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What Is International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS)?

International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS) is an essential online resource for social science and interdisciplinary research focusing on the four core social science subjects of anthropology, economics, politics, and sociology. IBSS includes over 2.5 million bibliographic references to journal articles, books, reviews and selected chapters dating back to 1951. Over 2,800 journals are regularly indexed and some 7,000 book and chapter records are included each year. Abstracts are provided for around 70% of all current journal articles and users can link to the full text of articles in journals subscribed to by their institution.

One of the unique benefits of IBSS is its extensive coverage of international material with over 50% of journals published outside the US or UK and with 25% of references in languages other than English. Records include material from 100 countries and in 60 languages. Access to this breadth of coverage helps provide researchers with a truly international perspective to their work.

The online database is updated biweekly to ensure that researchers have access to the very latest information relating to their particular field of interest. Some 100,000 records are added to the database annually.

Subject Coverage

IBSS’s main focus is on the four core social science subjects of anthropology, economics, politics and sociology. For each of these disciplines IBSS provides comprehensive coverage of the international literature.

IBSS adds additional value to its core coverage by including carefully selected complementary material in related subjects, such as human geography and environment, development studies and policy studies. In this way IBSS’s editorial policy promotes and reflects the interdisciplinary nature of the social sciences today.

For additional information, including full serial source list and subject coverage, please visit the IBSS factsheet at http://www.csa.com/factsheets/ibss-set-c.php.
Selection Policy

Journal selection is based on the guiding principles of the IBSS editorial policy, which emphasizes the need to represent not only the core social science disciplines but also a broad range of related fields. In this way IBSS seeks to reflect the interdisciplinary nature of the social sciences and to support the needs of students, researchers, lecturers, librarians and information specialists within the social sciences and beyond. As a result of external recommendations and internal evaluations, new journals are regularly added to IBSS.

To meet the information needs of social science researchers, the majority of current IBSS records are articles and book reviews drawn from scholarly social science journals. The service regularly covers around 2,800 journals. IBSS also indexes selected monographs and chapters, the majority of which are drawn from the catalogue of the British Library of Political and Economic Science, the Library of the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Most journals are indexed cover to cover, however:

- For journals whose scope includes both social sciences and non-social sciences material only the social sciences content is indexed (for example, in journals whose focus is regional rather than thematic).
- Non-analytical material is not usually indexed – including legal case reports, historical documents, statistical reports, obituaries.
- Content sent from external data contributors is edited by these contributors, and these journals are usually selectively indexed.

IBSS reviews and monitors materials covered on an ongoing and systematic basis, in order to ensure that it continues to provide researchers with access to the leading titles published in English and other languages.

The selection criteria detailed below have been developed in accordance with the following four statements which remain the guiding principles of IBSS editorial policy:

- **IBSS maintains coverage of *core titles* considered central to the study of the social sciences.** These are published by mainstream publishers or learned societies, and are usually in the English language. These titles encompass the standard publications in the fields of anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology and related social science subjects. IBSS uses the collection of the British Library of Political and Economic Science (LSE library) and the recommendations of its own Editorial Advisory Board to ensure that it maintains relevant and up-to-date coverage of these key titles.
- **IBSS provides an international perspective on the social sciences.** This is achieved through the selection of journals:
  - whose focus is regional
  - whose focus is international and comparative
  - that are the other-than-English language equivalents of the core titles
  - that are published outside the US or UK.
- **Interdisciplinary research is an important feature of contemporary social science research.** Whilst the traditional disciplinary focus of the IBSS has been on anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology, IBSS supports interdisciplinary research by drawing supporting material from the complementary disciplines of history, law, philosophy and psychology. IBSS also particularly supports specific important interdisciplinary fields of contemporary social sciences research.
- **IBSS maintains the academic standard of its content** by ensuring that journals covered are of a scholarly nature and contain analytical articles, ideally peer reviewed and with an editorial board containing respected academics.
Sample Record

