
Standarter får världen att fungera

SIS (Swedish Standards Institute) är en fristående ideell förening med medlemmar från både privat och offentlig sektor. Vi är en del av det europeiska och globala nätverk som utarbetar internationella standarder. Standarder är dokumenterad kunskap utvecklad av framstående aktörer inom industri, näringsliv och samhälle och befrämjar handel över gränser, bidrar till att processer och produkter blir säkrare samt effektivisera din verksamhet.

Delta och påverka
Som medlem i SIS har du möjlighet att påverka framtida standarder inom ditt område på nationell, europeisk och global nivå. Du får samtidigt tillgång till tidig information om utvecklingen inom din bransch.

Ta del av det färdiga arbetet

Utveckla din kompetens och lyckas bättre i ditt arbete

Vill du veta mer om SIS eller hur standarder kan effektivisera din verksamhet är du välkommen in på www.sis.se eller ta kontakt med oss på tel 08-555 523 00.

Standards make the world go round

SIS (Swedish Standards Institute) is an independent non-profit organisation with members from both the private and public sectors. We are part of the European and global network that draws up international standards. Standards consist of documented knowledge developed by prominent actors within the industry, business world and society. They promote cross-border trade, they help to make processes and products safer and they streamline your organisation.

Take part and have influence
As a member of SIS you will have the possibility to participate in standardization activities on national, European and global level. The membership in SIS will give you the opportunity to influence future standards and gain access to early stage information about developments within your field.

Get to know the finished work
We offer our customers everything in connection with standards and their application. You can purchase all the publications you need from us - everything from individual standards, technical reports and standard packages through to manuals and online services. Our web service e-nav gives you access to an easy-to-navigate library where all standards that are relevant to your company are available. Standards and manuals are sources of knowledge. We sell them.

Increase understanding and improve perception
With SIS you can undergo either shared or in-house training in the content and application of standards. Thanks to our proximity to international development and ISO you receive the right knowledge at the right time, direct from the source. With our knowledge about the potential of standards, we assist our customers in creating tangible benefit and profitability in their organisations.

If you want to know more about SIS, or how standards can streamline your organisation, please visit www.sis.se or contact us on phone +46 (0)8-555 523 00


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Upplysningar om sakinnehållet i standarden lämnas av SIS, Swedish Standards Institute, telefon 08-555 520 00. Standarder kan beställas hos SIS som även lämnar allmänna upplysningar om svensk och utländsk standard.

Information about the content of the standard is available from the Swedish Standards Institute (SIS), telephone +46 8 555 520 00. Standards may be ordered from SIS, who can also provide general information about Swedish and foreign standards.

Denna standard är framtagen av kommittén för Identifikation, interoperabilitet och statistik, SIS/TK 543.

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of ISO standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO’s adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/wto.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 46, Information and documentation, Subcommittee SC 9, Identification and description.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 2108:2005), which has been technically revised. It specifies the responsibilities of registrants who apply for and assign ISBN to qualifying publications. Since January 2007, ISBN is only valid in the supply chain in its 13-digit form so the specifications relating to the 10-digit ISBN and its respective calculation method have been removed. A new informative annex describes how an ISBN can be resolved on digital networks such as by being registered as an ISBN-A to become “actionable” or by incorporation into URN:ISBN. Additional specifications on associated metadata and the assignment of ISBN, particularly with respect to digital publications, are also included.
Introduction

Since its inception in 1970, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) has been internationally recognized as the identification system for the publishing industry and its supply chains. An ISBN enables separate identification of similar publications, such as the same publication made available separately in different product forms, or with different product form features. The ISBN accompanies a monographic publication from its initial acquisition or commission by the publisher and onwards throughout the supply and distribution chain.

As an identifier for publications, ISBN fulfils a critical role in supporting the needs of the book supply chain. The ISBN system serves as a key element of ordering and inventory systems for publishers, booksellers, libraries, and other organizations. It is the basis for collecting data on all editions of monographic publications for directories and databases used throughout the book supply chain. A publication identified by ISBN can be made available more widely and through more outlets, maximizing its sales potential. The use of ISBN also facilitates rights management and the monitoring of sales data for the publishing industry.
Information and documentation — International Standard Book Number (ISBN)

1 Scope

This document establishes the specifications for the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) as a unique international identification system for each product form or edition of a separately available monographic publication published or produced by a specific publisher that is available to the public. It specifies the construction of an ISBN, the rules for its assignment and use, the metadata to be associated with the ISBN allocation, and the administration of the ISBN system.

