ONIX International
Guidelines for Publishers
Level 1

Jointly with
Association of American Publishers, Washington
Book Industry Communication, London
Book Industry Study Group, New York
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF USE OF THE ONIX INTERNATIONAL XML DTD

All ONIX International standards and documentation are copyright materials, made available free of charge for general use. If you use the ONIX International DTD, you will be deemed to have accepted these terms and conditions:

1. You agree that you will not add to, delete from, amend, or copy for use outside of the ONIX International DTD, any part of the DTD except in those ways which are expressly described in ONIX documentation.

2. You agree that if you wish to use the XML supergroup "Z" which is provided for local extensions, you will in the first instance notify EDItEUR and allow EDItEUR to review and comment on your proposed use.

3. You further agree that if, in the light of EDItEUR comments, you proceed to develop an application of the XML supergroup "Z", you will provide EDItEUR with a copy of your extended ONIX International DTD, including any supporting documentation that is required to understand fully the nature and application of the extension, and EDItEUR will be free to make such use as it sees fit of any part of your application for the future development of ONIX International.

If you do not accept these terms, you must not use the ONIX International DTD.
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1 Sections 10 and 11 show how the same group of data elements is used in different ways to specify US or UK pricing etc.
Acknowledgements

ONIX International is the outcome of a collaboration between three separate initiatives, in the USA, the UK, and internationally.

The name ONIX and the idea of a standard aimed primarily at enabling publishers to supply “rich” product information to Internet booksellers originated with a meeting in July 1999 organized by the Association of American Publishers (AAP) and attended by over sixty publishers, online booksellers, and others. As a result of that meeting, the AAP funded and managed a fast-track project during the last quarter of 1999 which led to the publication of ONIX Version 1 in January 2000.

In the UK, in the context of the Publishers Association / Booksellers Association Supply Chain Project, Book Industry Communication (BIC) developed a minimum standard for product information to meet the needs of retail booksellers. Published in 1998 under the name BIC Basic, the standard began to be implemented in 1999, with an accreditation scheme for publishers who could demonstrate compliance. Also in 1999, BIC began work on a more extensive data element set for “rich” product information.

Internationally, EDItEUR developed the EPICS Data Dictionary for book trade product information, with initial sponsorship from Baker & Taylor, Book Data, R.R. Bowker, Ingram, OCLC and Whitaker. Version 3.03 of the Data Dictionary, incorporating changes made as a result of the ONIX developments, will be released shortly after this Release 1.1 of ONIX International.

In bringing these diverse activities to a common conclusion, a large number of individuals and companies have played a part, in particular:

Carol Risher of AAP steered the ONIX project from its inception to its successful conclusion, with Evelyn Sasmor of McGraw-Hill as Chair of the AAP’s ONIX Committee. Evelyn Sasmor now chairs the US ONIX International Policy Committee. Sandy Paul, Managing Agent for BISG, coordinates US implementation of ONIX International.

Chris Burns, of Christopher Burns Inc. (http://www.cburns.com/), publishing and information industry consultant, developed the ONIX Version 1 Guidelines for Information Exchange.

David Martin, consultant to BIC and EDItEUR, was principally responsible for preparing the documents now released as ONIX International.

Francis Cave, of Francis Cave Digital Publishing (http://www.franciscave.com/), developed the XML DTD which defines the communication format for ONIX International.

Concord Software Inc. (http://www.concordsw.com/), consultants specializing in publishing, imaging and client/server software solutions, coordinated the piloting of XML formats with a group of US publishers and vendors.

In addition, the individuals listed on the facing page contributed time and effort to the development of ONIX International and/or of its BIC and AAP precursors, by serving as members of one or more of the US and UK committees, or by taking part in discussions with AAP or EDItEUR consultants, or in other ways.
0. Release 1.1 notes

Following the “provisional” Release 1.0, issued on 22 May 2000, Release 1.1 incorporates the results of pilot implementations which took place during June, and other comments received from intending users in the USA, the UK and other parts of the world.

CORRECTIONS IN REISSUE DATED 9 AUGUST 2000
On pages 13 and 17, the page references for code lists have been corrected.

CHANGES IN RELEASE 1.1

General Notes have been added at the beginning of each data element group (a, b, c, d etc) to indicate which elements in the group are defined in the ONIX XML DTD as mandatory, and what conditions apply among related data elements. If an ONIX message is passed through standard XML software using the DTD (the formal XML definition of the message format), it will fail if it does not observe the conditions stated in these notes.

Page 18 A biographical note can now be sent with a personal or corporate author name. (In Release 1.0 it could be sent only with a personal name.) The sequence of the elements has been changed so that the two alternative types of name precede the biographical note, but the label remains unchanged.

Page 22 The text introducing the “Subject” sub-group has been revised and extended, since the XML DTD will now allow a record to be sent without a main subject code.

Page 23 The definition of the US School Grades data element <b189> has been extended to cover “pre-school” and “kindergarten”.

Page 40 A new data element has been added which carries an unpriced item type code, and allows supply detail to be sent without a price amount if, and only if, the reason for doing so is made explicit by quoting an unpriced item type code.

Page 41 A price type code has been added for US “net price”, the unit cost price which a supplier charges to a trade customer, and the code descriptions have been expanded, with an explicit reference to US “list price”.

Page 41 Class of trade code (USA only) has been changed to free text.

Page 46 See note on page 40 above.

Page 47 See note on page 41 above.

Page 56 New contributor role codes B08, B09 and E08 have been added, and the descriptions of E05 and E99 have been modified without changing their underlying meaning.

Page 57 (And throughout examples in Section 14.) The <ONIXmessage> line in the message header now carries an attribute which identifies the ONIX release number.

Page 58 (And inside front cover page.) Attention is drawn to terms and conditions of use for the ONIX International XML DTD.

Page 59 Message header elements <m175> and <m179> were wrongly listed as mandatory in Release 1.0. This has been corrected.

Page 59 Transmission time <m182> has been renamed “Message creation date/time” without changing its tag or XML reference name, since most systems cannot insert an actual transmission time into the content of a message.

Page 61 A new message header element <m193> has been added to allow a default “class of trade” (USA only) to be specified for all prices sent in the message.
1. Introduction

These Guidelines for Publishers, Level 1 are part of a set of EPICS/ONIX standards for the transmission of product information through the book industry supply chain. In addition to the present Guidelines, four other documents are also available as part of Release 1.1. All except the EPICS Data Dictionary Version 3.03, which will be added shortly, are available from the EDItEUR website, http://www.editeur.org/, as from 27 July 2000.

ONIX International: Overview and Summary List of Data Elements
An overview of the entire family of ONIX International standards.

Guidelines for Publishers, Level 2
A comprehensive guide to the complete ONIX International data element set, for publishers or other senders of book industry product information for whom a Level 1 subset is inadequate. You will need this document only if you find that there is information which you must send which is not covered in Level 1, or if you want to take a decision on whether to implement at Level 1 or Level 2.

ONIX International XML DTD
The definition of the ONIX International XML format consists of a number of linked .txt files. Together, they constitute a formal definition which allows standard XML software to parse, verify and operate on the content of any correctly-formulated ONIX International message. You, or your systems developers, will need the DTD only if you want to implement at Level 2. The Level 1 Guidelines include full details of the XML subset used to carry Level 1 data elements.

EPICS Data Dictionary
The comprehensive EDItEUR data dictionary from which ONIX International book industry standards are derived. You, or your systems developers, will need this document only if you are considering a product database implementation which may go wider than the scope of ONIX International Level 2.

The entire EPICS/ONIX family of standards is maintained by EDItEUR under the direction of an international steering group. The secretariat of EDItEUR and of the EPICS/ONIX International Steering Group is located at Book Industry Communication (BIC) in London.

The specific aim of these Guidelines for Publishers: Level 1 is to provide everything a publisher needs to know in order to create and update simple, high quality, product records, and to communicate them to a national or international marketplace – particularly, but not exclusively, to Internet booksellers. Level 1 is primarily intended for publishers who do not have an existing product database system, and it is written on this assumption; but some publishers with an existing database may find that it also provides a basis for creating a straightforward output format.

If you have comments, questions or suggestions for improvements to these Guidelines, please send them to one of the following contact points:

For the USA:  Sandy Paul, BISG, email sandy@bookinfo.org
For the UK and all other countries: Brian Green, EDItEUR, email brian@bic.org.uk
2. How to use Level 1

The overriding purpose of issuing structured computer-readable information about your products is to ensure that what your customers are seeing – on an Internet bookseller’s website, or in the database of a wholesaler or trade bibliographic agency – is clean, accurate, and up-to-date: in other words, that it is what you would want them to see.

It is very important, therefore, that the procedures which you follow, particularly when you are not able to use expensive software to maintain and validate your information files, are such that they will minimise the risk of error at your end, or confusion leading to error when the person to whom you are sending information receives an update and tries to match it with what you have previously sent.

2.1 Keeping a master record

It is fundamental to the process of supplying and updating product information that you should keep a complete and up-to-date master record of the information about each of your products. If you do not have such a record, it is unreasonable to expect that you can feed individual pieces of information to your trading partners and trust them to put those pieces together correctly – indeed you will probably not be sure yourself whether the pieces do actually form a coherent record.

This master record may be held in a spreadsheet or a word-processing document or a simple database package. It should carry exactly the information which is specified in these Guidelines as the content of an ONIX International Level 1 record.

2.2 Tags, elements, composites and groups

Although simplified as far as possible, the format in which an ONIX International Level 1 record is expressed uses XML, the eXtensible Mark-up Language, which is the new standard for data on the Internet.

In XML, each distinct element of information content begins with a tag in the form (eg) `<b123>` and ends with an end label in the form (eg) `</b123>`.

Occasionally, a number of logically related elements have to be made repeatable as a composite. In ONIX International Level 1, composites are used only for the names and related details of authors or other contributors, for territorial rights, and for supplier, price and availability data for different markets. Where a composite is used, the group of data elements must begin with a composite label, eg `<contributor>`, and end with a composite end label, eg `</contributor>`.

The record is also divided into a small number of groups of elements to make it easier to update in a clear and well-organised way. Groups are distinguished by the fact that the tags for elements in any single group all start with the same letter a, b, c, d etc.

