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Information and documentation — International Standard Text Code (ISTC)

Information and documentation — Code international normalisé pour les textes (ISTC)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 21047 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Identification and description*. Annexes A, B and C form a normative part of this International Standard. Annexes D and E are informative.

Information and documentation — International Standard Text Code (ISTC)

1 Scope

The purpose of the International Standard Text Code (ISTC) is to enable the efficient identification of textual works. The ISTC provides a means of uniquely and persistently identifying textual works in information systems and of facilitating the exchange of information about those works between authors, agents, publishers, retailers, libraries, rights administrators and other interested parties, on an international level.

The ISTC may be applied to any textual work, whenever there is an intention to produce such a work in the form of one or more manifestations. It provides an identification data element for applications that record and exchange information about textual works and related manifestations. For example, the ISTC may be used for the purposes of collocating subsequent manifestations of the same work or derivations of the same work in applications involving electronic rights administration or information retrieval.

The ISTC shall not be assigned to manifestations of a textual work, including any physical products (e.g. a printed article) or electronic formats (e.g. an electronic book) based on the content of the work. Textual manifestations are the subject of separate identification systems.

Examples of the relationship between an ISTC and other ISO identification systems such as the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) are shown in Annex E.

The allocation of an ISTC to a work shall have no meaning or value as legal evidence regarding the copyright status of, or any intellectual property rights in, the work.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on ISO 21047 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 639-2, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code*.

ISO 7064:1983, *Data processing — Check character systems*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

administrative metadata

The data collected for the management of the ISTC registration process (including data about the **registrant**).

3.2

author

A **creator** wholly or partly responsible for the intellectual content of a **textual work**.

3.3

check digit

An added digit that may be used to verify the accuracy of a standard number through a mathematical relationship with the digits contained in that number.

3.4

contributor

A person or organization contributing to the making of a **textual work** in whole or in part.

3.5

creator

A **contributor** responsible for originating content in a **work**.

3.6

derivation

A distinctive (**textual**) **work** made predominantly out of material from another **work** or works.

3.7

ISTC

The International Standard Text Code (or Codes, according to context) defined in accordance with ISO 21047.

3.8

ISTC metadata

The descriptive data declared and recorded as part of the ISTC registration process that allows one **textual work** identified with an ISTC to be distinguished from any other **textual work** identified with an ISTC.

3.9

(textual) manifestation

A tangible or intangible fixation of a **textual work** in one or more copies regardless of its physical form.

EXAMPLES: a manuscript, a printed publication, an electronic text file, a spoken word recording.

3.10

register

Structured records of registered ISTC and their associated metadata.

3.11

registrant

A person or organization that has requested and received an ISTC for a **textual work** from a designated **registration agency** within the ISTC system.

3.12

registration agency

An organization appointed by the **Registration Authority** to assign ISTC and to maintain a **register**.

3.13

Registration Authority

Organization appointed by ISO for the purposes of administering the ISTC system and managing its deployment.

3.14

(textual) work

A distinct, abstract creation of intellectual or artistic content composed predominantly of a combination of words, whose existence is revealed or intended to be revealed through one or more manifestations.

NOTE – For the purposes of ISTC registration the term textual work also encompasses the various categories of expression of intellectual or artistic content in textual form (e.g. a novel, a play, a translation, etc.) but excludes any aspects of physical form (e.g. print, electronic) in which such expressions are made manifest. See **(textual) manifestation**.

3.15

title

Word, phrase, character or group of characters, usually appearing on **manifestations** of a textual work, that names the textual work and normally distinguishes it from others. [Adapted from ISO 690-2:1997 and ISO 5127:2001].

4 Structure and syntax of the ISTC

An ISTC shall consist of 16 hexadecimal digits using numerals 0-9 and letters A-F. It shall be made up of the following parts:

- registration agency element;
- year element;
- work element;
- check digit.

When an ISTC is displayed in written or printed form the letters ISTC shall precede it. To assist in accurate transcription of the ISTC a hyphen or space should separate each part, as shown in the following examples.

EXAMPLES

ISTC 0A9 2002 12B4A105 7

ISTC 0A9-2002-12B4A105-7

4.1 Registration agency element

The first part of an ISTC shall be the registration agency element. The registration agency element shall consist of three hexadecimal digits representing the registration agency that assigned the ISTC.

The Registration Authority shall allocate the registration agency element for the ISTC.

4.2 Year element

The second part of an ISTC shall be the year element. The year element shall consist of the four digits representing the year in which the ISTC was allocated.

4.3 Work element

The third part of an ISTC shall be the work element. The work element shall consist of eight hexadecimal digits.

The work element shall be allocated by an ISTC registration agency appointed by the Registration Authority for ISO 21047.

4.4 Check digit

The fourth and final part of an ISTC shall be the check digit. The check digit shall be calculated on a MOD 16-3 system defined in accordance with ISO 7064. See Annex C for further details.

5 Association of an ISTC with ISTC metadata

An ISTC shall be associated with ISTC metadata (see Annex D) about the textual work it identifies by means of a register maintained by the ISTC registration agency that allocated the ISTC to the work.

6 Administration of the ISTC system

The ISTC system shall be administered by the international Registration Authority for ISO 21047 (hereafter referred to as the ISTC Registration Authority) and, as appropriate, by designated ISTC registration agencies appointed by that Registration Authority.

The principal tasks of the ISTC Registration Authority and the ISTC registration agencies are outlined in Annex B.

