

**Cataloguing Code Comparison for the
IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
July 2003**

AACR2: Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed. 2002 revision. - Ottawa :
Canadian Library Association ; London : Chartered Institute of Library and Information
Professionals ; Chicago : American Library Association, 2002.

**AAKP (Czech): Anglo-americká katalogizační pravidla. 1.české vydání. – Praha,
Národní knihovna ČR, 2000-2002 (updates)**
[translated to Czech from Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed. 2002 revision. -
Ottawa : Canadian Library Association ; London : Chartered Institute of Library and
Information Professionals ; Chicago : American Library Association, 2002.

AFNOR: AFNOR cataloguing standards, 1986-1999
[When there is no answer under a question, the answer is yes]

BAV: BIBLIOTECA APOSTOLICA VATICANA (BAV)
Commissione per le catalogazioni
AACR2 compliant cataloguing code

KBARSM (Lithuania): Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autoritetinių įrašų sudarymo
metodika = [Methods of Compilation of the Computer Bibliographic and Authority
Records] / Lietuvos nacionalinė Martyno Mažvydo biblioteka. Bibliografijos ir
knygotyros centras ; [parengė Liubovė Buckienė, Nijolė Marinskienė, Danutė
Sipavičiūtė, Regina Varnienė]. – Vilnius : LNB BKC, 1998. – 132 p. – ISBN 9984 415
36 5

REMARK: *The document presented above is not treated as a proper complex
cataloguing code in Lithuania, but is used by all libraries of the country in their
cataloguing practice as a substitute for Russian cataloguing rules that were replaced
with IFLA documents for computerized cataloguing in 1991.*

**KBSDB: Katalogiseringsregler og bibliografisk standard for danske biblioteker. – 2.
udg. – Ballerup: Dansk BiblioteksCenter, 1998**

KSB (Sweden): Katalogiseringsregler för svenska bibliotek : svensk översättning och
bearbetning av Anglo-American cataloguing rules, second edition, 1988 revision /
utgiven av SAB:s kommitté för katalogisering och klassifikation. – 2nd ed. – Lund :
Bibliotekstjänst, 1990.

Translation of the rules for multi-level description, one major, national adaptation
in our translation of AACR2 for AACR2, ch. 13, Analysis.

**MSZ: For decisions on headings for the bibliographic entries, national standard
family MSZ (Magyar Szabvány = Hungarian Standard) 3423 "Choice of headings
for descriptive catalogues".**

For the form of heading, prescriptions of the national standard family MSZ 3440
"Heading elements of the bibliographic description".

The data elements and punctuation of the bibliographic description are defined by
standard family MSZ 3424 and KSZ (Könyvtári Szabályzat = Rules for libraries)

PPIAK (Croatia): Verona, Eva. Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga. - Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo.

1. dio : Odrednice i redalice. - 2. izmijenjeno izd. - 1986.

2. dio : Kataložni opis. - 1983.

PPIAK Macedonia: (ISBD's and PPIAK): Pravilnik i priručnik za izradu abecednih kataloga by Eva Verona. [The official language is Macedonian, so the rules are adapted for the specifications of the Cyrillic alphabet.]

PPIAK (Slovenia): Verona, E.: Pravilnik in priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga. – Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo, 1983-1986.

RAK: Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken : RAK-WB / Die Deutsche Bibliothek. [Erarb. von der Expertengruppe Formalerschließung im Auftr. des Standardisierungsausschusses. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsstelle für Standardisierung, Die Deutsche Bibliothek. Red. Bearb.: Gudrun Henze]. – 2., überarb. Ausg. – Leipzig ; Frankfurt am Main ; Berlin. – Losebl.-Ausg.

1. Ausg. geb. Ausg. – Bis 1990 erarb. von der Kommission des Dt. Bibliotheksinst. für Alphabetische Katalogisierung. Ab 1991 erarb. von der Expertengruppe RAK des Dt. Bibliotheksinst. – Red. Bearb. bis Erg.-Lfg. 3 (1998): Hans Popst. - Bis Erg.-Lfg. 3 (1998) verl. vom Dt. Bibliotheksinst., Berlin

Grundwerk. – 1993

Erg.-Lfg. 1 (1995)

Erg.-Lfg. 2 (1996)

Erg.-Lfg. 3 (1998)

Erg.-Lfg. 4 (2002)

RAKK (Bulgaria): Rakovodstvo za azbučni katalozi na knigi. – Sofia : Narodna biblioteka Sv.Sv. Kiril i Metodii, 1989 (Manual for alphabetical catalogues of books. – Sofia : SS Cyril and Methodius National Library)

RC (Spain): Reglas de catalogación, ed. nuevamente rev., 1999. – Madrid : Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Centro de Publicaciones : Boletín Oficial del Estado, 1999

RCR: Russian Cataloguing Rules. Part 1. General Positions. – Moscow : Russian Library Association, Interregional Committee of Cataloguing, 2003.-242 p.