The fact that there are gaps in the sequence of letters and numbers as they appear in Level 1 is simply because Level 1 is a subset of Level 2, in which the same tagging scheme is applied to a much larger set of elements. The numeric part of the tag has no meaning, and will become increasingly “random” as ONIX International develops and grows.

2.3 The shape of the record

On the facing page you will see a sample record (the book is real: some, but not much, of the information about it is invented for purposes of illustration). The presentation uses blank lines to make clear how the record is divided into groups. As is explained in Section 13, the layout has no significance for the way the message is interpreted.
A sample **ONIX International** product record

```xml
<product>
  <a001>1234567890</a001>
  <a002>03</a002>
  <b004>0816016356</b004>
  <b012>BB</b012>
  <b028>British English, A to Zed</b028>
  <contributor>
    <b035>A01</b035>
    <b037>Schur, Norman W</b037>
    <b044>A Harvard graduate in Latin and Italian literature, Norman Schur attended the University of Rome and the Sorbonne before returning to the United States to study law at Harvard and Columbia Law Schools. Now retired from legal practice, Mr Schur is a fluent speaker and writer of both British and American English</b044>
  </contributor>
  <b056>REV</b056>
  <b057>3</b057>
  <b061>493</b061>
  <b064>REF008000</b064>
  <b073>01</b073>
  <b079>Facts on File Publications</b079>
  <b081>Facts on File Inc</b081>
  <b003>1987</b003>
  <c096>9.25</c096>
  <c097>6.25</c097>
  <c098>1.2</c098>
  <d101>BRITISH ENGLISH, A TO ZED is the thoroughly updated, revised, and expanded third edition of Norman Schur’s highly acclaimed transatlantic dictionary for English speakers. First published as BRITISH SELF-TAUGHT and then as ENGLISH ENGLISH, this collection of Briticisms for Americans, and Americaisms for the British, is a scholarly yet witty lexicon, combining definitions with commentary on the most frequently used and some lesser known words and phrases. Highly readable, it’s a snip of a book, and one that sorts out – through comments in American – the “Queen’s English” – confounding as it may seem.</d101>
  <e110>Norman Schur is without doubt the outstanding authority on the similarities and differences between British and American English. BRITISH ENGLISH, A TO ZED attests not only to his expertise, but also to his undiminished powers to inform, amuse and entertain.
  Laurence Urdang, Editor, VERBATIM, The Language Quarterly, Spring 1988</e110>
  <supplydetail>
    <j136>1234567</j136>
    <j141>IP</j141>
    <j151>35.00</j151>
  </supplydetail>
</product>
```
You will see both from the sample and from the text of Sections 4 to 12 that the groups into which the record is divided look very unequal, in terms of the number of elements in each group. The logic behind this shaping of the record is that it relates to how information is added or changed during the life of a product.

After the record has been identified in Group a, Group b – “General” – includes most of the basic elements of “bibliographic” information, which should usually become stable some time before publication, and should never change after publication.

Group c – “Dimensions” – includes measurements which may sometimes not be finally confirmed until very close to publication. In the example, the book measures 9.25 x 6.25 x 1.2 inches.

Groups d and e are for descriptive “blurb” and review quotes, both of which you may want to add and revise at different times during the life of the product.

Group f – not illustrated in the example – is for notifying the availability of a cover image for promotional use.

Group h – also not shown – allows you to identify a successor or alternative product when the product described in the information record is no longer available. This again is information which is likely to be added late in a product life-cycle.

Repeats of Group j specify supplier, price and availability details for the USA and UK respectively. In the example, the book is shown as available in the USA from a supplier identified by SAN 1234567, it is in print and in stock at the supplier, and its recommended retail price excluding any applicable taxes is $35.00.

Finally, Group k – not shown in the example – can carry details of a current promotional campaign for the book.

2.4 When and how to send information

When and how you send information will depend on what you agree with your trading partners. However, we outline here some guidance based on existing UK trade practice, which UK publishers will need to follow in order to comply with BIC Basic standards, and which publishers in other countries may find helpful.

In this section, we use the word *notification* to mean the act of sending an information record which is complete in itself (or as complete as is possible at the time it is sent), and the word *update* to mean the act of sending notice of a change to a part of the information record, which may be done by sending only the data element group or groups in which a change has occurred.

A first notification may be sent out as early as you wish to announce a new product, or as early as your trading partners wish to add new product information to their databases.

BIC Basic standards then require that a UK publisher should send out a further notification approximately six months ahead of the expected date of publication, and a final notification at around three weeks before publication date, or at the point where all the information in the record can be confirmed as accurate by reference to the finished book or other product.

It is important to booksellers that the six-month confirmation should be as complete and accurate as possible, since it will be used to help make decisions about stock selection and initial order quantity; but it is recognised that some data elements cannot be absolutely confirmed until the book is in the warehouse.

In addition to these notification dates, you may need to issue updates whenever certain key data elements change. Before publication, one of these elements is the scheduled date of publication, any change in which should be communicated immediately. At all times, any price change should trigger an update. After publication, any change in availability status should trigger an update, and you may want to add review quotes to strengthen the promotional content of the record.
You should check with your trading partners whether they want you to reissue the complete record for every update, or whether they prefer you to send only the data element group or groups which are affected.

You will find fuller information on the format and the processes of setting up and sending messages in Sections 14 and 15. Before that, we turn to the detailed specification of the content of each group and each data element.
3. **Group a: record reference number and type**

Two mandatory data elements must be included at the beginning of every product record or update which you issue. The first is a record reference number which uniquely identifies the record. The second is a code which indicates what type of notification or update you are sending.

**Mandatory and conditional elements in Group a**

Both `<a001>` and `<a002>` are mandatory in all records sent in an ONIX message.

- `<a001>` **Record reference number**
  
  For every product, you must choose a single number which will uniquely identify the Information record which you send out about that product, and which will remain as its permanent identifier every time you send an update. It doesn’t matter what number you choose, provided that it is unique and permanent. This number doesn’t really identify the product – even though you may choose to use the ISBN – it identifies your information record about the product, so that the person to whom you are sending an update can match it with what you have previously sent.
  
  Variable-length, alphanumeric, suggested maximum 16 characters
  
  **Example** `<a001>1234567890</a001>`

- `<a002>` **Notification or update type code**
  
  A code to indicate the type of notification or update which you are sending.
  
  Fixed-length, two numeric digits.
  
  **Code list**
  
  01 Early notification: use for a complete record issued earlier than approximately six months before publication
  
  02 Advance notification (confirmed): use for a complete record issued to confirm advance information approximately six months before publication; or for a complete record issued after that date and before information has been confirmed from the book-in-hand.
  
  03 Notification confirmed from book-in-hand: use for a complete record issued to confirm advance information using the book-in-hand at or just before actual publication date; or for a complete record issued at any later date.
  
  04 Update: use for any update to a part of the record which is sent without re-issuing the complete record.
  
  **Example** `<a002>03</a002>`
4. Group b: general

Group b is the largest group in terms of the number of data elements which it carries. It provides a general “bibliographic” description of the product, excluding a few items which are particularly prone to change independently of the rest of the description.

As a rule there should not be too much change to the information in Group b, and none at all after publication. However, if there is a change which is important to your customers, you should re-issue the whole of Group b; and if you are following the BIC Basic procedures outlined in Section 2.4, you should do so anyway approximately six months ahead of publication and at or shortly before publication.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group b

A “conditional” element should not be regarded simply as “optional”. Omission of a conditional element does not invalidate an ONIX message, but at Level 1 it is recommended that all conditional elements should be sent whenever they apply to the product which is being described.

If an ONIX Level 1 record includes Group b:

The product numbers sub-group is mandatory. You must send an ISBN <b004>, or an EAN-13 number <b005> or, in the USA only, a UPC <b006>. You may include any two, or all three, of these numbers, but only one of each type.

The product form sub-group is mandatory. You must send one and only one product form code <b012>. You may also send one and only one product form description <b014> where required.

The series sub-group is conditional. If you are sending the sub-group, you must include a series title <b018>. Number within series <b019> and year of annual <b020> are conditional elements.

The set sub-group is conditional. If you are sending the sub-group, you must include a set title <b023>. ISBN of set <b021>, EAN-13 number of set <b022> and volume number within set <b026> are conditional elements.

The Title sub-group is mandatory. You must send one and only one title <b028>. Subtitle <b029> is a conditional element.

The Authorship sub-group is conditional, i.e. it may be omitted in rare cases where there is no named authorship. Otherwise, each occurrence of the contributor composite must include a contributor role code <b035> and either a person name <b037> or a corporate name <b047>. Contributor sequence number <b034> is optional but strongly recommended. Biographical note <b044> is a conditional element, which can be sent with either a personal or a corporate name.

The Edition sub-group is conditional. You can send any combination of the three elements: edition type code <b056> (which may occur more than once), edition number <b057>, and edition statement <b058>.

The Language sub-group is conditional provided a default language has been indicated in the message header (see page 60). Language of text <b059> is repeatable when a text is in more than one language.

The Pagination sub-group is conditional. You can send either or both of the two elements: number of pages <b061>, and illustrations note <b062>.

The Subject sub-group is conditional. You can send either a BASIC main subject category <b064> or a BIC main subject category <b065> with <b066> or both.

The Audience/readership sub-group is conditional. You can send one or more audience codes <b073> and/or a statement of US school grades <b189> and/or a statement of intended interest ages <b190>.
The Publisher sub-group is mandatory. You must send either an imprint name <b079> or a publisher name <b081> or both.

The Publication date sub-group is conditional. In most circumstances, however, you would be expected to send a publication date <b003>.

The Territorial rights sub-group is conditional, but strongly recommended. You may send one, two or three occurrences of the rights composite, and each occurrence must have one rights type code <b089> and one or more rights countries <b090>.

### Product numbers

Your information record must include at least one of these numbers to identify the product you are describing. You may if you choose include them all, if they are all applicable.

**<b004> ISBN**

International Standard Book Number, the recognised standard identifier for books and certain other non-serial publications.