Annex A (normative)

Principles for the allocation and use of ISTC

A.1 Allocation of ISTC

A.1.1 An ISTC shall be allocated to a textual work by an ISTC Registration Agency upon request from an author or other person or organization responsible for the creation of that work (a “creator”), or from any person or organization authorized to represent the creator. Where reasonable investigation has not located and could not locate a creator or an authorized representative of a creator, any person or organization may request an ISTC.

A.1.2 The same ISTC shall not be allocated to more than one textual work.

A.1.3 The same textual work shall not be allocated more than one ISTC.

A.1.4 Registrants shall supply metadata about the textual work being registered in accordance with the specifications established by the ISTC Registration Authority. See A.2 and Annex D.

A.1.5 Textual works that are eligible for an ISTC include any distinct abstract entity, predominantly composed of a combination of words, that can be described to satisfy the ISTC metadata requirements. In order to be assigned an ISTC, the declared metadata for any textual work at the time of registration shall contain at least one element pertaining to the work itself that distinguishes it from every other textual work to which an ISTC has already been assigned. If two entities share identical ISTC metadata, they shall be treated as the same textual work and shall have the same ISTC.

A.1.6 An ISTC may be allocated to a textual work at any time, including retrospective allocation of ISTC to works already in existence before the implementation of this International Standard.

A.1.7 Any derivation of a textual work can be allocated an ISTC, as long as it is distinguished from and referenced to the textual work from which it is derived through ISTC metadata.

A.1.8 Once allocated, an ISTC shall never be re-used for another textual work even if it is found to have been issued in error.

A.2 ISTC Metadata

Elements of essential metadata for each ISTC registration shall include, at a minimum, the following:

- a) at least one title for the work with the appropriate title type indicated (see Annex D.2);
- b) the name of at least one author or other creator of the work if on record. If not, the name of at least one other contributor to the work with their respective roles indicated (see Annex D.3);
- c) whether or not the work is derived from another work and, if so, the type of derivation (see Annex D.4.1);

- d) in the case of a derived work, the ISTC of the source work(s) or, where no ISTC exists for the source work(s), the title(s) and the author(s) or other creator(s) of the source work(s) (see Annex D.4.2);
- e) the language(s) of the work (see Annex D.5);
- f) the registrant of the ISTC, the role of the registrant, and the date of registration (see Annex D.6);
- g) the ISTC assigned to the work by the registration agency.

A.3 Administrative metadata

ISTC registration agencies shall capture such administrative metadata as may be essential for the efficient management of the registration process.

Annex B (normative)

Administration of the ISTC system

B.1 General

The ISTC system is an identification system for textual works. It is administered by the ISTC Registration Authority and by designated ISTC registration agencies in accordance with the specifications outlined below.

B.2 ISTC Registration Authority

The ISTC Registration Authority shall:

B.2.1 Promote, co-ordinate and supervise the ISTC system in compliance with the specifications of this International Standard.

B.2.2 Appoint appropriate organizations as ISTC registration agencies and revoke such appointments as necessary.

B.2.3 Allocate unique registration agency elements for use within ISTC assignments and maintain an accurate register of the registration agency elements that have been assigned.

B.2.4 Maintain, through ISTC agencies, registers of ISTC numbers and their associated ISTC metadata and administrative metadata.

B.2.5 Develop, implement, monitor and enforce policies and procedures governing the operations of ISTC registration agencies and the process of ISTC registration by those agencies, including any fees associated with that process.

B.2.6 Develop, implement, monitor and enforce policies and procedures regarding access to the ISTC registers maintained by the ISTC registration agencies. There shall be a strong presumption in favour of the maintaining the confidentiality of administrative data.

B.2.7 Facilitate the review and resolution of duplicative applications for or registration of textual works.

B.2.8 Review and decide on appeals of decisions made by ISTC registration agencies in such matters as:

- a) rejection of ISTC applications;
- b) disputes concerning the accuracy of the ISTC metadata for a work;

B.2.9 Develop documentation for users of the ISTC system.

B.3 ISTC registration agencies

The ISTC registration agencies shall:

- B.3.1** Process applications for ISTC allocations.
- B.3.2** Issue notification of the issuance of an ISTC to the registrant for that textual work.
- B.3.3** Issue notification of the application and/or allocation of an ISTC for a textual work that is a derivation of a textual work that has already been issued an ISTC to:
 - a) the registrant of the textual work from which the new work is derived;
 - b) at the discretion of the appropriate ISTC registration agency, any other person or organization that requests such notification.
- B.3.4** Correct inaccurate ISTC metadata if appropriate proof of such inaccuracy is provided.
- B.3.5** Enter into registers details of ISTC allocated and their associated ISTC metadata and administrative metadata.
- B.3.6** Manage and maintain the registers of ISTC, ISTC metadata and administrative metadata in a secure fashion and in compliance with the specifications established by the ISTC Registration Authority.
- B.3.7** Make ISTC and their associated ISTC metadata available to other ISTC registration agencies and to users of the ISTC system, in accordance with the policies laid down by the ISTC Registration Authority.
- B.3.8** Compile and maintain statistical data on its ISTC-related operations and report these to the ISTC Registration Authority.
- B.3.9** Promote, educate and train others in the use of the ISTC system in compliance with the specifications of this International Standard.
- B.3.10** Adhere to the ISTC policies and procedures established by the ISTC Registration Authority in compliance with the specifications of this International Standard.

Annex C (normative)

Method for calculation of the check digit for an ISTC

C.1 Hexadecimal check digit algorithm

The algorithm for calculating the check digit for an ISTC is based on ISO 7064 but uses a MOD 16-3 to handle the hexadecimal character of the ISTC, as shown in Figure C.1 below.