RICA: Regole italiane di catalogazione per autori – RICA. Rome : ICCU, 1979

RT: Regels voor de titelbeschrijving / Federatie van Organisaties op het gebied van het Bibliotheek-, Informatie- en Dokumentatiewezen (FOBID). - Den Haag : Nederlands Bibliotheek- en Lektuur Centrum, 1978-1994. - 12 dl.

SL (Finland): Suomalaiset luettelointisäännöt. - Uud. laitos. -

Helsinki : Kirjastopalvelu
ISBN 951-692-224-4 (koko teos, nid.)
Monografioiden kuvailu / Luettelointisääntöryhmä.
1989. - 112 s. ; 30 cm
ISBN 951-692-226-0 (nid.)
Suomalaiset luettelointisäännöt. - Helsinki : Kirjastopalvelu
ISBN 951-692-224-4 (koko teos, nid.)
Hakutiedot / [Luettelointisääntöryhmä].
Uud. laitos. - 1991. - 248 s. ; 30 cm.
ISBN 951-692-260-0 (nid.)

7. SERIALITY

**PPIAK (Slovenia): Our rules do not cover seriality and we use ISBD(S).
(ISBD(CR) is being translated at the moment.)**

7.1. Do your rules cover "continuing resources" in the current ISBD(CR) parlance?

AACR2: Yes

AAKP (Czech): Yes, but this part of AACR2 has not been translated into Czech yet.

AFNOR: Yes, even if the AFNOR standard FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [*Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description*] does not cover all the ISBD(CR) content. For the part which is not taken into account, cataloguers are encouraged to refer directly to ISBD(CR).

Yes, except for reproductions of continuing resources which are no longer being published : they are described as monographs (because they are monographs !).

AFNOR FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [*Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description*]

(§7.3.1. Reproductions)

When a reproduction concerns a finite part of a serial [... or] the all set of a serial which has ceased, a record for a serial or possibly a record for a monograph is made [...].

In practice a record for a monograph is always made. The title of the serial and its ISSN are given in note.

BAV: We are going to implement the concept of "continuing and integrating resources" in our rules.

KBARSM (Lithuania): Currently we apply ISBD (CR).

KBSDB: Yes

MSZ: YES

PPIAK (Croatia): PPIAK covers serials and printed loose-leaf publications (integrating resources): for serials only the choice and form of headings, for loose leafs choice and form of headings (PPIAK 58-68) and description.

PPIAK Macedonia: Yes.

RAK: The RAK-WB do not cover fully "continuing resources" in the current ISBD(CR) parlance.

The RAK-WB cover continuing resources like journals, newspapers, serials, series, looseleaf publications. Ongoing integrating resources like databases are not yet covered. An expert group for electronic resources has worked out recommendations for the cataloguing of online continuing integrating resources which were based on ISBD(CR) and AACR2 revision definitions and stipulations.

RAKK (Bulgaria): No. The cataloguing rules are intended to books only. For other types of documents several standards are used (BSS – Bulgarian state standard) developed on the base of ISBD. As the new ISBD(CR) is from 2002 changes in the current BSS for description of periodicals are not yet discussed.

RC (Spain): The Spanish Reglas de Catalogación (RC, Cataloguing Rules) are not adapted to the new ISBD(CR) yet. Therefore, we still do not use the new terminology “continuing resources” or “integrating resources”, and the old term “serials” is commonly employed.

RCR: Yes

RICA: Not in the current ISBD(CR) parlance.

RT (Netherlands): There are no rules as yet, and we follow ISBD(CR) as much as possible.

SL (Finland): Hope so soon as possible. We have to translate the ISBD(CR) into Finnish soon. We began to speak about "continuing resources" but this should be come to everyday usage as well.

7.2. How is the topic of seriality as a characteristic of a publication (mode of issuance) treated in your rules?

AACR2: In AACR2 chapter 12 for serials and integrating resources. AACR2 lacks rules for most aspects of seriality of multipart monographs.

AAKP (Czech): As in AACR2:

A continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete parts, usually bearing numbering, that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.

AFNOR: Yes for all types of continuing resources, but :

We don't render an account of seriality for :

- the reproductions of serials which have ceased (see above §7.1.)
- the loose-leaf publications when only the permanent updates are described as "continuing resources", the core work being described as a monograph.
- multipart monographs

However we express the seriality in the area 3 (numbering area) and in the frequency statement note. More, in MARC record there is a coded data in a fixed field to indicate the regularity or not of the publication (UNIMARC/B, 110 \$a/2).

BAV: The developed model of “continuing resources” that led to the new terms and concepts: the mode of issuance, whether resources are issued successively or in an integrating manner, is not yet treated in our rules. A serial is simply defined as a publication in any medium issued in successive parts bearing numeric or chronological designations and intended to be continued indefinitely.

