NISO EDItEUR

NISO/EDItEUR Joint Working Party

ONIX for Serials

Serial Release Notice (SRN) format

Version 0.92 (Pilot version)

May, 2008

This is a *pilot version* of the SRN format. Organizations are encouraged to exercise and exchange these SRN messages and to send comments on this specification and the associated XML schema to EDItEUR.

Organizations who are planning to use the format during the pilot period are asked to contact EDItEUR.

Following the pilot period, EDItEUR will issue Version 1.0 of the format. After that point, EDItEUR will make every effort to maintain backward compatibility for all new versions. Until that time, EDItEUR does not guarantee compatibility with previous versions.

Version 0.92 revision notes

Version 0.92 adds two new messages to the SRN format. There are now 3 separate messages in the SRN format:

- ONIXSRNIssueNotice.
- ONIXSRNContentItemDescription.
- ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription.

Further revisions made in January, 2008:

- <ReleaseDate> and <ExpectedReleaseDate> are now expressed only in YYYYMMDD format.
- All text elements now carry the optional “language” attribute. The “language” attribute is applied only at the lowest level. All text elements are repeatable, to accommodate multiple languages.
- <SupplementEnumeration> added within the <IncludedRelease> composite.

Version 0.91 revision notes

The following changes have been made to the SRN format since version 0.9, dated 13 October 2005.

In the Introductory text:

- Previously, the <**NominalDate**> example specified the Hebrew calendar, but the date was Gregorian. The example is now a Hebrew date.

- Documentation of format of <**ReleaseDate**> and <**ExpectedReleaseDate**> has been corrected in the Introduction.

In the structure tables:

- **<SerialVersionName>** added to <SerialVersion> composite. This aligns SRN with the SPS format.
- **ISSN-L** added to code list 16 as a Work Identifier type code. See *ONIX Serials Code Lists.*
- **ISBN-10, ISBN-13 and EAN.UCC-13** added to code list 103 as Serial Version Identifier type codes. This allows for the case of a release of a volume of a monographic set (not a series) that has a monographic identifier. (See *ONIX Serials Code Lists.)*
- **<Website> composite added to <SerialWork> composite**. This aligns SRN with the SPS format.
- **<SerialWork><Publisher>** composite is now repeatable to allow for multiple publishing role codes.
- **ReleaseType code "03" (combined release) has been deleted for code list 115**, because it was not mutually exclusive to the other release type codes. The empty element <CombinedRelease/> has been added following <ReleaseType> to identify combined releases. (See *ONIX Serials Code Lists.)*
- **Release type codes have been renumbered** in code list 115, to accommodate the deletion of "combined release" as a release type. (See *ONIX Serials Code Lists.)*
- **<ReleaseForm> element added, following <ReleaseType>** to be used in the case where a release is a supplement to a monograph. There is no provision for the format within the <Monograph> composite, and supplements to a monograph may be of a different format that the original monograph.
- **Enumeration note.** An <EnumerationNote> element has been removed from the end of the <Enumeration> composite and placed following every occurrence of the <Level*n*> composite. This allows the enumeration note to refer to a specific enumeration.
- **<UnitAbbr> is now a composite**, to make it possible to identify the source of an abbreviation.
- **Enumeration of supplements and indexes**. <SupplementEnumeration> and <IndexEnumeration> have been removed from the <Enumeration> composite and now are treated in a separate <SupplementEnumeration> composite that is on the same level with <Enumeration>. Indexes are treated as supplements for the purposes of enumeration. This allows for a more precise specification of supplement enumeration, and also aligns the structure more closely with that used in the <Coverage> statement.
- **<HostedCollection>, <ContentHostingSystem>, and <OnlinePublisher>** have been reorganized to be able to represent online releases that are not part of hosted collections. <OnlinePublisher> is now at the same level as <HostedCollection>, and <ContentHostingSystem> has been added.
- **<SupplementEnumeration><IndexedSequence><SequenceStart> has been renamed** to <StartEnumeration> to avoid misalignment with uses of <SequenceStart> in other formats. <SequenceEnd> also changed to <EndEnumeration> for the same reason.

NISO EDItEUR

NISO/EDItEUR Joint Working Party

ONIX for Serials

Serial Release Notice (SRN) format

Version 0.92

May, 2008

1. Introduction

The ONIX Serial Release Notification (SRN) format defines a family of XML messages to be used for communicating information about the physical publication or electronic availability of one or more serial releases. The format includes details of the parent publications of the items being released, date of release or expected release, the enumeration and chronology of the item being released, and descriptions of content items (usually articles) found in the release. The SRN format may be used for periodicals, continuations (monographic series or sets) or series of supplements to a monograph. It may also be used to announce the release of content items independently of an issue of a serial version; e.g. an article made available online before being assigned to a specific issue of a journal.

However, "continuing resources," that is, publications that are continually and incrementally updated over time, are *not* covered by the SRN messages at this time. Examples of these are websites, blogs, online encyclopedias, and some loose-leaf publications.

Notifications are not limited to releases of text-based language material. They may announce any kind of serially released information; for example, audio or video recordings, software or musical scores.

SRN version 0.92 is designed to support the following types of notification:

- To announce that an item has been published physically or made available online
- To announce a change in the expected date of an upcoming planned release
- To give advance notice of a combined release
- To give provisional notice of an upcoming release

The SRN format defines three separate messages, containing different levels of detail:

- **ONIXSRNIssueNotice**. This message is used to announce the confirmed or provisional physical publication date or online availability date of an issue of a serial publication or a supplement to a monograph. This message contains metadata about the parent publication, the date of release or expected release, and the enumeration and chronology of the item being released.
- **ONIXSRNContentItemDescription**. This message is used to transmit information describing individual content items within a release, for confirmed or provisional releases. In the journal context, a content item would be an article, but in other contexts it might be a chapter, a track on an audiorecording or a selection on a videorecording. This message may also be used to announce the release or forthcoming release of individual content items (usually articles) that are not yet associated with a particular issue; for example, articles made available online prior to the publication of a journal issue. The

ONIXSRNContentItemDescription message contains the same issue-level information as the ONIXSRNIssueNotice message, plus enough content item information to generate a bibliographic citation for individual articles or to generate a table of contents for an issue.

- **ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription**. This message is used to transmit detailed information about the individual content items (usually articles) in a release, including such information as abstracts, subject headings and details of reviewed resources (when a content item is a review). Content item extended description messages include the same information as the ONIXSRNContentItemDescription message, plus enough information to generate entries in abstracting and indexing databases.

In future versions of the SRN format, the ONIXSRNContentItemDescription and ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription messages may be extended to allow notification of the release of individual content items independently of a parent publication (see Section 5).

Viewed graphically and skeletally, the incremental differences among the 3 SRN messages can be viewed as follows:

<Header>	Required in all messages: administrative and housekeeping information
<ReleaseNotice>	Required in all messages: details of one or more releases belonging to the same Serial Version or the same series of supplements to a Monograph. Either <SerialVersion> or <Monograph> must appear within <ReleaseNotice>.
<SerialVersion>	May appear in all messages: identification and description of a serial version, when the release(s) described in the ensuing <Release> composite(s) is/are part of a serial version.
<Monograph>	May appear in all messages: identification and description of a monographic item, when the release(s) is/are part of a series of supplements to a monograph.
<Release>	Required in all messages: enumeration, chronology, and other details of a release.
<Enumeration>	Enumeration of a regular release (not a supplement)
<SupplementEnumeration>	Enumeration of a release that is a supplement
<SRNContentItem>	Used only in, and required in both **ONIXSRNContentItemDescription** and **ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription**: identification and description of an individual article or other contribution, released as part of a serial publication or on its own.
<ContentItemIdentifier>, <Title>, <Contributor>, etc.	Used in both **ONIXSRNContentItemDescription** and **ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription**: Basic information about a content item.
<Subject>, <OtherText>, <Conference>, <ReviewedResource>, etc.	Used only in **ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription**: detailed information about a content item.

