



Jointly with Book Industry Study Group, New York, and
Book Industry Communication, London

ONIX for Books

Product Information Format

Introduction to ONIX 3.0

April 2009

Copyright © 2009 EDItEUR Limited. All rights reserved.

EDItEUR is the international group which coordinates the development and promotion of standards for electronic commerce in the book and serials sectors.

EDItEUR

39-41 North Road
LONDON N7 9DP
UK

Telephone +44 (0)20 7503 6418
Fax +44 (0)20 7503 6418
<http://www.editeur.org/>

Book Industry Study Group, Inc (BISG)

370 Lexington Avenue, Suite 900
New York, NY 10017
USA

Telephone +1 (646) 336 7141
<http://www.bisg.org/>

Book Industry Communication (BIC)

39-41 North Road
LONDON N7 9DP
UK

Telephone +44 (0)20 7607 9021
Fax +44 (0)20 7607 0415
<http://www.bic.org.uk/>

Contents

	Page
1. What is ONIX 3.0?	4
1.1 ONIX standards.....	4
1.2 ONIX for Books	4
1.3 The business benefits of ONIX	4
1.4 The need for a new release	5
1.5 The advantages of ONIX 3.0.....	5
2. An overview of the format.....	6
2.1 The message	6
2.2 The product record.....	6
2.3 Descriptive detail.....	7
2.4 Collateral detail	8
2.5 Content detail	9
2.6 Publishing detail	9
2.7 Related material	10
2.8 Product supply	10
2.9 Changes from Release 2.1	10
3. Implementation	11
3.1 Implementation options	11
3.2 A communications format.....	11
3.3 Data entry.....	11
3.4 Determining what to include.....	11
3.5 Validating ONIX messages	12
3.6 Order of elements in the <i>Product</i> record	12
3.7 Empty elements	12
3.8 Reference names and short tags	12
Appendix: key changes in ONIX 3.0.....	13

Corrections

- 17 July 2009 Added a *release* attribute to the table in Section 2.1.
 Added a reference to checking the *release* attribute in Section 3.5.
 Added a reference to the *release* attribute at the top of the table in the Appendix.

1. What is ONIX 3.0?

ONIX 3.0 is a major new release of the *ONIX for Books* product information format for book publishers and other players in the book supply chain. It is the first such release since 2001, and the first release in which digital products have been treated as a “core” element in ONIX coverage.

1.1 ONIX standards

ONIX for Books was the first, and is the most widely-adopted, member of EDItEUR’s ONIX family of standards. Other ONIX standards include *ONIX for Serials* and *ONIX for Publications Licenses*, as well as more specialised formats for metadata associated with the registration of identifiers (DOIs, ISTCs, etc) and for the communication of rights and repertoire data between RROs (Reproduction Rights Organizations).

All ONIX standards are XML-based, and all are intended to support computer-to-computer communication between parties involved in creating, distributing, licensing or otherwise making available intellectual property in published form, whether physical or digital.

More information about other ONIX formats can be found on the [EDItEUR website](#).

1.2 ONIX for Books

Release 1.0 of *ONIX for Books* was published in May 2000, following an initiative of the Association of American Publishers in 1999 to develop a “fast-track” product information standard which would enable publishers to deliver rich product metadata in a consistent format, in particular to Internet retailers for use on their websites.

Release 2.0 was published in 2001, and a backwards-compatible Release 2.1 in 2004. Since then, the format has remained stable, with three minor revisions to add functionality which had been requested by specific groups, the last of which was in 2006.

ONIX for Books was initially adopted in the US and the UK. At the time of writing, it has been taken up in some fifteen countries, whose representatives participate in the maintenance and development of the format through an International Steering Committee and through the activity of national groups.

Although the format is invariably referred to as *ONIX for Books*, it has always covered other media and other products produced by book publishers and distributed through a book supply chain.

1.3 The business benefits of ONIX

For publishers, experience has shown that *ONIX for Books* brings two important business benefits. As a communications format, it makes it possible to deliver rich product information into the supply chain in a standard form, to wholesalers and distributors, to larger retailers, to data aggregators, and to affiliate companies. And by providing a template for the content and structure of a product record, ONIX has helped to stimulate the introduction of better internal information systems, capable of bringing together all the “metadata” needed for the description and promotion of new and backlist titles. The same core data can also be used to produce advance information sheets, catalogues and other promotional material.