Input Values indicated by "====>"

MOD ====> 16

r = radix or the Base of a geometric progression.

MOD 16-3 where 3 is the radix ====> 3

	ISTC COMPONENT ELEMENTS													Check digit		
	Agency			Year				Work Element								
n = ISTC number ====>	0	A	9	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	F	3	3	2	0
i = Position Index	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
w_i = Weight for MOD 16-3 using pure system weights	11	9	3	1	11	9	3	1	11	9	3	1	11	9	3	1
h = Hex conversion of n	0	10	9	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	3	15	3	3	2	0
p = Product ($h \times w_i$)	0	90	27	2	0	0	6	1	22	18	9	15	33	27	6	
s = Sum of products	256															
cd = Decimal check digit (MOD 16 of 256)	0															
c = ISTC check digit based on the Hexadecimal of cd	0															

Figure C.1 - Hexadecimal (MOD 16-3) check digit routine for the ISTC

Annex D (normative)

ISTC metadata for registration of textual works

D.1 General

Before allocating an ISTC to a textual work, an ISTC registration agency shall capture the essential ISTC metadata for that work, as described in A.2.

These tables of metadata elements are subject to change at the discretion of the ISTC Registration Authority in consultation with the ISTC registration agencies. In particular, the ISTC Registration Authority may establish rules for the registration of different genres of textual work and the specific data elements that must be registered before allocating an ISTC to a textual work in that genre.

Further details regarding the ISTC metadata for the registration of textual works are available in the ISTC registration agencies' manual.

D.2 Title information

The essential ISTC metadata shall identify at least one title for every textual work, and where appropriate may identify more than one title. The type of title shall be indicated according to the categories and attendant coding specifications established by the ISTC Registration Authority. At the time of first publication of this International Standard, the following categories apply.

Title type	Definition
Original title	A title given to the work by the person or organization responsible for its creation.
Distinctive title of manifestation	Title as given on a manifestation, including any set or series title and enumeration within a set that is necessary to make it distinctive. NOTE – This data element does not pertain to the work itself. It is included, when available, as useful information for the registration agency.
Parallel title	A title of the work in another language or script, as supplied by the person or organization responsible for its creation (especially in bilingual works or in works with an abstract in a language other than that of the body of the text).
Uniform title	Consistent form of title (of a work), used in library practice for collocation, differentiation and identification.
First words of text	Up to ten opening words of a text. NOTE – To be taken from the text itself, ignoring any prefatory material such as a foreword.
Undefined title	Title, type undefined.

Any title may be supplemented with an optional *enumeration* element, which shall be qualified by an *enumeration type*, with the following values:

Enumeration type	Definition
Nominal date	The nominal date of the work (where a date in combination with the title distinguishes between successive works with the same title or successive modifications of a work).
Publication date	The date of publication of the first published manifestation of the work. NOTE – This data element does not pertain to the work itself. It is included, when available, as useful information for the registration agency.
Edition or version designation	Numerical or other designation from a scheme (which is not related to date) that is used to distinguish between successive modifications of a work.

D.3 Information about contributors

The essential ISTC metadata should identify at least one author or other creator of the work if on record and, as far as practicable, all of the contributors to a textual work (wherever possible using a unique identifier). If the name of an author or other creator of the work is not on record, at least one other contributor to the work shall be included. The role of each contributor shall be indicated according to the categories and attendant coding specifications established by the ISTC Registration Authority. At the time of first publication of this International Standard, the following categories apply.

Contributor role	Definition
Author	A creator wholly or partly responsible for the intellectual content of a textual work.
Author of supplementary text	A creator of supplementary textual content (e.g. annotations, commentaries).
Other content creator	A creator of supplementary non-textual content (e.g. illustrations) included in a textual work.
Editor	A person or organization responsible for revisions or expansions in the making of a modification, or in the preparation of a textual work from unpublished drafts.
Translator	A person or organization responsible for the translation of a textual work into another language.
Compiler	A person or organization that selects and sequences, and may abridge or create linking text for, a compilation of pre-existing textual works (or parts of pre-existing textual works) but does not otherwise modify the content of the pre-existing works.
Excerpter	A person or organization that excerpts from but does not otherwise modify a pre-existing textual work.
Publisher	A person or organization responsible for the production and issue of one or more manifestations of a textual work for distribution and/or sale. NOTE – This data element does not pertain to the work itself. It is included, when available, as useful information for the registration agency, particularly in cases where creator(s) or other contributors for a work can not be determined.
Unspecified	A contributor with an unspecified role.

D.4 Work origination information

D.4.1 Type of work

The essential ISTC metadata shall identify whether the work has been derived from another work. The type of work derivation shall be indicated according to the categories and attendant coding specifications established by the ISTC Registration Authority. At the time of first publication of this International Standard, the following categories apply.

Work type	Definition
Original	The first established form of a work.
Abridgement	The content of a pre-existing work has been shortened.
Annotated	The content of a pre-existing work has been augmented by the addition of notes.
Critical	The content of a pre-existing work has been augmented by critical commentary on the text.
Expurgated	Content deemed to be offensive or otherwise unacceptable has been removed from a pre-existing work.
Additional non-textual content	The content of a pre-existing work has been augmented by significant non-textual elements.
Translation	The work is a translation of a pre-existing work in another language.
Revision	The content of a pre-existing work has been revised, adapted and/or expanded.
Compilation	The work consists of two or more pre-existing textual works.
Excerpt	The work is an excerpt from a pre-existing textual work.
Unknown	The origination status of the work is unknown.
Unspecified modification	The content has been changed in an unspecified manner.

