resource were identified separately and not immediately linked together, by mistake.
EX 13
011 0#\$a2524-2741\$R http://issn.org/resource/ISSN/2524-2741#ISSN
011 00\$f0065-4019
In the \$R is the ISSN URI of the resource. It follows the \$a to which it applies.
EX 14
011 0#\$a095-8355\$R http://issn.org/resource/ISSN/1095-8355\$z1065-6995
011 00\$f1065-6995
Subfield \$R provides the URI of the record at the ISSN Portal. It follows the subfield to which it applies (\$a).

History

2005	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.
2008	Change of name and subfields added to reflect new ISSN standard.
2012	Corrections.
2024	Adapted for Cluster ISSN.

012 FINGERPRINT IDENTIFIER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the Fingerprint Identifier for older monographic publications (antiquarian) and a code for the institution to which the field applies which distinguishes between Fingerprint Identifiers when more than one is contained in a record. The field corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area.

The use of the field is recommended.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
012	FINGERPRINT IDENTIFIER	R	O
a	Fingerprint	NR	O
2	Source	NR	O
5	Institution to which the Field Applies	NR	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Fingerprint

Calculated Fingerprint Identifier. The Fingerprint is assigned by the agency creating a record. Not repeatable.

\$2 Source

An identification in coded form of the system from which fingerprint identifier is derived. Not repeatable.

\$5 Institution to which the Field Applies

Name of the institution to which field applies in the coded form if it is considered necessary by the agency which creates the record to identify specific attributes of an item.

If the subfield is used codes should be entered in accordance with the provisions of International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL), [ISO 15511](#) or may contain codes from [MARC Code List for Organizations](#), otherwise, the full name of the agency or a national code may be used.

If the institution holds more than one copy the shelfmark of the item should be added after a colon. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

A fingerprint is a means of identifying older monographic publications constructed by taking groups of characters from certain pages in order to make each publication uniquely identifiable.

Since no definitive formula for fingerprint has been determined by international agreement, various forms of fingerprint will be considered acceptable. It is recommended to use a method of fingerprint construction found in *Fingerprints = Empreintes = Imprime. Paris : Institut de Recherche et d'Histoire des Textes in association with the National Library of Scotland, 1984.*

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)	The field contains the International Standard Book Number.
---	--

301 NOTES PERTAINING TO IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	The field may contain a note on the fingerprint identifier.
--	---

Examples

EX 1
012 ##\$aocon humi nche covn 3 MDLXXX\$2fei\$5CiZaNSB: R II F-8° -307
Fingerprint for <i>Opera di Marco Marulo da Spalato Circa L'Institutione del buono e beato vivere</i> . In Venetia, 1580. Fingerprint taken from a item in the National and University Library (Nacionalna i sveučilišna biblioteka), Zagreb, pressmark R II F-8° 307, using the rules of Fingerprints = Empreintes = Impronte.
EX 2
012 ##\$a165512 - a1 *2 dol : a2 *6 m\$ - b1 A r : b2 2E7\$quid\$\$2stcn\$5NeHKB
Fingerprint for Erasmus' Colloquia. Amstelodami, 1655. Fingerprint taken from a item in the Royal Library (Koninklijke Bibliothek), Den Haag, using the system devised for the Short Title Catalogue (Netherlands). The dollar signs of "m\$" and "\$quid\$" form part of the fingerprint and are not subfield identifiers.

History

1996	New field.
2008	Field may be linked to indicate to which a specific item of a field relates.
2012	Subfield \$5 make optional.

013 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains an International Standard Music Number and a qualification which distinguishes between ISMN when more than one is contained in a record.

The field corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area. The field may contain the terms of availability and/or price, even if it does not contain an ISMN.

Repeatable when more than one valid ISMN is to be recorded. If it is desired to make links between a 13-digit and a 10-digit ISMN, \$6 subfields can be used in each 013 field.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
013	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)	R	O
a	Number (ISMN)	NR	O
b	Qualification	NR	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	NR	O
z	Erroneous ISMN	R	O
6	Interfield Linking Data	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Number (ISMN)

A correctly applied ISMN including hyphens. The ISMN are assigned by the designated agency in each country. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

An indication of the scope of the ISMN in subfield \$a (if present), usually the name of a publisher, an indication of the binding of the resource, or an indication of the relationship of an ISMN to a set or to a particular volume ([EX 1](#), [2](#), [4-5](#)). Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource, and any comment on its availability. Where there is an 010 International Standard Book Number (ISBN) field and the contents of this subfield would simply repeat what is in 010\$d then the subfield can be omitted. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous ISMN

An ISMN that has been identified as being erroneously applied to an the resource or is otherwise invalid. It may have been allocated to two different publications and in this instance cancelled, or it may have been incorrectly printed ([EX 3](#)). Repeatable.

\$6 Interfield Linking Data

This subfield contains information allowing the field to be linked for processing purposes to other fields in the record. (See section 3.13 Interfield Linking Data, 3 Format structure). ([EX 6](#)).

Notes on Field Contents

ISMN Structure

The ISMN is used to identify music publications, whether available for sale, hire, gratis or for copyright purposes only, according to the provisions of ISO 10957.

Each separately available constituent part of a publication must receive its own ISMN.

From 1 January 2008 ISMN has been converted into a 13-digit system, comprising the following elements:

- Prefix element
- Publisher element
- Item element
- Check digit

When printed or displayed, the identifier is always preceded by the letters: ISMN. In field 013, these are generated automatically from a UNIMARC record and should not be entered into the text whether the agency uses Latin or local script for this abbreviation. The ISMN is divided into 4 elements, 2 of them of variable length. The elements must each be separated clearly by hyphens when displayed in human readable form: it is recommended hyphens be used in UNIMARC records. The first and last elements are of fixed length. The number of digits varies in the second and third elements of the ISMN. The length of the registration group element and of the registrant element is relative to the expected publishing output of the registration group or registrant. When these elements are short in length it indicates that the output is expected to be large.

Prefix element: The first element “979-0” distinguishes the ISMN from the ISBN. 979 introduces the “Bookland” field within the EAN (GS1) barcoding system, and “0” denotes the first tenth of the overall numbers capacity which is defined for ISMN.