The **ONIXSRNIssueNotice** may be used to describe releases of any work that is published serially; for example:

1. issues of a journal
2. issues of a series of supplements to a monograph
3. supplements to volumes or issues of a journal
4. volumes of a monographic series
5. volumes of a monographic set

These need not be printed language materials; they could be, for example, spoken language recordings, other audio recordings, music scores, or video recordings.

The **ONIXSRNContentItemDescription** and **ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription**

messages, therefore, may be used to describe content items found in any work that is published serially, including, for example:

1. articles in a journal
2. chapters in a volume of a monographic series
3. chapters in a volume of a monographic set
4. bands on a sound recording that is part of a serial publication
5. individual compositions in a volume of a series of printed music
6. individual items in a series of videorecorded performances
7. individual content items released independently of a particular issue of a work

2. Use cases

SRN version 0.92 messages can be used in the following sample scenarios, among others:

ONIXSRNIssueNotice:

- A publisher may announce the print publication of a particular item, using the message in effect as dispatch data. Subscription agents will add this information to the dispatch history displays in their product catalogs. Libraries will know when they can reasonably claim this item. Link resolver vendors and AtoZ list vendors can use this information to update their knowledge bases.
- A publisher may announce that the expected print publication of a particular item has been delayed until a certain date. Library systems may use this information to update the expected date of receipt automatically, facilitating checkin and preventing premature claims. Similarly, subscription agents receiving claims for an item before the specified date will not forward such claims to the publisher and will respond to libraries that the item will not be published until the specified date.
- An online content hosting system may announce when a particular issue of a journal has become available online. Libraries may use this information to alert users to the new issue. They can also test the online availability of the issue and submit access problem claims if they cannot access it.

ONIXSRNContentItemDescription:

- A publisher may announce that a serial item has been or will be released, with article-level metadata included. For example, a publisher would send a message listing all the articles to be included in an issue that is about to be published. This information may be used by the recipient to distribute table of contents alerts.
- A publisher or online publisher may distribute article-level metadata for a group of serial items that were published physically in the past, but recently released online.
- A publisher may announce the availability of an article that has been accepted for publication in a journal and released online, but has not yet been assigned to a specific volume or issue.

ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription

- A publisher may broadcast complete details of an upcoming serial issue to a group of abstracting and indexing services. These services would use the information to add new entries to their A&I databases prior to the availability of the articles.

3. Related documentation

Some words or phrases are used throughout ONIX for Serials with a very specific meaning. These are defined in the *ONIX for Serials glossary*.

The formal definition of the SRN format is given in *ONIX SRN: XML schema*.

Permissible values for coded elements are found in *ONIX Serials Code Lists*.

4. Benefits of using SRN

Content suppliers, content consumers and intermediaries will all find it advantageous to send and/or receive Serial Release Notifications.

- Content suppliers (publishers, content hosting systems, subscription agents) will benefit because the number of unnecessary claims will be reduced. The SRN can also be seen as a marketing tool, advertising the availability of new content, particularly when content item information is included. When an ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message is sent to A&I services, the new content becomes available to researchers through A&I databases in a timely manner.
- Intermediaries such as subscription agents, AtoZ list vendors and link resolver vendors will benefit by being able to update their dispatch histories and knowledge bases automatically. They can also use data from ONIXSRNContentItemDescription messages to supply their customers with tables of contents and subject-specific alerts to new articles.
- Content consumers (mostly libraries) will benefit because they will know clearly when to submit claims. Their link resolvers will be up to date and they will have an answer when their end-users want to know whether a particular issue is available. End users also benefit when they receive table of contents information from suppliers or intermediaries.

5. Planned future developments

There are several areas of the format where significant extensions are under consideration:

Pattern changes: Future extensions could allow the SRN to be used to announce changes in publication pattern; for example, changes in frequency of issuance, missing issues, suspension of publications, cessation of publication.

Advance notification of publication schedules: This enhancement would allow publishers to send notification of the planned publication schedule for future journal issues or for upcoming volumes in monographic series or sets.

Notification of release of individual articles on e-print servers or institutional repositories. This enhancement would allow such repositories to announce the release of content items prior to assignment to a particular journal (“preprints”) and to announce the availability of content items that had been published previously in a journal (“reprints”).

6. Enumeration and chronology in the SRN format

The SRN format expresses the enumeration and chronology of a single release in a form that:

- Enables the release to be identified fully and unambiguously by a computer system.
- Enables a computer system to add the details of the release to its holdings or coverage data. In this context the SRN aims to support mapping to MARC21 holdings format.
- Enables a computer system to generate an eye-readable display of the details of a release.

Note that releases of content items that have not been assigned to an issue will have neither enumeration nor chronology.

The SRN enumeration and chronology structures are compatible with the ONIX for Serials coverage statement specification. However, since the SRN expresses the enumeration and chronology for only one release at a time, it is far less complex than the coverage statement, which must be capable of expressing ranges.

Four principal cases are covered in the ONIX SRN enumeration and chronology scheme.

6.1 Simple or complex hierarchical enumeration, "normal" release.

For "normal" releases (that is, not supplements or indexes), an <Enumeration> composite is used, allowing up to six levels of hierarchy.

6.2 Releases of supplementary material (supplements and indexes)

If a release is a supplement or an index, the enumeration is carried in a <SupplementEnumeration> composite.

If a release is part of a series of periodic supplements to a serial or monograph, the <SupplementSeriesIdentifier> and/or <SupplementSeriesTitle> are included as applicable.

If the supplement enumeration is dependent on the enumeration of a part of the main run of the serial version, both <MainRunEnumeration> and <DependentEnumeration> are used. <MainRunNominalDate> and <MainRunReleaseTitle> may also be included if necessary to define a main run release, as could happen in the case of a supplement to a release that carries no enumeration.

If the supplement enumeration is associated with a part of the main run of the serial, but not dependent on it, both <MainRunEnumeration> and <IndependentEnumeration> are used. <MainRunNominalDate> and <MainRunReleaseTitle> may also be included if necessary to define a main run release, as could happen in the case of a supplement to a release that carries no enumeration.

If the supplement enumeration is completely independent of the main run enumeration, only <IndependentEnumeration> will be used.

6.3 Indexes

Where indexes are delivered as part of a normal issue of a serial, they are not listed in the SRN message. Where they are delivered separately, they are treated as supplements, and a <SupplementEnumeration> composite is defined, including the <IndexedSequence> and <IndexedPeriod> composites to describe the enumeration and date range, respectively, of the main run that are indexed by the release.

6.4 Combined releases

Combined releases are handled by carrying the full enumeration and/or chronology (i) for each item that was merged into the combined release, using repetitions of the <IncludedRelease> composite, and (ii) for the combined release itself, if it also has its own enumeration and/or chronology, in the <Enumeration> composite. If the combined release is not assigned any enumeration or chronology in its own right, it is described solely by the <IncludedRelease> composites. This approach is verbose, but easy to apply, and it allows a combined release to be indexed by the enumeration and chronology of any of the individual items it replaces.

7. Enumeration

The <Enumeration> and <SupplementEnumeration> composites are based on the following underlying principles:

(a) An "*enumeration unit*" is defined as any one of a hierarchy of subdivisions of a serial publication that forms part of the enumeration of a serial release. Up to six levels of hierarchy may be expressed.