A work may have more than one work type value (for example, it can be both an abridgement and a revision), but these may not conflict (for example, a work may not simultaneously be an original and a derivation). Similarly, the validity of contributor role values is dependent on the work type value(s) attributed to the work.

D.4.2 Information about the source work(s)

In the case of a derived work, the ISTC(s) of the source work(s) shall be recorded in the essential ISTC metadata. Where no ISTC exists for the source work, the title of that source work, its author(s) or other creator(s) and, so far as is possible, all other elements prescribed under D.2 and D.3 shall be recorded, to support unambiguous identification of the source work.

D.5 Language of the work

The essential ISTC metadata shall identify the language of the work, using ISO 639-2/B language codes. It shall be possible for a multi-lingual work to have multiple language values.

D.6 Information about the registrant

The essential ISTC metadata shall uniquely identify the registrant of the ISTC, the role of the registrant and the date of registration. The role of the registrant with respect to the textual work shall be indicated according to the categories and attendant coding specifications established by the ISTC Registration Authority. At the time of first publication of this International Standard, the following categories apply.

Registrant type	Definition
Author	A creator wholly or partly responsible for the intellectual content of a textual work.
Creator of derived work	A person or organization responsible for making a new textual work (or part of a textual work) predominantly out of material from a pre-existing work or works (e.g., a translator, a compiler).
Agent	A person or organization authorized by a contributor to act on behalf of that contributor in matters related to his or her works. NOTE – This category excludes collective rights societies and publishers which are covered by separate registrant types.
Collective rights society	An organization collectively administering rights on behalf of authors or publishers.
Publisher	A person or organization responsible for the production and issue of one or more manifestations of a textual work for distribution and/or sale.
Library	An organization in which organized collections of textual documents, selected and possessed for use by a predefined target population, are built up, maintained and made available by the services of a staff.
Other	A registrant not covered by any of the types specified above.

Annex E (informative)

Function of the ISTC

The following figures illustrate the way that ISTC and other international standard numbers relate to each other. Readers should keep in mind that these are *examples*; their purpose is informative, not normative, and they are not intended to be exhaustive. The figures aim to show that in some cases it is possible to choose between two alternative structures. For instance, the same textual work may be given an ISTC according to either Figure E.5 or Figure E.7, depending on whether the registrant wishes to stress the intellectual autonomy of works occasionally gathered in one manifestation or the whole/part structure that unites them.

E.1 Relationships between ISTC and publication identifiers

E.1.1 Monographic works (ISTC in relation to ISBN)

Figure E.1 illustrates the relationship between an ISTC and an ISBN for a monograph that is published only once and in only one format and that is neither derived from another work nor the source for any derivations.

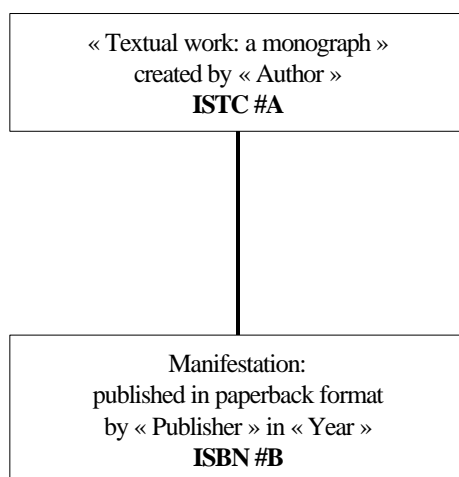


Figure E.1 — A monograph published once in a single format

Figure E.2 illustrates the relationship between an ISTC and various ISBNs for a monograph that is published (simultaneously or at various times) in 2 printed formats (paperback, hardcover) and 2 digital formats (HTML, PDF).

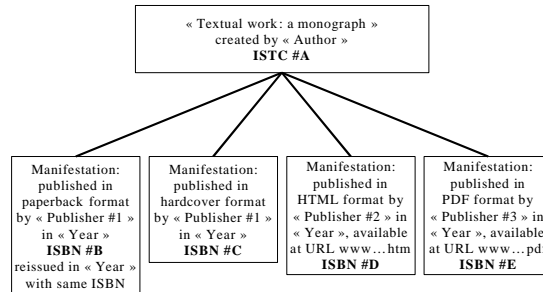


Figure E.2 — A monograph published several times and in different formats

E.1.2 Articles in continuing resources (ISTC in relation to ISSN and SICI)

Figure E.3 illustrates the relationship between an ISTC and the ISSN and SICI for an article that is published only once in a continuing resource such as a journal or other serial publication.

NOTE – A SICI (Serial Issue and Contribution Identifier) uniquely identifies an issue of a serial title or a specific contribution (e.g. an article) contained within a serial, regardless of the distribution medium.

