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ISO/TC 46/SC 9 N 269-A
(revised)

ISO/TC 46/SC 9
Information and Documentation -
Presentation, Identification and Description of Documents

REPORT OF THE MEETING
Paris, 1999-05-18/20

1. Opening of the meeting

Christine Deschamps welcomed delegates to the twelfth meeting of ISO/TC 46/SC 9.

2. Roll call of delegates

Thirty-seven delegates from 12 member countries and 6 liaison organizations were present at the meeting. The list of participants appears at the end of this report.

3. Adoption of the agenda

The agenda (N 256 revised) was adopted.

4. Appointment of the drafting committee

George Richardson (U.K.) and Geneviève Boisard (France) volunteered to draft the resolutions of the meeting.

5. Report of the Secretariat

The Secretariat's report appears in document N 265.

Further to the Secretariat's recommendation to withdraw ISO 2146 ("*Directories of libraries, archives, information and documentation centres, and their data bases*"), Jane Thacker reported that the TC 46 Secretariat had received a proposal from Standards Australia to revise ISO 2146. SAA is willing to provide the project leader and working draft for a revision of ISO 2146.

SC 9 discussed the status of ISO 2145 and agreed that, with revision, it would be a useful International Standard. However, participants also decided that the standard was more suited to the work of SC 4 as its content was applicable to SC 4's work on data element directory applications.

SC 9 requested that TC 46/SC 4 assume responsibility for ISO 2146 and forwarded this recommendation to the TC 46 plenary meeting [where it was subsequently approved].

5.1 Status of items in the programme of work

Sten Hedberg reported on the status of Project 11015 for a Web-accessible database of abbreviations of bibliographic terms. The plan for this project is to make the abbreviations available as database on Sweden's LIBRES network. LIBRES is currently being restructured and the new version will not be available until later in 1999. Staff will not have time to deal with reconfiguring DTR 11015 until the work on LIBRES is completed. This has caused a delay in the schedule of the DTR 11015 project. The new target date for making DTR 11015 available on the Web is December 2000.

5.2 Update of target dates for work in progress

SC 9 resolved to extend the target date for completion of Project 11015 to December 2000.

6. Standards in preparation

6.1 Committee Draft 15706, Information and documentation -- International Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN)

Documents: N 252 (Committee Draft 15706)
N 261 (Voting results and comments on CD 15706)
N 263 (Working Group 1's responses to comments on CD 15706)

André Chaubeau, Convenor of Working Group 1 for the ISAN project, gave a brief report on WG 1's activities since the last SC 9 meeting.

SC 9 considered the proposed disposition of comments of CD 15706, as proposed by WG 1 in document N 263. There were no additions or modifications to the revised text of the standard shown in N 263, Annex A.

Jane Thacker noted that there might be some additional changes to the draft standard as a result of the next WG 1 meeting in June 1999 to discuss as consultants' report on the proposed ISAN system.

SC 9 agreed to the following procedure for approving any subsequent changes to the draft ISAN standard. The Secretariat will distribute the revised text of CD 15706 accompanied by an explanation of additional changes to the member bodies. Voting members will be given several

weeks to review the new changes and, if desired, to register a change to their original vote. If at the end of that period, the majority of the members still approve the Committee Draft, the Secretariat will register the text as a DIS, as indicated by the original voting results. This review will take place while the French translation of CD 15706 is being prepared.

SC 9 agreed to progress ISO Committee Draft 15706 as modified by document N 263, to the Draft International Standard stage, on the understanding that there would be an opportunity to review any changes made at the next WG 1 meeting¹.

6.2 Committee Draft 15707, Information and documentation -- International Standard Work Code (ISWC) -- Part 1: Musical works

Relevant documents:

N 253: Committee Draft 15707

N 262: Voting results and comments on CD 15707

N 268: Project leader's draft responses to comments

The project leader, Dominique Yon, reported on the activities of Working Group 2 and the status of the ISWC system. WG 2 met in October 1998 to finalize the text of the Committee Draft. CD 15707 was distributed for voting in December 1998. The voting results were 100% in favour, with 3 abstentions. The project leader's draft responses to comments on CD 15707 appear in document N 268. Since that document was issued, a few additional comments have been received from members of WG 2.