For “downstream” supply chain partners, *ONIX for Books* means that they can speed up the loading of up-to-date product information into customer-facing systems, with less need for manual intervention and much lower risk of error.

1.4 The need for a new release

There have been two main drivers for the new release: the need to improve the handling of digital products; and the recognition that the price of maintaining backwards-compatibility has been the increasing number of “deprecated” elements which have had to be retained – and supported by ONIX receivers – even though they are no longer recommended for use.

ONIX 3.0 makes a clean sweep of “deprecated” elements as well as others that have been made redundant as a result of other changes in the new release. It also enables digital products to be handled more comprehensively and more consistently than before. At the same time, the opportunity has been taken to introduce important improvements in other areas, although there are many data element groups where little or no change has been considered necessary.

With the release of ONIX 3.0, all ONIX 1.n releases are formally withdrawn, and EDItEUR will no longer support them. ONIX 2.n will continue to be supported until the Steering Committee determines that the take-up of ONIX 3.0 has reached a point where it is appropriate to cease further support. All ONIX users are encouraged to adopt ONIX 3.0 as early as is practicable.

1.5 The advantages of ONIX 3.0

These are some of the advantages of ONIX 3.0 over previous *ONIX for Books* releases:

- Redundant elements have been eliminated.
- Digital products can be more fully and consistently described, and the groundwork has been laid for further development in this area, as new product formats and content packages evolve.
- The handling of series, sets and multiple-item products – an acknowledged problem in earlier releases – has been greatly improved. As part of this improvement, there is a new extended title composite, which enables title detail to be more accurately expressed.
- Publishers and others are using a much greater variety of “marketing collateral” – typically web resources – to support the promotion and sale of physical and digital products. In ONIX 3.0, new and more flexible element groups have replaced the previous *Other Text* and *Media File* composites, to allow new types of collateral material to be described and linked.
- For ONIX users working in international markets, particularly the international English-language market, supply-related elements in ONIX 3.0 have been regrouped to allow the status of a product in different markets to be more clearly and accurately described.
- With the introduction of the [ISTC \(International Standard Text Code\)](#), products can be related to a parent ‘work’, to identify groups of different manifestations of the same text, or of texts derived from a common source.
- ONIX 3.0 Product records are ‘blocked’ in a new way which will permit updates to be sent without complete record replacement, and without the need for a separate “Supply Update” message type as in ONIX 2.1. *However, this first release of ONIX 3.0 documentation and schemas does not cover updates. Additional guidelines will be published after further discussion with ONIX for Books national groups.*
- The ONIX 3.0 schema definition is available in the ISO RELAX NG schema language, as well as in DTD and W3C XSD schema languages.

2. An overview of the format

To many people, *ONIX for Books* looks dauntingly large and complex. However, it is only complex because the products which it has to describe are complex, and because the format has to meet the differing needs of different players in the supply chain, in different markets. The aim in this section is to give a broad overview of the format, to provide some signposts to those sections which are central to all applications, and to identify those which are more specialised, and therefore less frequently used.

References to “Groups” in the tables in this section refer to numbered data element groups in the *ONIX for Books: Product Information Format Specification*, where the elements of the ONIX message are defined in detail.

2.1 The message

An *ONIX for Books* message must have a header which identifies the sender and, optionally, the addressee(s), and carries a datestamp.

<?xml version="1.0"?>	
<ONIXMessage release="3.0">	
<Header>.....</Header>	Group H
<Product>.....</Product>	Product record
<Product>.....</Product>	Product record
<Product>.....</Product>	Product record
</ONIXMessage>	

The body of the message consists of an unlimited number of product records, each relating to a single product. Generally, this can be taken to mean a tradable product (ie a product for retail sale); but there are exceptions. A product record can also be used to describe an item which is sold only as part of a set; or a set of items which are only sold separately; or a piece of promotional material which is offered to retailers but which is not itself for sale; or a trade pack intended to be broken up by a retailer for sale as individual items.