Publisher element: The second element of the ISMN identifies the publisher of a given music publication. It is allocated to each publisher by a national or regional ISMN agency. The length of this element varies in relation to the anticipated output of the publisher concerned.

Item element: The third element of the ISMN identifies an edition of notated music which can represent a full score, a miniature score, a set of wind parts, an oboe part, etc. An *item*, in the terms of the Standard, is one separately saleable or available or obtainable constituent part of a music publication. The item element is assigned to a particular resource by the publishers from within the range of numbers assigned to them. The length of the item element will be inversely proportional to the length of the publisher element.

Check digit: The fourth element of the ISMN is the check digit. This is calculated using a modulus 10 algorithm. Each of the first 12 digits of the ISMN is alternately multiplied by 1 and 3. The check digit is equal to 10 minus the remainder resulting from dividing the sum of the weighted products of the first digits by 10 with one exception: if the calculation results in a remainder of 10 the check digit is 0.

Here is a sample calculation for the ISMN 979-0-3452-4680-?

Step 1: determine the sum of the weighted products for the first 12 digits of the ISMN according to the table below.

	Prefix				Publisher				Item				Check digit	Sum
ISMN	9	7	9	0	3	4	5	2	4	6	8	0		
Weight	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3		
Product	9	21	9	0	3	12	5	6	4	18	8	0		95

Step 2: Divide the sum of the weighted products by 10: $95 / 10 = 9$ remainder 5.

Step 3: Subtract the remainder calculated in step 2 from 10. This is the check digit (unless the remainder is 10 in which case the check digit is 0). In the example, $10 - 5 = 5$, so the result is ISMN 979-0-3452-4680-5.

The 10-digit ISMN, no longer applied to new resources, consists of four distinct parts, each of which is separated by a hyphen or space. Hyphens are recommended in UNIMARC. For the sake of completeness, the description of the 10-digit ISBN follows.

The four parts are:

Distinguishing element: The letter M distinguishes the ISMN from the ISBN.

Publisher identifier: Designates the publisher of a given music publication. It is allocated to each publisher by a national or regional ISMN agency.

Item identifier: Identifies an edition of a work and the various items within it. An *item*, in the terms of the standard, is one separately saleable or available or obtainable constituent part of a music publication.

Check character: This is a single digit at the end of the ISMN that provides an automatic verification of the correctness of the ISMN. It is computer calculated.

Verification of Check Character

The check character is calculated on a modulus 10 with alternating weights of 3 and 1 assigned from left to right beginning with the letter M prefix. The letter M counts as 3.

This means that each of the first nine characters of the ISMN - i.e. excluding the check digit itself - is multiplied by an alternating sequence of the numbers 3 and 1 from left to right and that the sum of the products thus obtained, plus the check digit, must be divisible without remainder by 10.

For example:

	Publisher prefix			Title Number						Check digit
ISMN	M	3	4	5	2	4	6	8	0	5
Weight	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	
Products	9	3	12	5	6	4	18	8	0	=65

Total: 65 + 5 (check digit) = 70

As 70 can be divided by 10 without remainder M-345-24680-5 is a valid International Standard Music Number.

Data Format

The letters ISMN, which are usually found printed with an ISMN on the resource, should not be entered in field 013.

Any ISMN which is found to be wrongly printed on the resource can be entered in subfield \$z, Erroneous ISMN, which is provided to give access to records that may have been requested by an erroneous number appearing on the item. When only an erroneous number is known, the field will contain a subfield \$z without subfield \$a being present.

Hyphens are inserted to separate the four parts of the number in the \$a or \$z subfield. No other punctuation is permitted. When an ISMN is displayed in a catalogue entry 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 if the range of publisher identifiers which have been allocated is known. When records are exchanged internationally the recipient of records may not always know the range of publisher identifiers. Therefore it is recommended that hyphens always be included in the ISMN in field 013 to ensure the display output.

Strictly speaking, each music publication has one ISMN. However, there are circumstances in which a single record may need to include more than one ISMN, depending on the policy of the cataloguing agency. Examples of situations in which multiple ISMN might appear in a record are: where a publisher issues a work in more than one binding or physical format, each with a different ISMN, and a single record is created by the agency encompassing more than one of the “editions”, where a single record is created for a multi-volume publication and different ISMN have been assigned by the publisher to each

individual volume in the set and to the set as a whole; where a single resource is published, or published and distributed, by more than one entity, each of which has assigned a separate ISMN to the resource.

In order to distinguish between ISMN when there is more than one in a record, qualifications may be added to one or more of them, according to the practice of the agency preparing the record.

Terms of availability and price are often related to each ISMN. Thus, this information is recorded in the same field. Punctuation is included with the data as required.

The field should be repeated for each valid ISMN. It should be repeated for an invalid ISMN unless that invalid ISMN clearly relates to a known valid equivalent entered in the record, in which case the invalid ISMN will be entered in the same field as its corresponding valid ISMN ([EX 3](#)).

Some agencies may use the ISMN as record identifier and enter it in the field 001. In those cases, the ISMN should be entered additionally in field 013.

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)	The field contains the International Standard Book Number. It is sometimes difficult to decide whether a publication is a music edition or a “normal” book, or both. In these cases, both an ISMN and an ISBN may be assigned.
011 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER (ISSN)	There are only a few periodicals of printed music, but many music publications are issued in series. Both categories should be assigned, an ISSN for the title of a continuing resource and an ISMN for each individual resource in the series.
225 SERIES	An ISMN for a multipart monographic notated music resource to which the resource being catalogued belongs may be entered in subfield 225 \$y.

Examples

EX 1
013 ##\$aM-706700-00-7\$b(HDS)
013 ##\$aM-705701-00-4\$b(MIC)
Example of ISMN-10. The resource is published jointly by Hrvatsko društvo skladatelja and Muzicki informativni centar.
EX 2
013 ##\$aM-9005202-2-7\$b(bound)
013 ##\$aM-9005202-3-4\$b(pbk)
Example of ISMN-10. The publication is available both in bound and in paperback edition.
EX 3
013 ##\$aM-9005202-1-0\$zM-9005202-1-X
Example of ISMN-10. ISMN M-9005202-1-0 is incorrectly printed with an X as the check digit.
EX 4
013 ##\$a979-0-3217-6546-7\$b(score, bound)
013 ##\$a979-0-3217-6547-4\$b(score, pbk.)
Example of ISMN-13. The score is published both in bound and in paperback edition.
EX 5
013 ##\$a979-0-3217-6543-6\$b(score)
013 ##\$a979-0-3217-6544-3\$b(vocal score)
013 ##\$a979-0-3217-6545-0\$b(set of parts)
Example of ISMN-13. The resource is published in score, vocal score and set of parts.