One matter raised during the voting on CD 15707 will require further discussion by Working Group 2. It concerns the proposal to change the ISWC's distinguishing element "T" for musical works to "M" on the grounds that "M" is mnemonic for "music" and that "T" should be reserved as the distinguishing element for "textual" works in a future stage of the ISWC project. Dominique Yon noted that this proposal will require closer examination within the CISAC community, given that some ISWC have already been assigned using the "T" element.

Another SC 9 comment requested clarification of the procedure for calculating the ISWC's check digit. In response, CISAC has provided a more detailed and mathematical explanation of the check digit algorithm to replace the version given in Annex B of CD 15707.

There was also a question in the SC 9 comments about whether the ISWC system would be open to all interested parties. This concern arose from the statement in Annex A.3 that ISWC numbers will be issued by local agencies that are affiliated with CISAC's collecting societies. Dominique Yon stated that cooperation at the national level will ensure that the ISWC system is open to all interested parties, including the original publisher of a musical work.

SC 9 discussed the changes proposed in document N 268 and made a few modifications, as follows:

¹ Note regarding subsequent work: Working Group 1 (ISAN) met in June 1999 to review the consultants' report and decided to remove the "regional agency identifier" from the syntax of the ISAN. See document SC 9 N 270 for an explanation of changes.

- N 268, comment # 12, re: clause 4.1: The comment suggested moving the statement about the numeric value of the distinguish element to Annex B. Since Annex B is an informative annex, this would mean that the value of the check digit would not be a normative element of the standard. SC 9 decided to retain the statement at clause 4.1.
- N 268, comment # 22, re: Annex A.2.2: The comment requested more detail about the meaning of the term “local agency”. The response in N 268 proposed changing this term to “local (national or regional) ISWC Music Agencies”. Participants felt that the standard should adopt the wording “*national or regional ISWC Music Agencies*” instead of the more ambiguous term “local ISWC Music Agencies”. This change will be made throughout the standard.
- N 268, comment # 36, re: Annex C.1: The comment suggested that the second sentence (“*These supporting data are subject to change at the discretion of the International ISWC Agency*”) might cause problems if decisions of the International Agency were to override those of a local agency. The Secretary noted, however, that the *raison d’être* of an International Agency is to ensure uniform policies and practices among national/regional agencies. SC 9 agreed to add the phrase “*in consultation with agencies of the ISWC system*” to the sentence in question.
- N 268, comment # 42, re: C.4.2: The comment requested a change to the statement “*Where no ISWC exists for a source work, its title shall be recorded instead*” in order to avoid implying that the same field in an ISWC record would be used for two different kinds of data elements. The proposed response suggested revising it to “The first title shall be recorded in a specific field of the supporting data format”. This was further modified by SC 9 to read: “*Where no ISWC exists for a source work, the title of the source work shall be recorded in a specific field of the supporting data format.*”
- N 268, comment #4, re: the Scope. The comment requested clarification about the relationship of the ISWC to other standards such as the ISMN and the ISRC, which are mentioned in the bibliography. This point was also raised in the discussion of the ISRC earlier in the meeting. Participants felt that CD 15707 should include an explicit statement that the ISWC does not apply to objects or manifestations of works, such as sound recordings or printed music. A suggestion to include this explanation in the bibliography was rejected on the grounds that matters relating to the scope should be covered in clause 1 of the standard. Using the U.S.A. comment as the basis, SC 9 agreed to add another paragraph to clause 1 (Scope) to clarify that an ISWC identifies the intangible musical work but not any subsequent manifestations of that work. The new paragraph will refer to the ISRC and ISMN as examples of the identification schemes used for manifestations of musical works.

Dominique Yon asked whether equivalent explanations should be included in the scope of the ISRC and ISMN standards to clarify their relationship to the ISWC. The Secretary felt that it would be confusing to refer to the ISWC in those standards since the need for such explanation did not arise naturally from their texts. The ISMN and ISRC are embedded in the actual items they identify, whereas application of the ISWC involves its linkage to manifestations and products that are beyond the scope of the ISWC standard. SC 9 agreed

that it would not be advisable to introduce the concept of the ISWC in the text of the ISMN and ISRC standards. If desired, the ISWC could be dealt with in the users' guides for those identification systems.

- Regarding N 268, comment # 34 about supporting data, Hartmut Walravens (International ISBN Agency) emphasized the importance of AFNOR's comment about liaison between the ISWC system and IAML (International Association of Music Libraries, Archives, and Documentation Centres). He noted that, over time, the ISWC database would become a kind of authority file for titles of musical works. Music libraries already have a great deal of experience in this area and it would be beneficial for the ISWC system to cooperate with the music library community in developing authority files for titles, composers' names, etc. During the July 1999 IAML conference, he will make the same proposal to IAML's Bibliography Section.