**Database Guide:**
International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS)

**Sample Record**

**Database:** International Bibliography of the Social Sciences

**Title:** Crisis in a scientific research institute in Uzbekistan

**Original Title:** Un institut de recherche scientifique en crise en Ouzbékistan

**Author:** Selim, Monique

**Affiliation:** Institut de recherche pour le développement (Selim, Monique)

**Source:** Revue d'anthropologie des connaissances, vol. 2 no. 3, pp. 469-487, Nov 2000

**ISSN:** 1266-5993

**Abstract:** This article deals with internal social relationships in a science institute of Uzbekistan after the independence from the USSR. Following an anthropological perspective, scientific activity is articulated with interpersonal relationships. In other words, in which individuals are inserted, especially family and kinship. A stress is put upon the importance of political and ideolgical expansion from the State in a dictatorial and nationalist context. Reproduced by permission of Société d'anthropologie des connaissances.

**Language:** French

**Summary Language:** English

**Publication Year:** 2000

**Publication Type:** Journal Article

**Update:** 20060301

**Classification:** Anthropology

**Journal Volume:** 2

**Journal Issue:** 3

**Journal Pages:** 469-487

**Accession Number:** 3095749
### Database Guide: International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS)

#### Searchable Field Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field Name</th>
<th>Label</th>
<th>Search Examples &amp; Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abstract</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>ab=nuclear proliferation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IBSS started including abstracts in 1997 and today approximately 70% of all current journal articles entering the IBSS database contain searchable abstracts. In 2003/04, IBSS started to include abstracts in French, German, Spanish, and Italian in any or all of these languages (as well as English) whenever they are available. A foreign language abstract will be used instead of an English-language abstract when no English-language abstract is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accession Number</td>
<td>AN</td>
<td>an=1234567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field states the unique record number, which can be used to quickly refer back to a particular record.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>AU</td>
<td>au=bastien j w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>au=bastien joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>au=bastien joseph w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>au=bastien joseph william</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Author names will generally be indexed as shown in the original article. The standard format is Last Name, First Name. We do recommend that you use the Author Name Index for searches (Search Tools &gt; Indexes) to ensure a comprehensive result set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Affiliation</td>
<td>AF</td>
<td>AF=Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This fields shows the institution of the reprint author plus the author name in brackets, e.g. Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (Volkens, Andrea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate Author</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>ca=world bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contains the name of organizations or companies under whose name articles have been issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Descriptors</td>
<td>DE</td>
<td>DE=social mobility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Descriptors come from IBSS Thesaurus. Using the thesaurus for your search will offer precise and comprehensive search results for your query.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>DO</td>
<td>DO=10.1016/j.anthro.2006.06.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The DOI, or Digital Object Identifier, is a standard for persistently identifying a piece of intellectual property on a digital network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Search Examples &amp; Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>ED</td>
<td>ed=Centre for European Reform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field contains the Series Editor - often present for books, which have been published as part of a book series. This is the name of the individual or institution in charge of the series.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISBN</td>
<td>IB</td>
<td>ib=0631232109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a unique 10 digit number identifying every book. As of 2007 ISBNs are 13 digit numbers. Use this number to order a copy of the book or search your library catalog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSN</td>
<td>IS</td>
<td>IS=0893-9454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) is used to uniquely identify any serial publication worldwide. If known, it can be the quickest and most accurate way to search for records stemming from a particular journal. Not all journals have an ISSN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Name</td>
<td>JN</td>
<td>jn=economic theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field contains the journal name of a periodical; it displays as part of the source information. This field is word indexed allowing for easy retrieval. You may wish to consult the Journal Name Index (Search Tools &gt; Indexes) for a comprehensive list of journal names.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keywords</td>
<td>KW</td>
<td>kw{return migration}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The keywords field is used to search the Title (TI), Descriptors (DE), and Abstract (AB). In other Illumina databases Keywords might search additional fields; please check with the database guide or factsheet for the appropriate database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>la=german</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Denotes the language or languages of the main text body of the indexed article.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>NT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field contains additional information relevant to you when conducting a search. It might contain information about the online availability of full text or on special issues, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: (from AN=2998530) Special Issue; Collection of 7 articles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Title</td>
<td>OT</td>
<td>The original title for a non-English language article, as published in the original article; may contain diacritic symbols as appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Example: (from AN=2998530) Die “kleinen” arabischen Golfstaaten im Globalisierungsprozess - Beispiel Dubai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Name</td>
<td>Label</td>
<td>Search Examples &amp; Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Type</td>
<td>PT</td>
<td>PT=book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IBSS uses four publication types: Book; Chapter; Journal Article; Review</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publication Year</td>
<td>PY</td>
<td>py=2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A four digit number, which describes the year of publication of an item. The earliest publications in IBSS are from 1951.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review Author</td>
<td>RA</td>
<td>ra=Umland, Andreas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related Work</td>
<td>RW</td>
<td>rw=(New York and Routledge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field is used for publication type ‘review’ to state details of the reviewed work. Example: (from AN=3332716) London, New York: Routledge, 2004. 308 pp. ISBN: 0415312612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary Language</td>
<td>SL</td>
<td>sl=french</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This field indicates the availability of an abstract in the language shown in the original document. In 2003/04 IBSS started to include French, German, Italian and Spanish abstracts in addition to English, whenever these are available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>SO</td>
<td>so=(Energy policy and 2006)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The source field combines Journal Name (JN), Journal Volume (JV), Journal Issue (JI), Journal Pages (JP) and Publication Year (PY) into the appropriate bibliographic source information. You can search this information within the source field, or by using the field tags in brackets alone. Thus the above search statement could also have been jn=energy policy and py=2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Series Title</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>sr=Dilemmas in American Politics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Usually present for books, which have been published as part of a book series. Allows you to find related books from the same series with a simple search.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>TI</td>
<td>ti=Adapting to Europe: is it harder for Britain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The English title of a publication. This is the original title for English language records, or a translation for non-English records. For book reviews the title shown here is the title of the book, which has been reviewed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Update</td>
<td>UD</td>
<td>ud=200611*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The update field consists of an eight digit date in the format YYYYMMDD. The database is updated biweekly.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Language