Fixed-length, 10 characters, all numeric except the last character, which may be letter X. The last character is a check character calculated in accordance with rules given at [http://www.isbn.spk-berlin.de/html/userman.htm](http://www.isbn.spk-berlin.de/html/userman.htm)

More information about ISBNs will also be found at [http://www.bisg.org/basic.html](http://www.bisg.org/basic.html)

**Example**  <b004>8474339790</b004>

**<b005> EAN-13 article number**

The EAN-13 article number is the cross-industry product code administered by EAN International and its member agencies worldwide. For products which have an ISBN, the EAN number can be derived from the ISBN by (a) prefixing it with the three digits 978, (b) deleting the ISBN check character, and (c) attaching a new check digit calculated according to EAN rules.

This element is mandatory in UK book trade practice (BIC Basic).

Fixed-length, 13 numeric digits. The last digit is a modulus-10 check digit calculated in accordance with the rules given at [http://www.ean.be/html/CDCalcul.html](http://www.ean.be/html/CDCalcul.html)

**Example**  <b005>9788474339796</b005>

**<b006> U.P.C.**

USA only

Universal Product Code, the cross-industry product numbering and bar-coding system administered in the USA by the Uniform Code Council. In the US book trade, the U.P.C. is often required for mass-market editions sold in non-book-trade outlets.

Fixed-length, 12 numeric digits. The last digit is a modulus-10 check digit. For more information see [http://www.uc-council.org/id_numbers/id_ucc-12_guidelines_manual.html](http://www.uc-council.org/id_numbers/id_ucc-12_guidelines_manual.html)

**Example**  <b006>071001005998</b006>
Product form

The product form is identified by a product form code, and free text explanation if required. In Level 2, it is possible in addition to encode more detailed information about product form, and to include identifiers for the items contained within a “multiple” product or pack.

### Product form code

An EPICS code which indicates the medium and/or format of the product. Fixed-length, two letters.

**Code list**

Some selected codes which you are likely to use most often are:

- **AB** Audio cassette
- **AC** Audio CD
- **BB** Hardback book
- **BC** Paperback or softback book
- **DB** CD-ROM

The complete code list is on page 51.

**Example**  \(<b012>BB</b012>\) Hardback book

### Product form description

If a code in \(<b012>\) does not adequately describe the product form, you can add a short text description. The text may include the number and type of pieces contained in a multiple product, and/or a more detailed specification of the product form.

Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 200 characters.

**Example**  \(<b014>3 volumes with 2 audiocassettes</b014>\)
Series

Having identified the product and its form, we now start to describe it “top-down”, ie working from the broadest level – series – down to the most detailed.

A “series” means an indefinite number of products, published over an indefinite time period, and grouped together under a series title, primarily for marketing purposes. A series does not have an EAN-13 number, ISBN or U.P.C., and it is not traded as a single item, although it may be possible to place a standing order for successive items in the series to be supplied automatically.

In Level 1, a product may be shown as belonging only to a single series. Level 2 allows full description of two or more series to which the same product belongs.

If the product does not belong to a series, go straight to `<b021>`

```<b018> Series title
The full title of a series to which a product belongs, entered in “title case”.
Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 300 characters.
Example `<b018>Travellers Survival Kit</b018>`
```

```<b019> Number within series
The distinctive enumeration of a product within a series.
Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 20 characters.
Example `<b019>Volume II</b019>`
```

```<b020> Year of annual
The nominal year of a product which is part of an annual series.
Fixed length, 4 numeric digits.
Example `<b020>1999</b020>`
```
Set

A “set” means a finite number of products grouped together under a set title. The products may originally be published over a period of time, but generally they have become or will become available for simultaneous purchase. A set may be traded as a single item or in separate parts or both. If traded as a single item, a set should have an EAN-13 number and/or an ISBN.

In Level 1, it is not possible to give a full description of a multi-level set (e.g., a set which is divided into parts which are then divided into volumes). Level 2 allows structured description of a multi-level set.

If the product does not belong to a set, go straight to `<b028>`.

<b021> Set ISBN
International Standard Book Number identifying a set of which the product is part: see `<b004>`.
Fixed-length, 10 characters, all numeric except the last, which may be letter X.
Example `<b021>8474339790</b021>`

<b022> Set EAN-13 number
EAN-13 article number identifying a set of which the product is part: see `<b005>`.
Fixed-length, 13 numeric digits.
Example `<b022>9788474339796</b022>`

<b023> Set title
The full title of a set to which a product belongs, entered in “title case”.
Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 300 characters.
Example `<b023>The Lives of the Artists</b023>`

<b026> Number within set (volume number)
The distinctive enumeration of a product within a set.
Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 20 characters.
Example `<b026>Volume I</b026>`
Title

The title of the product itself, and a subtitle if any.

In Level 1, it is not possible to send title text in any style other than “title case”. Level 2 allows other styles to be used, and explicitly specified.

<b028> Distinctive title of product

The full text of the distinctive title of the product, without abbreviation or abridgement, entered in “title case”. Where the title alone is not distinctive, elements may be taken from a set or series title and part number etc to create a distinctive title.

Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 300 characters.

Example  <b028>A People’s Tragedy</b028>

<b029> Subtitle

The full text of the subtitle of the product, without abbreviation or abridgement, entered in “title case”. A subtitle is additional wording which explains or expands the title, but which is not required to make the title distinctive.

Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 300 characters.

Example  <b029>The Russian Revolution 1891-1924</b029>
Authorship

If there are two or more authors or other contributors, you can repeat the contributor composite as many times as you need. It is recommended that you include a contributor sequence number in each repeat to ensure that the correct sequence of names is maintained by the receiver of the information.

If one person has two or more distinct roles, the name should be listed as many times as are needed, with the appropriate role codes. For example, if the same person is author of part of a book, and editor of the whole book, s/he should be listed as “author” and as “editor”.

In Level 1, it is not possible to send fully structured person names. Level 2 allows person names to be sent in a structured format with forenames, surnames, titles, qualifications etc as separate elements.

Contributor composite

<contributor>

<b034> Contributor sequence number
A number which indicates the sequence in which contributor names should be listed.
Variable-length integer, 1, 2, 3 etc.
Example <b034>3</b034>

<b035> Contributor role
A code indicating the role played by a person or corporate body in the creation of the product.
Fixed-length, one letter and two numeric digits.
Code list – see EPICS contributor role code list on page 55
Example <b035>A01</b035> Author

<b037> Person name, inverted
The name of a person who contributed to the creation of the product, presented in inverted order, with the element used for alphabetical sorting placed first.
(Use <b047> when the contributor is a corporate body, and not an individual person.)
Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 100 characters.
Example <b037>Figes, Orlando</b037>

<b047> Corporate name
The name of a corporate body that contributed to the creation of the product.
(Use <b037> when the contributor is an individual person.)
Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 200 characters.
Example <b047>Good Housekeeping Institute</b047>
<biographical note>
A brief “biographical” note about a contributor to the product. You can use this element with either a personal or a corporate name.

Variable length ASCII text, suggested maximum 500 characters.

Example

A Harvard graduate in Latin and Italian literature, Norman Schur attended the University of Rome and the Sorbonne before returning to the United States to study law at Harvard and Columbia Law Schools. Now retired from legal practice, Mr Schur is a fluent speaker and writer of both British and American English.
</biographical note>
Edition

If the product is an edition which is not the first edition, or which has some special characteristic – eg it is in large print, or carries annotation – use these elements to describe the edition and/or to give the edition number.

<b056> Edition type code

A code indicating a special characteristic of an edition. Repeatable if the edition embodies two or more types simultaneously.

Fixed-length, three letters.

Code list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABR</td>
<td>Abridged: content has been abridged but not otherwise changed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADP</td>
<td>Adapted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT</td>
<td>Alternate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANN</td>
<td>Annotated: content is augmented by the addition of notes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRL</td>
<td>Braille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRI</td>
<td>Critical: content includes critical commentary on the text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENL</td>
<td>Enlarged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXP</td>
<td>Expurgated: “offensive” content has been removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAC</td>
<td>Facsimile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILL</td>
<td>Illustrated: content includes extensive illustrations which are/were not part of other editions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTE</td>
<td>Large type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REV</td>
<td>Revised: content has been revised, adapted and/or expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STU</td>
<td>Student edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCH</td>
<td>Teacher’s edition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBR</td>
<td>Unabridged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UXP</td>
<td>Unexpurgated: content previously considered “offensive” has been restored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VAR</td>
<td>Variorum: content includes notes by various commentators.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example  <b056>ANN</b056>

<b057> Edition number

The number of a numbered edition other than the first.

Variable length integer 2, 3, 4 etc.

Example  <b057>3</b057>

<b058> Edition statement


Variable-length text, suggested maximum length 100 characters

Example  <b058>Revised edition with new illustrations and notes</b058>
Language

Level 1 covers only the language of the text of a product. Level 2 also includes the language from which a translated text was taken.

<b059>Language of text</b059>

An ISO standard code indicating the language of the text content of a product. It is not needed if the default language for titles in a message has been specified in the message header, as <m184>. Repeatable if the text is in two or more languages. For a text which is in the default language and a second language, BOTH languages must be explicitly stated.

Fixed-length, three letters.

<code>Code list</code> – ISO 639-2/B

The following are a few of the commoner codes from this list. For details of the full list, which is extremely comprehensive, see http://www.iso.ch/ or contact your national standards organisation (eg ANSI in the USA, BSI in the UK, DIN in Germany etc).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afr</td>
<td>Afrikaans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chi</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cze</td>
<td>Czech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dan</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dut</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eng</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>est</td>
<td>Estonian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fin</td>
<td>Finnish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fre</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ger</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grc</td>
<td>Greek, Ancient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gre</td>
<td>Greek, Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heb</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hin</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hun</td>
<td>Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ita</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jpn</td>
<td>Japanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kor</td>
<td>Korean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lat</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lav</td>
<td>Latvian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit</td>
<td>Lithuanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nor</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pol</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>por</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pol</td>
<td>Polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urd</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ukr</td>
<td>Ukrainian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urd</td>
<td>Urdu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wel</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yid</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example  <b059>eng</b059>
Pagination and other content

These two elements provide additional detail which is applicable only to printed books or similar text media.

