



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 27730:2013

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Informatika in dokumentacija - Mednarodni standardni identifikator zbirk (ISCI)

Information and documentation -- International standard collection identifier (ISCI)

Information et documentation -- Identifiant international normalisé des collections (ISCI)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 27730:2012**

[SIST ISO 27730:2013](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2fd339ee-a4e9-4534-8120-f2d63fba93f6/sist-iso-27730-2013)

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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27730

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Information and documentation — International standard collection identifier (ISCI)

*Information et documentation — Identifiant international normalisé des
collections (ISCI)*

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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.

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.

ISO 27730 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Identification and description*.

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Introduction

ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, has developed standard identifiers for a wide variety of entities. However, a standard identifier for collections, fonds and (archival) series has not yet been built. In the past there was no need for such an identifier, but the situation has changed. There are now a large number of collections, fonds and series and a broad range of organizations hosting them. These collections, fonds and series can be physical or electronic, partly physical and partly electronic, or virtual; they can be available either online via the Internet or offline.

The need for identifying collections, fonds and series has emerged as libraries and other cultural institutions develop their collections in cooperation with other institutions, as well as developing and maintaining multi-institutional collections, so termed “collective collections”. Collections are analysed and compared, weeded, relocated, digitized in whole or in part and made available for searching and other services via their own interfaces and via machine-to-machine interfaces. Unique identification of collections, fonds and series enables collection parts in different locations to be linked at a “collection level” for maintenance and discovery. The searchable metadata associated with the collection identifier facilitates the discovery of collections and their strengths and availability, which are particularly useful for search engines and metasearch engines. The metadata are also useful for cultural institutions seeking partnerships, whether on a global, regional, national or international scale.

While it is possible to use local identifiers, this is not recommended in an environment where global exchange of this kind of metadata is anticipated. The aim of this International Standard is to establish a system which requires neither a registration authority nor large national/regional centres, even if tens or hundreds of thousands of collections, fonds and series are identified.

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Information and documentation — International standard collection identifier (ISCI)

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes the specifications for the International Standard Collection Identifier (ISCI) as a unique international identification system for each collection, fonds and (archival) series, and part(s) of collections, fonds and series. This International Standard establishes the specifications for the structure of an identifier and promotes the use of the identifier with regard to identifying systems that already exist. It also gives a list of recommended metadata elements that describe a collection.

This International Standard does not specify the description of collections, fonds and series, nor the relationships between collections and sub-collections.

The ISCI is intended for use by organizations that manage collections of cultural materials. These include cultural heritage institutions such as libraries, museums and archives, as well as other types of organizations such as publishers operating in the supply chain of cultural materials.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 15511, *Information and documentation — International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)*¹⁾ <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2fd339ee-a4e9-4534-8120-f2d63fba93f6/sist-iso-27730-2013>

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology — Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*²⁾

Dublin Core Collections Application Profile, March 2007. Available online at <http://dublincore.org/groups/collections/collection-application-profile/>

NOTE The Dublin Core Collections Application Profile facilitates the description of collections, fonds and series in general by providing a core set of metadata elements for this purpose. These elements form the basis for the recommended metadata elements listed in this International Standard.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

collection

permanent or temporary aggregation of physical and/or digital resources accumulated on the basis of some common characteristic, e.g. by location, by type or form of the items, by source or ownership

NOTE 1 See also **fonds** (3.3).

1) The Registration Authority for ISO 15511 can be found at http://www.iso.org/iso/standards_development/maintenance_agencies.htm; at the time of publication, it was directly available online at <http://biblstandard.dk/isil/>.

2) Unicode 6.0 has the same character code repertoire as ISO/IEC 10646:2011 with the exception of the Indian rupee sign. The Unicode standard, however, imposes additional constraints on implementations to ensure that they treat characters uniformly across platforms and applications. For more on the relationship of ISO/IEC 10646 to Unicode, see the FAQ on the Unicode website at http://unicode.org/faq/unicode_iso.html.

ISO 27730:2012(E)

NOTE 2 This definition was based on the more detailed descriptions in the *Dublin Core Collections Application Profile* and *ISAD(G)*, 1999.