In response to a question from the Secretary, Hartmut Walravens stated that the proposal to change the ISWC's distinguishing element from "T" to "M" for musical works would not create problems for the ISMN, which also uses "M" as a prefix. He felt that this change was desirable since it would be easier from a user's point of view to have the same distinguishing element at both the work level (for ISWC) and the manifestation level (for ISMN).

SC 9 resolved that CD 15707, as modified by the decisions taken at the meeting, should be registered for voting as a Draft International Standard.

Dominique Yon noted that some of the proposals in N 268 were pending further discussion and agreement by the Working Group. He will organize a meeting of WG 2 in July 1999 to discuss these matters. It was agreed that, if WG 2 made any significant changes to the draft standard further to those already agreed to by SC 9, the P-members of SC 9 would be given the opportunity to review those changes and, if desired, to alter their original votes.

Referring to the earlier discussion of the ISRC, Dominique Yon stressed the importance of future linkages between the ISWC and the ISRC in the electronic commerce environment. Collecting societies need to be able to link an ISWC with the ISRC for manifestations of a work in order to manage the collection and payment of royalties for use of a work. The lack of central databases of ISRC registration information is a major obstacle for the administration of rights and payments for such rights. Electronic commerce requires that interested parties have open access to standardized data about the objects registered in identification systems. He asked SC 9 to revisit this issue in future discussions relating to ISO's identification systems. Christine Deschamps agreed that the availability of registration data for identifiers should be increased in light of the global nature of the electronic information environment.

George Richardson (U.K.) asked about CISAC's plans for future parts of the ISWC standard. Dominique Yon replied that the next stage would likely be an ISWC for textual works²) but they are waiting until the ISWC for musical works is fully launched and the DOI initiative is further developed. This will require further consultation with the interested parties. Françoise Pellé (ISSN International Centre) emphasized that any plans for an ISWC for textual works should include consultation from the very outset with the ISSN and ISBN systems, in addition to any discussions CISAC might be having with the DOI group.

The Chairperson thanked Dominique Yon and the members of Working Group 2 for their work on the ISWC standard.

6.3 Committee Draft 3901 - Revision of ISO 3901:1986, Information and documentation -- International Standard Recording Code (ISRC)

Relevant documents:

- N 257: Committee Draft 3901 (2nd);
- N 264: Results of voting and comments on CD 3901 (2nd);
- N 267: Responses to the comments on CD 3901 (2nd);
- Additional comments (presented at the meeting) from the Recording Industry Association of America

Nils Bortloff reported on recent developments affecting the ISRC. For the music industry, the Internet and digital satellite transmission have opened up new areas of exploitation for recorded products. The ISRC is becoming more important in the digital world. When it is embedded in the digital signal, it provides perfect tracking possibilities for all digital transmissions (via satellite, the Internet, etc.) of a recording.

There are now 38 national ISRC agencies. IFPI has also created an ISRC Web site at: http://www.ifpi.org/technology/isrc_what.html.

Metadata and watermarking are other issues for the ISRC system. Standardized metadata will permit the exchange of product information between different systems and interested parties. IFPI is participating in the EU-funded INDECS (INteroperability of Data in E-Commerce Systems) project group which is dealing with these metadata issues.

The participants reviewed the proposed responses to comments on CD 3901, as follows.

- N 267 p. 2, AFNOR comment on clause 1 (Scope): AFNOR requested that the scope be amended to read "...for the unique identification of recordings or parts of a recording", as stated in the first edition of ISO 3901. J. Thacker explained that the earlier edition of ISO

² Note regarding subsequent work: Working Group 2 (ISWC) met in July 1999 and recommended that the ISWC and any future work codes (e.g. an "International Standard Textual Work Code") should be progressed as separate standards instead of as parts of a single standard. For this reason, they also recommended changing the title of CD 15707 from "International Standard Work Code (ISWC) -- Part 1: Musical works" to "International Standard Musical Work Code (ISWC)". A explanation of this change in title will be included with the DIS when it is distributed for voting.

3901 provided for separate ISRC to be assigned to albums and to each track on an album. The new edition no longer includes an ISRC at the album level because it can not be embedded in the recorded product.