2.2 The product record

The product record begins with a few elements of record metadata (or “housekeeping”), among which a record identifier and a coded notification type are mandatory. A product number is also required, in the form of a GTIN-13 (Global Trade Identification Number) – usually an ISBN-13, unless the record refers to a non-book item whose GTIN comes from a different source. Other alternative forms of product number can also be sent.

<Product>	
<i>Record metadata</i>	Group P.1
<i>Product numbers</i>	Group P.2
<DescriptiveDetail> </DescriptiveDetail>	Block 1
<CollateralDetail> </CollateralDetail>	Block 2
<ContentDetail> </ContentDetail>	Block 3
<PublishingDetail> </PublishingDetail>	Block 4
<RelatedMaterial> </RelatedMaterial>	Block 5
<ProductSupply> </ProductSupply>	Block 6
</Product>	

The rest of the record is made up of six blocks. Blocks 1 to 5 can each occur once only. Block 6 is repeatable, once for each different market for which supply detail is being sent.

Each block consists of one or more numbered “data element groups”. Data element groups are defined primarily for convenience in presentation of the detailed record specification. They do not necessarily have any structural significance: some are single composites, and some are flat sequences of elements.

In a full ONIX product record, Blocks 1 and 4 and at least one occurrence of Block 6 are expected. In other words, a full record should at least describe the product, identify the publisher, and provide supply detail for one or more markets. In practice, it will be very unusual for a full ONIX record to be sent without Block 2, since communicating rich collateral content is fundamental to most *ONIX for Books* exchanges.

2.3 Descriptive detail

Block 1 of the product record covers eleven data element groups, P.3 to P.13. Together, these carry most of the detailed description of the form and content of the product.

<DescriptiveDetail>	Block 1
<i>Product form</i>	Group P.3
<i>Product parts (for multiple-item products)</i>	Group P.4
<i>Collection</i>	Group P.5
<i>Product title</i>	Group P.6
<i>Authorship</i>	Group P.7
<i>Conference detail</i>	Group P.8
<i>Edition</i>	Group P.9
<i>Language</i>	Group P.10
<i>Extents</i>	Group P.11
<i>Illustrations and ancillary content</i>	Group P.11
<i>Subject</i>	Group P.12
<i>Audience</i>	Group P.13
</DescriptiveDetail>	

Group P.3, *product form*, is mandatory within Block 1. For a single-item product, it defines the form (eg hardback book, MP3 downloadable file), and, where relevant, the packaging and physical dimensions.

Group P.4, *product parts*, is required for any multiple-item product, to specify the form and number of the items it contains. If the individual items have product identifiers in their own right, these are listed and can provide a link to a detailed description sent in a separate ONIX record.

Group P.5, *collection*, carries attributes of a bibliographic collection (a series or set) to which a product belongs, when these are required as part of the description of the product. This typically means a collective title, possibly associated with a volume or part number, and, much more rarely, an ISSN for a continuing series. However, for some collections, the collective title is an integral part of the product title. In this case, it is carried as an element of the product title (Group P.6), and should not be repeated in Group P.5.

Group P.6, *product title*, is mandatory within Block 1, for all products. The structure of the *Title Detail* composite allows collective titles and part numbers to be included as part of the product title when so required.

Group P.7, *authorship*, is required in Block 1 unless a product has no named authorship.

Group P.8, *conference detail*, is included only for academic and professional publications which carry the proceedings of a conference. Most ONIX senders can ignore it.

Group P.9, *edition*, contains three elements which are important for all *ONIX for Books* users: *Edition Type*, *Edition Number*, and *Edition Statement*. It also carries an extensive set of elements which are specific to Bible publishing.

Group P.10, *language*, allows the language of the product text to be specified, as well as (for example) the original language of a translated work. In most ONIX applications, the language is explicitly stated only when it is different from a default language, which should be specified in the message header. For languages which use different scripts, it is also possible to specify the script.

Group P.11, *extents*, together with *illustrations and ancillary content*, is optional. However, for most printed products and for digital products which are delivered as pages, the number of pages would normally be expected. Other types of extent – for example, the duration of a sound recording, or the file size for a digital download – can also be included. *Ancillary content* covers both illustrations and other matter such as an index or bibliography whose inclusion in a product is considered significant.