(b) Where the enumeration hierarchy is a mixture of numbers and date fragments (eg a combination of year and issue number), the date fragments should appear in *both* the <Enumeration> *and* the <NominalDate> composites. Where the release is identified by date only, with no enumeration, only the <NominalDate> composite is sent.

(c) At any level, an enumeration unit is defined by (i) the type of unit (which may be explicit on the piece, or may be implied), in a <Unit> or <ImpliedUnit> element or a <UnitAbbr> composite, followed by a sequence number, or (ii) (less often) in cases where the level is identified by a name (e.g. "New Series") rather than a sequence number, by text identifying the serial part without any sequence numbering, in a <NamedUnit> element.

The <Level*n*> composite must carry either a <Number> element or a <NamedUnit> element (but not both). If the item has a <Number>, it is strongly recommended, but not mandatory, that it should be accompanied by an appropriate "caption", in the form of a <Unit> or <ImpliedUnit> name, and/or a <UnitAbbr> element if an abbreviated caption is required. Thus, for example, "level 1" in an enumeration hierarchy might be represented by:

```
<Level1>
    <Unit>Volume</Unit>
    <Number>2</Number>
</Level1>
```

or by:

```
<Level1>
    <NamedUnit>New Series</NamedUnit>
</Level1>
```

or by (where there is no unit name or implied unit name):

```
<Level1>
    <Number>432</Number>
</Level1>
```

(d) Sequence numbering need not be numeric. It may be alphabetic or mixed, but it must be expressed in a form that defines a sequence. XML attributes are used to specify the form of the number and the script in which it is written, and defaults are specified in the message header. In this way, a roman numeral can be expressed as, eg:

```
<Number nscript="rn">XII</Number>
```

See section 8 below for details.

(e) An enumeration unit may be a date, eg when there is no volume numbering but issues are numbered within each publication year. In this case, the relevant date element appears both in the enumeration hierarchy and as part of the nominal date ("cover date") of the release.

(f) Additional or alternative enumeration may be specified for a release in an AdditionalEnumeration composite, if appropriate. Note that this composite should be used only when there is additional enumeration within the serial version or supplement series of which the release is a part. There are occasions where an item actually belongs simultaneously to two distinct serial versions, each having its own title. In such cases, enumeration under Title A should not be treated as alternative enumeration under Title B.

(g) Relationship between enumeration and chronology:

In the ONIXSRNIssueNotice message, a <Release> must contain one or more of <Enumeration>, <NominalDate>, <SupplementEnumeration>, or <IncludedRelease>. However, <Enumeration> and <SupplementEnumeration> may not both be present. Either <ExpectedReleaseDate> or <ReleaseDate> (but not both) must also be present.

In the ONIXSRNContentItemDescription and ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription messages, only <ExpectedReleaseDate> or <ReleaseDate> (but not both) are mandatory within <Release>. The other elements may be absent if the release consists of one or more content items that have not been assigned to a specific issue. However, in most cases the <Release> composite may contain the same elements as described in the ONIXSRNIssueNotice above.

8. The <Number> element

A <Number> element, found within a <Level*n*> composite, may take several different forms. It is important to many systems receiving SRN data that these forms be explicitly specified, if possible. To achieve this, four XML attributes are used, with values partly based on MARC21 conventions:

(a) A number format attribute (nformat="A") where the values of A are taken from MARC21:

- a Numeral *(default)*. Note that a Roman numeral is coded as type “a” (numeral) not type “b” (letter(s))
- b Letter(s)
- c Combined, numeral followed by letter
- d Combined, letter followed by numeral

(b) A number script attribute (nscript="AA") where the values of AA are again based on MARC21:

- An European and modern western Arabic (*default*)
- Rn Roman

Others, eg Hebrew and eastern Arabic, will be defined as required.

(c) A number type attribute (ntype=”N”) where the values of N are:

- 0 Unspecified (*default*)
- 1 Cardinal
- 2 Ordinal

In any case, the *value* of the <Number> element will be a cardinal number. It would be up to display programs to add extensions (“st,” “nd,” “rd,” “th”, for example) to ordinal numbers at the time of display, for human-readable display purposes.

(d) A text script attribute (textscript="AAAA"), where the values of AAAA are taken from ISO 15924 (http://www.unicode.org/iso15924) which has four-letter codes for names of scripts. The *default* value is script="Latn", specifying Latin script.

Although this approach may seem complicated at first sight, it means in practice that all common western formats are covered by inserting a maximum of two attributes, eg:

Arabic cardinal number: <Number ntype=”1”>12</Number>
Roman ordinal number: <Number nscript="rn" ntype=”2”>XII</Number>
Letter in Latin script: <Number nformat="b">B</Number>
Combined, Arabic numeral followed by letter in Latin script:
<Number nformat="c">12B</Number>
Combined, letter in Latin script followed by Arabic numeral:
<Number nformat="d">B12</Number>

It is very strongly recommended that the form and script of the <Number> element should if possible be explicitly stated, using the "regular" defaults as specified above. There may, however, be cases where a sender cannot explicitly differentiate these attributes of the <Number> element because the necessary information is not coded into their database. The option exists, therefore, to declare in the SRN message header that these attributes are "unspecified" by including the empty element <NumberDefaultsUnspecified/>.

9. Chronology

Chronology is handled differently in three different situations:

9.1 Nominal chronology of a release

The cover date or nominal chronology of a release is represented by a composite <NominalDate>, for example:

```
<NominalDate>
    <Calendar>01</Calendar>          01 = "Hebrew"
    <DateFormat>00</DateFormat>          01 = "YYYYMMDD"
    <Date>57641109</Date>
</NominalDate>
```

The <Calendar> element has a default "Gregorian", and codes can be assigned for other calendars. The date formats currently supported in ONIX are found in the *ONIX Serials Code Lists*, table 55. Additional date format codes can easily be defined.

The <NominalDate> composite is repeatable to allow dates to be expressed in multiple forms (eg Hebrew and Gregorian calendar; or normalized and free text).

9.2 Actual date of release and expected date of release.

The actual date of release for confirmed release notifications and the expected date of release for provisional release notifications are represented by <ReleaseDate> and <ExpectedReleaseDate>, respectively. These dates are always stated precisely in format YYYYMMDD.

9.3 Period covered by an index

The period covered by an index is represented by a composite <IndexedPeriod> within <SupplementEnumeration>, with the same structure as <NominalDate>, for example:

```
<IndexedPeriod>
    <Calendar>00</Calendar>          00 = "Gregorian"
    <DateFormat>11</DateFormat>          11 = "YYYYYYYY"
    <Date>20022004</Date>
</IndexedPeriod>
```

Treatment of Indexes is discussed in section 6.3 of this Introduction.

10. Releases of online material

Online releases make use of the <HostedCollection>, <OnlinePublisher>, and <ContentHostingSystem> elements to identify the provider(s) of an online release and the collection(s) in which it may be found. The <Website> composite identifies the online location where a release may be found.

10.1 Hosted Collection

A Hosted Collection is defined as "a named collection of online resources, on a specified content hosting system, that can be subscribed to as a group;" for example, Project Muse Arts and Humanities Collection. A Hosted Collection is defined by its name plus its Content Hosting System, since collections with the same name may be hosted on multiple content hosting systems; for example, PsycARTICLES is hosted on Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, EBSCOhost, OVID, ProQuest, and OCLC FirstSearch. Each of these five combinations of hosting system and collection name is considered to be a separate Hosted Collection.

If an item is being released on multiple Hosted Collections at the same time, the <Release> composite is repeated for each Hosted Collection. For example, an issue of a journal hosted by Project Muse may appear in more than one of the Project Muse collections (Arts and Humanities Collection, Basic Research Collection, Basic Undergraduate Collection, Social Sciences Collection). In that case, there will be a separate <Release> for each of collections of which it is a part.