EX 6
013 ##\$6z01\$aM-9005202-1-0\$zM-9005202-1-X
013 ##\$6z01\$a979-0-9005202-1-0
Example with subfield \$6: ISMN-10, with its wrong ISMN, linked with the new ISMN-13.

History

1998	New field.
2012	Corrections and additions.
2020	Update section Related Fields.

014 ARTICLE IDENTIFIER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains a unique, unambiguous code assigned to journal articles.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
014	ARTICLE IDENTIFIER	R	O
a	Article Identifier	NR	O
z	Erroneous Article Identifier	R	O
2	Source	NR	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Article Identifier

Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Article Identifier

Repeatable.

\$2 Source

The subfield contains an identification of the system under which the identifier was constructed. Not repeatable.

Codes:

biblid	Bibliographic Identification of Contributions in Serials and Books (ISO 9115).	Note: ISO 9115 has been withdrawn and the use of this code is not recommended.
sici	Serial Item and Contributor Identifier (ANSI/NISO Z39.56)	Note: ANSI/NISO Z39.56 - 1996 [R2002] has been withdrawn and the use of this code is not recommended.

Notes on Field Contents

This field contains the number formatted according to the systems identified in subfield \$2.

Serial Item and Contribution Identifier (SICI – ANSI/NISO Standard Z39:56-1996):

The SICI is a variable length code that provides unique identification of serial issues (SII) and serials (SCI) contributions

(https://groups.niso.org/apps/group_public/download.php/6514/Serial%20Item%20and%20Contributor%20Identifier%20%28SICI%29.pdf). The elements of the SICI are separated by punctuation. Retain punctuation in the UNIMARC record.

Serial Issue Identifier components:

- ISSN
- Issue Date

- Issue Numbering
- SICI Standard Version Number
- Check Character

Serial Contribution Identifier (additional elements)

- Contribution location (e.g. page number)
- Contribution title code (e.g. if more than one contribution title begins on a single page). The barcode version of the number will differ from the eye-readable version.

Examples

EX 1
014 ##\$a0024-2519/91/6103-0003\$01.00\$2sici
The article identifier for “Core Journal Networks and Cocitation Maps: New Bibliometric Tools for Serials Research and Management” in <i>Library Quarterly</i> , v.61, no.3. The second \$ is part of the citation and not a subfield mark.
EX 2
014 ##\$a0015-6914(19960101)157:1<62:KTSW>2.0.TX;2-F\$2sici
An example of a SICI for the Resource: Hutheesing, Nikhil, “Keeping the seats warm” <i>Forbes</i> , 1 January 1996, vol. 157 no. 1 p. 62.

History

1994	New field.
2002	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.
2022	Update \$2.

015 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER (ISRN)

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the International Standard Technical Report Number as assigned by a national ISRN Centre. It corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
015	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER (ISRN)	R	O
a	Number (ISRN)	NR	O
b	Qualification	NR	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	NR	O
z	Cancelled/Invalid/Erroneous ISRN	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Number (ISRN)

A correctly applied ISRN including hyphens. The ISRN are assigned by the designated agency in each country. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

An indication of the scope of the ISRN in subfield \$a (if present), usually the name of a publisher, an indication of the binding of the resource, or an indication of the relationship of an ISRN to a set or to a particular volume. Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource and any comment on its availability. Not repeatable.

\$z Cancelled/Invalid/Erroneous ISRN

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

Notes on Field Contents

This field contains the number formatted according to ISO 10444. This number has a maximum of 36 characters.

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)	A number similar in use to the ISRN but applied to books.
011 ISSN	A number similar in use to the ISRN but applied to continuing resources.
014 ARTICLE IDENTIFIER	A code assigned to journal articles.

040 CODEN	An additional identification system for continuing resources.
-----------	---

Example

EX 1
015 ##\$aKU-CL-TR--6-96--GB
Kent University Computing Laboratory Technical Report 6-96. An ISRN assigned by the issuing agency in the United Kingdom (country code GB).
EX 2
015 ##\$aCEA-DAS-STAS-SPI--88/1-FR
Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, Département d'Analyse de Sécurité, Service Technique d'Analyse de Sécurité, Section Protection Incendie. 1988, rapport n° 1. An ISRN assigned by the issuing agency in France

History

1998	New field.
------	------------

016 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RECORDING CODE (ISRC)

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains an International Standard Recording Code and a qualification which distinguishes between ISRCs when more than one is contained in a record.

The ISRC identifies sound recordings and music video recordings and not physical products. There is no conflict with existing product catalogue numbering systems (EAN, publisher's number) with which it coexists.

Repeatable when more than one valid ISRC is to be recorded.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
016	INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RECORDING CODE (ISRC)	R	O
a	Number (ISRC)	NR	MA
b	Qualification	NR	O
d	\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price [Obsolete]	-	-
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. Mandatory unless \$z is present. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

An indication of the scope of the ISRC in subfield \$a (if present), usually an indication of the relationship of an ISRC to a particular expression. Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price [Obsolete]

The ISRC does not identify a manifestation.

\$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.

Each separately available constituent part of a publication must receive its own ISRC.

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 an ISRC on the resource, should not be entered in field 016.

Any ISRC which is found to be wrongly printed on the resource can be entered in subfield \$z, which is provided to give access to records that may have been requested by an erroneous number appearing on the resource.

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 a catalogue entry 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.

In order to distinguish between ISRCs when there is more than one in a record, qualifications may be added to one or more of them, according to the practice of the agency preparing the record.

Terms of availability and price are not related to ISRC. This information is recorded in another field of the identification block (010, 071, etc.).

The field should be repeated for each valid ISRC. It should be repeated for an invalid ISRC unless that invalid ISRC clearly relates to a known valid equivalent entered in the record, in which case the invalid ISRC will be entered in the same field as its corresponding valid ISRC.

