



Information and documentation— Interlibrary Loan Transactions



AS ISO 18626:2018

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- Australian Library and Information Association
- CSIRO
- Education Services Australia
- Institute of Metadata Management
- Macquarie University
- Northern Territory Library
- NSW Department of Education
- University of Southern Queensland

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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-019, Information and Documentation, Information Technology — Learning, Education, Training and Research, to supersede AS/NZS ISO 18626:2015.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

The objective of this Standard is to specify the transactions between libraries or libraries and other agencies to handle requests for library items and the following exchange of messages.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO 18626:2017, *Information and Documentation — Interlibrary Loan Transactions*.

As this document has been reproduced from an International Standard, a full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards that are identical adoptions of international normative references may be used interchangeably. Refer to the online catalogue for information on specific Standards. The following table lists references to identical Australian and Australian/New Zealand adoptions included in this adopted Standard.

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standard</i>
ISO 2108:2017, <i>Information and documentation — International Standard Book Number (ISBN)</i>	AS 1519:2018, <i>Information and documentation — International Standard Book Number (ISBN)</i>
ISO 3166-1:2013, <i>Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes</i>	AS/NZS 2632.1:2015, <i>Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivision, Part 1: Country codes</i>
ISO 3166-2:2013, <i>Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 2: Country subdivision code</i>	AS/NZS 2632.2:2015, <i>Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions, Part 2: Country subdivision code</i>
ISO 3297:2017, <i>Information and documentation — International standard serial number (ISSN)</i>	AS ISO 3297:2018, <i>Information and documentation — International standard serial number (ISSN)</i>
ISO 8601:2004, <i>Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times</i>	AS ISO 8601—2007, <i>Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times</i>
ISO 10957:2009, <i>Information and documentation — International standard music number (ISMN)</i>	AS/NZS ISO 10957:2016, <i>Information and documentation — International standard music number (ISMN)</i>
ISO 15511:2011, <i>Information and documentation — International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)</i>	AS/NZS ISO 15511:2016, <i>Information and documentation — International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)</i>

The term “informative” is used in Standards to define the application of the annexes to which it applies. An “informative” annex is only for information and guidance.

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Technical interoperability*.

This second edition of ISO 18626 cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 18626:2014), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- for requests adding *RequestSubType*, which together with the added *StartDate*, *EndDate* and *MultipleItemRequestId* give the possibility to qualify requests to handle several copies, being for a specific period and support transfer of requests.

Introduction

This document is intended to first supplement and eventually succeed the old ISO interlibrary lending protocol (consisting of ISO 10160, ISO 10161-1 and ISO 10161-2). Unlike its predecessor, this document is well suited to the modern, web-based technological environment which is based on XML and web services. Another important difference between the two standards is that while the old standard is based on a 1980s model of ILL transactions, its successor is based on and supports a much simpler exchange of transactions.

ISO TC 46/SC 4 made an attempt to revise ILL standards in 2007. The chosen policy — careful revision of the existing standard — failed, since for some SC 4 P members the revision was too radical, whereas some other P members indicated that it was not thorough enough. In order to avoid a similar deadlock, the SC 4 plenary meeting chose a different strategy in 2012. The committee shall keep the old standard alive as long as necessary by, e.g. making the editorial changes needed. But SC 4 also decided to start the development of a new, Web-enabled ILL standard.

The new standard specifies three simple messages: a request, a supplying library message and a requesting library message. The protocol is stateless, which means that there shall be no need to maintain the interconnected state tables in the client and server applications (and the connections to the state tables in applications behind them). The new ILL protocol should be much easier to implement than the old one, while still retaining the essential functionality of its predecessor.

This document is the first part of a more general strategic initiative to standardize resource sharing in ISO/TC46/SC4. As part of this intention, the editors have aligned element names, transport and XML schema with similar functions in ANSI/NISO Z39.83 NISO Circulation Interchange Protocol.

NOTES

Australian Standard[®]

Information and documentation—Interlibrary Loan Transactions

1 Scope

This document specifies the transactions between libraries or libraries and other agencies to handle requests for library items and the following exchange of messages.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 2108, *Information and documentation — International standard book number (ISBN)*

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 code*

ISO 3297, *Information and documentation – International standard serial number (ISSN)*

ISO 4217, *Codes for the representation of currencies*

ISO 8601, *Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times*

ISO 10957, *Information and documentation — International standard music number (ISMN)*

ISO 15511, *Information and documentation — International standard identifier for libraries and related organizations (ISIL)*

3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

agency

library (3.2), *library-related organization* (3.5) or other agencies such as an archive or a museum or a commercial document supplier

3.2

library

organization, or part of an organization, the main aim of which is to maintain a collection and to facilitate, by services of a staff, the use of such documents as are required to meet the informational, research, educational or recreational needs of its users

3.3

requesting agency

agency (3.1), which may send requests for *library items* (3.6) and receive them from the *supplying agency* (3.4)