**<b061> Approximate number of pages**

An indication of the total number of pages in a book or other printed product. This is not intended to represent a precise count of numbered and unnumbered pages. It is usually sufficient to take the number from the last numbered page. If there are two or more separate numbering sequences (eg xviii + 344), you may add the numbers in each sequence together to make an overall total (in this case 362), but do not count unnumbered pages except if the book does not have numbered pages at all.

For multi-volume books, enter the total for all the volumes combined.

In advance information, this number will often be an estimate, but you should replace it by a confirmed number when it is known, or on publication.

Variable length integer, suggested maximum 6 digits.

*Example*  <b061>362</b061> 362 pages

**<b062> Illustrations and other contents note**

For books or other text media only, this data element carries text stating the number and type of illustrations. The text may also include other content items to which you wish to draw attention, eg maps, bibliography, tables, index etc.

Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 200 characters.

*Example*  <b062>500 illustrations, 210 in full color</b062>
Subject

You should include either a BASIC or a BIC main subject category code in every product record, or you may choose to include both. While the XML DTD will allow a description to be sent without a main subject code, US users are reminded that most US retailers and wholesalers require a BASIC subject heading in order to load a record into their files; and for UK users a BIC subject heading is mandatory in order to meet BIC Basic criteria.

Level 1 does not provide for any other subject information except these US and UK book trade codes. In Level 2, a wide variety of additional subject information can be included, and the main subject can be selected from subject schemes which have been adopted for book trade use in other countries or regions.

<b064> BASIC main subject category
A BASIC subject code which identifies the main subject of the product. Not repeatable.
Fixed-length, three letters followed by six numeric digits.
Code List – BASIC Subject Heading Codes
Available in printed form or on diskette in Excel format for PCs from
BASIC, 160 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10010
Telephone: +1 (212) 929 1393  Fax: +1 (212) 989 7542
email: bill@bookinfo.org
web: http://www.bisg.org/
Example  <b064>CKB037000</b064>

<b065> BIC main subject category
A BIC subject code which identifies the main subject of the product. Not repeatable.
Variable length alphanumeric.
Code List – BIC Subject Category Codes
Available for downloading from http://www.bic.org.uk/
Example  <b065>WDMG1</b065>

<b066> BIC subject category version number
A number which identifies the version of the BIC subject category scheme from which the code in <b065> is taken. Not repeatable.
Variable-length integer, 1, 2, 3 etc.
Example  <b066>1</b066>
Audience

In Level 1, data element `<b073>` provides a broad encoding of the intended audience for a product, and `<b189>` and `<b190>` allow a simple statement of US school grade and interest age range. At Level 2, the target audience may be specified in a number of other ways.

<b073> Audience code

An EPICS code indicating the type of audience or readership for which the product is intended. Repeatable if the product is aimed at two or more market sectors.

Code list

01 General/trade: intended for a non-specialist adult audience.
02 Children/juvenile: intended for a juvenile audience, not specifically for any educational purpose.
03 Young adult: intended for a teenage audience, not specifically for any educational purpose.
04 Primary and secondary/elementary and high school: intended for use in kindergarten, pre-school, primary/elementary or secondary/high school education.
05 College/higher education: intended for use in universities and colleges of further and higher education.
06 Professional and scholarly: intended for an expert adult audience, including academic research.
07 ELT/ESL: intended for use in teaching English as a second language.

Example `<b073>03</b073>`

<b189> US school Grade(s) USA only

A text element specifying a US school Grade or range of Grades, which should be entered strictly according to the conventions defined below.

Variable length text, maximum 15 characters.

Permitted forms

from $n_1$ to $n_2$ Grade range from $n_1$ to $n_2$
from $n$ From Grade $n$ upwards
to $n$ Up to Grade $n$
$n$ Grade $n$ only

where $n$ is a grade number or one of the words pre-school or kindergarten, which may be abbreviated to letters $P$ or $K$

Examples `<b189>from 6 to 8</b189>` Grade 6 to Grade 8
`<b189>P</b189>` Pre-school
Interest age(s)

A text element specifying a target interest age of range of ages, which should be entered strictly according to the conventions defined below.

Variable length text, maximum 15 characters.

Permitted forms

from \( n_1 \) to \( n_2 \)  
Age range from \( n_1 \) to \( n_2 \)
from \( n \)  
From age \( n \) upwards

Example  
\(<b189>from \ 9\  to \ 12</b189>\)  
Ages 9 to 12 years
Publisher

Level 1 allows only for the imprint and publisher to be identified by name. Level 2 also includes co-publishers and sponsors, and provides for coded identification.

It is very important that you are consistent in the way in which imprint and publisher are named in your product information.

<b079> Imprint or brand name

The name of the imprint or brand under which the product is issued, as it appears on the title page of a book or in a corresponding position on a non-book product.

Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 100 characters

Example  <b079>Secker & Warburg</b079>

<b081> Publisher name

The name of the publisher who issues the product, in the form in which the publisher wishes to be identified, and controlled by the publisher to maintain consistency across products. Except where they are essential to the recognised form of the name, it is recommended that suffixes denoting incorporation (“Co”, “Inc”, “Ltd”, “SA”, “GmbH”) should be omitted.

Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 100 characters

Example  <b081>Oxford University Press</b081>
Publication date

This refers to the publisher’s “global” date of publication for this product, which is often different from the first ship date or availability date in the warehouse serving a particular market, and also different from the date on which it is released for retail sale. Availability and on-sale dates are covered as <j142> and <j143>.

<b003> Publication date

The date on which publication is expected to take place, or, if the notification is coded 03 in <a002>, the confirmed “actual” date of publication. The date should be given as precisely as possible, but in early notifications a month and year are sufficient; and for backlist titles the year of publication is sufficient.

Four, six or eight numeric digits (YYYY, YYYYMM, or YYYYMMDD).

Example <b003>20010315</b003> 15 March 2001
Territorial rights

In the present release, Level 1 provides only for the limited territorial rights data which is defined as part of UK BIC Basic standards, but which publishers in other English-speaking countries may want to consider including. The aim is to provide precise and reliable rights information for a restricted list of countries. There are no defaults. If no information is given about a particular country, it must not be assumed that rights are, or are not, held.

The rights composite may occur up to three times, once for each value of <b089>. See the example on the next page.

Rights composite

<rights>

<b089> Rights type code
An EPICS code which identifies the sale right or exclusion which applies in the country or countries which are associated with it.
Fixed-length, two numeric digits.
Code list
01 For sale with exclusive rights in the specified country/ies
02 For sale with non-exclusive rights in the specified country/ies
03 Not for sale in the specified country/ies
Example  <b089>-02</b089>

<b090> Country code
An ISO standard code identifying an English-speaking country which BIC and the UK Publishers Association have designated for inclusion in BIC Basic territorial rights data.
Fixed-length, two letters.
Code list – selected from ISO 3166
AU = Australia IE = Ireland US = USA
CA = Canada NZ = New Zealand ZA = South Africa
GB = UK
Example  <b090>-US</b090>

</rights>

End of rights composite
Example of the use of the rights composite

```xml
<rights>
  <b089>01</b089> Available with exclusive rights in
  <b090>UK</b090> UK
  <b090>IE</b090> Ireland
  <b090>AU</b090> Australia
  <b090>NZ</b090> New Zealand
  <b090>SA</b090> South Africa
</rights>

<rights>
  <b089>03</b089> Not for sale in
  <b090>US</b090> USA
  <b090>CA</b090> Canada
</rights>
```
5. Group c: dimensions

Group c is separated from Group b because these dimensions cannot usually be given with certainty until a book has been printed and delivered. In advance information, linear dimensions may be given as estimates based on the page trim size, but they should if possible be replaced by accurate details when they are known, or on publication. By placing them in a separate group, we make it easy to send revised figures without re-sending the rest of the record.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group c

If an ONIX Level 1 record includes Group c, you can send any combination of one, two, three or four of the four elements in the group.

Dimensions

In Level 1, all products in a message must have their dimensions stated in the “default” units defined in the message header, \(<m187>\) and \(<m188>\). In Level 2, it is possible to use whatever unit is preferred for each individual measurement.

\(<c096>\) Overall height

The overall height of the product: in the case of a book, the spine height, in the units specified in the message header, \(<m187>\).

Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point when required, suggested maximum 6 characters including a decimal point.

Example  \(<c096>8.5<c096>\) Height (in this example, in inches)

\(<c097>\) Overall width

The overall width of the product: in the case of a book, the cover or case width, in the units specified in the message header, \(<m187>\).

Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point when required, suggested maximum 6 characters including a decimal point.

Example  \(<c097>124<c097>\) Width (in this example, in millimeters)

\(<c098>\) Overall thickness

The overall thickness of the product: in the case of a book, the spine thickness, in the units specified in the message header, \(<m187>\).

Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point when required, suggested maximum 6 characters including a decimal point.

Example  \(<c098>25<c098>\) Thickness (in this example, in millimeters)
Unit weight

The weight of a single unit of the product, in the units specified in the message header, `<m188>`.

In advance information, this information may be omitted or an estimate may be given, but the actual weight should be sent when it is known or on publication.

Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point when required, suggested maximum 6 characters including a decimal point.

**Example**  `<c099>348</c099>`  Weight (in this example, in grams)
6. Group d: description

Group d is separated from other groups because it is likely that you may want to send out a revised or expanded description of a product for promotional purposes even though nothing else is changed.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group d

At Level 1, Group d has only one element, description <d101>. One and only one occurrence of this element can be sent.

Description

In Level 1, only one description of the product may be sent. Level 2 supports a wide variety of descriptive text and other associated material.

<d101> Publisher’s description of product

A free text description of the product, for promotional use, and aimed primarily at end customers. Within the text, paragraphs may be indicated by paragraph marks (carriage returns).

Variable-length text, suggested maximum 2000 characters.

Example

BRITISH ENGLISH, A TO ZED is the thoroughly updated, revised, and expanded third edition of Norman Schur’s highly acclaimed transatlantic dictionary for English speakers. First published as BRITISH SELF-TAUGHT and then as ENGLISH ENGLISH, this collection of Briticisms for Americans, and Americanisms for the British, is a scholarly yet witty lexicon, combining definitions with commentary on the most frequently used and some lesser known words and phrases. Highly readable, it’s a snip of a book, and one that sorts out – through comments in American – the “Queen’s English” – confounding as it may seem.