Nils Bortloff said that the allocation of an ISRC is flexible in that it can be assigned by the producer to any part of a sound recording that the producer wants to treat as a separate unit for the purposes of exploitation and the administration of rights. For example, different movements in an opera could have their own ISRC.

Jane Thacker asked whether AFNOR's concerns would be satisfactorily addressed by the note in the definition of recording at clause 3.3, i.e. *"NOTE - The term recording applies to each recorded item which may be used as a separate unit regardless of whether it is issued as part of a larger recorded work (e.g. each separate track on an album of audio recordings)."*

The AFNOR delegate agreed to the note and their comment in N 267 was withdrawn.

- N 267 p. 2, GOST R comment on clause 1 about overlap with the ISAN system in the area of music videorecordings: Participants agreed to add a new fourth paragraph to Clause 1, as follows:

"Audiovisual recordings, other than music videorecordings produced in conjunction with an audio recording, are excluded from the scope of this International Standard. Such audiovisual recordings should be assigned an International Standard Audiovisual Number in accordance with ISO 15706."

Jane Thacker explained that inevitably there will be some overlap between the ISRC and ISAN in terms of music videorecordings. The choice between the two systems will be determined by the business requirements of the producer.

- N 267 p. 2, GOST R comment on clause 1 about differentiating between the scopes of the ISRC, ISMN and ISWC standards: SC 9 agreed that it would not be advisable to introduce the concept of the ISWC in the text of the ISMN and ISRC standards. The ISRC and ISMN are embedded in or affixed to the objects they identify, whereas application of the ISWC involves linking it to expressions or manifestations of the work that are outside the scope of the ISWC standard. The delineation between the ISWC and "product" identifiers such as ISMN and ISRC should be addressed in the ISWC standard or its users' guide.
- N 267 p. 3-4, ANSI/NISO comment on clause 1 (Scope) regarding whether the ISRC system would apply to non-commercial recordings: Bronwyn Moffat explained that the IFPI response should read: "Such a recording ... may nevertheless be allocated an ISRC." It is left to the registrant's discretion as to whether or not to assign ISRC to recordings which are not released for commercial exploitation and do not require the tracking and administration of rights.

Pat Harris asked whether archives of unique, non-commercial folk recordings, such as the recordings held at the Library of Congress, would also be eligible for an ISRC. Jane Thacker said that recording archives could assign ISRC to unique items in their collections. In such cases, however, there would be no practical use of the ISRC in terms of rights administration unless those recordings were subsequently released for commercial use.

- N 267 p. 5-6, two comments from the Recording Industry Association of Japan on clause 3.2 (definition of music videorecording): The RIAJ requested a new specification in the draft that would require registrants to make a clear choice between the ISAN or ISRC systems for all their music videorecordings.

Nils Bortloff explained that at the moment there is only one place in the digital format for the ISRC to be encoded. RIAJ wants to ensure that that place is reserved for the ISRC and that it will not be supplanted by another identifier. IFPI proposed the following wording: *“Registrants should ensure that when an ISRC is allocated no similar identifiers should be used.”*

Jane Thacker suggested that, since the problem is based on existing limitations in the technical format for digital recordings, it would be preferable to incorporate this specification in the ISRC Practical Guide instead of the International Standard. Although existing technical formats may only permit one identifier to be encoded in a digital recording, future formats may be able to accommodate a range of identifiers for different types of purposes (e.g. an ISRC and an ISWC). Rather than incorporate the current technical limitations into the ISRC standard itself, it would be better to deal with this matter in the Practical Guide which would be easier to revise as the relevant technologies evolve.

SC 9 agreed to not incorporate this exclusion in the standard but recommended that it should be addressed in the ISRC Practical Guide.

The Recording Industry Association of Japan also proposed deleting the note to the definition on the grounds that the separate release of the audio component of a music videorecording would depend on contractual arrangements between producers and artists.

SC 9 agreed that the note should be retained because it covers situations that can occur. The wording was changed to align it more closely with similar wording used in the ISAN standard, i.e. *“NOTE - In most cases such audio component is produced in conjunction with a separately issued sound recording”*.

- N 267 p. 7, SAA and AFNOR comments on clause 4.3 (Year of reference), regarding the use of 2-digit year identifier in light of the Y2K problem: Jane Thacker explained that the ISRC system’s “Year 2000” problem will not occur until the year 2040 because none of the Year elements in any existing ISRC assignments refer to material that pre-dates 1940. Therefore, the possibility of duplicate assignments by the same registrant will not occur until they begin assigning ISRC in the year 2040.