Unlike the ISBN the ISRC cannot be used as record identifier and entered in field 001.

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)
011 ISSN
071 PUBLISHER'S NUMBER
073 INTERNATIONAL ARTICLE NUMBER (EAN)

Examples

EX 1
016 ##\$aFR-Z03-91-01231
An ISRC for Phonogram France allocated in 1991, now written in four elements.

History

2000	New field.
2008	Subfield \$d made obsolete.

017 OTHER IDENTIFIER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains an identifier, published on the resource that cannot be accommodated in another field and a qualification that distinguishes between identifiers when more than one identifier of the same type is contained in a record.

The field corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area. The field may contain the terms of availability and/or price, even if it does not contain an identifier.

Repeatable with different first indicator values when more than one type of identifier is used; repeatable with the same first indicator value when more than one instance of a specific type of identifier is to be recorded.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
017	OTHER IDENTIFIER	R	O
a	Identifier	NR	O
b	Qualification	NR	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	NR	O
z	Erroneous Identifier	R	O
2	Source	NR	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1		Type of Identifier
	7	System specified in subfield \$2
	8	Unspecified type of identifier
2		Difference Indicator
	0	No information provided
	1	No difference
	2	Difference

Indicators Description

Indicator 2: Difference Indicator

Contains a value that indicates whether there is a difference between a scanned identifier and the same identifier in eye-readable form.

Subfields Description

\$a Identifier

A correctly formatted identifier. Numbers or codes are formulated according to type. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

An indication of the scope of the identifier in subfields \$a (if present), usually the name of publisher, an identification of the binding of the resource, or an indication of the relationship of an identifier to a set or to a particular volume. Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource and any comment on its availability. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Identifier

An identifier that has been identified as being erroneously applied to the resource or is otherwise invalid. It may have been allocated to two different publications or products and in this instance cancelled, or it may have been incorrectly printed. If a valid identifier of the same type is not known, subfield \$z may appear alone in field 017. Repeatable.

\$2 Source

An identification in coded form for the system from which the identifier is derived. Use only when the first indicator contains the value 7 (System specified in subfield \$2). Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

Other Identifiers are unique, permanent, and internationally recognized alphanumeric codes used to identify resource. The structure of these identifiers is determined by the agencies formulating them.

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)
011 ISSN
013 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)
014 ARTICLE IDENTIFIER
020 NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY NUMBER
040 CODEN
071 PUBLISHER'S NUMBER
072 UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE (UPC)
073 INTERNATIONAL ARTICLE NUMBER (EAN)

History

2002	New field.
2017	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.

020 NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY NUMBER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the number allocated to the record of a bibliographic resource by the national bibliographic agency, and an indication of the country of the agency.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
020	NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY NUMBER	R	O
a	Country Code	NR	O
b	Number	NR	O
z	Erroneous Number	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Country Code

An identification of the country of the national bibliography ([EX 1-4](#)). Two characters. For country codes use ISO 3166-1. Not repeatable.

\$b Number

The number as assigned by the agency ([EX 1-4](#)). Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Number

A number erroneously assigned to a record ([EX 2](#)). Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The preferred form of the national bibliography number entered in subfield \$b is the form in which it is assigned by the agency including spaces, hyphens and other punctuation and following capitalization, etc. The country code of the country of the national bibliography is entered in subfield \$a as a two-character, upper case. For country codes use ISO 3166-1. When a country has more than one national bibliography, it is suggested that the agencies providing the bibliographies agree on a numeric code suffix to add to the country code to differentiate them.

An erroneous number may be entered in subfield \$z. When only an erroneous number is known, the field will contain a subfield \$z without subfield \$b being present.

When the national bibliography number is used as the record identifier in field 001, it should be entered additionally in field 020.

Examples

EX 1
020 ##\$aAU\$b67-6
An Australian National Bibliography Number.
EX 2
020 ##\$aCA\$bCM73-6722XF
020 ##\$aCA\$zCM78-6722XF

A correct and an erroneous Canadian number.
EX 3
020 ##\$aDD\$b83,A16,0553
020 ##\$aDD\$b82,N46,0092
The record for the resource in the <i>Deutsche Bibliographie</i> contains a repeated 020 field since the resource has appeared twice in the <i>Deutsche Bibliographie</i> ; the earlier version of the record was a CIP record. Though the record containing the repeated fields is simply an upgrade of the CIP record, it includes the earlier number since this is the practice of the agency preparing the record.
EX 4
020 ##\$aGB\$bB81-15605
A number from the British National Bibliography.

021 LEGAL DEPOSIT NUMBER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the number assigned to the resource being recorded by the legal deposit or copyright office in each country.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
021	LEGAL DEPOSIT NUMBER	R	O
a	Country Code	NR	O
b	Number	NR	O
z	Erroneous Number	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Country Code

An identification of the country of the legal deposit agency assigning the number. For country codes use ISO 3166-1. Two characters. Not repeatable.

\$b Number

As assigned by the agency. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Number

A number erroneously assigned to the resource. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The preferred form of the legal deposit number is the form in which it is assigned by the agency, including spaces, hyphens and other punctuation, and following original capitalization, etc. The country code of the country of legal deposit assigning the number is entered in subfield \$a as a two-character, upper case. For country codes use ISO 3166-1.

An erroneous number may be entered in subfield \$z. When only an erroneous number is known the field will contain a subfield \$z without subfield \$b being present.

If the legal deposit number is used as the record identifier in field 001, it should be entered additionally in field 021.

Examples

EX 1
021 ##\$aUS\$bA68778
A United States legal deposit number

History

2020	Errata / text edit.
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022 GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION NUMBER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the number assigned to one of its own publications or to a resource published on its behalf by a government body.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
022	GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION NUMBER	R	O
a	Country Code	NR	O
b	Number	NR	O
z	Erroneous Number	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Country Code

An identification of the country in which the resource is published ([EX 1-3](#)). Two characters. For country codes use ISO 3166-1. Not repeatable.

\$b Number

The number as assigned by the government body. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Number

A number erroneously assigned to a government publication. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

This field is used for numbers on government documents at any level. It may be used for the publications of any level of governmental authority and for international and intergovernmental organizations. In the case of international and intergovernmental organizations, subfield \$a is omitted ([EX 4](#)). The country code entered in subfield \$a is a two-character, upper case. For country codes use ISO 3166-1. The number is entered in the form in which it appears on the document including spaces, hyphens and other punctuation.