For instance, BRITISH ENGLISH, A TO ZED explains why it’s entirely acceptable for one to mislay one’s “housewife” (sewing kit) or to “knock up” (rap on the door of) one’s friend or business associate, and that only a “juggins” (fool) – or the family cat – would drink from the “thunder-mug” (chamber pot). So take a “shufty” (look-see) through these pages, and see how the other half speaks.</d101>
7. Group e: review quotes

Group e is separated from other groups because, for a newly published book, review material will not generally be available ahead of first publication, so that it is likely that this element will often need to be added independently of the rest of the information record.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group e

At Level 1, Group e has only one element, review quote <e110>. One or more occurrences of this element can be sent.

Review quote

In Level 1, only one repeatable data element is included for review quotes. Level 2 supports other elements to allow more structured review detail to be sent, and to differentiate between reviews of the product itself, reviews of previous titles by the same author(s), and unpublished endorsements.

<e110> Review quote

An excerpt from a review. At the end of the text of the quote, the authorship, source title, and date (if known) should be included as a separate line preceded by a paragraph mark (carriage return).

This element may be repeated if you wish to list a number of review quotes.

Variable-length text, suggested maximum 500 characters.

Example

<e110>Norman Schur is without doubt the outstanding authority on the similarities and differences between British and American English. BRITISH ENGLISH, A TO ZED attests not only to his expertise, but also to his undiminished powers to inform, amuse and entertain.

Laurence Urdang, Editor, VERBATIM, The Language Quarterly, Spring 1988</e110>
8. Group f: cover images

Group f is separated from other groups because front cover images are likely to become available at a different stage in the production cycle, quite independently of other content in the information record. You may therefore need to communicate separately when they are ready to be sent.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group f

At Level 1, Group f has only three elements. One and only one occurrence of each element must be sent.

Front cover image

Image files are not included in the information record, but should be made available separately. If a front cover image is available, however, the information record should specify its format and how it can be obtained.

In Level 1, provision is made only for a “large” front cover image. Level 2 supports other types of images, eg front cover thumbnail, author portraits, publisher’s logos etc, as well as audio and video files.

<f111> Image file format code

An EPICS code which specifies the image file format used for the front cover image. The recommended format is JPEG, 24-bit RGB color, 72 pixels per inch; image at least 475 pixels high. GIF and TIF are also supported.

Fixed-length, two numeric digits

**Code list**

02 GIF
03 JPEG
05 TIF

**Example**

\(<f111>03</f111>\)

<f112> Image file link type

An EPICS code which specifies the type of link which is included in <f113>. This may be a URL or an FTP address, either of which provides a complete specification of the location of the image; or it may be a filename, in which case the sender and receiver must agree separately how image files referenced in this way will be transferred.

Fixed-length, two numeric digits

**Code list**

01 URL
05 FTP address
06 filename

**Example**

\(<f112>01</f112>\)
Image file link

A link to the location where the front cover image is available on the web or by FTP, or a filename. If a filename is specified without a full FTP address, the sender and receiver must agree separately how image files will be transferred.

Variable-length text, suggested maximum 300 characters

Example  <f113>http://www.mybooks.com/images/1234567890.htm</f113>
9. Group h: replaced-by or alternative product

Group h is separated from other groups because the details of a successor or alternative product will normally be added only when the original product is out of print or out of stock indefinitely.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group h

If an ONIX Level 1 record includes Group h, you can send any combination of one, two, three or four of the four elements in the group.

Replaced-by or alternative product

If the availability status code in Group j shows that the product is out of print or unavailable, and there is a successor or alternative format product which is or soon will be available, you should send its identifier as part of the information record.

Any additional information about the successor or alternative product should be sent as part of a separate information record.

<h130> ISBN of a successor product

International Standard Book Number of a new product which replaces the product which the information record describes – for example a new edition.
Fixed-length, 10 characters, all numeric except the last character, which may be letter X. See <b004>

Example  <h130>8474339790</h130>

<h131> EAN-13 article number of a successor product

The EAN-13 article number of a new product which replaces the product which the information record describes – for example a new edition.
Fixed-length, 13 numeric digits. See <b005>

Example  <h131>9788474339796</h131>

<h132> ISBN of an alternative format product

International Standard Book Number of another format which is available as an alternative to the product which the information record describes – for example a paperback when the hardback is out of print.
Fixed-length, 10 characters, all numeric except the last character, which may be letter X. See <b004>

Example  <h132>8474339790</h132>
EAN-13 article number of an alternative format product

The EAN-13 article number of another format which is available as an alternative to the product which the information record describes – for example a paperback when the hardback is out of print.

Fixed-length, 13 numeric digits. See <b005>Example 9788474339796</b005>
10. Group j: US supplier, availability and price

Group j is separated from other groups because availability and price are liable to be updated without any changes in the rest of the product information, and at any time during the life of the product.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group j

A “conditional” element should not be regarded simply as “optional”. Omission of a conditional element does not invalidate an ONIX message, but at Level 1 it is recommended that all conditional elements should be sent whenever they apply to the product which is being described.

If a US ONIX Level 1 record includes Group j:

You must send a supplier name <j137> or a supplier SAN <j136>, or both.

You must send one and only one availability status code <j141>.

Expected availability date <j142> is conditional, but you must send it where the availability status requires it – see code list for <j141>.

On sale date <j143> is conditional.

Pack or carton quantity <j145> is conditional.

You can send Group j content without a price amount, but only by including unpriced item type <j192>. Every occurrence of Group j must carry one and only one of the following: a complete price composite; or a price amount <j151> sent without a price composite, and therefore assumed to be based on a default price type and currency defined in the message header; or an unpriced item type code <j192>.

If you need to send a complete price composite, it must carry a price type code <j148>, a price amount <j151> and a currency code <j152>. Price effective from <j161> and price effective until <j162> are conditional elements.
US supplier, availability and price

US, UK or any other market-based supply detail is an occurrence of a single, particularly extensive, composite set of data elements. In the present document, for simplicity of presentation, we show separately how it is used for the US and for the UK.

Within the `<supplydetail>` composite, each separate price is an occurrence of a further embedded `<price>` composite.

In Level 1, provision is made only for suggested retail prices (including pre-publication special offer prices). Level 2 supports other types of prices.

It is advisable to identify explicitly the supply source for the product even when you the publisher are also the supplier.

Supply detail composite

`<supplydetail>`

`<j136>` Supplier SAN  
USA only  
The US book trade standard address number which identifies the supplier with whom US trade orders for the product should be placed. A supplier is a publisher’s own trade order department or a third party who undertakes order fulfilment for the publisher. A wholesaler is not normally in this sense a supplier, although some wholesalers take on this function for some publishers.  
Fixed-length, seven characters. The first six are numeric digits, and the seventh is a check character which may be a numeric digit or letter X.  
Example `<j136>978847X</j136>`

`<j137>` Supplier  
The name and other detail of the supply point to which US trade orders for the product should be sent. A supplier is a publisher’s own trade order department or a third party who undertakes order fulfilment for the publisher. A wholesaler is not normally in this sense a supplier, although some wholesalers take on this function for some publishers.  
Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 200 characters.  
Example `<j137>Association of American Publishers, Washington DC</j137>`
Availability status code

An EPICS standard code which identifies the current availability status of the product at the supply source.

Fixed-length, two letters

**Code list**

- **AB**: Cancelled: publication abandoned after having been announced
- **AD**: Available direct from publisher only: apply direct to publisher, item not available to trade
- **CS**: Availability uncertain: check with customer service
- **IP**: Available: in-print and in stock
- **MD**: Manufactured on demand: should be accompanied by the “Order time” expressed as the number of days normally required to print and ship.
- **NP**: Not yet published: announced but not yet published – must give expected availability date in `<j142>`
- **OF**: Other format available: this format is out of print, but another format is available – give EAN number or ISBN of alternative product in Group h
- **OI**: Out of stock indefinitely: no current plan to reprint
- **OP**: Out of print: discontinued, deleted from catalogue
- **OR**: Replaced by new edition: this edition is out of print, but a new edition has been or will soon be published – give EAN number or ISBN of new edition in Group h
- **RF**: Refer to another supplier: supply of this item has been transferred to another publisher or distributor – give EAN number, SAN and/or name of other supplier
- **RM**: Remaindered
- **RP**: Reprinting – must give expected availability date in `<j142>`
- **TO**: Special order: this item is not stocked but has to be specially ordered from a supplier (eg import item not stocked locally)
- **TU**: Temporarily unavailable – must give expected availability date in `<j142>`

**Example** `<j141> OP</j141>`

Expected availability date / ship date

The date when a new product is expected to be first available for shipping to retailers from the supplier’s warehouse; or, for items which are temporarily unavailable, the date when new stock is expected to arrive.

This date must be included with any of the availability status codes which are flagged to show that an accompanying date is required.

Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD

**Example** `<j142>20000926</j142>`

On sale date

The date when a new product can be placed on sale by retailers in the market served by the supplier.

Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD

**Example** `<j143>20001001</j143>`
Pack or carton quantity
The quantity in each carton or binder’s pack in stock currently held by the supplier. (This element is placed in Group j since it cannot be assumed that pack quantities will be the same for stock held at different suppliers.) Variable-length integer, suggested maximum 4 digits
Example <j145>24</j145>

Unpriced item type
An EPICS code which specifies a reason why a price amount is not sent. If code value 02 is used to send advance information without giving a price, the price must be confirmed as soon as possible.
Fixed-length, two numeric digits.
**Code list**
01 free of charge
02 price to be announced
These are the only code values which are agreed for use in Release 1.1
Example <j192>01</j192>

Price amount
The amount of a unit price of the type and in the currency which is specified in the message header <m185> and <m186>. If you wish to specify a price which is not of the default type and in the unit currency, you must use the price composite.
Variable-length real number, with an explicit decimal point if required.
Example <j151>12.95</j151>
USA supplier, availability and price

Price composite

<price>

<j148> Price type

An EPICS code indicating the type of price given in <j151>. Fixed-length, two numeric digits.