3.2

country code

code representing a country name

NOTE Adapted from ISO 3166-1:2006, definition 3.3.

3.3

fonds

assemblage of records, regardless of form or medium, organically created and/or accumulated and used by a particular person, family or corporate body in the course of that creator's activities and functions

NOTE 1 See also **collection** (3.1).

NOTE 2 Adapted from *ISAD(G)*, 1999.

3.4

ISIL

international standard identifier for libraries and related organizations

NOTE See ISO 15511.

3.5

library identifier

alphanumeric element (of the ISIL) designed to accommodate existing national systems of library identification or newly assigned identifiers for libraries or related organizations

3.6

memory organization

cultural heritage institution

institution involved in the collection and preservation of cultural information, such as a library, archive or museum that is itself, together with its collections, established as a permanent entity

3.7

organization

corporate entity such as an agency, archive, business, educational or government institution, or museum, that can be formed in subordinate units, and which is capable of providing a service, producing a product, conducting a programme or holding resources

NOTE 1 Programmes and projects are not organizations (in the context of ISIL) and are therefore excluded.

NOTE 2 See ISO 15511.

3.8

resource

work created as a result of intellectual effort, which can be expressed in physical or digital form

NOTE Adapted from ISO 8459:2009, definition 2.39.

3.9

series

documents arranged in accordance with a filing system or maintained as a unit because they result from the same accumulation or filing process, or the same activity, they have a particular form, or because of some other relationship arising out of their creation, receipt, or use

NOTE A series is also known as a records series.

[*ISAD(G)*, 1999]

4 Structure and syntax of the ISCI

4.1 Rules for structure and syntax

The ISCI is a variable-length identifier consisting of two parts:

- a) the identifier for the organization (ISIL) within square brackets; and
- b) the collection identifier string, assigned within a specific organization, identifying either an entire collection, a super collection or a sub-collection.

NOTE The depth of a collection hierarchy is a local decision.

The parsing rule for ISIL is the first pair of square brackets within the ISCI string. This can be expressed in the following way:

[ISIL]collectionIdentifierString

or formally, using the Backus-Naur Form:

<ISCI> ::= [<ISIL>] <Collection identifier string>

There is no reliable generic method to determine the length of an ISCI when the identifier is incorporated in unstructured text. Collection identifier strings can contain any character, including, for example, spaces or other whitespace characters. In structured text like a metadata record, ISCI parsing can rely on the encoding of the document in which the ISCI is embedded.

EXAMPLE 1

[FI-H]Hebraica = National Library of Finland: Hebraica collection.

EXAMPLE 2

[FI-Ht]J = Helsinki University Libraries, Theology Library, Jewish collection.

EXAMPLE 3

[FR-751041001]Casadesus1 = Bibliothèque nationale de France. Département des Arts du spectacle. Fonds Christian Casadesus. Archives de la Compagnie du Regain et du Théâtre de l'Ambigu.

[FR-751041001] is the ISIL of Département des Arts du spectacle de la BnF.

<Casadesus1> is the internal identifier of the fonds.

EXAMPLE 4

[FR-751041002]Douay = Bibliothèque nationale de France. Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal. Fonds Georges Douay. Collection de manuscrits et d'imprimés (pièces de théâtre et ouvrages relatifs au théâtre). Les textes manuscrits sont rassemblés en recueils.

[FR-751041002] is the ISIL of Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal de la BnF.

<Douay> is the internal identifier of the fonds.

4.2 Identifier for the organization (ISIL)

An ISIL identifies an organization, or one of its subordinate units, that is responsible for an action or service in an informational environment (e.g. creation of machine-readable information). It can be used to identify the originator or holder of a resource (e.g. library material or archive fonds).

The ISIL shall be used as the prefix of the ISCI. If an organization does not have an ISIL, it shall first request the ISIL in accordance with ISO 15511 before ISCI assignment can start.

An organization can have one ISIL or more. For instance, the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin can have a domestic ISIL and another assigned by OCLC® (Online Computer Library Center). One, and only one, of these ISILs,