10.2 Content Hosting System

An online release will carry a <ContentHostingSystem> to identify the name of the system that hosts the electronic content (e.g. JSTOR, Cambridge Journals Online, IngentaConnect, Project MUSE).

10.3 Online Publisher

An online release will carry an <OnlinePublisher> composite to identify the organization that hosts or distributes an online release. This may or may not be the same as the publisher of the work, and it may or may not be the same as the <ContentHostingSystem>.

10.4 Website

The <Website> composite identifies the URL where the content of the release may be found.

11. Use of the ONIXSRNContentItemDescription and ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription messages to announce the "early release" of individual content items

A publisher may announce "early online availability" of one or more articles that have been released on a journal website, but have not yet been published as part of an issue. Note that multiple articles may be announced in a single message. All content items with the same release date will appear in a single <Release>. If there are multiple groups of content items release on different days, there will be multiple <Release> composite.

In this situation, the <ReleaseNotice> composite will contain serial version information, because the article(s) being released is/are published as part of a serial version and is/are accessible as part of that serial version.

Within the <Release> composite,

- <NotificationType> will be "08" (individual content items)
- <ReleaseID> will not appear, since there is no identification for the release as a whole, and each article will be identified at the content item level.
- <Enumeration> and <NominalDate> will not appear, since it is not known which issue the article(s) will be assigned to.
- <ReleaseTitle> will not appear, since there is no title for the release as a whole, and the title of each article will appear at the content item level.

- <HostedCollection>, <ContentHostingSystem> and/or <OnlinePublisher> will indicate the online system where the article is being released.
- <Website> will indicate the website on which the article(s) may be found.
- <ReleaseDate> (or <ExpectedReleaseDate>) will indicate the date on which the article(s) is/are released (or expected to be released).

There will be an <SRNContentItem> composite for each article released in the group. Within each <SRNContentItem>,

- <ContentItemIdentifier> identifies the content item.
- <ContentItemStatus> will most likely be “03” (early release).
- <ContentItemForm> will not appear, because the form is inherited from the serial version form.
- <Title> will be the title of the article.
- <ContentItemDate> is omitted, because it is inherited from <ReleaseDate> or <ExpectedReleaseDate> at the release level.

12. About Reviewed Resources in the ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message

When the content item is a review, the <ContentItem> composite may optionally contain a <ReviewedResource> composite, giving details of the reviewed resource. Because any number of kinds of resources can be reviewed, not just serially released resources, the reviewed resource types, reviewed resource identifier types, and reviewed resource date roles are much broader than those found in analogous elements at the content item level or at the release level.

a. The <ReviewedResourceType> element allows the assignment of broad categories of resources that may be reviewed; namely:

- Text-based language item (includes books, plays, screenplays, journals, scripts, poems, librettos, databases, websites, blogs, wikis, etc.)
- Musical composition (either published or performed, but the review is of the composition, not the performance)
- Motion picture
- Sound recording (any kind of sound recording: musical recordings, spoken word recordings, whale songs, sleep aids of a spring rain, etc.)
- Videorecording
- Broadcast item (includes radio shows, TV shows)
- Performance (includes plays, concerts, dance recitals, etc.)
- Physical work of art (paintings, drawings, sculptures, architecture, parks, etc.)
- Event (fairs, expositions, political rallies, conventions, etc.)
- Conference
- Physical product (toys, cars, tools, medicines, etc.)
- Software or computer system (e.g. word processor, operating system, library system, computer game, etc.)

<ReviewedResourceType> is repeatable, because some reviewed resources may fall into more than one category. For example, a review of a concert may cover both the performance and the musical composition.

b. <ReviewedResourceDate> contains one or more dates related to the resource that was reviewed. Depending on the type of resource that was reviewed, different date roles may be applicable:

- Release date – the date that a resource was made available. Applies to items that are published or released: text-based language items, published musical compositions, sound recordings, physical products, software or computer systems, motion pictures.
- Copyright date – applies to any copyrighted item
- Recording date
- Broadcast date
- Creation date
- Event/performance date (for events and performances)

<ReviewedResourceDate> is repeatable, because more than one date may apply; for example, a reviewed book may have both a copyright date and a release date.

13. Version numbering of the messages

Please note that within an SRN version, each form of message supported in the SRN Schema has its own separate version number (currently “0.92” in each case). This is because it is quite possible that in a future release one message may change while another remains the same. Separate version numbers allow precise version control on both levels

Overview of the ONIX Serial Release Notice format

The following tables give an overview of the ONIX Serial Release Notice format, and show how elements are nested (to the first four levels only). For elements that contain codes, the code values are found in *ONIX Serials Code Lists*. Permissible values are noted in the following table by list number and subset; for example, 44A refers to code list 44, subset A.

	<ONIXSRNIssueNotice version="0.92">	Used to announce the confirmed or provisional physical publication date or online availability date of an issue of a serial publication or a supplement to a monograph
	<ONIXSRNContentItemDescription version="0.92">	Used to transmit information describing individual content items (usually articles) within a release.
	<ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription version="0.92">	Used to transmit detailed information about individual content items (usually articles) in a release.

1	**<Header>**			**Message header**
2	<Sender>			The sender of the message (coded identifier or name or both)
3		<SenderIdentifier>		Composite: a coded identifier of the message sender, eg a SAN or GLN
4			<SenderIDType>	A code indicating the scheme from which the identifier is taken (see code list 44A for permissible values)
5			<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable
6			<IDValue>	The identifier value, from the specified scheme
7		<SenderName>		The name of the sender organization
8		<SenderContact>		The name of a contact person in the sender organization
9		<SenderEmail>		An email address for the sender
10	<Addressee>			The addressee of the message (omitted in "broadcast" notifications)
11		<AddresseeIdentifier>		Composite: a coded identifier of the message addressee
12			<AddresseeIDType>	A code indicating the scheme from which the identifier is taken (see code list 44A for permissible values)
13			<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary scheme, if applicable
14			<IDValue>	The identifier value, from the specified scheme
15		<AddresseeName>		The name of the addressee organization
16		<AddresseeContact>		The name of a contact person in the addressee organization
17		<AddresseeEmail>		An email address for the addressee
18	<MessageNumber>			Message sequence number
19	<MessageRepeat>			A number which distinguishes any repeat transmissions of a message
20	<SentDateTime>			The date, and optionally the time, when a message was sent
21	<MessageNote>			A free-text note about the contents of the message. *Has "language" attribute*.
22	<NumberDefaults Unspecified/>			An empty element that overrules the regular default values for <Number> attributes (nformat, ntype, nscript, and textscript) in cases where the sender is unable reliably to specify values for those attributes: if this element is not sent, standard defaults are assumed. See Introduction, section 8.