Nils Bortloff acknowledged that the problem will have to be addressed by the ISRC system but explained that because the ISRC has been encoded into digital recordings as 12-digit identifier, all of the current technological devices used to encode and read the ISRC will have to be changed. This will require a substantial amount of re-engineering which can not be addressed during the timeframe for this edition of ISO 3901.

This issue will be dealt with in future editions of the ISRC standard.

- N 267 p. 7-8, AFNOR comment on clause 4.3 (year of reference): AFNOR proposed that the “year of reference” should identify the year in which the recording process is completed. Jane Thacker explained that the wording of this clause had been changed in the second Committee Draft because of varying interpretations over what actually constituted “completion” of the recording process. In order to introduce consistency in the way in which producers interpreted this element, it was changed to the year in which the ISRC is assigned.

SC 9 agreed to further modify the first paragraph of clause 4.3 as follows:

“The year of reference identifies the year in which the ISRC is allocated to the recording which normally would be year in which the full mastering process for the recording is finalised (see A.1.2). Further details are provided in the ISRC Practical Guide available from designated ISRC agencies.”

- N 267 pp. 11-12, AFNOR proposal re: Support information for registration of a recording: AFNOR proposed that the standard include an annex outlining the descriptive metadata about a recording that must be collected for each ISRC assignment. Elizabeth Giuliani explained that the list of data elements in AFNOR’s proposal was for discussion only but that a minimum list of data should be specified in the standard. She noted that the ISRC is not just for use by producers of recordings. As the international identification system for recordings, it should be able to be used in a variety of applications. Certain required data elements must be collected when an ISRC is assigned in order for the ISRC to be a reliable identifier for interested parties other than the original registrant. Furthermore, each of ISO’s standard numbering systems should be collecting the same type of supporting data for the objects they identify.

Nils Bortloff said that IFPI is working on these matters in the context of the Indecs project. However this data will not be collected by the ISRC agencies. It is collected and maintained by collecting societies who use the ISRC for rights administration. Some of those collecting societies also function as ISRC agencies.

Brownyn Moffat explained that the ISRC agencies record information on ISRC registrants and registrant codes but not on the recordings to which ISRC are assigned. The actual assignment of ISRC is done at the producer level. Central collection of the identification data on the recordings is not part of the administrative structure of the ISRC system. The ISRC assignment process is similar to the way in which ISBN are assigned to books by publishers.

Nils Bortloff described the process for assignment and use of ISRC. A recording company contacts their national ISRC agency and requests a registrant code. The ISRC agency assigns a registrant code to the producer and at that point the ISRC agency’s involvement is finished. The company then adds a designation code to the registrant code and the resulting ISRC is encoded into the master from which all copies of the sound recording will be made. When the recording is released the producer contacts a collecting society and provides them with information on the recording, its ISRC, its rights owner and the relevant artists involved. If the original producer subsequently sells the rights to another producer, the new rights owner must inform the collecting society of the change in ownership of the recording. The ISRC for that recording does not change. Collecting societies link the ISRC to descriptive information about the recording in their databases. If a collecting society was given a list of ISRC

numbers, they would be able to identify the recordings and their producers from the information stored in their databases.

Jane Thacker noted that it would be difficult to specify the data requirements for collecting societies in the ISRC standard since they are outside the scope of the ISRC's administrative structure. While acknowledging that the International ISRC Agency is working on these matters as part of the Indecs project, participants felt that metadata ought to be addressed in the standard. To recognize the need to coordinate and standardize ISRC supporting data, the following statement was added to clause A.5.3:

“Minimum requirements for descriptive data about audio recordings and music videorecordings to which ISRC have been assigned and a specified format for the exchange of ISRC information is available from the International ISRC Agency. Strict adherence to the data requirements and format specified by the International ISRC Agency will permit the exchange of ISRC information by electronic means.”

It was also agreed that the minutes of the meeting would record SC 9's recommendation that the ISRC agencies should elaborate the requirements for ISRC support information and that this data should be specified in the ISRC Practical Guide. In response to this discussion, the AFNOR vote on CD 3901 was changed to approval.

SC 9 resolved that CD 3901, as modified by the decisions taken at the meeting, should be registered for voting as a Draft International Standard.

6.4 Committee Draft 5966 - Information and documentation - Guidelines for the presentation of technical reports

Relevant document: **N 260**.