An erroneous number may be entered in subfield \$z. When only an erroneous number is known, the field will contain subfield \$z without subfield \$b being present.

Related Fields

100 GENERAL PROCESSING DATA, Government Publication Code (character position 20)	This character position indicates whether the resource is a government publication and the level of government responsible for it.
--	--

Examples

EX 1
022 ##\$aZA\$bRP64/77
South African government publication number.

EX 2

022 ##\$aUS\$bE17.302.W58/91

United States government publication.

EX 3

022 ##\$aGB\$bECC.56/81

A publication of Essex County Council, United Kingdom.

EX 4

022 ##\$bPGI/81/WS/22

A UNESCO publication.

033 OTHER SYSTEM PERSISTENT RECORD IDENTIFIER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the persistent identifier of records obtained from other sources. The persistent identifier is assigned by the agency which creates, uses or issues the record. This is the persistent identifier for the bibliographic record, not for the resource itself.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
033	OTHER SYSTEM PERSISTENT RECORD IDENTIFIER	R	O
a	Persistent Record Identifier	NR	O
z	Cancelled or Invalid Persistent Record Identifier	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Persistent Record Identifier

Non repeatable.

\$z Cancelled or Invalid Persistent Record Identifier

Repeatable.

Notes on Field Content

Persistent identifiers are specific Internet addresses which allow one to reference an electronic resource with the aid of a hypertext link, while making sure that this link will not change. There are several systems which allow the creation of persistent identifiers.

A bibliographic record appearing in an OAI repository can also be referenced through a persistent identifier. Thanks to this tool, it is possible to add this bibliographic record to one's own bookmarks or to quote it on a website, in an e-mail, on a blog or in a forum, simply by using the address which is displayed in the browser during an on-line session.

Related Fields

035 OTHER SYSTEM IDENTIFIERS	The persistent identifier carried in a 033 field is the equivalent on the web of the system identifier for the record in another database carried in a 035 field.
856 ELECTRONIC LOCATION AND ACCESS	The persistent identifier for the resource described by the record is entered in field 856.

Examples

EX 1
001099573598
033 ##\$a http://catalogue.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb40133622z/PUBLIC
035 ##\$a(FrPBN)FRBNF401336220000001

A record originally created in the catalogue of the Bibliothèque nationale de France after its import into the Sudoc (the French national academic union catalogue). The original record identifier is carried in an 035 field, while the original persistent record identifier is stored in a 033 field.

History

2012	New field.
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035 OTHER SYSTEM IDENTIFIERS

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the identifier of records obtained from other sources.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
035	OTHER SYSTEM IDENTIFIERS	R	O
a	System Identifier	NR	O
z	Cancelled or Invalid Identifier	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a System Identifier

A code for the organisation in parentheses followed by the system identifier for the record in that organisation's database. Since there are no internationally accepted codes, the codes from *MARC Code List for Organizations* are recommended. Otherwise, the full name of the agency or a national code may be used. Not repeatable.

\$z Cancelled or Invalid Identifier

Repeatable.

Related Fields

001 RECORD IDENTIFIER	The identifier used as the unique identifier by the agency preparing the record.
-----------------------	--

Examples

EX 1
001 b9301298
035 ##\$a(CiZaNSB)920701098
801 #0\$aHR\$bCiZaNSB\$c960507\$gPPIAK\$2unimyu
801 #2\$aGB\$bUk\$c960702
The original identifier of a record derived from one created by the National and University Library, Zagreb.
EX 2
035 #a(FrPBN)frBN001148436
801 #0\$aFR\$bFrPBN\$c951105\$gAFNOR\$2intermarc
801 #2\$aUS\$bDLC\$c970212
The identifier originally assigned by the Bibliothèque nationale in France.

History

2000	New field.
2020	Errata / text edit. Field renamed.

036 MUSIC INCIPIT

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains data describing the musical incipit for music in partially coded form.

This field is widely used to identify music manuscripts but it can be applied for printed music or other music resources as well (sound recordings, etc.).

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
036	MUSIC INCIPIT	R	O
a	Number of Work	NR	MA
b	Number of Movement	NR	MA
c	Number of Incipit	NR	MA
d	Voice/Instrument	NR	MA
e	Role	NR	O
f	Movement Caption/Heading	R	O
g	Key or Mode	NR	O
m	Clef	NR	MA
n	Key Signature	NR	O
o	Time Signature	NR	O
p	Musical Notation	NR	O
q	Comments (free text)	R	O
r	Codified Note	NR	O
t	Text Incipit	R	O
u	Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)	R	O
z	Language of Text	R	O
2	Source	NR	MA

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a Number of Work

A two-digit code indicates the work to which the incipit refers, if a set of compositions (e.g. six sonatas) is entirely described in a single record, without the use of pieceanalytic level records. If the record describes only one work use "01". Mandatory. Not repeatable.

E.g. An incipit describing the second sonata of a set of six: 036 \$a = 02

\$b Number of Movement

A two-digit code indicates the movement within a work to which the incipit refers. If the work has only one movement use "01". Mandatory. Not repeatable.

E.g. An incipit describing the third movement of a symphony: 036 \$b = 03

\$c Number of Incipit

A two-digit code distinguishes different incipits referring to the same movement. If there is only one incipit for a movement use "01". Mandatory. Not repeatable.

E.g. In an aria needing an incipit for the instrumental introduction and one for the vocal part the two incipits will have respectively 036 \$c = 01 and 036 \$c = 02

\$d Voice/Instrument

The voice or instrument coded in 036 \$p. Mandatory if 036 \$p is present. Not repeatable.

\$e Role

The name of the character singing the incipit coded in 036 \$p. Not repeatable.

\$f Movement Caption/Heading

Caption or heading of the movement, as it appears on the source. Repeatable.

\$g Key or Mode

The key or mode of the movement, if applicable. Use capital letters A-G to indicate major keys, lowercase a-g to indicate minor keys, “x” for sharps and “b” for flats, numbers 1-12 for gregorian modes. Not repeatable.