1	**<ReleaseNotice>**			Details of one or more releases belonging either to the same serial version, in which case the <SerialVersion> composite is used to identify the parent serial, series or set; or to a series of supplements to a monograph, in which case the <Monograph> element on the next page is used.
2	<SerialVersion>			Identification and description of a serial version of which the release(s) described in the ensuing <Release> composite(s) is/are a part.
3		<SerialVersionIdentifier>		Composite: a coded identifier of the serial version, eg ISSN. <SerialVersionIdentifier> or <SerialWork> or, preferably, both must be sent within <SerialVersion>.
4			<SerialVersionIDType>	A code specifying a serial version identifier scheme (see code list 103S for permissible values). ISBN's and EAN.UCC-13 will be used only when a release is part of a monographic set which has been assigned such an identifier for the whole set.
5			<IDTypeName>	Name of a proprietary scheme, used only when <SerialVersionIDType> is "proprietary"
6			<IDValue>	The identifier value, from the specified scheme
7		<SerialVersionName>		Name of the serial version. Used when the serial version has a unique name.
8		<SerialWork>		Composite: the serial "work" of which the serial version is a manifestation (within <SerialWork>, only the title is mandatory).
9			<SerialWorkIdentifier>	Composite: a coded identifier of a serial work. Includes <SerialWorkIDType>, <IDTypeName>, and <IDValue>. (see code list 16S for permissible values for <SerialWorkIDType>)
10			<Title>	Composite: the title of the serial work. The structure of the composite is as shown in lines 20 to 23 on the next page.
11			<Imprint>	Composite: the imprint under which the serial work is published. The structure of the composite is as shown in lines 24 to 26 on the next page.
12			<Publisher>	Composite: publisher of the work. The structure is shown in lines 27 to 30 on the next page.
13			<Website>	Composite: details of a website for the serial work as a whole. The expected value of <WebsiteRole> in this context is "Journal home page" (see code list 73C)
14		<SerialVersionForm>		A code indicating the form of the serial version (e.g. print, online), mandatory within <SerialVersion> (see code list 7S for permissible values)

<ReleaseNotice> continued

15	<Monograph>			Identification and description of a monographic item, when the release type specifies that the release is part of a series of supplements to a monograph. <ProductIdentifier> or <Title> or, preferably, both must be present.
16		<ProductIdentifier>		Composite: a coded identifier of the monograph, eg ISBN-10 or ISBN-13
17			<ProductIDType>	A code specifying a product identifier scheme (see code list 5A for permissible values)
18			<IDTypeName>	A name for a proprietary scheme, used only when <ProductIDType> is "proprietary"
19			<IDValue>	The identifier value, from the specified scheme
20		<Title>		Composite: the title of the monograph. Repeatable for multiple title types.
21			<TitleType>	A code identifying a type of title (see code list 15A for permissible values).
22			<TitleText>	The text of the title. *Has "language" attribute*.[1]
23			<Subtitle>	The text of a subtitle, if any. *Has "language" attribute*.
24		<Imprint>		The imprint under which the monograph is published.
25			<ImprintIdentifier>	Composite: includes <ImprintIDType>, <IDTypeName>, <IDValue>. (see code list 44C for permissible values for <ImprintIDType>)
26			<ImprintName>	The name of the imprint. *Has "language" attribute*.
27		<Publisher>		Publisher of a monograph. Repeatable for multiple publishing roles
28			<PublishingRole>	A code indicating a role played in the publishing process (see code list 45C for permissible values)
29			<PublisherIdentifier>	Composite: includes <PublisherIDType>, <IDTypeName>, <IDValue>. (see code list 44D for permissible values for <PublisherIDType>)
30			<PublisherName>	The name of the publisher. *Has "language" attribute*.
31	<Release>			Composite: Details of a release: repeatable for multiple releases belonging to the same serial version or to the same series of supplements to a monograph. See expansion beginning on next page.

[1] Text elements labelled with *Has "language" attribute* may optionally be qualified by a "language" attribute using ISO 639-2/B language codes, and may be repeated if two or more languages are used on the piece

1	**<Release>**			**Enumeration, chronology and other details of a release. See also section 6 of the introduction for principles and requirements of enumeration and chronology.**
2	<NotificationType>			A code indicating what kind of notification is being sent in this <Release>: either that a release has occurred or is about to occur, with a confirmed release date, or that a release will take place on an expected but unconfirmed future date (see code list 1B for permissible values).
3	<ReleaseType>			A code specifying the type of a release; e.g. normal release, supplement, index (see code list 115A for permissible values)
4	<CombinedRelease/>			An “empty element” signifying that this release is a combined release, combining two or more expected releases in normal enumeration sequence.
5	<ReleaseForm>			A code indicating the form of the release (e.g. print, online), when the release is part of a series of supplements to a monograph (see code list 7S for permissible values). May also be used to override <SerialVersionForm> (if a release has a different form from its parent serial)
6	<ReleaseIdentifier>			A unique coded identifier for a release. Repeatable if there is a need to send two or more identifiers of different types, eg a SICI and an ISBN for a serial part that is also traded as a monograph.
7		<ReleaseIDType>		A code identifying the scheme from which a release identifier is taken (see code list 5S for permissible values)
8		<IDTypeName>		A name for a proprietary scheme, used only when <ReleaseIDType> is “proprietary”
9		<IDValue>		The identifier value, from the specified scheme
10	<SequenceNumber>			A consecutive number applied across all successive releases for this serial version

11	<Enumeration>			The enumeration of a release that is neither a supplement nor an index
12		<Level*n*>		Where n = 1 to 6. This set of composites carries the primary enumeration of a release, in descending hierarchical order, always starting with Level 1. See Introduction, Section 7 for requirements and explanation.
13			<Unit>	Enumeration unit stated on the piece: name in full. Optional, but inclusion is strongly recommended whenever applicable; must be accompanied by <Number>. *Has "language" attribute*.
14			<ImpliedUnit>	Enumeration unit not named on the piece, eg *Year* when the year is used as the volume number: see Example B.1. Optional, but inclusion is strongly recommended whenever applicable; must be accompanied by <Number>. <Unit> and <ImpliedUnit> are mutually exclusive elements. *Has "language" attribute*.
15			<UnitAbbr>	Composite: An abbreviated form of the name of the enumeration unit. May be used in addition to <Unit> or <ImpliedUnit>, or in place of either of them; must be accompanied by <Number>. Contains the following elements: <UnitAbbrType> - a code for the source of the abbreviation; e.g. AACR2, ISO, proprietary (see code list 116S for permissible values) <AbbrTypeName> - if <AbbrType> is "proprietary," the name of the source of the abbreviation. <Abbreviation> - the abbreviation itself; e.g. "Vol." *Has "language" attribute*.
16			<Number>	A numeric or alphanumeric string that identifies an enumeration unit within a sequence of enumeration units. If <Number> is present, then <NamedUnit> cannot be present. *Attributes are used in this element to specify the form of the number – see Section 8 of the Introduction.*
17			<NamedUnit>	Text naming a level in the enumeration hierarchy that has no associated sequence numbering. If <NamedUnit> is present, then <Number> cannot be present. *Has "language" attribute*.
18		<EnumerationNote>		A free text note clarifying the enumeration. *Has "language" attribute*.
19		<AdditionalEnumeration>		Additional or alternative enumeration applied to the release, if any. See Introduction, Section 7 for requirements and explanation. Repeatable for multiple additional enumerations.
20			<Level*n*>	Composites <Level1> to <Level6>, for any additional enumeration.
21			<EnumerationNote>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. *Has "language" attribute*.

22	<Supplement Enumeration>			Enumeration of a supplement or index release
23		<SeriesIdentifier>		Identifier of a supplement or index series. Used only if the supplement or index is part of a series that carries an identifying number, usually an ISSN.
24			<SeriesIDType>	A code identifying the scheme from which a series identifier is taken (see code list 13S for permissible values)
25			<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary scheme, used only when <SeriesIDType> is "proprietary"
26			<IDValue>	A code value from the specified scheme
27		<SeriesTitle>		Title of a supplement or index series. Used only if the supplement or index is part of a named series. Repeatable for multiple Title Types.
28			<TitleType>	A code identifying a type of title (see code list 15A for permissible values)
29			<TitleText>	The text of the title. *Has "language" attribute.*
30			<Subtitle>	The text of a subtitle, if any. *Has "language" attribute.*
31		<MainRunEnumeration>		Enumeration of a main run volume, issue or part. Used when the supplement or index is explicitly associated with a part of the main run of the serial version.
32			<Level*n*>	Composite: Same expansion as Level*n* within <Enumeration> on the previous page.
33			<EnumerationNote>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. *Has "language" attribute.*
34			<AdditionalMainRun Enumeration>	Composite: Additional or alternate enumeration applied to the main run volume, issue or part. Repeatable for multiple main run alternate enumerations. Expansion is same as <Enumeration> on previous page, excluding <AdditionalEnumeration>.
35		<MainRunNominalDate>		Composite: May be included if necessary to identify a main run release. Same expansion as <NominalDate> on page 21.
36		<MainRunReleaseTitle>		Composite: Title of the main run release; optional, for Main Run releases with a specific title; may be used when announcing a supplement or index to a single Main Run release. See expansion of release title on page 21.
37		<DependentEnumeration>		Enumeration of a supplement or index when the enumeration of the main run is required to definitively identify it, eg, if supplement enumeration begins anew with each new volume of the main run. Must be preceded by one or more of <MainRunEnumeration>, <MainRunNominalDate> or <MainRunReleaseTitle>. Not repeatable.
38			<Level*n*>	Composite: Same expansion as Level*n* within <Enumeration> earlier in this document.
39			<EnumerationNote>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. *Has "language" attribute*.

