

ICS 01.140.20
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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 9999.2-2026

Replacing GB/T 9999.2-2018

**China standard serial number - Part 2: ISSN
(English Translation)**

Issued on: August 28, 2026

Implemented on: March 1, 2027

Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

Drafting.

This document is Part 2 of GB/T 9999, "Chinese Standards Serial Publication Numbers". GB/T 9999 has already published the following parts.

--Part 1: CN;

--Part 2: ISSN.

This document supersedes GB/T 9999.2-2018 "Chinese Standards Serial Publication Numbers Part 2: ISSN", and is consistent with GB/T 9999.2-Compared to 2018, aside from structural adjustments and editorial changes, the main technical changes are as follows.

--The scope of the file has been changed (see Chapter 1, Chapter 1 of the 2018 edition);

3.11 (2018 versions 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5);

--Added "Continuous Resource Versions", "Periodic Publications", "Journals", "Separate Series", "Media Versions", "Publishers", "Applicants", and "Abbreviations".

Identify the 10 terms "Title", "Main Title", "Cluster ISSN" and their definitions (see 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.8, 3.12, 3.13).

(3.15, 3.16, 3.20)

--The "Domestic Unified Serial Publication Number" has been removed (see section 2.4.2 of the 2018 edition).

--Changes have been made to the ISSN and clustered ISSN structures (see Chapter 4, Chapter 3 of the 2018 edition).

--Added operational details to the allocation of the China Standard Serial Number (ISSN), indicating that ISSN allocation can also be applied to libraries.

Conducted for related business purposes (see 5.1);

--Added provisions regarding "abbreviated title identification" (see 6.4);

--Changes have been made to the information regarding ISSN association (ISSN-L) (see Chapter 7, Chapter 6 of the 2018 edition);

--The display requirements for ISSNs have been changed, and more comprehensive examples are provided (see Chapter 8, Chapter 7 of the 2018 edition).

--Added requirements for ISSN display of electronic serial publications (see 8.3);

--Added machine-readable content for the ISSN (see Chapter 9);

--The chapter concerning the relationship between ISSN and copyright has been removed (see Chapter 9 in the 2018 edition);

--The order and content of the appendices regarding ISSN associations have been changed (see Appendix B, Appendix C of the 2018 edition).

--The requirements for metadata have been changed (see Appendix C, Appendix B of the 2018 edition).

This document is modified to adopt ISO 3297:2022 "International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) for Information and Documentation".

This document has undergone the following structural adjustments compared to ISO 3297:2022.

--Chapter 5 corresponds to Chapter 5 of ISO 3297:2022, where 5.9 corresponds to 5.10

and 5.11 of ISO 3297:2022, combined

--Chapter 8 corresponds to Chapter 8 of ISO 3297:2022. Chapter 8 is divided into 8.1, 8.2, and 8.3 to conform to my country's national conditions.

The technical differences between this document and ISO 3297:2022, and the reasons therefor, are as follows.

--The scope of this document has been expanded to conform to my country's national conditions (see Chapter 1);

--The following have been removed. "Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA)," "Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)," and "Global Trade Item Code." the six terms "GITN", "Permanent Identifier (PID)," "Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)," and "Uniform Resource Name (URN)" and their corresponding names are as follows.

Definitions (see 3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.4.2, 3.4.5, 3.4.6, 3.4.7 in ISO 3297:2022);

--The term "Chinese Standard Serial Publication Number" (see 3.9) has been added to conform to the Chinese context;

--Removed the content that allows any individual or organization needing to identify a serial publication to apply for an ISSN from the ISSN registry (see [link to ISSN registry]).

(Section 5.2 of ISO 3297:2022) to conform to my country's national conditions;

--Added display formats and examples for ISSNs of continuous resources in different languages (see 8.1.6) to adapt to different display requirements for Chinese/English publications.

need;

--The example of ISSN machine-readable format (see 9.2 in ISO 3297:2022) has been removed to conform to the national conditions of our country;

--The content of Chapter 11 has been changed, changing the management of the ISSN network to the management of the ISSN;

--Added a data item "CN" to table C.1;

--The content of Appendix D has been changed, changing the responsibilities of the ISSN registry to the responsibilities and functions of the ISSN registry.

The following editorial changes have been made to this document.

--Change the standard name to "Chinese Standard Serial Publication Number Part 2: ISSN";

--The contents of Appendix E have been selected based on their importance.

Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing

organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

Introduction

This document provides the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN), a simplified code used for serial publications and other continuous resources.

A short, unique, and clear internationally recognized identifier. Used by libraries, abstracting services, and other content users, providers, distributors, and intermediaries.

Institutions, as well as content providers such as publishers, urgently need such standard codes. Given that there is currently no single code universally accepted by most serial publications...

With the shared alphabet system used by producers and users, and the increasing frequency of communication needs between multinational organizations, the application of digital codes has become inevitable.

The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) was created in this context.

The International Serials Data System (ISDS) is established by the United Nations International System for Scientific and Technical Information (UNESCO).

The UNISIST (United Nations Information and Services System) is an intergovernmental organization established within the UNISIST project framework, and is the designated authority responsible for ISSN allocation. In 1993, ISDS evolved into the ISSN network. My country officially established its ISSN registration authority in 1985, which is the foundation of the ISSN network.

An important component.

ISO 3297 was officially published in 1975. To promote the transformation and application of ISO 3297 in my country, GB/T 9999-1988, "Chinese Standards," was developed.

The scope covers newspapers and periodicals that are officially registered with my country's press and publication administration authorities.

GB/T 9999-2001, "Chinese Standard Serial Publication Numbers," officially replaced GB/T 9999-1988. This version expanded the original identification scope.

It has been expanded to include serial publications such as periodicals, newspapers, and annual publications.

GB/T 9999 consists of two parts.

--Part 1: CN. The purpose is to define the structure, format, allocation, management, and printing of the China Unified Serial Publication Number (CN).

Display location and metadata.