\$m Clef

Three-character code. Use capital “F” or “C” or “G” to indicate the clef shape, then “-” as separator, then number 1-5 to indicate the clef position on the staff, starting from the bottom line. Use “+” as separator to indicate mensural notation. Mandatory if 036 \$p is present, otherwise void. Not repeatable.

E.g. to indicate the bass clef 036 \$m = F-4

\$n Key Signature

Use “x” to indicate sharps and “b” to indicate flats, followed by capitals F,C,G,D,A,E,B or B,E,A,D,G,C,F respectively to indicate sharpened or flattened notes. Not repeatable.

E.g. an incipit in A major with three sharps: 036 \$n = xFCG

\$o Time Signature

The time value or mensuration sign reported on the staff is transcribed with a symbol (c, c/, c., o, etc.) and/or a number (3, 2, c3, etc.) or a fraction (4/4, 12/8, etc.). Not repeatable.

\$p Musical Notation

Use the notation symbols of Plaine & Easie Code or DARMS code to transcribe the first notes of the selected staff. Not repeatable.

\$q Comments (free text)

Free-text note. Repeatable.

\$r Codified Note

A one-character code indicates a comment note. Use “?” to indicate a mistake in the incipit, not corrected, “+” to indicate a mistake in the incipit, corrected, “t” to indicate that the incipit has been transcribed (e.g. from mensural notation). Not repeatable.

\$t Text Incipit

The literary text (if present) as it appears on the source. If the source has multiple texts each one is transcribed in a separate occurrence of 036\$t. Repeatable.

\$u Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), such as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or URN (Uniform Resource Name), serves as a standardized string that identifies a resource and provides electronic access via internet protocols. This allows for automated retrieval or interaction with the resource in a consistent manner.

Subfield \$u may be repeated only if one location of the digital object has multiple identifiers (URIs) or if the digital object has multiple locations.

\$z Language of Text

Coded identification of the language of the incipit. Use if text is different or may be misinterpreted from 101 Language of the Resource. When the subfield is repeated, the order of language codes should reflect the extent and significance of the languages within the work. If this is not possible, enter the language codes in alphabetical order. Code “mul” may be entered when a large number of languages applies in the subfield. For codes use ISO 639-2 (see [Appendix A](#)). Repeatable.

\$2 Source

A code that specifies the system used to code the musical notation.

A two-character code indicates the code used to transcribe in \$p. Mandatory if 036 \$p is present. Not repeatable.

pe = plaine & easie code

Available online at http://www.iaml.info/files/plain_and_easy_code.pdf


da = DARMS code

Beyond MIDI : The Handbook of Musical Codes / edited by Eleanor Selfridge-Field. – Cambridge, Mass. [etc.], MIT Press, 1997. –xviii, 630 p. : mus.; 24 cm. ISBN 0262-19394-9.

Also available on line at <http://www.ccarh.org/publications/books/beyondmidi/online/darms/>

Note: graphic images are not available.

Examples

EX 1
036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c01\$dS\$fAria\$ge\$mC-1\$oc\$p'2B4B8BB/4G8GxF4FF/4xA8AA4.At8B/4B\$tRei d'impuniti eccessi\$2pe
Coding of the following incipit: 1.1: Aria, S

Rei d'impuniti eccessi
EX 2
036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c01\$dvl1\$fScena. Largo\$mG-2\$nbBEA\$oc\$p8{'C+8(3{CDEFG};5)}8{GC}{,nB'G}4(-)"/2G+6{GnB"C"E}6{DCAG}\$2pe
036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c02\$dS\$fSara\$fScena. Largo\$mC-1\$nbBEA\$oc\$p=5/4-"6C3CC6DEgF6CC8-6ED/q8D4C8C'nB"4D-/2-/tChi per pietà mi dice il figlio mio che fa\$2pe
036 ##\$a01\$b02\$c01\$dvl1\$fAria. Allegro\$mG-2\$nbBEA\$oc\$p6{'EDEF}{GABG}{EDEF}{GABG}/{'C'BAG}{FEDC},4B-/2pe
036 ##\$a01\$b02\$c02\$dS\$fSara\$fAria. Allegro\$mC-1\$nbBEA\$oc\$p2-/2-"4.F8D/gC'8BB4-2(-)/=2/"2E'G/"4.C'8A4F-/Fq8B4A8GF/\$tDeh parlate che forse tacendo\$2pe
Coding of the scena ed aria Deh parlate che forse tacendo by D.Cimarosa.
EX 3
036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c01\$d1st violin\$fAndante\$mG-2\$nxFC\$so4/4
\$p4-8'A/{6'DA}gG{6F3ED}{6EB}gA{6G3FE}8F4D8C/{6DA}\$2pe
036 ##\$a01\$b02\$c01\$fAllegro\$gD\$so4/4
036 ##\$a01\$b03\$c01\$fAllegretto\$gD\$so3/4
Coding of C.A.Campion's trio for 2 violins and bass in D major in three movements.
EX 4

036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c01\$dOb. 1\$mG-2\$nbB\$oc\$p RE 9S((8)) 9((8 9 8)) 9E(6) 7(6S(5)) / 4S((3 2 3))
 /\$u<http://www.classicalarchives.com/cgi-bin/n.cgi/6/jsbbrc11.mid>\$2da:

DARMS coding and URL of MIDI source of J.S.Bach's Brandenburg Concerto nr.1 BWV 1046, 1st oboe part



K Oboe 1 \$

!I1 !G !K1- !MC,12@Ob. 1\$ RE 9S((8)) 9((8 9 8)) 9E(6) 7(6S(5)) / 4S((3 2 3)) /

History

2005	New field.
2024	Update \$u.

040 CODEN

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains a unique, unambiguous code formerly assigned to titles of continuing resources by the International CODEN Service.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
040	CODEN	R	O
a	CODEN	NR	O
z	Erroneous CODEN	R	O

Indicators

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

Subfields Description

\$a CODEN

The six character code of which the last character is an alphanumeric digit. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous CODEN

A CODEN that has been identified as being erroneously applied to the resource or is otherwise invalid. It may have been allocated to two different publications and in this instance cancelled, or it may have been incorrectly printed. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

CODEN is a unique six-character code for a title which was formerly assigned by the International CODEN Service to scientific and technical continuing resources.

The first five characters of the CODEN are alphabetic and based on the title of the resource, the last is an alphanumeric check digit, e.g. JACSAT for Journal of the American Chemical Society, where T is the check digit.