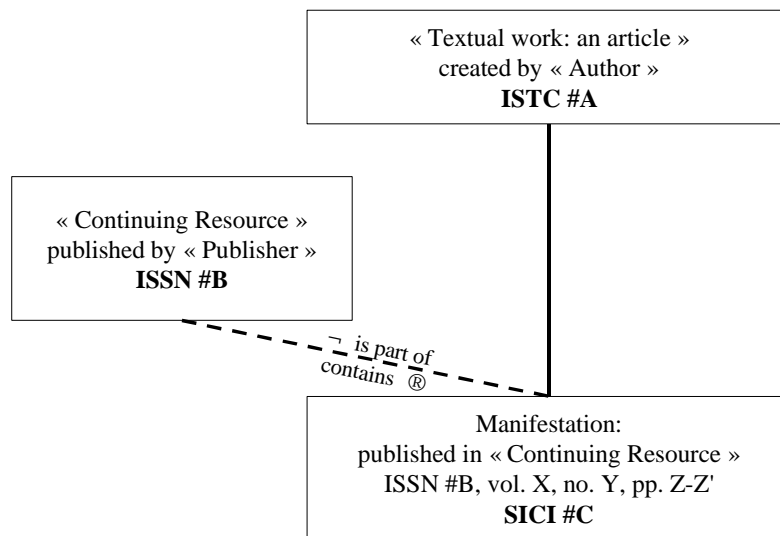


Figure E.3 — An article published once in a single format

Figure E.4 illustrates the relationship between an ISTC and several ISSN and SICI for an article that is published (simultaneously or at various times) in a continuing resource in paper format and as an

electronic PDF file, and also reissued in another continuing resource in paper format and in HTML format online.

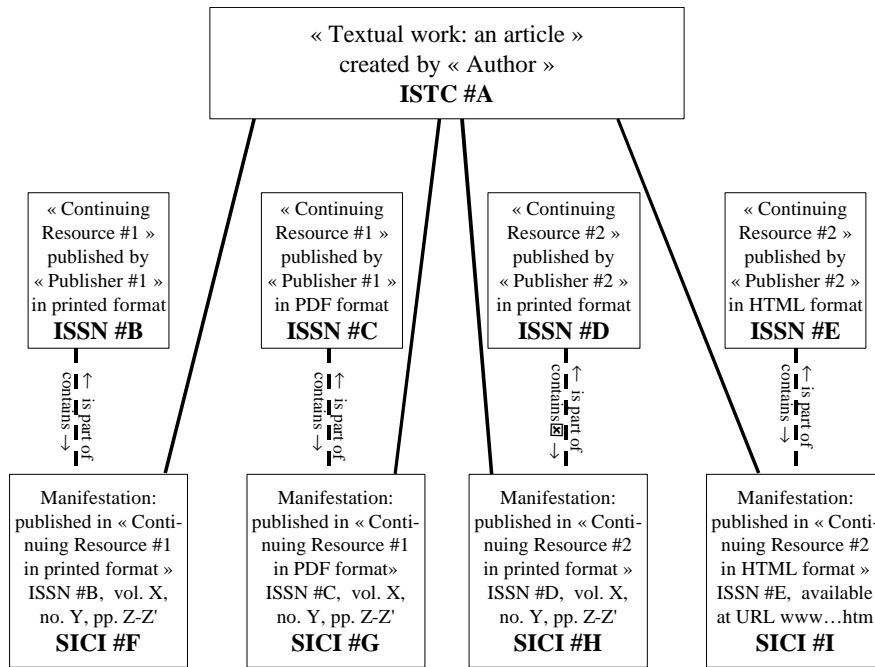


Figure E.4 — An article published several times and in different formats

E.1.3 Several ISTC in relation to one publication identifier

Figure E.5 illustrates the relationship between several ISTC and a single ISBN in a situation where 3 textual works have been published together as a single edition of a book.

NOTE –The same situation is shown in Figure E.7 where it is alternately structured to show the whole/part relationships between the textual works involved.

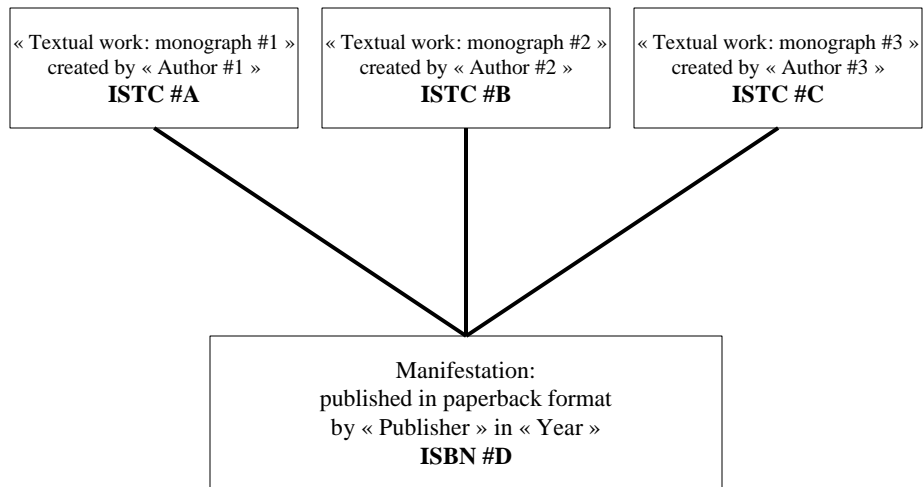


Figure E.5 — Several textual works published together in a single format

E.2 Whole/part relationships between textual works

Figure E.6 illustrates the relationships between several ISTC in the case of a textual work which consists of several other textual works (e.g. a compilation), one of which also consists of other textual works, etc.