Code list

01  Recommended retail price (RRP) excluding any sales tax or value-added tax: in US practice, this may be referred to as “suggested list price”
02  RRP including sales or value-added tax if applicable
05  Supplier’s unit cost price excluding any sales tax or value-added tax: in US practice, this may be referred to as “net price”
21  Pre-publication RRP excluding any sales tax or value-added tax
22  Pre-publication RRP including sales or value-added tax if applicable

These are the only price types which are agreed for use in Release 1.1

Example  <j148>01</j148>

<j149> Class of trade

USA only

Free text indicating the class of trade to which the price given in <j151> is applicable, for example Institutional, General trade, Wholesale distributor. This element should be used only in the absence of a “Default class of trade” <m193> in the message header, or when the class of trade is different from the default.

ASCII text, suggested maximum length 50 characters.

Example  <j149>General</j149>

<j151> Price amount

The amount of a unit price of the type specified in the accompanying <j148>. Variable-length real number, with an explicit decimal point if required.

Example  <j151>12.95</j151>

<j152> Currency

An ISO standard code which identifies the currency of a price in <j151>. The default for a US supply source is US dollars.

Fixed-length, three letters.

Code list – ISO 4217

Example  <j152>DFL</j152>
USA supplier, availability and price

<j161> Price effective from
The date from which a price in <j151> will become effective.
Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD
Example  <j161>20000926</j161>

<j162> Price effective until
The date until which a price in <j151> will remain effective.
Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD
Example  <j162>20000925</j162>

</price>
End of price composite

</supplydetail>
End of supply detail composite
11. Group j: UK supplier, availability and price

Group j is separated from other groups because availability and price are liable to be updated without any changes in the rest of the product information, and at any time during the life of the product.

Mandatory and conditional elements in Group j

A “conditional” element should not be regarded simply as “optional”. Omission of a conditional element does not invalidate an ONIX message, but at Level 1 it is recommended that all conditional elements should be sent whenever they apply to the product which is being described.

If a UK ONIX Level 1 record includes Group j:

You must send a supplier name <j137> or a supplier EAN location number <j135>, or both.

You must send one and only one availability status code <j141>.

Expected availability date <j142> is conditional, but you must send it where the availability status requires it – see code list for <j141>.

On sale date <j143> is conditional.

Pack or carton quantity <j145> is conditional.

You can send Group j content without a price amount, but only by including unpriced item type <j192>. Every occurrence of Group j must carry one and only of the following: a complete price composite; or a price amount <j151> sent without a price composite, and therefore assumed to be based on a default price type and currency defined in the message header; or an unpriced item type code <j192>.

If you need to send a complete price composite, it must carry a price type code <j148>, a price amount <j151> and a currency code <j152>. All tax-related data elements are necessarily conditional, to meet the requirements of other countries where tax, if any, is locally applied and not included in supplier prices. In UK practice, however, VAT detail is required as part of BIC Basic wherever applicable. Price effective from <j161> and price effective until <j162> are conditional elements.
UK supplier, availability and price

US, UK or any other market-based supply detail is an occurrence of a single, particularly extensive, composite set of data elements. In the present document, for simplicity of presentation, we show separately how it is used for the US and for the UK.

Within the `<supplydetail>` composite, each separate price is an occurrence of a further embedded `<price>` composite.

In Level 1, provision is made only for a suggested retail price (including a pre-publication special offer price). Level 2 supports other types of prices.

It is important to identify explicitly the supply source for the product even when you the publisher are also the supplier.

Supply detail composite

`<supplydetail>`

`<j135>` Supplier EAN location number  
The international EAN location number which identifies the supplier with whom UK trade orders for the product should be placed. A supplier is a publisher’s own trade order department or a third party who undertakes order fulfilment for the publisher. A wholesaler is not normally in this sense a supplier, although some wholesalers take on this function for some publishers.  
Fixed-length, 13 numeric digits.  
Example `<j135>50123456768987</j135>`

`<j137>` Supplier name  
The name of the supplier with whom UK trade orders for the product should be placed. A supplier is a publisher’s own trade order department or a third party who undertakes order fulfilment for the publisher. A wholesaler is not normally in this sense a supplier, although some wholesalers take on this function for some publishers.  
Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 100 characters.  
Example `<j137>Macmillan Distribution</j137>`
Availability status code
An EPICS standard code which identifies the current availability status of the product at the supply source.
Fixed-length, two letters

Code list
- **AB**: Cancelled: publication abandoned after having been announced
- **AD**: Available direct from publisher only: apply direct to publisher, item not available to trade
- **CS**: Availability uncertain: check with customer service
- **IP**: Available: in-print and in stock
- **MD**: Manufactured on demand: should be accompanied by the “Order time” expressed as the number of days normally required to print and ship.
- **NP**: Not yet published: announced but not yet published – **must** give expected availability date in `<j142>`
- **OF**: Other format available: this format is out of print, but another format is available – *give EAN number or ISBN of alternative product in Group h*
- **OI**: Out of stock indefinitely: no current plan to reprint
- **OP**: Out of print: discontinued, deleted from catalogue
- **OR**: Replaced by new edition: this edition is out of print, but a new edition has been or will soon be published – *give EAN number or ISBN of new edition in Group h*
- **RF**: Refer to another supplier: supply of this item has been transferred to another publisher or distributor – *give EAN number, SAN and/or name of other supplier*
- **RM**: Remaindered
- **RP**: Reprinting – **must** give expected availability date in `<j142>`
- **TO**: Special order: this item is not stocked but has to be specially ordered from a supplier (eg import item not stocked locally)
- **TU**: Temporarily unavailable – **must** give expected availability date in `<j142>`

`Example` `<j141> OP </j141>`

Expected availability date / ship date
The date when a new product is expected to be first available for shipping to retailers from the supplier’s warehouse; or, for items which are temporarily unavailable, the date when new stock is expected to arrive.
This date **must** be included with any of the availability status codes which are flagged to show that an accompanying date is required.
Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD

`Example` `<j142> 20000926 </j142>`
**UK supplier, availability and price**

**<j143> On sale date**

The date when a new product can be placed on sale by retailers in the market served by the supplier.

Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD

*Example*  <j143>20001001</j143>

**<j145> Pack or carton quantity**

The quantity in each carton or binder’s pack in stock currently held by the supplier.

(This element is placed in Group j since it cannot be assumed that pack quantities will be the same for stock held at different suppliers.)

Variable-length integer, suggested maximum 4 digits

*Example*  <j145>24</j145>

**<j192> Unpriced item type**

An EPICS code which specifies a reason why a price amount is not sent. **If code value 02 is used to send advance information without giving a price, the price must be confirmed as soon as possible.**

Fixed-length, two numeric digits.

*Code list*

01  free of charge
02  price to be announced

These are the only code values which are agreed for use in Release 1.1

*Example*  <j192>01</j192>

**<j151> Price amount**

The amount of a unit price of the type and in the currency which is specified in the message header `<m185>` and `<m186>`. **If you wish to specify a price which is not of the default type and in the unit currency, you must use the price composite.**

Variable-length real number, with an explicit decimal point if required.

*Example*  <j151>12.95</j151>
## Price composite

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;price&gt;</td>
<td>Required. The price composite contains a series of price-related elements.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Price type

- **Price type**
  - An EPICS code indicating the type of price given in `<j151>`.
  - In UK practice, the recommended retail price should include VAT if applicable.
  - Fixed-length, two numeric digits.

#### Code list

- 01: Recommended retail price (RRP) excluding any sales tax or value-added tax
- 02: RRP including sales or value-added tax if applicable
- 05: Supplier’s unit cost price excluding any sales tax or value-added tax
- 21: Pre-publication RRP excluding any sales tax or value-added tax
- 22: Pre-publication RRP including sales or value-added tax if applicable

These are the only price types which are agreed for use in Release 1.1

**Example**: `<j148>02</j148>`

### Price amount

- **Price amount**
  - The amount of a unit price of the type specified in the accompanying `<j148>`.
  - Variable-length real number, with an explicit decimal point if required.

**Example**: `<j151>12.95</j151>`

### Currency

- **Currency**
  - An ISO standard code which identifies the currency of a price in `<j151>`.
  - The default for the UK is pounds sterling.
  - Fixed-length, three letters.

#### Code list

- `– ISO 4217`

**Example**: `<j152>DFL</j152>`

### Tax rate 1, coded

- **Tax rate 1, coded**
  - A UK Customs and Excise code which specifies a tax rate applying to the whole of the price, or to the amount of the price which is specified in `<j155>`.
  - Fixed-length, one letter.

#### Code list

- S: Standard rate
- Z: Zero-rated

These are the only values which are currently applicable to book industry products.

**Example**: `<j153>Z</j153>`
**UK supplier, availability and price**

<j154> Tax rate 1, percent
A tax rate expressed numerically as a percentage.
Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point where required.

*Example*  
<j154>17.5</j154>

<j155> Amount of price taxable at tax rate 1
The amount of the unit price of the product, excluding tax, which is taxable at the rate specified in <j153> and/or <j154>.  
Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point where required.

*Example*  
<j155>10.64</j155>

<j156> Amount of tax at tax rate 1
The amount of tax chargeable at the rate specified in <j153> and/or <j154>.  
Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point where required.

*Example*  
<j156>1.86</j156>

<j157> Tax rate 2, coded
A UK Customs and Excise code which specifies a tax rate applying to the amount of the price which is specified in <j159>.  Elements <j157> to <j> are used only for mixed tax rate products (eg book and CD-ROM).
Fixed-length, one letter.

*Code list*

- S Standard rate
- Z Zero-rated

These are the only values which are currently applicable to book industry products.

*Example*  
<j157>Z</j157>

<j158> Tax rate 2, percent
A tax rate expressed numerically as a percentage.
Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point where required.

*Example*  
<j158>17.5</j158>

<j159> Amount of price taxable at tax rate 2
The amount of the unit price of the product, excluding tax, which is taxable at the rate specified in <j157> and/or <j158>.  
Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point where required.

*Example*  
<j159>10.64</j159>
UK supplier, availability and price

<j160> Amount of tax at tax rate 2
The amount of tax chargeable at the rate specified in <j157> and/or <j158>
Variable length real number, with an explicit decimal point where required.