The CODEN is no longer assigned to new continuing resources.

Related Fields

011 ISSN	A numeric code applied to continuing resources to identify them uniquely. This field should be used in preference to CODEN.
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Examples

EX 1
040 ##\$aANPYA2
The CODEN for <i>Annalen der Physik</i> .
EX 2
040 ##\$aJPHYA7
The CODEN for <i>Journal of Physiology</i> (London).
EX 3
040 ##\$aKREBAG

The CODEN for <i>Krebsarzt</i> .

071 PUBLISHER'S NUMBER

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains a publisher's number not governed by an international standard. These are generally used for sound recordings, publications of music, video recordings and electronic resources.

The field corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area. The field may contain the terms of availability and/or price, even if it does not contain a publisher's number.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
071	PUBLISHER'S NUMBER	R	O
a	Publisher's Number	NR	O
b	Source	NR	O
c	Qualification	NR	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	NR	O
z	Erroneous Publisher's Number	NR	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1		Type of Publisher's Number
	0	Sound recording: Issue number
	1	Sound recording: Matrix number
	2	Printed music: Plate number
	3	Printed music: Other publisher's number
	4	Video recording number
	5	Other type of publisher's number
	6	Electronic resource number (e.g. CD-ROM)
2		Note Indicator
	0	Do not make a note
	1	Make a note

Indicators Description

Indicator 1: Type of Publisher's Number

This indicator specifies the type of publisher's number contained in the field. It may be used to generate introductory text if a note is to be displayed from this field ([EX 2](#), [4](#), [5](#)).

Indicator 2: Note Indicator

This indicator specifies whether the agency supplying the record would use the data to display a note. If a generated note is not required (perhaps because the agency has also entered details in a 300 or 301 field ([EX 3](#))) then this number should be set to 0.

Subfields Description

\$a Publisher's Number

The number as assigned by the publisher. Not repeatable.

\$b Source

The publisher which assigned the number. Not repeatable.

\$c Qualification

Used to distinguish between numbers if a record contains more than one publisher number. Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource and any comment on its availability. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Publisher's Number

A publisher's number that has been identified as being erroneously applied to the resource or otherwise invalid. For example, it may have been applied to two publications and in this instance cancelled or it may have been incorrectly printed. Not repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The issue or label number is the number used to identify the issue designation or serial identification assigned by a publisher to a specific sound recording, to a side of a sound recording, to a performance on a sound recording, or to a group of sound recordings issued as a set. The issue number normally appears on the label and often on the packaging for these recordings. For a set of recordings there may be issue numbers on each disc and an additional set number on the packaging.

The matrix number is used to identify the master from which the specific recording was pressed, usually appearing inscribed in the wax disc. It may be used for identification of a sound recording in the absence of an issue or label number.

The plate number is a serial number assigned by a publisher to a specific music publication. It is usually printed at the bottom of each page of music and sometimes appears also on the title page.

Other publishers' numbers are numbers similar to plate numbers but not appearing on each page of the publication. They may appear on the title page, the cover, and/or the first page of music.

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)	
011 ISSN	
013 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)	
015 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD TECHNICAL REPORT NUMBER (ISRN)	
016 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD RECORDING CODE (ISRC)	
017 OTHER IDENTIFIER	
301 NOTES PERTAINING TO IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS	Unformatted publisher's numbers are recorded solely in this field. If the number as recorded in field 071 can be used in the same form, indicator 2 is set to 1 and a note will be generated. Otherwise indicator 2 is set to 0 and a note is added in field 301.

Examples

EX 1
071 01\$aSTMA 8007\$bTamlamotown
An issue designation for a sound recording published by Tamlamotown. A note will be generated, e.g.: Tamlamotown: STMA 8007.
EX 2
071 21\$aA 880 V\$bArs Viva Verlag

A plate number for printed music. A note will be generated, e.g.: Pl. no.: A 880 V.	
EX 3	
071 20\$aB. & H. 8797\$bBreitkopf & Härtel	
071 20\$aB. & H. 8798\$bBreitkopf & Härtel	
071 20\$aB. & H. 8799\$bBreitkopf & Härtel	
071 20\$aB. & H. 8800\$bBreitkopf & Härtel	
071 20\$aB. & H. 8801\$bBreitkopf & Härtel	
301 ##\$aPlate no.: B. & H. 8797-8801	
A sequence of plate numbers for printed music. Notes are not to be generated from the 071 fields; because a summary note is made in field 301. This example and example 2 illustrate differing practices in abbreviating "Plate number" by different agencies.	
EX 4	
071 31\$aN.M. 170\$bNova Music	
A publisher's number for printed music. A note will be generated, e.g.: Publisher's no.: N.M. 170.	
EX 5	
071 41\$a990103\$bTAG films production\$coîte	
200 1#\$aSculptez vos cuisses et vos fessiers\$bImages animées\$fcatherine Jeannin, Alain Derenne, réal.\$gNancy Marmorat, concept., présent.\$gSandra Macedo, voix	
A publisher's number for a video recording.	
EX 6	
071 61\$aSLES 51203\$bPlayStation 2	
200 1#\$aEnter the Matrix\$bRessource électronique\$fwritten and directed by the Wachowski brothers \$gdeveloped by Shiny entertainment	
A publisher's number for an electronic resource.	

History

2002	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.
2005	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.

072 UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE (UPC)

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the Universal Product Code.

The field corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area. The field may contain the terms of availability and/or price, even if it does not contain a number.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
072	UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE (UPC)	R	O
a	Standard Number	NR	O
b	Qualification	NR	O
c	Additional Codes Following Standard Number or Codes	NR	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	NR	O
z	Erroneous Number or Code	R	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1	#	blank (not defined)
2		Difference Indicator
	0	No information provided
	1	No difference
	2	Difference

Indicators Description

Indicator 2: Difference Indicator

The second indicator position contains a value that indicates whether there is a difference between a scanned number or code and the same number or code in eye readable form.

Subfields Description

\$a Standard Number

A correctly formatted standard number or code. Number or code is formatted according to type. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

An indication of the scope of the number or code in subfield \$a, usually the name of a publisher, an indication of the binding of the resource, or an indication of the relationship of a number or code to a set or to a particular volume. Not repeatable.