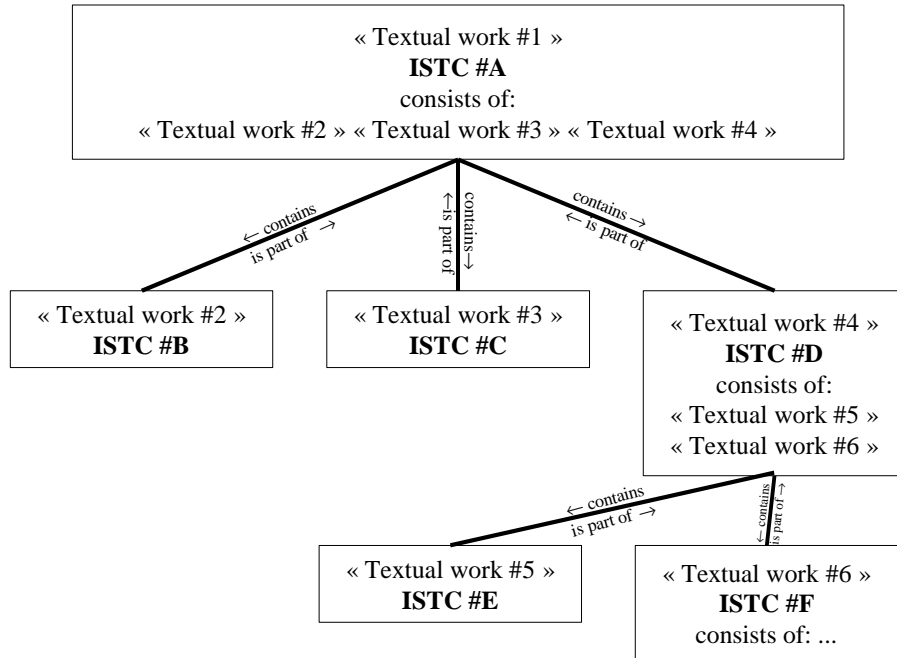


Figure E.6 — A textual work consisting of several textual works

Figure E.7 illustrates the whole/part relationships between several ISTC and an ISBN in a situation where several textual works are gathered together as a new textual work (e.g. a compilation) which is published in a single edition.

NOTE – This same situation is shown in Figure E.5 without the whole/part relationships between textual works.

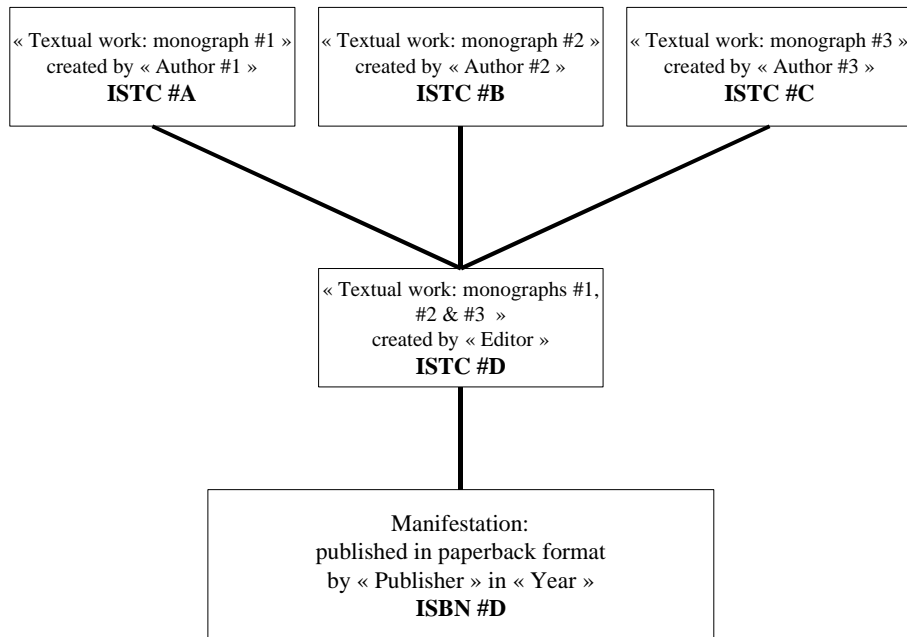


Figure E.7 —Several textual works combined as a new textual work published in a single format

E.3 Modification relationships between textual works

Figure E.8 illustrates the relationships between a textual work and several textual works that are derived from it, i.e. a revised version, a translation, a critical edition and an adaptation.

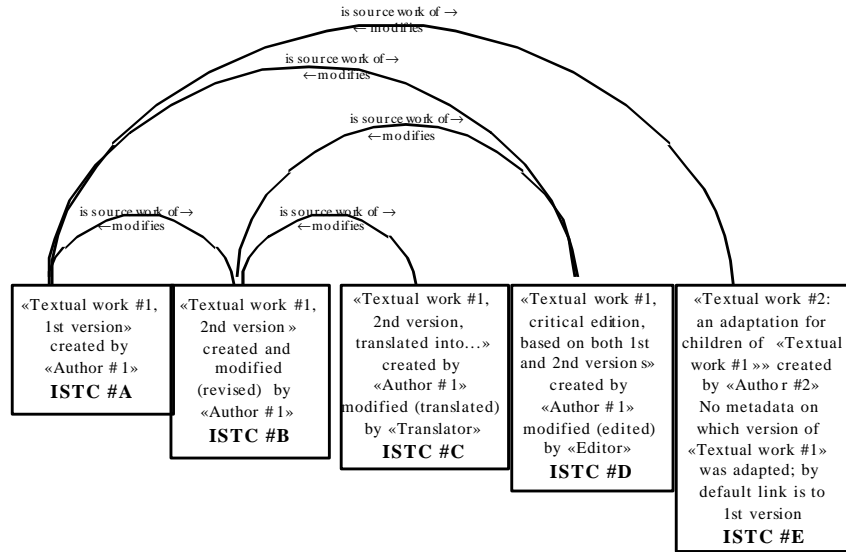


Figure E.8 — A textual work and several textual works derived from it

E.4 Relationships between ISTC and other types of identifiers

E.4.1 Sound recordings, musical works and associated manifestations

Figure E.9 illustrates the relationships between an ISTC and the identifiers for a sound recording and associated manifestations in the case of a textual work that is orally delivered and recorded, of which the sound recording is released as an audiocassette, a compact disc, and an MP3 file.