There were no advance comments from the participants on CD 5966. The deadline for voting and comments on CD 5966 is July 6, 1999.

7. Review of ISO/TC 46/SC 9 programme of work

Document: N 258 (Secretariat's revised proposal for a review of SC 9's work)

7.1 Method of review

Participants noted that there was a need to clarify the scopes of SC 9 and SC 4 in terms of standards relating to the Internet. Leif Andreson reported that in Denmark they have merged the Danish national committees for SC 9 and SC 4.

SC 9 approved the method of review outlined in document N 258 and instructed its Secretariat to initiate the process of review. It was agreed that the review would focus on the following subject areas in SC 9's programme of work:

- bibliographic description and data;

- subject description and data;
- document presentation.

SC 9 decided that the subject area of identifiers should be handled in a separate process. Françoise Pellé (ISSN) suggested convening a study group of ISO Registration Authorities for identifier standards and other stakeholders to discuss common issues affecting ISO's identifier systems. Françoise Pellé, Dominique Yon and Albert Simmonds were asked to further develop the proposal for such a meeting.

7.2 Appointment of project leaders

The Secretariat was asked to issue a Circular Letter³⁾ requesting nominations for project leaders for each of the three subject areas under review.

7.3 Issues and tasks for review

SC 9 agreed that the issues suggested in section 3 of N 258 should be the focus of the review of its programme of work.

An ad hoc meeting was convened on May 20th to prepare a survey to solicit information on the use of the SC 9 standards under review.

8. Work items on which no progress is being made

There were no items to report in this category.

9. Items for future work

See item 11.2, below.

10. Requirements concerning a subsequent meeting

The next SC 9 meeting will be held in conjunction with the ISO/TC 46 meeting week in Berlin during the week of May 8-12, 2000.

11. Any other business

11.1 Dublin Core developments

Leif Andreson (Denmark) gave an overview of Dublin Core activities since the 1998 TC 46 meeting. NISO has started work on a U.S. national standard based on the RFC for the Dublin Core. CEN has also established a group to work on metadata on multimedia items.

³ See Circular Letter 38.

The issue of overlap between SC 9 and SC 4 in terms of any future work on metadata standards was discussed. Sally McCallum (Chair of SC 4) noted that although SC 9 and SC 4 have separate fields of expertise there were some areas of work in which they had common interests. She pointed out that SC 4's work on ISO 8459 already included the Dublin Core data elements.

11.2 Numbering capacity of ISBN system

Albert Simmonds (U.S.A.) reported that ISBN International has been investigating ways to increase the numbering capacity of the ISBN system. The proposed method is to adopt a 13-digit ISBN based on the Bookland ISBN which incorporates the EAN prefix "978" for books. If this work proceeds, ISO 2108 will have to be revised at some point in the future.

12. Approval of resolutions

The resolutions were read and approved (see N269-B, attached). SC 9 expressed its sincere appreciation to AFNOR for hosting the meeting.



**Participants at the May 1999 meeting of
ISO/TC 46/SC 9
Paris, 1999-05-18/20**

CHAIRPERSON: Christine Deschamps

Secretary: Jane Thacker

DELEGATES:

Australia (P)	Janifer Gatenby	Italy (P)	AnnaMaria Campanile Sebastiana Brunella
Canada (P)	Margaret Stewart	Japan (P)	Ikuko Sugano
China (P)	Cai Jingsheng Ji Zhaomin	Poland (P)	Marta Grabowska Maria Janowska
Denmark (P)	Leif Andresen Keld Drube	Sweden (P)	Sten Hedberg Axel Andersson Karita Thomé
France (P)	Elizabeth Giuliani Geneviève Boisard Jean-Arthur Creff Eglantine Volker Michel Baulez	U.K. (P)	George Richardson
Germany (P)	Christine Hasemann Hartmut Walravens Edith Lechner (TC 46 Sec't.)	U.S.A. (P)	Sally McCallum Patricia Harris Albert Simmonds

LIAISON ORGANIZATIONS:

- **Confédération internationale des sociétés d'auteurs et compositeurs (CISAC):**
Dominique Yon; Annick DuFlos
- **European Association of Science Editors (EASE):** Jenny Gretton
- **International Federation of Film Producers' Associations:** André Chaubeau
- **International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI):**
Nils Bortloff, Bronwyn Moffat
- **ISSN International Centre:** Françoise Pellé; Alain Roucolle
- **International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions:**
Marie-France Plassard



**Resolutions of the May 1999 meeting
of ISO/TC 46 /SC 9**

Paris, France - 1999-05-19

Resolution 1: Project 11015, Database of abbreviations of bibliographic terms

SC 9 resolves to extend the target date for completion of Project 11015 to December 2000.

