
**Information and documentation —
International standard identifier for
libraries and related organizations (ISIL)**

*Information et documentation — Identifiant international normalisé pour
les bibliothèques et les organismes apparentés (ISIL)*

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ISO 15511:2009

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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 15511 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Technical interoperability*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15511:2003), of which it constitutes a minor revision to remove ambiguities identified by the Registration Authority, to specify some of the related organizations, to define an archive and to redefine a library, to update the examples in Annex A and to clarify the administration of the ISIL system.

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Introduction

Communication and resource sharing among libraries and related organizations, including archives, museums, government agencies, educational institutions and businesses, have dramatically increased. This new collaboration has created a need for a structured, standard identifier for organizations, especially libraries.

Due largely to the implementation of ISO 2709, which specifies the format for information exchange, millions of bibliographic records are now available to users all over the world through the Internet, in virtual union catalogues and through other cooperative information systems. Holdings data linked to bibliographic records provide direct access to records and documents and to the services supplied by libraries and related organizations and agencies. A standardized identifier for the originating or holding source will effectively facilitate access to this information.

Organizational identifiers are widely used in many countries. This International Standard utilizes a flexible structure that can accommodate existing identifiers and be used to create new identifiers. This common framework will enable organizations in the same sector and organizations in parallel sectors to collaborate.

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Information and documentation — International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the International Standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL) which comprises a set of standard identifiers used for the unique identification of libraries, archives, museums and related organizations with a minimum impact on already existing systems.

An ISIL identifies an organization, i.e. a library, an archive, a museum or a related organization, or one of its subordinate units, which 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 collection in an archive). The ISIL is intended for use by libraries, archives, museums and agencies doing business or interacting with these organizations (e.g. suppliers, publishers, and government institutions). An ISIL identifies an organization or one of its subordinate units, throughout its life. In some cases, such as when an organization has undergone a significant administrative change (e.g. a merger with another organization), particularly one that results in a name change, a new ISIL identifier can be allocated.

Since this International Standard allows the use of existing codes to be incorporated into the ISIL, it is possible that a given organization can have more than one ISIL, however, the intent of this International Standard is to minimize the number of codes.

Any library, archive, museum or related organization, administrative unit or subordinate unit, acting autonomously, can be allocated an ISIL.

An ISIL is not intended to be used to classify organizations or their services and holdings.

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 3166-1, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) — Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1

administrative unit

any independent library, or group of libraries, under a single director or a single administration

**3.2
archive**

place in which public records or other important historic documents are kept

NOTE It can also be a repository for an organized body of records produced or received by a public, semi-public, institutional, or business entity in the transaction of its affairs and preserved by it or its successors. The term archives also designates the body of records themselves.

**3.3
country code**

code that represents the current names of countries, dependencies and other areas of particular geopolitical interest, on the basis of lists of country names obtained from the United Nations

**3.4
country subdivision**

code that represents the name of the principal administrative divisions, or similar areas, of the country, etc.

**3.5
library**

place, building, room, or set of rooms, set apart to contain, and charged with the care of, literature and information, collections of books or other written or printed materials, for reading, study or reference, for the use of the public

**3.6
related organization**

organization in the field of information or a subordinate unit of that organization, other than a library, which is responsible for an action or service in a bibliographic environment

EXAMPLES Agency, archive, business, educational or government institution, museum or other body of a cooperative nature, and units subordinate to such a body capable of providing a service, producing a product, conducting a program or holding resources in the field of information.

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NOTE 1 The creation of machine-readable information is an example of an action in a bibliographic environment.

NOTE 2 Programs and projects administered by an organization are excluded.

4 Structure, elements and characteristics of the ISIL

4.1 General

The ISIL is a variable length identifier. The ISIL shall consist of a maximum of 16 characters, using digits (Arabic numerals 0 to 9), or letters from the 26-character Roman alphabet (excluding the use of any diacritical marks) and the following special marks solidus (/), hyphen (-) and colon (:). Each ISIL identifier shall be unique in accordance with the repertoire of characters specified in ISO/IEC 10646-1 without regard to case.

When an ISIL is written, printed, or otherwise visually presented, it shall be preceded by the letters ISIL separated from the identifier by a space. This International Standard does not specify any restrictions on how data defining an ISIL is to be stored in a computer system.

An ISIL shall consist of three components:

- a) a prefix,
- b) a hyphen, and
- c) a library identifier

in this order. The hyphen is a mandatory character in the ISIL string. See Annex A for examples.

4.2 Prefix

4.2.1 General

The prefix shall be either

- an alpha-2 country code, or
- another registered string (non-country code).

