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**Information and documentation —  
Statistics on the production and  
distribution of books, newspapers,  
periodicals and electronic publications**

*Information et documentation — Statistiques relatives à la production et  
à la distribution de livres, de journaux, de périodiques et de publications  
électroniques*



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# Contents

Page

Foreword.....	iv
Introduction .....	v
1 Scope .....	1
2 Terms and definitions.....	1
3 Statistics on books and pamphlets .....	7
3.1 General.....	7
3.2 Publications to be included .....	7
3.3 Statistics on production.....	7
3.4 Statistics on distribution.....	9
4 Statistics on newspapers and periodicals .....	10
4.1 General.....	10
4.2 Publications to be included .....	10
4.3 Statistics on production.....	10
4.4 Statistics on distribution.....	13
5 Statistics on the production of databases .....	13
5.1 General.....	13
5.2 Principles of data collection .....	13
5.3 Presentation of statistical data.....	13
6 Statistics on the publishing industry.....	13
6.1 General.....	13
6.2 Principles of data collection .....	14
6.3 Presentation of statistical data.....	14
Annex A (informative) Subject classification .....	15
Bibliography .....	17

## 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 9707 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Quality — Statistics and performance evaluation*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9707:1991), which has been technically revised to take account of the developments in electronic publishing.

## Introduction

This International Standard aims at giving guidance to the international publishing community on the keeping of publishing statistics. Its first edition was largely based on the UNESCO *Revised recommendations concerning the international standardization of statistics on the production and distribution of books, newspapers and periodicals*<sup>[6]</sup> and compiled with the close cooperation of UNESCO. These recommendations, adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its twenty-third session in Sofia on 1 November 1985, are currently under revision and will need to be considered in future revisions of this International Standard.

This revision primarily focuses on integrating the economic and technological changes in the media sector, and especially in the publishing industry. The scope of this International Standard has been enlarged to cover statistics on the production of electronic publications. This revision does not provide methods to collect statistical data on the distribution of electronic media nor the emerging field of print on demand; it is intended that these sections in particular be addressed in the next revision.

There is a need for statistics produced by different countries to be directly comparable. Statistical data in the publishing sector, being generally collected by different institutions such as publishers' associations, statistical offices and national libraries, indicate a particular need for joint reporting procedures. This International Standard continues to harmonize the definitions and procedures of data collection with other International Standards (see the Bibliography).

The definitions presented in this International Standard are designed for statistical purposes only.

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# Information and documentation — Statistics on the production and distribution of books, newspapers, periodicals and electronic publications

## 1 Scope

This International Standard gives guidance on the keeping of national statistics to provide standardized information on various aspects of the production and distribution of printed, electronic and micro-publications (essentially books, newspapers and periodicals). In addition, this International Standard provides recommendations on subject classification (see Annex A).

This International Standard is not applicable to the following types of publication:

- a) publications issued for advertising purposes, where the literary or scientific text is subsidiary and where the publications are distributed free of charge, including
  - 1) trade catalogues, prospectuses and other types of commercial, industrial and tourist advertising, and
  - 2) publications advertising products or services supplied by the publisher, even though they might describe activities or technical progress in some branch of industry or commerce;
- b) publications considered to be of a transitory character; typical examples are
  - 1) timetables, price-lists, telephone directories,
  - 2) programmes of entertainments, exhibitions, fairs,
  - 3) company regulations, reports and directives and circulars,
  - 4) calendars, and
  - 5) electronic texts under development;
- c) publications in which the text is not the most important part, including
  - 1) printed music documents where the music is more important than the words, and
  - 2) maps and charts (with the exception of atlases), e.g. astronomical charts, hydrographical and geographical maps, wall maps, road maps, geological surveys in map form and topographical plans.

## 2 Terms and definitions

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

### 2.1

#### **ancillary printer**

person or organization for which printing is a subsidiary activity

**EXAMPLES** Academies, universities, scientific, political, religious, sports and other organizations, economic and commercial institutions.