Since 2003/04 IBSS has enhanced its international content by expanding abstract coverage to include abstracts in French, German, Spanish and Italian. Abstracts are now included in any or all of these languages (as well as English) whenever available.

Over 50% of journals published outside the US or UK and with 25% of references in languages other than English. Records include material from 100 countries and in 60 languages.

Publication Types

IBSS uses four publication types. Please refer to the Publication Type Index (Search Tools > Indexes) to select the appropriate document type for your search. The figures reflect the number of records as of 29th September 2009.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Publication Type</th>
<th>Records</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>391,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter</td>
<td>114,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Article*</td>
<td>1,600,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Review</td>
<td>524,508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to printed journals IBSS also indexes electronic journals. Journal coverage includes articles, reviews, research notes, responses and short essays.

IBSS adds value to its coverage by provides a valuable benefit to researchers with its extensive coverage of books and selected chapters from multi-authored books. Approximately 7,000 new book and chapter records added each year.

Boolean Operators and Other Search Tools Supported by the Illumina Interface

**Boolean operators help define the relationships between words or groups of words.**

**AND** Use to narrow a search and retrieve records containing all of the words it separates

**OR** Use to broaden a search and retrieve records containing any of the words it separates

**NOT** Use to narrow a search and retrieve records that do not contain the term following it

**()** Use to group words or phrases when combining Boolean phrases and to show the order in which relationships should be considered

**Proximity operators identify the number of words to come between the search terms.**

**WITHIN “X”** Use to narrow a search by specifying a proximity relationship of fewer than “X” words between search terms.

**NEAR** Use to narrow a search by specifying a proximity relationship of fewer than 10 words between search terms

**Special symbols can expand the scope of your search.**

* Truncate using the wild card symbol. This expands a search term to include forms of a root word, e.g. catalog* retrieves catalog, catalogue, catalogs, catalogues, cataloguing, etc.
Database Guide: International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (IBSS)

Find alternative spellings. The ? represents any single character; ?? represents two characters and so on. Use within or at the end of a word, e.g. wom?n finds woman as well as women.