4.2.2 Country code

A country code identifies the country in which the library or related organization is located at the time the ISIL is allocated. The country code shall consist of two uppercase letters in accordance with the alpha-2 code specified in ISO 3166-1. All two-character alphabetic combinations are reserved for possible future allocation as country codes and thus shall not be allocated as non-country code prefixes.

EXAMPLE 1 GB = United Kingdom

EXAMPLE 2 DE = Germany

EXAMPLE 3 EG = Egypt

When the library has components located in different geographic areas, the country code shall be based on the location of the main library or of the main administrative unit.

NOTE The list of ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 country codes is available at: http://www.iso.org/iso/iso-3166-1_decoding_table.

4.2.3 Non-country code prefixes

A non-country code prefix may be any combination of Latin alphabet characters (upper or lower case) or digits (but not special marks) as specified in 4.1. The prefix shall be either one, three, or four characters in length. The prefix shall be unique and registered by the ISIL Registration Authority.

EXAMPLE OCLC = OCLC, Inc

4.3 Unit identifier

The unit identifier is an alphanumeric element designed to accommodate existing national systems of library identification or newly allocated identifiers for libraries or related organizations. Already existing identifiers, when used in international contexts, shall require the addition of the two uppercase letters of the respective country code, followed by a hyphen character.

If appropriate when assigning a new identifier to an organization, it is recommended that the unit identifier of the ISIL include the element indicating the geographic subdivision (state, province, region, city, etc.) where the organization is located. If the geographic subdivision element is used, it is recommended that the element be in accordance with the codes specified in ISO 3166-2.

The unit identifier will have up to 11 character positions, left justified.

5 Administration of the ISIL system

The ISIL system shall be administered by the ISIL Registration Authority for this International Standard (hereafter referred to as the ISIL Registration Authority).

The principal tasks of the ISIL Registration Authority are outlined in Annex B.

Annex A (informative)

Examples of ISIL

Full name of library or related organization	ISIL	Note
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Library, Montreal, QU, Canada	CA-QMCB	
Isfahan University, Central Library Isfahan, Islamic Republic of Iran	IR-2048005	
CSIRO Forestry and Forest Products, Tasmania, Australia	AU-TS:RL	
Andong Information University Library, Gyeongbuk, Republic of Korea	KR-247029	
Albertslund Public Library, Albertslund, Denmark	DK-716500	
Deutsch-Amerikanisches Institut Bibliothek, Tübingen, Germany	DE-Tue120	
Arlington Public Library, Arlington, Texas, U.S.A.	OCLC-AR9	
University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil	OCLC-BLUOS	
University of Helsinki, Theological Library, Helsinki, Finland	OCLC-FITHE FI-Ht	Example of country code prefix and a non-country code prefix using an existing OCLC library identifier

Annex B (normative)

Administration of the ISIL system

B.1 General

The ISIL system shall be administered by the ISIL Registration Authority in accordance with the specifications outlined in B.2.

The Technical Management Board has appointed the Danish Agency for Libraries and Media¹⁾ to be the Registration Authority for the implementation of this International Standard.

B.2 Registration Authority for ISIL

The ISIL Registration Authority shall provide the following services.

- a) Maintain a source of information about ISIL national assignment agencies responsible for assigning codes with the country code prefix.
- b) Register and maintain a source of information about agencies assigning non-country code prefixes.
- c) Promote, coordinate, and supervise the assignment of ISIL identifiers nationally in compliance with the specifications of this International Standard.
- d) Develop documentation for national ISIL assignment agencies.

B.3 ISIL national allocation agencies

For country code prefixes, each country is responsible for the allocation of identifiers for libraries, archives, museums and related organizations within its borders. The body responsible for allocation and maintenance of the codes under a country code prefix shall be registered with the ISIL Registration Authority. At the national level, the ISIL structure shall be administered by appropriate national agencies whose role is widely accepted in the library, museum, and archive sectors within the country.

For non-country code prefixes, the body responsible for the codes under the prefix shall be registered at the ISIL Registration Authority at the time of registration of the prefix.

1) At the time of publication of this International Standard, the ISIL Registration Authority is held by:

Danish Agency for Libraries and Media
H.C. Andersens Boulevard 2
DK-1553 Copenhagen V

Phone: +45 3373 3373

Fax: +45 3373 3372

Email: isil@bs.dk

Website: <http://biblstandard.dk/isil/>

ISO maintains an online database of Maintenance Agencies and Registration Authorities relevant to their standards at http://www.iso.org/iso/standards_development/maintenance_agencies.htm. Users are encouraged to consult this webpage for the most up-to-date information concerning Maintenance Agencies and Registration Authorities.