

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information and documentation—  
Bibliographic data element directory for  
use in data exchange and enquiry**



## **AS/NZS ISO 8459:2013**

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.  
This Standard was published on 13 May 2013.

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The following are represented on Committee IT-019:

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*This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR AS/NZS ISO 8459.*

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# Information and documentation— Bibliographic data element directory for use in data exchange and enquiry

First published as AS/NZS 4450.1:1997, AS/NZS 4450.2:1997,  
AS/NZS 4450.3:1997, AS/NZS 4450.4:2000 and AS/NZS 4450.5:2003.  
Revised, published and designated as AS/NZS ISO 8459:2013.

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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, to supersede AS/NZS 4450.1:1997, *Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory*, Part 1: *Interloan applications*, AS/NZS 4450.2:1997, *Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory*, Part 2: *Acquisitions applications*, AS/NZS 4450.3:1997, *Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory*, Part 3: *Information retrieval applications*, AS/NZS 4450.4:1999, *Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory*, Part 4: *Circulation applications* and AS/NZS 4450.5:2003, *Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory*, Part 5: *Data elements for the exchange of cataloguing and metadata*.

The objective of this Standard is to include data elements that are exchanged or are potentially exchanged among bibliographic systems.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 8459:2009, *Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory for use in data exchange and enquiry*.

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.

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## INTRODUCTION

This International Standard specifies and describes data elements required in the interchange of data between bibliographic systems (i.e. terminal or browser to computer or computer to computer). Data are interchanged for the purpose of starting or supporting a process. In order to transmit information required to support a process, the various elements of data in the interchanged messages must be fully understandable to the processes concerned.

This International Standard is seen as serving as a resource tool for interoperability among standards in bibliographic and library domains. It serves to harmonize the various different standards in these domains, comprising content schemas, protocols, profiles and models. To this end, data elements are defined at various levels because they may be defined at different levels in different protocols and schemas. The focus of the standard is to provide common definitions for data elements that are exchanged in protocol messages between systems.

System developers typically employ multiple standards and thus can profit from the identified inter-relationships and definitions in their database designs to achieve dynamic inter-operability when employing various standards.

This International Standard is also intended as a foundation for new standards. By inheriting element names and definitions, new standards can be achieved in an efficient way that directly relates them with existing standards in the field.

The inclusion of multiple examples and synonyms is also intended to assist in the translation of the standard into other languages.

The elements from the previously published five parts of ISO 8459 have been examined, updated where necessary and consolidated into a single set of elements such that this International Standard replaces these previous parts.

There are no referenced documents that are indispensable for the application of this International Standard. The Bibliography indicates sources consulted and used in the construction of this International Standard.

The standards cited in the Bibliography are examples for data elements in this International Standard but are not prescriptive.

The list also contains reference to the protocol and schema standards that were used to validate the data elements and concepts in this International Standard.

## AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

**Information and documentation—Bibliographic data element directory for use in data exchange and enquiry****1 Scope**

This International Standard describes, in the form of a directory, data elements used to support the processes of acquisition, resource description and cataloguing, searching and requesting loan or copy by an end user or an institution.

This International Standard includes data elements that are exchanged or are potentially exchanged among bibliographic systems. Those data elements that are not exchanged or not likely to be exchanged are ignored as they do not need standardization. Data elements being handled by transport protocols are not included, only those related to application level protocols.

As part of the consolidation phase, the data elements were broadly classed and sub-classed and are presented in two sequences, one by class and sub-class and the other by an alphabetical sequence. The alphabetical sequence includes examples and synonyms identified during the consolidation phase and those found in related interchange protocols and schemas.

As the grouping of data elements may differ among different protocols and record schemas, the data elements have been broadly classed and grouped, but no further structure has been made. Similarly, the sequence of data elements, whether or not a data element is mandatory or how it is structured and validated may vary according to its employment and consequently these data element attributes are outside the scope of this International Standard.

As new ways of inter-operating evolve, some new data elements may evolve, but the biggest change is usually in the way that existing data elements are grouped. For example, whether a purchase transaction is carried out manually or electronically, the base data elements of the transaction, requester, supplier and object of purchase remain constant, and this is reflected in the fact that most data elements in this International Standard originated several decades ago. To accommodate the potential changing grouping of data elements, an attempt has been made to identify common concepts across processes. For example, a new focus on end user delivery is causing diverse delivery options to be grouped together such that purchase, loan and inter-library loan processes are presented as alternatives; therefore, the identification of common concepts in all these processes is necessary for the development of seamless user interfaces.

**NOTE** The French version of this International Standard does not contain the column entitled “Synonyms” in Tables 2 to 12 for the following reasons:

- a large number of the variant data element names translate to the same data element name in French;
- a number of the variant data element names have been taken from standards which have not been translated into French.

The difference between the English and French versions is particularly noticeable in Table 13.