Résolution 1: Projet 11015, Base de données pour les abréviations des termes bibliographiques

Le SC 9 décide de reporter la date prévue de réalisation du projet 11015 à décembre 2000.

Resolution 2: Project 3901, Information and documentation -- International Standard Recording Code (ISRC)

SC 9 agrees to progress ISO Committee Draft 3901, as modified by the decisions taken on document N 267, to the Draft International Standard stage.

Résolution 2: Projet 3901, Information et documentation -- Code international normalisé des enregistrements (ISRC)

Le SC 9 décide de donner au projet de comité CD 3901, - modifié selon les décisions exposées dans le document N 267 - le statut de projet de norme internationale.

Resolution 2: ISO/TC 46/SC 9 restructuring proposal

SC 9 resolves that in July 1998, the Secretary should prepare and send Terms of Reference for Option 2 of the re-structuring proposal (TC 46/SC 9 N 247) to all member bodies to determine their level of commitment to convene and participate in the Working Groups. Their responses are to be made by the end of October 1998.

Résolution 2: Projet 3901, Information et documentation -- Code international normalisé des enregistrements (ISRC)

Le SC 9 décide de donner au projet de comité CD 3901, - modifié selon les décisions exposées dans le document N 267 - le statut de projet de norme internationale.

Resolution 3: Project 15706, Information and documentation -- International Standard Audiovisual Number (ISAN)

SC 9 agrees to progress ISO Committee Draft 15706 as modified by document N 263, to the Draft International Standard stage, unless there is a significant change in the voting results because of further input from Working Group 1.

Résolution 3: Projet 15706, Information et documentation -- Numéro international normalisé des oeuvres audiovisuelles (ISAN)

Le SC9 accepte de donner au projet de comité 15706, - modifié selon les décisions exposées dans le document N 263, - le statut de projet de norme internationale, à moins qu'il n'y ait des changements significatifs dans les résultats du vote dûs à de nouvelles évolutions de la part du groupe de travail.

Resolution 4: Project 15707, Information and documentation -- International Standard Work Code (ISWC) -- Part 1: Musical works

SC 9 agrees to progress ISO Committee Draft 15707, as modified by the decisions taken on document N 268, to the Draft International Standard stage.

Résolution 4: Projet 15707, Information et documentation -- Numéro international normalisé des oeuvres (ISWC) -- Partie 1: Oeuvres musicales

Le SC9 accepte de donner au projet de comité 15707, - modifié selon les décisions exposées dans le document N 268, - le statut de projet de norme internationale.

Resolution 5: ISO 2146, Documentation -- Directories of libraries, archives, information and documentation centres, and their data bases

SC 9 requests that TC 46/SC 4 assume responsibility for ISO 2146 in its future programme of work.

Résolution 5: ISO 2146, Documentation -- Répertoires de bibliothèques, d'archives, de centres d'information et de documentation, et de leurs bases de données

Le SC9 suggère que le TC 46/SC4 assume la responsabilité de la norme ISO 2146 dans son futur programme de travail.

Resolution 6: : Review of ISO/TC 46/SC 9 programme of work

SC 9 agrees to the method of review proposed in document N 259 and instructs its Secretariat to initiate that process of review.

Résolution 6: Examen du programme de travail de l'ISO/TC 46/SC 9

Le SC9 accepte la méthode d'examen proposée dans le document N 259 et demande à son secrétariat de commencer ce processus d'examen.

Resolution 7: Next meeting

SC 9 resolves to meet next during the ISO/TC 46 meeting week in Berlin in May 2000.

Résolution 7: Prochaine réunion

Le SC 9 décide de tenir sa prochaine réunion à Berlin en mai 2000, conjointement avec la semaine de réunion du TC 46.

APPRECIATION

SC 9 extends its sincere appreciation to AFNOR, its staff and the French national committee for TC 46 for the excellent meeting arrangements and for their hospitality during the meeting week.

REMERCIEMENTS

Le SC 9 remercie AFNOR, son personnel et le Comité national français du comité technique 46 pour les excellents moyens mis à disposition de la réunion et pour leur hospitalité pendant la semaine de réunion.