Group P.12, *subject*, allows an unlimited number of subject categories to be assigned to a product. Category codes or headings may be taken from any of some seventy or more supported category schemes (for example, *BISAC*, *BIC*, *Dewey*, *Library of Congress*). The same group also allows a personal or corporate name to be specified as part of the subject of a product (for example, a biography of *Franklin D Roosevelt*), using exactly the same name format as in Group P.6. Subject detail is optional in terms of the *ONIX for Books* schema, but it is expected in most applications.

Group P.13, *audience*, enables the intended audience for a product to be specified in a variety of ways, by coding, age range, educational level etc.

2.4 Collateral detail

Block 2 of the product record covers four data element groups, P.14 to P.17. Together, these carry information relating to various kinds of marketing “collateral”, either carried in the ONIX record or referenced elsewhere, by web links or otherwise.

There are important distinctions between Groups P.14, P.15 and P.16. Group P.14, *text content*, is for text which is carried as part of the ONIX record, and which by implication is available to be quoted by the receiver of the record. Group P.16 is for content which is not carried in the ONIX record, but which is offered for linking or download by a publisher (or other supply chain party) to support sales, and is available for use by the receiver, subject to any stated terms. Group P.15 is for content which belongs to a third party and is cited for look-up only, and which remains subject to third party copyright.

<CollateralDetail>	Block 2
<i>Text content</i>	Group P.14
<i>Cited content</i>	Group P.15
<i>Supporting resources</i>	Group P.16
<i>Prizes</i>	Group P.17
</CollateralDetail>	

Group P.14, *text content*, is optional within Block 2, as are the other three data element groups. However, it is common practice in many ONIX applications to send both a short description and a longer description of the product. Text can be delivered in XHTML.

Group P.15, *cited content*, is used for references to published bestseller lists and media mentions (for example, a TV feature) as well as any other referenced material, whether textual or otherwise.

Group P.16, *supporting resources*, covers such things as cover images, sample content, audio and video clips. The *Supporting Resource* composite has been structured in a very generalised way so that new types of resource and new attributes can be specified as required by adding code values. It can cover resources in any medium: text, image, audio, video, games etc.

Group P.17, *prizes*, details any prizes or awards that have been won by the product or the work in question.

2.5 Content detail

Block 3 of the product record is a single data element group, originally introduced into *ONIX for Books* to allow tables of contents to be carried in a fully structured form. However, in most applications it has been found sufficient, and preferable, to send tables of contents as a text block in the *Text Content* composite (Group P.14).

<ContentDetail>	Block 3
<i>Content item detail</i>	Group P.18
</ContentDetail>	

Consequently most ONIX users will not need to use Block 3; and users should check with their ONIX exchange partners before adopting it.

2.6 Publishing detail

Block 4 of the product record covers information about the imprint and publisher, and about publishing status and rights.

<PublishingDetail>	Block 4
<i>Imprint and publisher</i>	Group P.19
<i>“Global” publishing status and copyright</i>	Group P.20
<i>Sales rights and restrictions</i>	Group P.21
</PublishingDetail>	

Group P.19, *imprint and publisher*, is mandatory within Block 4 to the extent that either imprint or publisher detail (or both) must be sent.

Group P.20, *“global” publishing status and copyright*, is optional. For products which are distributed in international markets, particularly the English-language market, it is often the case that an ONIX sender is only aware of the status and publication date of a product within their own territory. In this case, it is sufficient, and preferable, to use Group P.25 to send the “market” publishing status and pubdate. However, Group P.20 may be preferred in ONIX applications in other countries and languages, where there is only a single pubdate, or where there is a requirement to specify the date of first publication.

Group P.21, *sales rights and restrictions*, is optional. It specifies both territorial and non-territorial sales rights and restrictions which apply to the product. These should not be confused with distribution rights and restrictions which may apply to a supplier of the product, and which are specified in Block 6.

2.7 Related material

Block 5 of the product record has two optional data element groups which respectively carry pointers to related works and related products.

<RelatedMaterial>	Block 5
<i>Related works</i>	Group P.22
<i>Related products</i>	Group P.23
</RelatedMaterial>	

Group P.22, *related works*, makes it possible to group products which embody, or are derived from, a single work, normally identified by an ISTC.