40			<AdditionalDependent Enumeration>	Composite: Additional or alternate dependent enumeration applied to the supplement or index. Repeatable for multiple alternate dependent supplement enumerations. Same expansion as <Enumeration> earlier in this document (excluding <AdditionalEnumeration>).
41		<Independent Enumeration>		Enumeration of a supplement or index when it carries enumeration of its own, not requiring MainRunEnumeration for unique identification. If the supplement or index is also identified as being issued in conjunction with a particular main run volume or issue, then <MainRunEnumeration> should identify that volume or issue. Not repeatable.
42			<Level*n*>	Composite: Same expansion as Level*n* within <Enumeration> earlier in this document.
43			<EnumerationNote>	A free text note clarifying the enumeration. *Has "language" attribute*.
44			<AdditionalIndependent Enumeration>	Composite: Additional or alternate independent enumeration applied to the supplement or index. Repeatable for multiple alternate independent supplement enumerations. Same expansion as <Enumeration> earlier in this document (excluding <AdditionalEnumeration>).
45		<IndexedSequence>		Range of volumes or issues covered by an index. Used only when <ReleaseType> specifies that the release is an index.
46			<StartEnumeration>	Composite: Enumeration of the first of a sequence of consecutive issues or volumes. Same expansion as <Enumeration> earlier in this document.
47			<EndEnumeration>	Composite: Enumeration of the last of a sequence of consecutive issues or volumes. Same expansion as <Enumeration> earlier in this document.
48		<IndexedPeriod>		Range of dates covered by an index. Used only when <ReleaseType> specifies that the release is an index.
49			<Calendar>	These elements are structured the same as those found in <NominalDate> below.
50			<DateFormat>	
51			<Date>	

52	<NominalDate>			The “cover” date of a release: repeatable if the date is given under more than one calendar, eg Hebrew and Gregorian.
53		<Calendar>		A code specifying the calendar (see code list 110S for permissible values)
54		<DateFormat>		A code indicating a date format (see code list 55S for permissible values)
55		<Date>		A date, or spread of dates, in the specified format.
56	<ReleaseTitle>			The title of a release (journal issue, supplement, index, or monograph in a series or set) or combined release. Repeatable for multiple Title Types
57		<TitleType>		A code identifying a type of title (see code list 15A for permissible values)
58		<TitleText>		The text of the title. *Has “language” attribute.*
59		<Subtitle>		The text of a subtitle, if any. *Has “language” attribute.*
60	<IncludedRelease>			The enumeration, chronology and/or title of a component of a combined release. If present, there will be two or more occurrences. If present, then <CombinedRelease/> must also be present. Must contain at least one of <Enumeration>, <SupplementEnumeration> or <NominalDate>. <Enumeration> and <SupplementEnumeration> may not both be present.
61		<Enumeration>		Composite: Enumeration of the component. Same expansion as <Enumeration> earlier in this document.
62		<SupplementEnumeration>		Composite: Enumeration of the component, if the component is a supplement. Same expansion as <SupplementEnumeration> earlier in this document.
63		<NominalDate>		Composite: “Cover date” of the component. Same expansion as <NominalDate> above.
64		<ReleaseTitle>		Composite: Title of the component, if any. Expansion as in <ReleaseTitle> above.
65	<Expected ReleaseDate>			The date on which a future release is now expected to be issued, mandatory in a provisional release notice.
66		<DateFormat>		A code indicating a date format (see code list 55C for permissible values)
67		<Date>		A date in YYYYMMDD format.
68	<ReleaseDate>			The actual date on which a release is issued, mandatory in a confirmed release notice.
69		<DateFormat>		A code indicating a date format (see code list 55C for permissible values)
70		<Date>		A date in YYYMMDD format.

71	<HostedCollection>			For an online release that is part of a hosted collection.
72		<HostedCollectionIdentifier>		A coded identifier of the hosted collection
73			<HostedCollectionIDType>	A code specifying a hosted collection identifier scheme (see code list 117S for permissible values)
74			<IDTypeName>	A name for a proprietary scheme, when HostedCollectionIDType is proprietary
75			<IDValue>	The identifier value, from the specified scheme
76		<HostedCollectionName>		The name of the hosted collection. *Has "language" attribute*.
77	<ContentHosting System>			The name of the system that hosts the electronic content
78	<OnlinePublisher>			Vendor/host/distributor of an online release. If a release is part of a hosted collection, this is the vendor of the hosted collection.
79		<PublishingRole>		A code indicating a publishing role; in this context, "host/distributor of electronic content" (see code list 45A for permissible values)
80		<PublisherIdentifier>		Composite: a coded identifier of the host/distributor of an online release (see code list 44D for permissible values for <PublisherIDType>
81		<PublisherName>		The name of the vendor of the host/distributor of an online release. *Has "language" attribute*.
82	<Website>			Details of the website(s) on which the specified release may be accessed
83		<WebsiteRole>		A code indicating the role of a website; in this context, "website for a specified serial release" (see code list 73E for permissible values)
84		<WebsiteDescription>		A free-text description of the nature or function of a website. *Has "language" attribute*.
85		<WebsiteLink>		The URL for a website
86		<MirrorSite>		Composite: details of any mirror site(s). Repeatable for each mirror site.
87			<WebsiteDescription>	
88			<WebsiteLink>	
89	<SRNContentItem>			Composite: article or other content item details: see expansion in lavender starting on next page

1	**<SRNContentItem>**			Content item details. Found only in ONIXSRNContentItemDescription and ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription messages.
2	<ContentItemIdentifier>			An identifier of the content item. This may duplicate the <Release Identifier> if the release is (eg) an article issued separately.
3		<ContentItemIDType>		An ONIX code specifying an identifier scheme, eg SICI (see code list 5B for permissible values).
4		<IDTypeName>		The name of a proprietary identifier scheme.
5		<IDValue>		An identifier taken from the specified scheme.
6	<ContentItemStatus>			An ONIX value specifying the status of an item, eg preprint, corrected version of article previously released, etc. (see code list 125S for permissible values).
7	<ContentItemType>			Type of content, for the content item as a whole. For example: article, editorial, interview (text), letter, computer game, audiovisual, artwork image. Repeatable if multiple type schemes are used.
8		<ContentItemTypeScheme>		An ONIX code specifying the scheme from which the type value is taken (see code list 126S for permissible values).
9		<TypeSchemeName>		Name of a proprietary scheme, when <ContentItemTypeScheme> is “proprietary”
10		<TypeValue>		The type of content, taken from the specified scheme (see code list 127S for permissible values for the SRN content item type scheme).
11	<SecondaryContentItem Type>			Type of content, for secondary content included in the content item. For example: a photographic image or map found in an article. Repeatable for multiple types of secondary content and/or for multiple type schemes.
12		<SecondaryContentItem TypeScheme>		An ONIX code specifying the scheme from which the type value is taken (see code list 126S for permissible values).
13		<TypeSchemeName>		Name of a proprietary scheme, when <SecondaryContentItemTypeScheme> = “proprietary”
14		<TypeValue>		The type of content, taken from the specified scheme (see code list 127S for permissible values for the SRN content item type scheme).
15	<ContentItemForm>			An ONIX code indicating the form of the content item, used if the form of the content item differs from <SerialVersionForm> or <ReleaseForm> at the release level (see code list 7S for permissible values).
16	<FormRelatedDetail>			A group of descriptive elements that may vary with the file format for an online content item. Repeatable if a content item is available in more that one file format and any of the descriptive elements vary with the file format. Must include one or more of <EpubFormat>, <Extent>, <PositionInRelease>, or <OnlineLocation>.

