

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information and documentation—
International Standard Identifier for
Libraries and Related Organizations
(ISIL)**

AS/NZS ISO 15511:2004

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-019, Computer Applications—Information and Documentation. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 14 May 2004 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 26 June 2004. It was published on 21 July 2004.

The following are represented on Committee IT-019:

Australian Council of Libraries & Information Services
Australian Library and Information Association
Australian Publishers Association
CSIRO Information Technology Services
Committee of New Zealand University Librarians
Council of Australian State Libraries
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Library and Information Association of NZ Aotearoa/Te Rau Herenga o Aotearoa
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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-019, Computer Applications—Information and Documentation.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 15511:2003, *Information and documentation—International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)*.

The objective of this Standard is to define and promote the use of a set of standard identifiers for the unique identification of libraries and related organizations with a minimum impact on already existing systems.

The term ‘informative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An ‘informative’ appendix is only for information and guidance.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>	
ISO		AS/NZS	
3166	Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions	2632	Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions
3166-1	Part 1: Country codes	2632.1	Part 1: Country codes
3166-2	Part 2: Country subdivision codes	2632.2	Part 2: Country subdivision codes

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 2709:1996, *Information and documentation — 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.

NOTES

AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

Information and documentation — International Standard Identifier for Libraries and Related Organizations (ISIL)

1 Scope

The purpose of this International Standard is to define and promote the use of a set of standard identifiers for the unique identification of libraries and related organizations with a minimum impact on already existing systems.

An ISIL identifies an organization, i.e., a library or a related organization, or one of its subordinate units, which is responsible for an action or service in a bibliographic 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). The ISIL is intended for use by libraries and agencies doing business with libraries, such as suppliers and publishers. An ISIL identifies an organization or one of its subordinate units, throughout its life. In some cases, such as when an organization has moved or undergone a significant administrative change (e.g. a merger with another organization), particularly one that results in a name change, more than one ISIL identifier may be assigned.

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

Any library or related organization, library administrative unit or subordinate unit, acting autonomously, which is engaging in international library or booktrade communication, may be assigned 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 3166-2, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 2: Country subdivision codes*

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