Group P.23, *related products*, may identify a variety of different types of relationship between products, for example an alternative format, a successor edition, or a set of which a product forms part. In both P.22 and P.23, the information sent in the ONIX record specifies simply a relation type and an identifier of the related product or work. The identifier must be followed up elsewhere to obtain more detail.

2.8 Product supply

Block 6 of the product record covers supply and availability detail for an implicitly or explicitly defined market. The complete block is repeatable for each different market for which such detail is sent.

<ProductSupply>	Block 6
<i>Market</i>	Group P.24
<i>Market publishing status</i>	Group P.25
<i>Supply detail: availability and price within market</i>	Group P.26
</ProductSupply>	

Group P.24, *market*, defines a market territory and specifies any additional sales restrictions within the territory. It is mandatory within Block 6 except in ONIX applications which are expressly limited to a single market, where the parties exchanging ONIX feeds have agreed that the market can be taken as implicit.

Group P.25, *market publishing status*, identifies a publisher's representative (if any) within a market, and specifies the publishing status and publication date of a product within a specified market. For products which are distributed in international markets, particularly the English-language market, this group is mandatory within Block 6. It may be omitted in ONIX applications which are expressly limited to a single market, where the parties have agreed to use Group P.20.

Group P.26, *supply detail*, is mandatory within Block 6. It is a very substantial data element group covering details of distribution sources, availability, prices, etc within a market. For many applications, only a few elements are mandatory: the identity of a supply source, an availability code, a price type and a price amount. However, to meet requirements which have been expressed by user groups in different countries, Group P.26 also covers such things as discounts, returns conditions, stock levels and applicable taxes.

2.9 Changes from Release 2.1

The notes in the preceding section are written without referring to previous releases, so that they apply equally to new and experienced users. If you are already using ONIX 2.1, and are planning a transition to 3.0, please see additional notes on changes in the Appendix.

3. Implementation

Most of this section is aimed at prospective senders of *ONIX for Books* messages, primarily publishers, although some may be equally relevant to receivers of ONIX feeds. The aim is not to offer detailed implementation advice, but to record a few points that have come up repeatedly from experience with previous releases.

Implementation questions are routinely discussed on the *ONIX_Implement* listserv, and notices of *ONIX for Books* developments are sent out to the listserv as well as to national groups. If you have not signed up to the list, you can do so [here](#).

3.1 Implementation options

The options for publishers who want to start sending *ONIX for Books* are of three kinds: develop or commission bespoke software; buy in a third-party system for product data management; or contract to use a web-based service which supports online data entry and delivery of ONIX output to designated receivers. The availability and practicality of each of these options will vary from country to country: some ONIX national groups¹ may be able to provide contacts with suppliers.

3.2 A communications format

ONIX for Books is a format for communicating information from one computer system to another. It is not in itself designed as a database format. However, it is obvious that communication can only work if the systems at each end are substantially “ONIX compliant” and support data element structures and data encoding which are no less exact than those used in ONIX. It is important to verify at the earliest possible stage that any product data management system you plan to use is “ONIX compliant” in this sense.

3.3 Data entry

When much of the content of a product record is free text which cannot be automatically validated, it is all too easy to deliver something which is correct in format terms but wrong in data content. For example, title fields in some book trade systems are traditionally used to carry added data, such as an edition number, which differentiates one product from another. But in ONIX, title elements should carry only the component parts of the title, and there are separate elements for edition numbers and types. So not only the internal database structure, but also the disciplines followed by data entry staff, need to be “ONIX compliant”.

3.4 Determining what to include

Nobody uses all the elements of the *ONIX for Books* format. In many if not most countries where it has been adopted, national groups publish their own guidelines for implementation and “good practice”. If you are buying a third-party system or service, you need to check that it complies with the guidelines that are in use in your particular market(s). Some receivers may choose not to use certain elements, or may ask for one option rather than another. However, no receiver should reject a valid message because it includes optional content which they have chosen not to use.

¹ EDItEUR aims to provide links to as many national groups as possible from the *ONIX for Books* pages at www.editeur.org, but at the time of writing they are not yet available.