17		<EpubFormat>		A code indicating the online file format(s) to which the <Extent>, <PositionInRelease> and <OnlineLocation> apply; eg HTML, PDF. Used only for content items available online. If a content item is available in multiple formats with different Extent, PositionInRelease, or OnlineLocation, the <FormRelatedDetail> composite is repeated. If the Extent, PositionInRelease, and OnlineLocation are the same for multiple file formats, then <EpubFormat> is repeated within <FormRelatedDetail>. For content items that are not electronic, or for which the file format is not known, this element is omitted. EpubFormat may be present to indicate available file formats even if none of the elements <Extent>, <PositionInRelease>, or <OnlineLocation> is present. See code list 11S for permissible values.
18		<Extent>		An extent of a content item. Repeatable if content item is described with different ExtentTypes; e.g. file size and duration. Physical dimensions (e.g. height) are not considered to be an extent.
19			<ExtentType>	An ONIX code specifying the type of an extent (see code list 23S for permissible values).
20			<ExtentUnit>	An ONIX code specifying the unit in which the extent is measured (see code list 24S for permissible values).
21			<ExtentValue>	The number of ExtentUnits that the content item consists of
22		<PositionInRelease>		Location of the content item within the release; e.g. the pages where an article is found, or the time span where a recorded content item is found. If the position range is non-contiguous (e.g. pages 4-12, 18-20), or if the position end is unknown, then the <PositionEnd> should be omitted. If start and end are equivalent (e.g. a one-page article), then <PositionEnd> should be included, with the same <PositionUnit> and <PositionValue> as found in <PositionStart>. If <PositionInRelease> for an online content item differs for different file formats, the entire <FormRelatedDetail> composite should be repeated.
23			<PositionStart>	The starting point of the location of the content item within the release. If the position start has multiple levels (e.g. Disk 2, track 1), the <PositionUnit><PositionValue> pair should be repeated. Contains two child elements: <PositionUnit> The unit of measurement in which the position start is described. See code list 128S for permissible values <PositionValue> The specific location, measured in PositionUnits, where the content item starts.
24			<PositionEnd>	The end point of the location of the content item within the release, structured analogously to <PositionStart>. Omit if end point is not known or if the position range is non-contiguous.

25		<OnlineLocation>		Internet location where this version of the content item is found, only for online content items
26			<LocationNote>	A free-text description of an online location. *Has "language" attribute*.
27			<URI>	The fully-qualified URI of an online location
28			<MirrorLocation>	Details of a mirror site: includes child elements <LocationNote> and <URI>
29	<Title>			The title of a content item.
30		<TitleType>		An ONIX code specifying the type of the title. See code list 15B for permissible values.
31		<TitleText>		The text of the title. *Has "language" attribute*.
32		<Subtitle>		The text of a subtitle, if any. *Has "language" attribute*.
33	<Contributor>			Composite: the name and other details of a contributor. See expansion in rose later in this document
34	<ContentItemDate>			The date on which the ContentItem was released or is expected to be released. Used to override <ReleaseDate> or <ExpectedReleaseDate> found at the release level.
35		<DateRole>		A code specifying whether this is a Release date or an Expected release date (see code list 1B for permissible values).
36		<Calendar>		A code specifying the calendar (see code list 110S for permissible values).
37		<DateFormat>		Format in which the date is expressed. In this case, always "00" – YYYYMMDD (See code list 33C for values)
38		<Date>		Date in YYYYMMDD format
39	<UnderContractOrGrant>			Details of sponsor and contract or grant number, if research was carried out under one or more contracts or grants Used only in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message.
40		<SponsorName>		The name of the contract or grant sponsor (free text). *Has "language" attribute*.
41		<ContractOrGrantNumber>		The number of a cited contract or grant
42	<Conference>			Information about a conference, if a content item was presented at a conference, or reviews a conference or similar event. Used only in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message.
43		<ConferenceRelation>		An ONIX code specifying the relation between the content item and the conference, eg "was presented at", "is review of" (see code list 131S for permissible values).
44		<ConferenceName>		The name of a conference or conference series. *Has "language" attribute*.
45		<ConferenceAcronym>		An acronym for a conference or conference series.
46		<ConferenceNumber>		The number of a conference within a series, always expressed as an integer.
47		<ConferenceTheme>		The thematic title of a conference. *Has "language" attribute*.

48		<ConferenceDate>		The date or span of dates when a conference was held.
49			<Calendar>	A code specifying the calendar (see code list 110S for permissible values).
50			<DateFormat>	An ONIX code specifying the format in which a date is given (see code list 55D for permissible values).
51			<Date>	A date in the specified format.
52		<ConferencePlace>		The place where a conference was held.
53		<ConferenceSponsor>		An organization or person that sponsored a conference.
54		<Website>		Details of the website for a conference.
55			<WebsiteRole>	An ONIX code specifying the role of a website. Permissible values: Website for a conference (see code list 73G for permissible values).
56			<WebsiteDescription>	A free-text description of a website. *Has "language" attribute*.
57			<WebsiteLink>	The URL of a website.
58			<MirrorSite>	Composite: Details of a mirror site
59	<Language>			The language(s) of a content item. Used only in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message. Repeatable for multiple languages or language roles.
60		<LanguageRole>		An ONIX code specifying the role of a language, eg language of text, language of abstracts (see code list 22S for permissible values).
61		<LanguageCode>		An ISO language code (see code list 74 for permissible values).
62		<CountryCode>		An ISO country code, if needed to identify a country variant (see code list 91 for permissible values).
63	<Subject>			Subject codes, headings or keywords from a specified scheme. Used only in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message.
64		<SubjectSchemeIdentifier>		An ONIX code specifying a subject scheme (see code list 27S for permissible values).
65		<SubjectSchemeName>		The name of a subject scheme (used when value of <SubjectSchemeIdentifier> is "proprietary")
66		<SubjectSchemeVersion>		The version number of the designated subject scheme
67		<SubjectCode>		A subject code taken from the designated subject scheme
68		<SubjectHeadingText>		A text heading taken from the designated subject scheme. *Has "language" attribute*.
69	<OtherText>			Descriptive or other text relating to the content item. Repeatable if there are multiple "other texts", such as multiple references or multiple types of texts. Used only in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message.
70		<TextType>		An ONIX code specifying the type of the text (see code list 33A for permissible values).
71		<Text>		The text itself, as free text. *Has "language" attribute*.
72	<CopyrightStatement>			A copyright statement applying to a content item as a whole. Used only in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message.
73		<CopyrightYear>		Year of copyright in *YYYY* format