Note: Search queries containing several operators search in the following order: ( ), NEAR, NOT, AND, OR. Illumina requires three characters at the beginning of a word before truncation or wildcard characters may be used.

Quick, Advanced or Command Searching

On Illumina, search strategies can be applied using one of three approaches.

**Quick Search:** Executes an “anywhere” search, across all of the available fields in a record. Multiple words entered into the search field, will be treated as a phrase. You can use truncation and wildcards and nested Boolean searches, if you wish.

Searches are **not** case sensitive.

**Advanced Search:** Gives you the advantage of being able to select any of the 31 field codes from a pull-down menu. The list of available field codes will vary if you select more than just one database (e.g. IBSS plus Sociological Abstracts) for your search.

You have the ability to add or remove rows from Advanced Search. The three search boxes in each row are connected with a Boolean OR operator. Each of the search boxes can accept a nested Boolean search of its own.

The individual rows can be combined with AND, NOT, OR and you have the ability to select Search Limits to narrow down your search.
Command Search or Professional Search: May be preferred by advanced users who are comfortable with entering search strategies without aid of a template. You can select the required field tags from a list at the bottom of the form. The search is not case sensitive, so you can enter field tags in capital or lower case (e.g. PT= vs. pt=).

Below the search form, you have access to various limits and convenient links to the other search tools available to you.
Limits

Search strategies may be refined by using the following limits (available in Advanced Search and Command Search):

- **Latest Update** limits your results to include only those records most recently added to the database. IBSS is updated biweekly.

- **Journal Articles Only** limits the search to only include the publication type of journal articles.

- **English Only** limits retrieval to only those records relating to publications available in English. For non-English documents, titles are translated into English and the original title is presented in a separate field. Whenever possible, an abstract is provided as well. Users wishing to limit their search results to a language other than English are advised to use the Language (LA) field in their search, e.g. `la=(german or french or italian)`

- **By Date Range** limits retrieval to a specific publication date range.
Sorting

The sorting features give you the opportunity to order your results based on the publication date or relevancy.

- **Most Recent First** displays the records in reverse chronological order, beginning with the most recent.

- **Relevance Rank** displays records in order based on relevancy. Relevancy is determined through a rating system that weighs the records based on the number of times the term(s) appear in the record and where they appear.

Showing Records

Select how to display records from the ‘Show’ pull-down menu. Options include displaying the short format, full format, full format-no references, and custom format.

The ‘de-dupe’ feature automatically removes any duplicate records that appear in your set of results, which is especially useful when you are cross-database searching. You can also use the ‘Show Duplicates’ feature to display the duplicates.

When viewing records on Illumina, both the author name and descriptor terms are hyperlinked; clicking on the hyperlink will search the database for each occurrence of the selected author or subject.

Printing, Saving, and E-Mailing Records

Printing, saving, and e-mailing records can be done by using the ‘Save, Print, Email’ function. This function also includes a direct exporting feature to RefWorks, an online bibliographic management tool. In addition, you can quickly format a bibliography by using QuikBib.

Browse Indexes

Searches may be activated through six browsable indexes: Author, Descriptors, Journal Name, Publisher, Publication Type, and Review Author Index.

You can either browse the index by alphabet, or by typing a word (or part thereof) into the search box and submitting it. You will then see a list of all terms beginning with the word you’ve entered.
Each record in IBSS is assigned a number of descriptors chosen from a large, but fixed vocabulary of index terms. There are over 10,000 IBSS descriptors for all subjects covered by IBSS and these are included in the descriptors field in the online database.
The IBSS index terms originally came from four volumes of the *Thematic List of Descriptors*, covering social and cultural anthropology, economics, political science and sociology, which were prepared by the International Committee for Social Science Information and Documentation and published by Routledge in 1989. This list, in turn, drew upon other sources such as the *Unesco Thesaurus* (Unesco), the *Thesaurus for Information Processing in Sociology* (ICSSD, Maison des sciences de l’homme), *Macrothesaurus* (OECD, UNO), *Population Multilingual Thesaurus* (CICRED), *International Thesaurus on Cultural Development* (Unesco), *EUDISED Multilingual Thesaurus* (Council of Europe) and other specialist thesauri. The list used by the IBSS editorial office has been expanded and adapted since IBSS came to the LSE in 1989, and IBSS continues to add controlled subject terms in order to keep up with changes in social science terminology. Currently IBSS has around 8,000 controlled subject terms and around 500 geographic terms.