3.5 Validating ONIX messages

Developers can use a variety of widely-available XML tools to validate an ONIX message against the DTD, XSD or RNG schema. With the DTD, only the structure is validated. With the XSD or RNG schema, both the structure and the code values are validated. An ONIX message which fails at either of these levels is invalid, and it is reasonable to expect it to be rejected by a receiver.

However, there are also ONIX business rules which (for example) specify conditional requirements. These cannot at present be validated by off-the-shelf XML tools. A few national groups and independent developers offer validation tools which check some of these added criteria. Finally, several national groups operate accreditation schemes which involve a more rigorous test process, typically taking into account not just the basic validity of ONIX messages but also their timeliness and the level of content.

Always ensure that the release attribute on the top-level message tag matches the release number of the schema being used for validation. The ONIX message will not be valid if they do not match.

3.6 Order of elements in the *Product* record

With previous ONIX releases, there has been evidence that some implementers have not understood that elements in the *Product* record must be delivered in the sequence defined by the schema. A message in which elements occur out of sequence will not validate.

3.7 Empty elements

In XML it is possible to deliver an empty element in either of two forms: `<Tag></Tag>` or `<Tag/>`. Neither of these two forms should ever occur in an *ONIX for Books* message, except in a few instances where an element (eg the `<MainSubject/>` flag in Group P.12) is specifically defined as always empty, in which case we strongly recommend that the second form `<Tag/>` should always be used. If there is no data for an element that is not defined to be empty, the element should be omitted completely. "Illegal" empty elements are detected by validation against the XSD or RNG schemas, but not by validation against the DTD. Consequently there is a risk that a message could pass validation even though it includes mandatory elements for which there is no data. We therefore strongly recommend that the XSD or RNG schema be used for validation where system constraints allow it.

3.8 Reference names and short tags

Each element in *ONIX for Books* has a "plain language" reference name (for example, `<NotificationType>`) and a short tag (for example, `<a002>`). The schema definitions allow either reference names or short tags to be used to label the elements in an ONIX XML message. They cannot, however, be mixed in the same message. Users have a choice between readability and conciseness. In the very earliest ONIX releases, the initial letters of the short tags indicated an attempted logical grouping of elements. As the format developed, this grouping quickly became impractical, so that there is now no significance to be drawn from the initial letters. (The numeric part of the tag has always been unique by itself.)

In Release 3.0, all new elements have been assigned short tags of the form `<xnnn>`, so that they can be immediately recognised as new.

Appendix: key changes in ONIX 3.0

This Appendix is for ONIX users who are planning a transition from *ONIX for Books* 2.1 to 3.0. For each numbered data element group in the Release 2.1 Product record, the table below shows the equivalent in 3.0, and notes where there have been significant changes.