NOTE – An ISRC (International Standard Recording Code) is a unique, international identifier for a specific sound recording, in accordance with ISO 3901.

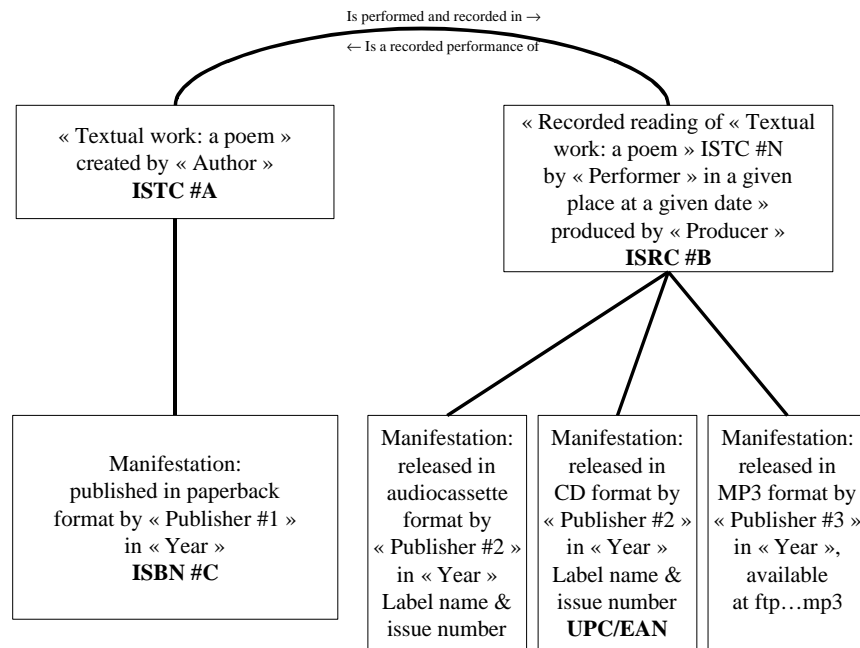


Figure E.9 — A textual work in relation to a sound recording and associated manifestations

Figure E.10 illustrates the relationship between an ISTC and the identifiers for a musical work, sound recording and associated manifestations in the case of a textual work that is set to music, resulting in a musical work, which in turn is printed, performed, and recorded, which sound recording is released (with a version of the original textual work as accompanying material).

NOTE – An ISWC (International Standard Musical Work Code) is a unique, international identifier for a specific musical work, in accordance with ISO 15707.

NOTE 2 – An ISMN (International Standard Music Number) is a unique, international identifier for a printed music publications, in accordance with ISO 10957.

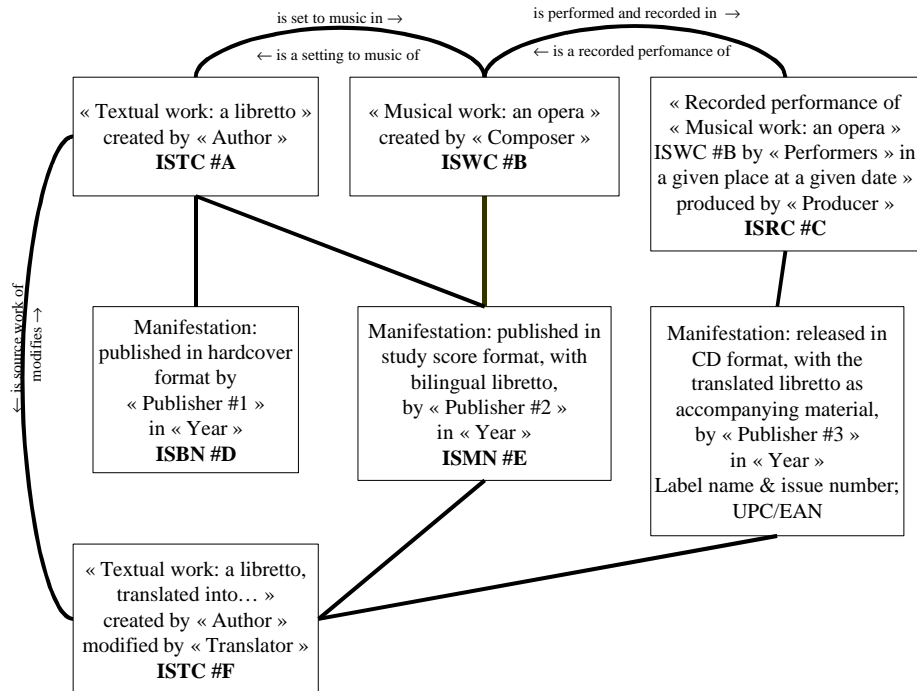


Figure E.10 — A textual work in relation to a musical work and sound recording and associated manifestations

E.4.2 Audiovisual works and associated manifestations

Figure E.11 illustrates the relationship between an ISTC and the identifiers for an audiovisual work and associated manifestations in the case of textual works which form the basis for an audiovisual work.