\$c Additional Codes Following Standard Number or Codes

Contains any coded suffix to the identifier. Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource and any comment on its availability. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Number or Code

A number or code that has been identified as being erroneously applied to the resource or is otherwise invalid. It may have been allocated to two different publications or products and in this instance cancelled or it may have been incorrectly printed. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

UPC structure: (UCC-12)

The UPC appears as a bar-code symbol with 12 digits printed below it. Hyphens or spaces usually separate the elements of the number on the resource, but these are not input in the UNIMARC record. For further information visit the the GS1 website, at <https://www.gs1.org/>. The code has three basic parts:

Number System Character (NSC) is the first digit (Subfield \$a: Character position 0), which appears on the left side of the symbol outside of the bars

Identifier is the next ten digits (Subfield \$a: Character positions 1-10). These are shown below the bars.

Check digit is the twelfth digit (Subfield \$a: Character position 11), and usually appears at the bottom right of the symbol.

The composition of the “Identifier” varies for different categories of material:

Audio/Video. The 10 digit “identifier” consists of three elements:

Manufacturer’s Designation (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 1-5). Local GS1 organization assigns this designation.

Selection Number (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 5-9). Note that the first digit of the selection number is also the last digit of the manufacturer’s designation.

Configuration Number (Subfield \$a: Character Position 10). The format of the product is indicated by the configuration number.

Continuing Resources

Publisher/Distributor Identifier (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 1-5)

BIPAD title identification number (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 6-10)

Issue identifier (Subfield \$c: Character positions 0-1) optional suffix

Paperback Books

For paperback books there are two models:

Model A

Publisher Identifier (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 1-5)

Title Portion of ISBN (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 6-10)

Model B

Publisher or Bookline Identifier (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 1-5)

Cover price/price category (Subfield \$a: Character Positions 6-10)

Title Portion of ISBN (Subfield \$c: optional suffix)

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)	The ISBN may be a component in other standard numbers.
011 ISSN	The ISSN may be a component in other standard numbers.

Examples

EX 1
072 #1\$a070993005955\$c35740
A UPC for a paperback book using Model B. The cover price/price category is represented by 00595. The title element of the ISBN is stored in subfield \$c.

EX 2
072 #1\$a070993357405
A UPC for the same resource as EX 1, using Model A.

History

2002	New field.
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073 INTERNATIONAL ARTICLE NUMBER (EAN)

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains the International Article Number. The field corresponds to the ISBD Resource Identifier and Terms of Availability Area. The field may contain the terms of availability and/or price, even if it does not contain a number.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
073	INTERNATIONAL ARTICLE NUMBER (EAN)	R	O
a	Standard Number	NR	O
b	Qualification	NR	O
c	Additional Codes Following Standard Number or Codes	NR	O
d	Terms of Availability and/or Price	NR	O
z	Erroneous Number or Code	R	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1	#	blank (not defined)
2		Difference Indicator
	0	No information provided
	1	No difference
	2	Difference

Indicators Description

Indicator 2: Difference Indicator

The second indicator position contains a value that indicates whether there is a difference between a scanned number or code and the same number or code in eye readable form.

Subfields Description

\$a Standard Number

A correctly formatted standard number or code. Not repeatable.

\$b Qualification

An indication of the scope of the number or code in subfield \$a, usually the name of a publisher, an indication of the binding of the resource, or an indication of the relationship of a number or code to a set or to a particular volume. Not repeatable.

\$c Additional Codes Following Standard Number or Codes

Contains any coded suffix to the identifier. Not repeatable.

\$d Terms of Availability and/or Price

The price of the resource, and any comment on its availability. Not repeatable.

\$z Erroneous Number or Code

A number or code that has been identified as being erroneously applied to the resource, or is otherwise invalid. It may have been allocated to two different publications or products and in this instance cancelled, or it may have been incorrectly printed. Repeatable.

Notes on Field Contents

The EAN-13 is a 13 digit number (EAN-14 is being developed). The format of the number varies according to the type of material being identified.

Continuing Resources

Prefix (Subfield \$a: Character positions 0-2). The prefix is 977 and identifies the resource as a continuing resource.

Continuing Resource Identifier (Subfield \$a: Character positions 3-9). The identifier is either the ISSN or a nationally administered standard number, such as BIPAD in North America. The final digit and the hyphen are omitted from the ISSN, if used.

Sequence Variant (Subfield \$a: Character positions 10-11). This is a two digit number. It is used to indicate price changes. It does not include the actual price.

Check Digit (Subfield \$a Character position 12). This is a single digit, calculated from the preceding 12 digit number.

Issue identifier (Subfield \$c: Character position 0-1)

Paperback Books

Prefix (Subfield \$a: Character positions 0-2). The prefix is 978 and identifies the resource as a paperback book.

Book Identifier (Subfield \$a: Character positions 3-11). The identifier is the first 9 characters of the ISBN, omitting the final ISBN check digit. All punctuation is omitted from the ISBN.

Check Digit (Subfield \$a: Character position 12). An all numeric Modulus -10 check digit is the 13th character of the EAN.

Supplement (Subfield \$c, Character positions 0-4). The supplement may contain a five digit code, representing additional data, e.g. price.

Related Fields

010 INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BOOK NUMBER (ISBN)	The ISBN may be a component in other standard numbers.
011 ISSN	The ISBN may be a component in other standard numbers.

Examples

EX 1
073 #0\$a9780838934326\$c90000
An EAN-13 for a paperback book, including a price code in subfield \$c.
EX 2
073 #0\$a9771466258007\$c08
The prefix 977 indicates that it is a continuing resource. The suffix in \$c is the code for the issue number.
EX 3
073 #0\$a9780306350542\$bvol. 4\$c2205
073 #0\$a9780306350504\$bSet\$c9729
Examples of EAN-13. The record is for volume 4 of a monograph <i>Treatise on solid state chemistry</i> published in 6 volumes, each with its own ISBN. The set also has an ISBN and a price is available for the set. The EAN-13 does not contain any indication that it relates to a set, but this information may be conveyed in Product Metadata, e.g. ONIX International.
EX 4

073 #1\$a97895045722\$z9780950457116

Example of an incorrect EAN-13, superseded by the correct EAN.
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History

2002	New field.
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