2.1	3.0	Notes
-	-	<ONIXMessage> tag now has a mandatory <i>release</i> attribute.
PR.1	P.1	<i>Record reference number, type and source</i> : no significant changes
PR.2	P.2	<i>Product numbers</i> : redundant elements have been deleted. For US users, the Barcode element has been replaced by a new Barcode composite allowing barcode type and position to be specified separately. No other changes.
PR.3	P.3, P.4	<i>Product form</i> : there are significant changes in the elements and coding used for multiple-item products and for digital products. For examples and detailed notes, see separate documents on <i>How to describe sets, series and multiple-item products in ONIX 3</i> and <i>How to describe digital products in ONIX 3</i> . There is little change in the handling of most single-item physical products. Provision has been added to allow a country of manufacture to be specified when this is required for cross-border supply.
PR.4		<i>Epublication detail</i> : this data element group has been deleted, since product form description for digital products is now integrated into Group P.3.
PR.5	P.5	<i>Series</i> : the <i>Series</i> composite in Release 2.1 has been replaced with a new <i>Collection</i> composite. This carries collective attributes (of series or sets) which are required as part of the ONIX description of individual products. For examples and detailed notes, see separate document on <i>How to describe sets, series and multiple-item products in ONIX 3</i> .
PR.6		<i>Set</i> : this data element group has been deleted. Insofar as sets have collective attributes which are required as part of the ONIX description of individual products within the set, they are now handled in the same way as “series”, in P.5.
PR.7	P.6	<i>Title</i> : the <i>Title</i> composite in Release 2.1 has been replaced by an expanded <i>Title Detail</i> composite. This can include collective title elements (of series or sets) when these are required as part of the distinctive title of a product. For examples and detailed notes, see separate document on <i>How to describe sets, series and multiple-item products in ONIX 3</i> .
PR.8	P.7	<i>Authorship</i> : there has been little or no significant change in the elements used for a personal or corporate contributor name. However, there is some fairly modest restructuring of the <i>Contributor</i> composite, to make it more logical; and the name identifier elements have been redefined.
PR.9	P.8	<i>Conference</i> : redundant elements have been deleted, otherwise no change.
PR.10	P.9	<i>Edition</i> : no significant change.
PR.11	P.10	<i>Language</i> : redundant elements have been deleted. A new element allows “script” as well as language to be specified. Otherwise unchanged.
PR.12	P.11	<i>Extents and other content</i> : redundant elements have been deleted, so that <i>all</i> extent types, including number of pages, are now handled in a slightly extended <i>Extent</i> composite. Minor adjustments in the treatment of illustrations and ancillary content.
PR.13	P.12	<i>Subject</i> : redundant elements have been deleted, and both main and subsidiary subjects are now handled as repeats of a single <i>Subject</i> composite. The <i>Person As Subject</i> composite in Release 2.1 has been slightly restructured, as <i>Name As Subject</i> , consistent with changes to the <i>Contributor</i> composite in P.7
PR.14	P.13	<i>Audience</i> : redundant elements have been deleted, otherwise no change.

2.1	3.0	Notes
PR.15, PR.16	P.14, P.15, P.16	<i>Descriptions and other supporting text / Links to image/audio/video files:</i> these two data element groups have been replaced by three new groups, significantly extending the capability for handling supporting materials, particularly resources made available on the web.
PR.17	P.17	<i>Prizes:</i> one redundant element has been deleted, otherwise no change.
PR.18	P.18	<i>Content items:</i> changes are limited to those which follow from the revision of some of the composites from other data element groups which are re-used here.
PR.19	P.19	<i>Publisher:</i> redundant elements have been deleted. The <i>Imprint</i> and <i>Publisher</i> composites have been revised so that handling of identifiers is consistent with general ONIX practice. Otherwise no change.
PR.20	P.20	<i>Publishing status and dates, and copyright:</i> individual date elements have been deleted and replaced by a repeatable date composite. For books published in international markets, it is no longer mandatory (or expected) that there will be a single publishing status and pubdate in P.20. Instead, status and date can be specified for individual markets in P.25. A new element for <i>Latest Reprint Number</i> has been added, for use only in certain countries where this information is understood to have legal significance.
PR.21	P.21	<i>Territorial rights and other sales restrictions:</i> the <i>Not For Sale</i> composite has been deleted, with adjustments to the <i>Sales Rights</i> composite so that all cases can now be handled within this single composite. The country and territory elements have been replaced by a new <i>Market</i> composite which is also used in P.24 and P.26, so that wherever a geographical market is specified it is handled in the same way. The underlying logic, however, remains the same. Provision has also been added to allow a non-geographical restriction to be stated with date limits.
PR.22		<i>Dimensions:</i> the Measure composite has been moved to P.3, and redundant elements have been deleted. Consequently this data element group is no longer required.
PR.23	P.22, P.23	<i>Related products:</i> a new <i>Related Work</i> composite has been added as P.22. The <i>Related Product</i> composite has been radically cut back, by general agreement, so that it carries only a relation type and an identifier.
PR.24, PR.25, PR.26	P.24, P.25, P.26	<i>Supplier, availability and prices / Market representation / Sales promotion information:</i> these three data element groups have been significantly restructured within a new <i>Product Supply</i> block. P.24 now specifies a territorial market together with any non-territorial sales restrictions which are specific to that market. P.25 details the publishing status of a product within a particular market. P.26 details the distribution source, availability, and price of the product within a particular market. Within the new structure, many of the most frequently used elements remain the same, though there are some detailed changes and additions, notably a new and more flexible <i>Tax</i> composite.