Example  <j160>1.86</j160>

<j161> Price effective from
The date from which a price in <j151> will become effective.
Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD

Example  <j161>20000926</j161>

<j162> Price effective until
The date until which a price in <j151> will remain effective.
Fixed-length, eight numeric digits, YYYYMMDD

Example  <j162>20000925</j162>

</price>
End of price composite

</supplydetail>
End of supply detail composite
12. Group k: sales promotion information

Group k is separated from other groups because sales promotion information may be issued quite independently of other content in the information record.

**Mandatory and conditional elements in Group k**

If an ONIX Level 1 record includes Group k, you can send either or both of the two elements in the group.

**Sales promotion information**

Information intended to inform booksellers and wholesalers about the publisher’s current promotional activity related to the product.

<k165> Promotion campaign information

Free text describing the promotion and advertising campaign for the product, or any other current promotional information.

Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 1,000 characters

**Example**  
<k165>????????????</k165>

<k166> Promotion campaign contact

Free text giving the name, department, phone number, email address etc for a promotional contact person for the product.

Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 300 characters

**Example**  
<k166>Jane Smith jane@mybookcompany.co.uk</k166>
13. Code lists

Wherever possible, code lists have been included in the definition of each data element, for ease of reference. There are two lists which are too large to be handled in that way.

### Product form code list – see Group b, <b012>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>Undefined, see product form description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audio</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>Audio recording – detail unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB</td>
<td>Audio cassette (analogue)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>Audio compact disk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>Digital audio tape cassette</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AE</td>
<td>Audio disk (excluding CD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF</td>
<td>Audio tape (reel tape)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>Other audio format not specified by AB to AF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Books</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA</td>
<td>Book – detail unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BB</td>
<td>Hardback or cased book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>Paperback or softback book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD</td>
<td>Loose-leaf book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>Spiral, comb or coil bound book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BF</td>
<td>Pamphlet or brochure, stapled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>Leather/fine binding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH</td>
<td>Child’s book with all pages printed on board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI</td>
<td>Child’s book with all pages printed on textile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BZ</td>
<td>Other book format or binding not specified by BB to BI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maps</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Sheet map - detail unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CB</td>
<td>Sheet map, folded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Sheet map, flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>Sheet map, rolled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CE</td>
<td>Globe or planisphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>Other cartographic format not specified by CB to CE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Digital or multimedia

| Code | Description                  | Notes                                           |
|------|------------------------------|                                                |
| DA   | Digital                      | Digital or multimedia (detail unspecified)      |
| DB   | CD-ROM                       | CD interactive                                 |
| DC   | CD-I                         | CD interactive                                 |
| DD   | DVD                          | Digital Versatile Disk                         |
| DE   | Game cartridge               |                                                |
| DF   | Diskette                     | AKA “floppy disk”                              |
| DG   | Electronic book text         | Electronic book text in proprietary or open standard format |
| DH   | Online file                  | An electronic file accessible through online networks |
| DZ   | Other digital                | Other digital or multimedia not specified by DB to DH |

### Film

| Code | Description                  | Notes                                           |
|------|------------------------------|                                                |
| FA   | Film or transparency         | Film or transparency – detail unspecified       |
| FB   | Film                         | Continuous film or filmstrip                    |
| FC   | Slides                       | Photographic transparencies mounted for projection |
| FD   | OHP transparencies           | Transparencies for overhead projector           |
| FZ   | Other film or transparency format | Other film or transparency format not specified by FB to FD |

### Microform

| Code | Description  | Notes                                           |
|------|--------------|                                                |
| MA   | Microform    | Microform – detail unspecified                  |
| MB   | Microfiche    |                                               |
| MC   | Microfilm     | Roll microfilm                                 |
| MZ   | Other microform | Other microform not specified by MB or MC       |
## Miscellaneous printed material

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Miscellaneous print</td>
<td>Miscellaneous printed material – detail unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PB</td>
<td>Address book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC</td>
<td>Calendar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>Cards</td>
<td>Cards, flash cards (eg for teaching reading)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PE</td>
<td>Copymasters</td>
<td>Copymasters, photocopiable sheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF</td>
<td>Diary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>Frieze</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Sheet music</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ</td>
<td>Postcard book or pack</td>
<td>Postcard for retail sale – see also XF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Record book</td>
<td>Wallet (containing loose sheets etc, eg teaching resource pack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Wallet</td>
<td>Wallet (containing loose sheets etc, eg teaching resource pack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PN</td>
<td>Pictures or photographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO</td>
<td>Wallchart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PJ</td>
<td>Other printed item</td>
<td>Other printed item not specified by PB to PO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Video

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Video</td>
<td>Video – detail unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VB</td>
<td>Video, VHS, PAL</td>
<td>Videotape cassette in the specified format</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VC</td>
<td>Video, VHS, NTSC</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VD</td>
<td>Video, Betamax, PAL</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VE</td>
<td>Video, Betamax, NTSC</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VF</td>
<td>Videodisk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VZ</td>
<td>Other video format</td>
<td>Other video format not specified by VB to VF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Mixed media and retail packs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WW</td>
<td>Mixed media</td>
<td>A product consisting of two or more items in different media, eg book and CD-ROM, book and toy etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WX</td>
<td>Quantity pack</td>
<td>A product consisting of a quantity of a single item packed together for retail sale, eg a quantity pack of classroom texts, not to be confused with packs intended for trade distribution only – see XC, XE, XL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Promotional and trade-only

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Description (unspecified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XA</td>
<td>Trade-only material</td>
<td>Trade-only material (unspecified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XB</td>
<td>Dumpbin – empty</td>
<td>Dumpbin containing a quantity of copies of one or more retail products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XC</td>
<td>Dumpbin – filled</td>
<td>Dumpbin containing a quantity of copies of one or more retail products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XD</td>
<td>Counterpack - empty</td>
<td>Counterpack containing a quantity of copies of one or more retail products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XE</td>
<td>Counterpack - filled</td>
<td>Counterpack containing a quantity of copies of one or more retail products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XF</td>
<td>Poster</td>
<td>Promotional poster for display, not for sale - see also PK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XG</td>
<td>Shelf strip</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XH</td>
<td>Window piece</td>
<td>Promotional piece for shop window display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Streamer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XJ</td>
<td>Spinner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XK</td>
<td>“Large book” display</td>
<td>Large scale facsimile of book for promotional display</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XL</td>
<td>Shrink-wrapped pack</td>
<td>A quantity pack with its own product code, for trade supply only: the retail items it contains are intended for sale individually - see also WX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XZ</td>
<td>Other point of sale</td>
<td>Other point of sale material not specified by XB to XL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### General merchandise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Description (unspecified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZA</td>
<td>General merchandise</td>
<td>General merchandise – unspecified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZB</td>
<td>Doll</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZC</td>
<td>Soft toy</td>
<td>Soft or plush toy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZD</td>
<td>Toy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZE</td>
<td>Game</td>
<td>Board game, or other game (except computer game: see DE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZZ</td>
<td>Other merchandise</td>
<td>Other merchandise not specified by ZB to ZE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Contributor role code list – see Group b, <b035>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Role Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A01</td>
<td>By (author)</td>
<td>Author of a literary work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A02</td>
<td>With</td>
<td>With or as told to: “ghost” author of a literary work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A03</td>
<td>Screenplay by</td>
<td>Writer of screenplay or script (film or video)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A04</td>
<td>Libretto by</td>
<td>Writer of libretto (opera) (see also A31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A05</td>
<td>Lyrics by</td>
<td>Author of lyrics (song)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A06</td>
<td>By (composer)</td>
<td>Composer of music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A07</td>
<td>By (artist)</td>
<td>Visual artist when named as the primary creator of, eg, a book of reproductions of artworks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A08</td>
<td>By (photographer)</td>
<td>Photographer when named as the primary creator of, eg, a book of photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A09</td>
<td>Created by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A10</td>
<td>From an idea by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A11</td>
<td>Designed by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A12</td>
<td>Illustrated by</td>
<td>Artist when named as the creator of artwork which illustrates a text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A13</td>
<td>Photographs by</td>
<td>Photographer when named as the creator of photographs which illustrate a text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A14</td>
<td>Text by</td>
<td>Author of text which accompanies art reproductions or photographs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A15</td>
<td>Preface by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A16</td>
<td>Prologue by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A17</td>
<td>Summary by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A18</td>
<td>Supplement by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A19</td>
<td>Afterword by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A20</td>
<td>Notes by</td>
<td>Author of notes or annotations: see also A29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A21</td>
<td>Commentaries by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A22</td>
<td>Epilogue by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A23</td>
<td>Foreword by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A24</td>
<td>Introduction by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A25</td>
<td>Footnotes by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A26</td>
<td>Memoir by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A27</td>
<td>Experiments by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A29</td>
<td>Introduction and notes by</td>
<td>Author of introduction and notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A30</td>
<td>Software written by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A31</td>
<td>Book and lyrics by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A32</td>
<td>Contributions by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A99</td>
<td>Other primary creator</td>
<td>Other type of primary creation not specified above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code (B)</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B01</td>
<td>Edited by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B02</td>
<td>Revised by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B03</td>
<td>Retold by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B04</td>
<td>Abridged by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B05</td>
<td>Adapted by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B06</td>
<td>Translated by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B07</td>
<td>As told by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B08</td>
<td>Translated with commentary by</td>
<td>This code applies where a translator has provided a commentary on issues relating to the translation. If the translator has also provided a commentary on the work itself, the name should be entered twice using codes B06 and A21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B09</td>
<td>Series edited by</td>
<td>Name of a series editor when the product belongs to a series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B99</td>
<td>Other adaptation by</td>
<td>Other type of adaptation or editing not specified above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C01</td>
<td>Compiled by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C02</td>
<td>Selected by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C99</td>
<td>Other compilation by</td>
<td>Other type of compilation not specified above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D01</td>
<td>Producer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D02</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D03</td>
<td>Conductor</td>
<td>Conductor of a musical performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D99</td>
<td>Other direction by</td>
<td>Other type of direction not specified above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E01</td>
<td>Actor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E02</td>
<td>Dancer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E03</td>
<td>Narrator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E04</td>
<td>Commentator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E05</td>
<td>Vocal soloist</td>
<td>Singer etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E06</td>
<td>Instrumental soloist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E07</td>
<td>Read by</td>
<td>Reader of recorded text, as in an audiobook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E08</td>
<td>Performed by (orchestra, band, ensemble)</td>
<td>Name of a musical group in a performing role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E99</td>
<td>Performed by</td>
<td>Other type of performer not specified above; use for a recorded performance which does not fit a category above, eg a performance by a stand-up comedian.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F01</td>
<td>Filmed/photographed by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F99</td>
<td>Other recording by</td>
<td>Other type of recording not specified above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z99</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>Other creative responsibility not falling within A to F above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
14. Level 1 message format and examples

So far, the whole of this document has been devoted to the content of an ONIX International product record. Now we look at how product records are packaged into an XML message. In Level 1, we provide only the detail which is needed to construct a valid ONIX message using a basic ASCII character set. In Level 2, the full capability of the ONIX message format is described, including how it can be used with extended character sets.

