The data exchanges within the ISSN Network: the UNIMARC example
The ISSN, an identifier for the continuing resources

Bibliographic resources

Finite

- Complete (monographs)
- Incomplete
  - Successively issued (multiparts...)
  - Integrating (some websites...)

Continuing

- Successively issued
- Integrating (some websites...)
- Serials (including series, print and electronic)
- Updating databases, updating websites...
The ISSN and the ISSN Network

• An international standard, developed in the early 70’s and regularly updated since then (ISO 3297, last version: 2007)

• 1,530,000 ISSN assigned so far

• The corresponding records are available on the ISSN Portal (http://portal.issn.org)

• An international network of 86 National Centres

• Coordinated by the ISSN International Centre (Paris)
How does it work? (1)

• In most cases, the National Centres create the ISSN records in their national catalogue.

• The ISSN records are then exported and sent to the International Centre so as to be uploaded in the ISSN Register.

• How does the ISSN International Centre manage these data coming from 86 countries so as to constitute one unique catalogue, the ISSN Register?
3 fundamental principles to make the data exchanges work (2)

• ISSN Network: using common cataloguing rules for the continuing resources

• International Centre: converting the incoming formats such as UNIMARC in the native format of the ISSN International Database system (MARC 21)

• International Centre: delivering different output formats, UNIMARC for instance
Using common cataloguing rules (1)

• The ISSN national centres are located in various institutions (in most cases in the National Libraries)

• The National Libraries use various cataloguing codes (national versions of ISBD or AACR2 in most cases)
Using common cataloguing rules (2)

• The ISSN Network uses rules
  • derived from ISBD
  • compatible with AACR 2
• last update: 2009
Using common cataloguing rules (3)

• e.g.: the rules regarding the cases where a new ISSN has to be assigned to a publication are the same in the ISSN rules, the ISBD rules and the AACR2 rules

• if the title of the publication undergoes a major title change, a new ISSN is assigned
Using common cataloguing rules (4)

• Continuing resources are catalogued (quite) in the same way whatever the ISSN Centre

• Challenge for the next years: maintain the compatibility with the RDA rules if this new cataloguing code is implemented
Converting the incoming formats in the native format of the ISSN International Database system: the UNIMARC example (1)

• Several National Centres create their ISSN records in UNIMARC (France, Iran, Portugal...) in their local database

• Each ISSN element corresponds to a UNIMARC tag in the ISSN manual
### 1.2 Table of ISSN data elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data elements</th>
<th>Required for full record (M) if applicable</th>
<th>Required for short record</th>
<th>MARC 21</th>
<th>UNIMARC</th>
<th>ISSN MARC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of record creation</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication status</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start date</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End date</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country of publication</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>008, 044</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre code</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of publication</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form of original item</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Form of item</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alphabet of original title</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>008</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language of publication</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>008, 041</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical medium</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>007</td>
<td>106, 126, 130, 135</td>
<td>008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>011</td>
<td>022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN-L</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>022</td>
<td>011</td>
<td>022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODEN or other codes</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>030</td>
<td>040</td>
<td>030</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Converting the incoming formats in the native format of the ISSN International Database system: the UNIMARC example (1)

• A constant dialogue between the ISSN Network and the UNIMARC committee is necessary so as UNIMARC takes into account the changes of the ISSN elements

• e.g.: further to the last review of the ISO 3297 (2007) a new tag has been added to the UNIMARC format (011$f for the ISSN-L, linking ISSN)
• The UNIMARC data sent to the International Centre are converted in MARC 21 records so as to be uploaded in the ISSN Register
Facilitate the re-use of the ISSN data (1)

- UNIMARC is one of the output formats of the ISSN Database
  - for the ISSN portal subscribers
  - for the ISSN Centres
Facilitate the re-use of the ISSN data (2)

- MARC 21 Data (native format of the ISSN Database) are automatically transformed in UNIMARC
Thank you !

François-Xavier PELEGRIN
ISSN International Centre
francois-xavier.pelegrin@issn.org