AS/NZS ISO 27730:2013
ISO 27730:2012

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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Information and documentation—International standard collection identifier (ISCI)

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This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-019, Information and Documentation, Information Technology—Learning, Education, Training and Research. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 19 April 2013 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 8 April 2013.
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The following are represented on Committee IT-019:

Australian Computer Society
Australian Library and Information Association
Council of Australian University Librarians
CSIRO Information and Communication Technologies Centre
Department of Education and Training, NSW
Education Services Australia
Institute of Metadata Management
La Trobe University
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This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS ISO 27730.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-019, Information and Documentation, Information Technology—Learning, Education, Training and Research.

The objective of this Standard is to establish specifications for the International Standard Collection Identifier (ISCI) as a unique international identification systems for each collection, fonds and (archival) series, and parts(s) of collections, fonds and series.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 27730:2012, *Information and documentation—International standard collection identifier (ISCI).*

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

(a) In the source text 'this International Standard' should read 'this Australian/New Zealand Standard'.

(b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

None of the normative references in the source document have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards.

The term 'normative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the annex to which it applies. A 'normative' annex is an integral part of a Standard.

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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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NOTES

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AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

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)]

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).

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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.

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