This document is applicable to monographic publications (books), not to textual works (content). Monographic publications include individual sections or chapters where these are made separately available and certain types of related products that are available to the public irrespective of whether those publications are made available for sale or on a gratis basis. Examples of applicable and non-applicable products are provided in Annex A.

NOTE More detailed, operational guidance is provided in the latest version of the Users’ Manual available from the Registration Authority for this document (see Clause 7).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 639-2, Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code
ISO 3166-1, Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes
ISO 8601, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times
ISO/IEC 15420, Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — EAN/UPC bar code symbology specification

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1 check digit
The final character in the ISBN (3.8) string which is related to all preceding characters in the string by a specified mathematical algorithm and which may be used to verify the accuracy of the ISBN (3.8) string
3.2 **continuing resource**

Publication that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion and made available to the public in any product form (3.12), usually issued in successive or integrating issues which generally have numerical and/or chronological designations.

Note 1 to entry: Continuing resources include serials such as newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, blogs, etc. and ongoing integrating resources such as loose-leaf publications that are continually updated, and websites that are continually updated. Continuing resources do not qualify for assignment of ISBN.

3.3 **Digital Object Identifier**

DOI® persistent and actionable identifier of an entity — physical, digital, or abstract — on digital networks that is part of the DOI system.

Note 1 to entry: See ISO 26324.

Note 2 to entry: A DOI name when compliant with DOI syntax is a string that specifies a unique object within the DOI system.

3.4 **Digital Rights Management**

DRM technology based on encryption software used to control access to the content and which is distinct from the product form (3.12) of a specific digital publication.

Note 1 to entry: Different settings may be applied within the DRM software to enforce usage constraints or enable particular additional features.

Note 2 to entry: A single edition of a publication may be made available through different vendors who each apply different DRM software and/or differing usage constraints.

Note 3 to entry: “Social” DRM denotes a particular type of DRM in which credentials about the customer are recorded in the product using watermarking technology but which does not enforce any usage constraints. Unless “social” DRM is explicitly stated, references to DRM in this document signify DRM technology based on encryption software.

3.5 **edition**

Manifestations of a publication embodying essentially the same content.

Note 1 to entry: A single edition of a publication may be published in multiple product forms.

3.6 **GS1 prefix**

Unique string of three digits issued by the GS1 Global Office and allocated exclusively to the Registration Authority for ISO 2108.

3.7 **imprint**

Trade name or brand under which a work is published.

Note 1 to entry: A publishing company may have multiple imprints in order to target their books at specific markets.

Note 2 to entry: In some cases, multiple imprints may be the result of mergers or acquisitions of different companies who wish to differentiate their brands.

Note 3 to entry: An imprint is a name and not only a logo.
3.8 International Standard Book Number
ISBN
identifier for monographic publications (3.10) allocated under the aegis of the Registration Authority to a registrant (3.16) in accordance with the specifications of ISO 2108

3.9 ISBN-A
service that allows an ISBN (3.8) to be expressed in the DOI system by including it in the syntax string of a DOI (3.3)


3.10 monographic publication
publication conceived as a whole in one part or intended to be completed within a finite number of parts by its publisher (3.15) and made available to the public in any product form (3.12)

3.11 print on demand publication
publication that is printed in response to a customer order rather than being supplied from existing stock held by the distributor or publisher (3.15)

3.12 product form
basic physical or digital properties of a publication that differentiate it as a product

EXAMPLE The same edition of a publication may appear in different product forms including the following: hardcover; paperback; CD audio book; Braille; online e-book.

3.13 product form detail
additional clarification or detail further describing the product form (3.12) of a particular publication

EXAMPLE Additional detail may be required in order to describe particular product forms of the same edition of the same publication adequately, e.g. jacketed hardcover, trade paperback, PDF, or EPUB.

3.14 product form feature
physical or technical characteristics of a particular publication that give more information about its particular usability and accessibility

EXAMPLE Further information may be required about the features of particular product forms of the same edition of the same publication in order to describe them adequately, e.g. colour of cover, text font and size, or DVD region.

3.15 publisher
individual or corporation responsible for all stages in the creation, production, distribution, and marketing of digital or printed publications

Note 1 to entry: The publisher is normally responsible for the content and for any financial risk involved in the process.

Note 2 to entry: Authors may be their own publishers, taking on the above functions themselves; this is known as self-publishing.