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EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA**NATIONAL FOREWORD**

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-ISO 3297:2008 "Informatsioon ja dokumentatsioon. Rahvusvaheline jadaväljaande standardnumber (ISSN)" sisaldab rahvusvahelise standardi ISO 3297:2007 "Information and documentation. International standard serial number (ISSN)" identset ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian Standard EVS-ISO 3297:2008 consists of the identical English text of the International Standard ISO 3297:2007 "Information and documentation. International standard serial number (ISSN)".
Standardi avaldamise korraldas Eesti Standardikeskus.	Estonian standard is published by the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Standard EVS-ISO 3297:2008 on kinnitatud Eesti Standardikeskuse 22.05.2008 käskkirjaga ja jõustub sellekohase teate avaldamisel EVS Teataja 2008. aasta juunikuu numbris.	This standard is ratified with the order of Estonian Centre for Standardisation dated 22.05.2008 and is endorsed with the notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

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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 3297 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Identification and description*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 3297:1998), of which the entire text has been reorganized and rewritten. This edition clarifies and confirms that different media versions of a continuing resource are assigned different ISSN. In recognition of the increasing need in the digital environment to collocate as well as differentiate media versions, this edition of this International Standard introduces a functionality, the "linking ISSN" (ISSN-L), for the purpose of supporting services that offer search and delivery functionality across all media versions.

Introduction

The need for a brief, unique and unambiguous identification code for serials and other continuing resources is internationally recognized. The exchange of information among libraries, abstracting services and other content users; suppliers, distributors and other intermediaries; and publishers and other content producers imposes the requirement for a standard code. Communication between the different organizations transcends national boundaries and therefore requires an international code which is numeric, since no single alphabet is used by the majority of producers and users of serials. In response to these requirements, the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) was established as the identification code for serials.

The International Serials Data System (ISDS) was established as an inter-governmental organization within the framework of the UNESCO/UNISIST program to be the designated authority for controlling the assignment of ISSN. In 1993, the ISDS became the ISSN Network.

The first three editions of this International Standard pertained only to serials. However, in 2002 a new category of resources, "continuing resources", was defined by the library community to encompass new kinds of resources, such as updating databases, as well as traditional serials. Thus the scope of this fourth edition has been broadened to cover serials and other continuing resources.

Information and documentation — International standard serial number (ISSN)

1 Scope

This International Standard defines and promotes the use of a standard code (ISSN) for the unique identification of serials and other continuing resources.

Each International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is a unique identifier for a specific serial or other continuing resource in a defined medium. This International Standard also describes a mechanism, the “linking ISSN (ISSN-L),” that provides for collocation or linking among the different media versions of the same continuing resource.

ISSN are applicable to serials and to other continuing resources, whether past, present or to be published or produced in the foreseeable future, whatever the medium of publication or production.

Individual monographs, sound and video recordings, printed music publications, audiovisual works and musical works have their own numbering systems and are not specifically mentioned in this International Standard. Such items may carry an ISSN in addition to their own standard numbers when they are part of a continuing resource.

More detailed operational guidance is provided in the *ISSN Manual* available from the Registration Authority for this International Standard (see Clause 11).

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1

continuing resource

publication, in any medium, that is issued over time with no predetermined conclusion and made available to the public

NOTE 1 Such a publication is usually issued in successive or integrating issues which generally have numerical and/or chronological designations.

NOTE 2 Continuing resources include serials such as newspapers, periodicals, journals, magazines, etc., and ongoing integrating resources such as loose-leaf publications that are continually updated and web sites that are continually updated.

NOTE 3 The French term is *ressource continue*.

2.2

serial

continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete issues or parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion

EXAMPLE Journals, magazines, electronic journals, ongoing directories, annual reports, newspapers, monographic series, and also those journals, magazines and newsletters of limited duration that otherwise bear all the characteristics of serials (e.g. newsletter of an event).

NOTE The French term is *publication en série*.