First, a warning. In order that computer systems everywhere can understand your records, extreme care should be taken in creating them. It is a commonplace that computer systems are totally unforgiving of even the smallest deviation in the way that data is presented to them, and computer systems receiving your records will be no exception.

This particularly applies to the XML tags used to surround each element of a record and to the header and trailer lines which start and end a message. The tags – character strings enclosed between <+> may only contain exactly what is specified in these Guidelines. The insertion of any other characters, including spaces and tabs, into a tag will almost certainly render the tag inoperable and invalidate the entire record.

It is also extremely important only to use lower-case letters in tag names. All the tag names defined in this Guide use lower-case letters, and the use of capital letters will render a tag inoperable and invalidate the entire record.

In order to send a message, one or more product records must be placed in an “envelope” consisting of a message header and a very short trailer.

14.1 Beginning of message
The message header should always begin with the same three lines:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE ONIXmessage SYSTEM "onix-international.dtd" >
<ONIXmessage release="1.1">
```

The first line simply identifies this as a document which is defined in accordance with the XML standard, version 1.0.

The second line tells standard XML software that this is a document which has been constructed in accordance with the ONIX International XML DTD.

The third line says that an ONIX message, constructed and tagged in accordance with Release 1.1, starts here.

14.2 Message header data elements
After these opening lines, the message header carries a number of data elements, specifying the sender and date of message (mandatory), the addressee (optional), and stating message default values for measure units, currency etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sender company name</th>
<th>Message note</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sender contact</td>
<td>Default language of text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressee company name</td>
<td>Default price type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressee contact</td>
<td>Default currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Message creation date/time</td>
<td>Default unit of linear measurement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are specified in detail on pages 59 and 60.
14.3 End of message
The end of message “trailer” is a single line:

</ONIXmessage>

14.4 Layout of message
In summary, the layout of a message is like this:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE ONIXmessage SYSTEM "onix-international.dtd" >
<ONIXmessage release="1.1">
  Message header data elements
  <product>
    Product information data elements for product 1
  </product>
  <product>
    Product information data elements for product 2
  </product>
  ......................
  ......................
</product>
</ONIXmessage>
```

14.5 Using the ONIX International XML DTD
While it is perfectly possible to create an ONIX message “by hand”, most substantial applications will use software which at some stage will invoke the ONIX XML DTD, which is the formal definition of the message format, expressed in such a way that standard XML software can interpret it.

Your attention is drawn to the terms and conditions of use which appear in the DTD itself and on the reverse of the cover page of these Guidelines.
## Message header data element specifications

### <m174> Sender company name  
**MANDATORY at Level 1**

The name of the sender organization, which should always be stated in a standard form agreed with the addressee.  
Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 30 characters  

**Example**  
<m174>HarperCollins London</m174>

### <m175> Sender contact

Free text giving the name, department, phone number, email address etc for a contact person in the sender organization who is responsible for the content of the message.  
Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 300 characters  

**Example**  
<m175>Jackie Brown, 020 7979 6444</m175>

### <m178> Addressee company name

The name of the addressee organization, which should always be stated in a standard form agreed with the addressee.  
Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 30 characters  

**Example**  
<m178>Book Data</m178>

### <m179> Addressee contact

Free text giving the name, department etc for a contact person in the addressee organization to whom the message is to be directed.  
Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 300 characters  

**Example**  
<m179>Mel Carter</m179>

### <m182> Message creation date/time  
**MANDATORY at Level 1**

The date on which the message was prepared to be sent. Optionally, the time may be added, using the 24-hour clock.  
Eight or twelve numeric digits only (YYYYMMDD or YYYYMMDDHHMM)  

**Example**  
<m182>20000522</m182>

### <m183> Message note

Free text giving additional information about the message.  
Variable-length ASCII text, suggested maximum 500 characters  

**Example**  
<m183>Updates for titles to be published September 2000</m183>
Message default values

In Level 1, default values MUST be established for measurement units, price type and currency, and should preferably be established for "language of text". This could in theory be done by agreement between trading partners, but it is strongly recommended that the units used should be stated explicitly in the message header.

<default language of text> RECOMMENDED
An ISO standard code indicating the default language which is assumed for the text of products listed in the message, unless explicitly stated otherwise in <b159>. Fixed-length, three letters.
Codes as specified in <b159>, Language of text.
Example <m184>eng</m184>

<default price type> REQUIRED IF PRICES ARE LISTED
An EPICS code indicating the default price type which is assumed for prices listed in the message, unless explicitly stated otherwise in <j148>. Fixed-length, two numeric digits.
Codes as specified in <j148>, Price type code.
Example <m185>01</m185> Recommended retail price (RRP) excluding tax

<default currency> REQUIRED IF PRICES ARE LISTED
An ISO standard code indicating the currency which is assumed for prices listed in the message, unless explicitly stated otherwise in <j152>. Fixed-length, three letters.
Codes as specified in <j152>, Currency code.
Example <m186>USD</m186> US dollars

<default linear unit> REQUIRED IF LINEAR MEASUREMENTS ARE LISTED
A code indicating the default unit which is assumed for linear measurements listed in the message.
Fixed-length, two letters.

Code list
in Inches
mm Millimeters
Example <m187>in</m187> Inches
<m188> Default unit of weight            REQUIRED IF WEIGHTS ARE LISTED

A code indicating the default unit which is assumed for weights listed in the message.
Fixed-length, two letters.

Code list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gr</td>
<td>Grams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oz</td>
<td>Ounces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example  <m188>gr</m188> Grams

<m193> Default class of trade    USA only

Free text indicating the class of trade which is assumed for prices given in the
message, unless explicitly stated otherwise specified in <j149>. For example:
Institutional, General trade, Wholesale distributor.
ASCII text, suggested maximum length 50 characters.

Example  <m193>General</m193>

Example of a complete ONIX message

The example on the next three pages shows an ONIX message which might have been sent on 10
May 2000 describing a (real) new book from AAP to be published on 26 May. As the record is being
sent to give confirmed pre-publication information, it is coded 03 in <a002>.

<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE ONIXmessage SYSTEM "onix-international.dtd" >

<ONIXmessage release="1.1">
<m174>AAP</m174>
<m175>Carol Risher (202) 220-4547</m175>
<m182>20000510</m182>
<m184>eng</m184>
<m185>01</m185>
<m186>USD</m186>
<m187>in</m187>

<p>product>
<a001>0933636377</a001>
<a002>03</a002>
<b004>0933636377</b004>
<b012>BC</b012>
<b028>The New &amp; Updated Copyright Primer</b028>
<b029>A Survival Guide to Copyright and the Permissions Process</b029>
</p>

<p>contributor>
<b034>1</b034>
<b035>A01</b035>
<b047>Association of American Publishers (AAP) Rights and Permissions
Advisory Committee</b047>
</p>

</ONIXmessage>
The New &amp; Updated Copyright Primer is a manual written to provide a reference in the area of rights and permissions for professionals working in publishing or related industries. It has been updated since the 1997 edition to include electronic rights and new provisions in the Copyright Act. It is both practical and theoretical, with sections outlining the basic concepts of copyright law, and sections with detailed descriptions of copyright registrations and renewals; reversions of rights; permission licenses, from the viewpoint of both the grantor and the acquirer; and a brief outline of the principles of subsidiary rights licensing.

This manual will be useful for answering questions arising from daily work, from what copyright form to fill out for a CD-ROM, to whether a quotes that an author wants to use in a book is in the public domain. The manual is intended to be a valuable resource for all publishing professionals from copyright assistants to permission managers to editors, and to anyone else who has an interest in rights issues.
The message header elements specify English as the default language, suggested retail price (list price) as the default price type, US dollars as the default currency, and inches as the default linear measure.

The product form is specified as code BC ("paperback book").

In the title and elsewhere, it can be seen that an ampersand has been represented by the string "&amp;". This is a requirement in XML, where a few symbols have special meaning and must be replaced by strings in this form. A complete list will be found at ??????????.

Five contributors are listed, so there are five repeats of the contributor composite, numbered from 1 to 5 in <b034>.

The book has 101 pages, and carries the BASIC subject category LAW050000.

It is aimed at a professional audience (<b073>), and its dimensions are 9 inches by 6 inches by 0.25 inch.

A two-paragraph description is given, followed by supply detail showing that the book can be ordered from AAP’s DC office. It is “not yet published” at the time of sending the message, but the first ship date is 26 May, at a list price of $15.00.

Example of an ONIX update message

Suppose that in six months time this printing has sold out, and AAP needs to notify vendors that it is reprinting and therefore unavailable. This time the message, sent on 16 November, requires only a header, the unique identifier of the product record, and a supply detail composite, as shown below:

```xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<!DOCTYPE ONIXmessage SYSTEM "onix-international.dtd" >
<ONIXmessage release="1.1">
<m174>AAP</m174>
<m175>Carol Risher (202) 220-4547</m175>
<m182>20001116</m182>
<m184>eng</m184>
<m185>01</m185>
<m186>USD</m186>
<m187>in</m187>
<p product>
<a001>0933636377</a001>
<a002>04</a002>
</p>
</ONIXmessage>
```
The new printing will be available in January 2001.

Clearly, for this limited update, some of the defaults in the message header are not needed; but it is suggested that users will generally find it simplest to keep a "standard" header block for re-use whenever a message is sent. Only the date and perhaps the contact detail may need to be changed.
15. Sending Level 1 messages

To be added in a future release