- The Alphabetical display presents an alphabetical list of thesaurus terms.
- The Hierarchy display shows a term and its hierarchy. The display includes any Use For (UF) and its hierarchical relationships with Broader Terms (BT), Narrower Terms (NT), and Related Terms (RT).
- The Rotated Index displays all thesaurus terms or phrases that contain the search term used.

Marked terms can be searched from any of the displays, applying AND, OR, or Explode operators, and setting limits as defined above.

### The Research Process

**How to begin the electronic research process**

1) **Determine your goals:**
a) State your research question e.g.:

“What effect has migration on unemployment?”

b) Set parameters for your search:
   - Be specific: A specific country or region? **European Union**
   - Any specific type of migration? **all types**
   - Specific Timeframe: **last 5 years**
   - Are you looking for articles or books? **Journal Articles only**
   - Any particular language? **no**

2) Identify general concepts:

   a) Which general terms relate to your search?
      - labor migration; labour migration; migration
      - migrant(s); migrant worker(s)
      - unemployment
      - European Union; EU

3) Choose the appropriate database:

   a) Are there specific journals that you would assume to be relevant?
      - Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung
      - Journal of Common Market Studies
      - Regional studies

   b) Are any of these journals covered in **IBSS**?
      - All of them

   c) Would it make sense to also search additional databases in the field?
      - Check subject coverage
      - Check journal coverage
      - Ask a librarian

Build your search strategy:

1) Quick search:

   a) Quick search:
      - labor migration or migration and european union
      - Subject Area: All fields are being searched.
      - For best results, use AND between terms, wildcard, or "exact phrase"
a) Enter a phrase or multiple search terms separated by Boolean operators; AND to link terms, OR to link similar words or synonyms. Remember to use parenthesis to group terms or expressions. Also consider wildcards and/or truncations to widen your search appropriately:

\((\text{labo}^* \text{migration or migration}) \text{ and (european union or eu) and unemployment})\)

**Note:** The asterisk (*) in labo* will find both labor and labour saving us the trouble to type both in. Remember to place synonyms or equal words in brackets and combine them with an OR operator.

2) Advanced Search:

a) The drop-down boxes in ‘Advanced Search’ allow you to limit the search by any of the searchable field codes.

b) You also have the option to limit your search to certain publication dates, publication type or language.

**Example:**

\[ \text{de= labour migration or migration} \]
\[ \text{and de= european union} \]
\[ \text{and de= unemployment} \]
\[ \text{and Journal Articles only} \]
Analyzing Results

1) Good results:
   a) If results are satisfactory, then download them to a bibliographic manager like RefWorks; alternatively, save, print, or email your records or output them via QuikBib.

2) If results are not on target:
   a) Check spelling of search terms and use browsable indexes to drop unnecessary or misleading terms.
   b) Increase precision: as in the example above, exclude a concept that seems not relevant in the results you’ve seen or add another concept that seems to improve precision. For example, if you were to find that articles that are specifically talking about EU enlargement have great relevance, you could add this as an additional keyword.
   c) Reconsider the database(s) used: Is the database you selected appropriate for your search?

3) Too few/too many results:
   a) Increase retrieval by using fewer ANDs and more ORs
   b) Increase precision by using additional ANDs and fewer ORs (NOT can be used to exclude some terms)
   c) Ask a librarian to help you. Be sure to bring your search results along with you.

Where to find help

Search our Support Center:
http://www.proquest.com/support

To access product help and training documentation:
http://www.proquest.com/go/training
http://www.proquest.co.uk/go/training

By phone
In North America: 800-889-3358

Outside North America: 0880 220 710 (UK only)
+44 1223 271 496 (Outside of UK)