74		<CopyrightOwner>		An owner of copyright for a content item. “Public Domain” should be stated explicitly here.
75			<NameIdentifier>	Composite, as expanded within <Contributor> below.
76			<Name>	Free text expression of copyright holder’s name. *Has “language” attribute*.
77	<RelatedResource>			Description of a related but separate resource, eg an online dataset that is ancillary to an article, or a CDROM that carries images for an article. Used only in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message.
78e		<RelationType>		An ONIX code identifying the relationship between the related resource and the content item (see code list 132S for permissible values).
79		<RelatedResourceIdentifier>		An identifier of the related resource.
80			<RelatedResource IDType>	An ONIX code specifying an identifier scheme, eg SICI. See code list 133S for permissible values.
81			<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary identifier scheme, used when <RelatedResourceIDType> = “proprietary”
82			<IDValue>	An identifier taken from the specified scheme
83		<RelatedResource Description>		Free-text title and/or description of a related resource. *Has “language” attribute*.
84	<ReviewedResource>			Description of a resource reviewed by a content item, used if a content item is a review of another resource. Only found in ONIXSRNContentItemExtendedDescription message.
85		<ReviewedResourceType>		An SRN-specific ONIX code specifying the type of a reviewed resource, used when the content item is a review (see code list 135 for a provisional list permissible values). Repeatable if more than one value applies to a reviewed resource
86		<ReviewedResourceNote>		Optional free text note further describing a reviewed resource. *Has “language” attribute*.
87		<ReviewedResourceIdentifier>		An identifier of a reviewed resource.
88			<Reviewed ResourceIDType>	An ONIX code specifying an identifier scheme. See code list 133S for permissible values.
89			<IDTypeName>	The name of a proprietary identifier scheme, Used when <ReviewedResourceIDType = “proprietary”
90			<IDValue>	An identifier taken from the specified scheme
91		<Title>		Composite: the title of the reviewed resource.
92			<TitleType>	An ONIX code specifying the type of the title (see code list 15B for permissible values).
93			<TitleText>	The text of the title. *Has “language” attribute*.
94			<Subtitle>	The text of a subtitle, if any. *Has “language” attribute*.
95		<Contributor>		Composite: creative contributor(s) of the reviewed resource. See expansion in rose later in this document.
96		<Website>		Details of the website for a reviewed resource.

97			<WebsiteRole>	An ONIX code specifying the role of a website (see code list 73H for permissible values – always “website for a reviewed resource”).
98			<WebsiteDescription>	A free-text description of a website. *Has “language” attribute*.
99			<WebsiteLink>	The URL of a website.
100			<MirrorSite>	Composite: Details of a mirror site.
101		<Publisher>		A publisher of the reviewed resource.
102			<PublishingRole>	A code indicating a role played in the publishing process (see code list 45D for permissible values).
103			<PublisherIdentifier>	Composite: includes <PublisherIDType>, <IDTypeName>, <IDValue> (see code list 44D for permissible values for <PublisherIDType>).
104			<PublisherName>	The name of the publisher. *Has “language” attribute*.
105		<ReviewedResourceDate>		A date related to the reviewed resource. Repeatable if there are multiple dates with different roles
106			<DateRole>	The role of the date; e.g., date of publication, date of performance, etc. (see code list 134S for permissible values)
107			<Calendar>	A code specifying the calendar (see code list 110S for permissible values)
108			<DateFormat>	An ONIX code specifying the format in which a date is given (see code list 55S for permissible values).
109			<Date>	A date in the specified format
110		<Price>		The catalog price of the reviewed resource
111			<PriceAmount>	The amount of the price
112			<CurrencyCode>	The currency in which the price is given (see code list 96 for permissible values).

1	**<Contributor>**			A repeatable group of data elements which together describe a personal or corporate creative contributor to a resource. Repeatable for multiple contributors.
2	<SequenceNumber>			A number which specifies a single overall sequence of contributors. Used to indicate the order in which contributors should be listed.
3	<ContributorRole>			An ONIX code indicating the role played by a contributor (see code list 17 for permissible values)
4	<LanguageCode>			Used only when the <ContributorRole> code indicaties a translator, to specify a language from which the translation was made (see code list 74 for permissible values).
5	<ContributorName>			A composite that specifies a name of a contributor. Repeatable if contributor has multiple names and/or names of different types. Either <PersonName> or <OrganizationName>, but not both, must be present in <ContributorName>
6		<NameType>		An ONIX code indicating a type of a name, eg *pseudonym* or *earlier name*: default is *unspecified*. (see code list 18S for permissible values)
7		<NameIdentifier>		A composite that carries a name identifier: a single name ID scheme may cover both persons and organizations
8			<NameIDType>	An ONIX code specifying a scheme from which a name ID is taken (see code list 44A for permissible values)
9			<IDTypeName>	A name of a proprietary scheme, used only when the <NameIDType> = proprietary.
10			<IDValue>	An identifier taken from the specified scheme
11		<PersonName>		A name that is or appears to be that of a natural person. Repeatable for different forms of a name. Either <Name> or <PersonNamePart>, but not both, must appear in <PersonName>.
12			<PersonNameForm>	An ONIX code specifying a form of a person name, such as *direct order* (normal order), *inverted*, *sort key, LC Name Authority*. (see code list 129S for permissible values). Used only with <Name>, not <PersonNamePart>.
13			<Name>	A name represented as a single character string, in the form specified in <PersonNameForm>
14			<PersonNamePart>	A composite that carries a person name part: component elements are <PersonNamePartType>, <NamePart>. This composite is repeated for each Name Part. See code list 130S for permissible values for <PersonNamePartType.
15		<OrganizationName>		A composite that carries a name that is or appears to be that of an organization or group of persons. Repeatable for different forms of a name.
16			<OrganizationName Form>	An ONIX code specifying a form of an organization name, such as *direct order, sort key, LC Name Authority.*. (see code list 129S for permissible values)
17			<Name>	A name represented as a character string, in the form specified in <OrganizationNameForm>. *Has "language" attribute*.
18	<ContributorDate>			A composite that carries a date relating to a contributor

19		<ContributorDate Role>		An ONIX code specifying the significance of a date relating to a contributor, eg *date of birth* (see code list 75S for permissible values)
20		<Calendar>		A code specifying the calendar (see code list 110S for permissible values)
21		<DateFormat>		An ONIX code specifying the format in which a date is given (see code list 55B for permissible values - default is YYYYMMDD).
22		<Date>		A date in the specified format
23	<Affiliation>			A composite that identifies a contributor's position and/or affiliation; Repeatable if a contributor is affiliated with multiple organizations.
24		<Position>		A position held by a contributor at the time when the contribution was made. If contributor held multiple positions in this organization, they will all be listed in a string in this element. *Has "language" attribute*.
25		<OrganizationName>		A composite that carries the name of an organization to which a contributor was affiliated at the time when the contribution was made, and – if the <Position> element is also present – where s/he held that position. *Has "language" attribute*.
26	<ContributorAnnotation>			A composite that carries an annotation relating to a contributor
27		<Contributor AnnotationType>		An ONIX code specifying a type of contributor annotation, eg *biographical note*, or *promotional note* (see code list 33B for permissible values)
28		<AnnotationText>		The text of an annotation. *Has "language" attribute*.
29	<Website>			A website related to a contributor
30		<WebsiteRole>		An ONIX code specifying the role of a website (see code list 73F for permissible values – always "website for a contributor")
31		<WebsiteDescription>		A free-text description of a website. *Has "language" attribute*.
32		<WebsiteLink>		The URL of a website
33		<MirrorSite>		Composite: Details of a mirror site
34	<UnnamedPersons>			A coded description of a contributor or group of contributors who are not listed by name, such as *unknown* or *anonymous*. When this element appears, the <Contributor> composite will not include <ContributorName> or <ContributorDate> or <Website>. See code list 19S for permissible values.