NOTE 1 – An ISAN (International Standard Audiovisual Number) is a unique, international identifier for a specific audiovisual work, in accordance with ISO 15706.

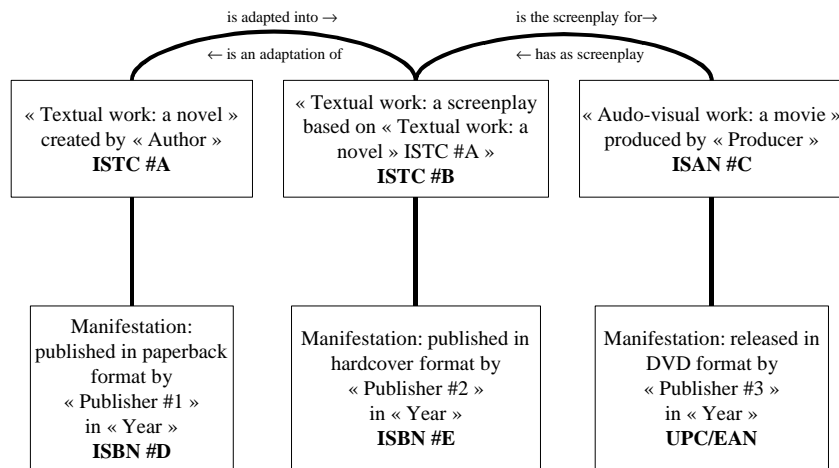


Figure E.11 — A textual work in relation to an audiovisual work and associated manifestations

E.4.3 Graphic works (and other types of work for which there are no identifier systems)¹⁾

Figures E.12 and E.13 illustrate the combination of a textual work which has been assigned an ISTC with a graphic work (e.g. a photograph or other illustration) for which there is no standard identifier system. The resulting combination may or may not be regarded as a distinct textual work which is assigned a new ISTC.

Figure E.12 illustrates the relationships when the resulting combination of a textual work and a graphic work is not treated as a new whole and is not allocated a new ISTC.

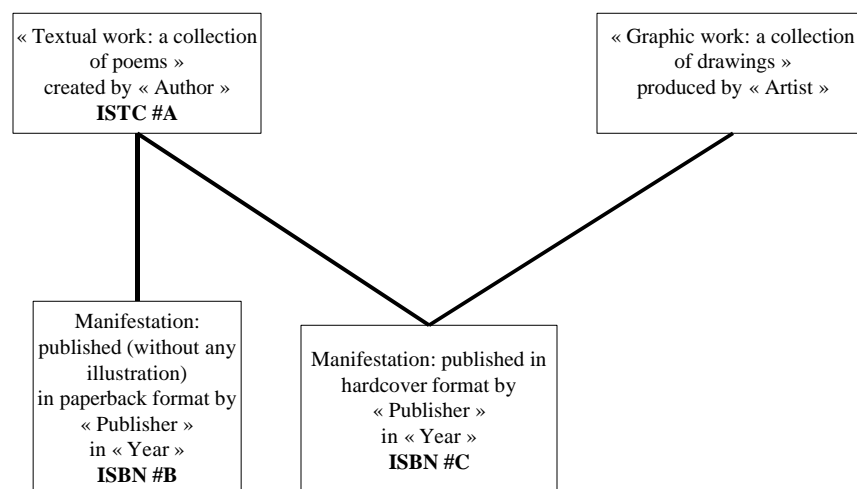


Figure E.12 — A combination of a textual work and a graphic work without assigning a new ISTC

¹ As of the date of first publication of this International Standard.

Figure E.13 illustrates the relationships when the resulting combination of a textual work and a graphic work is allocated its own ISTC.

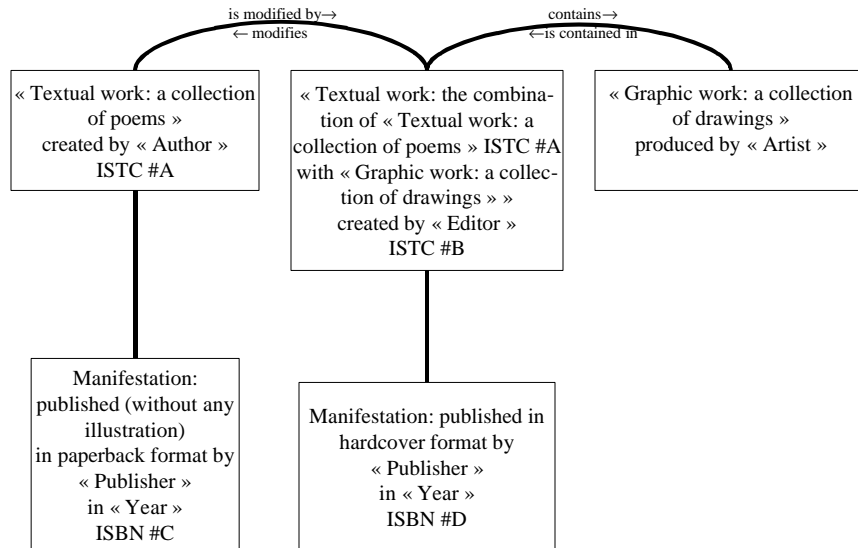


Figure E.13 — A combination of a textual work and a graphic work assigned its own ISTC

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- [11] ISO TR 21449², *Content delivery and rights management: functional requirements for identifiers and descriptors for use in the music, film, sound recording, and publishing industries*.

² Not yet published.