KBARSM (Lithuania): In terms of ISBD (CR) the serial is a continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete issues or parts, usually bearing numbering that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.

KBSDB: We have serials as:

Journals: numbered in succession and not ended subject

Monographical serials: coded in one record with an added entry on serial title + number

Analytical serials: Each volume or issue is described in one record as a monograph or/and with a description of the contents.

MSZ: WE WILL TREAT INTEGRATING PUBLICATIONS AS SERIALS WHEN THEY ARE CONTINUING. OUR PRACTICE IS BASED ON THE ISSN MANUAL UNDER REVISION

PPIAK (Croatia): PPIAK mentions seriality only in the extended definition of periodical (PPIAK1, Appendix IV) which, actually, defines the serial publication in present-day terms.

Definition states that such publication, published in printed form or not, is issued in successive parts and intended to be continued indefinitely.

RAK: The RAK-WB include definitions. (The following terms are no exact translations; the translations aim at conveying the meaning.)

There are "finite publications" like single works, collections (of two or more works or parts of works of the same author) and finite collections (of two or more works or parts of works of different authors).

On the other hand there are "continuing publications" like collections (of two or more works or parts of works) that do not have a determined ending and that are published in several parts/issues.

The RAK-WB differentiate the following types among continuing resources: Zeitungen (newspapers), Zeitschriften (journals), zeitschriftenartige Reihen (journal-like series) and Schriftenreihen (series). These definitions include phrases about terms of frequency of publication.

RC (Spain): In the RC Glossary it is said it is a publication issued in a succession of parts, usually in numbered or chronological order, with a common title, without pre determined conclusion.

RCR: Serials and other continuing resources are documents, being issued in indefinite period of time (intended to be continued indefinitely). They may be issued regularly or irregularly; normally they are issued in volumes with the same title, bearing numeral and (or) chronological information: newspapers, journals, magazines, bulletins, annual editions, series, etc.

RICA: RICA [pars. 41-45] & [pars. 140-145 for serials description according to ISBD (S)], together with general rules on serials for the choice of heading, recommend to adopt as reference for particular cases the UNI 6392, 1976 rule, which is the Italian translation of one ISO standards.

Serials are entered under their title. Added entries are created for the names of corporate bodies associated to generic, not distinctive titles, when they are insufficient alone to identify the publication.

RT (Netherlands): See 7.1.

SL (Finland): In "old way" Seriality as infinite publication.

According to the Finnish rules serials are entered under title. Added entries are created for the names of corporate bodies associated to the generic titles.

7.A. PRINCIPLES:

7.A.1. What principles guide the decision on when to make a new record for a continuing resource (serial or integrating resource) as the various identifying elements change over time?

AACR2: For serials: new records are made for major changes, following the ISBD(CR): in title proper, in statement of responsibility, in edition statement. AACR2 rule 21.3B also requires a new record for the following three situations even when the title proper remains the same: if the heading for a corporate body under which a serial is entered changes; if the main entry is under a personal or corporate heading and that person or

body is no longer responsible for the serial; if the corporate body used as a qualifier in the uniform title changes its name or is no longer responsible for the serial.

For integrating resources: new records are made only when there is a new resource, when there has been a merger of other resources, or when the resource splits into separate resources.

AAKP (Czech): Change of title or main (personal or corporate) author.

AFNOR: The definition of a major change of title which leads to the closure of the initial record and to the creation of a new record for the new title is made in the ISSN Manual. The ISSN Manual follows the rules jointly adopted by the AACR, ISBD and ISSN communities during joint meetings in Washington in November 2000 and San Antonio in January 2001.

The AFNOR standard FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [*Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description*] is in conformity with these rules.

BAV: We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 § 21.3.B, 21.2C.

KBARSM (Lithuania): A new record is made for a continuing resource, then the title of the publication changes significantly.

KBSDB: The decision for a journal : the issues are numbered ongoing and they haven't a closed subject as contents. Only one record

The monographical serial: The contents of the subject is considered as closed in every of the volumes. A new record for each volumes, if the title is new for every new item.

If the title is the same for all the volumes/parts/ and the title of the parts is new, the description are made 1) in one record with tags of description or 2) as a multiple records, with a main-record with subrecords of the volumes. The last methods aren't so common as the first.

Analytical serials: New record for every new issue or volume

MSZ: A NEW DESCRIPTION IS MADE IN THE CASE OF MAJOR AND PERMANENT CHANGE IN THE TITLE PROPER - ACCORDING TO THE ISBD(CR) PARAGRAPH 0.12

PPIAK (Croatia): A new record is required in cases of major changes in title proper of serials (61). A new record also is required when the title proper is a generic term and the issuing body changes its name (PPIAK 63/2).

PPIAK Macedonia: New record is made when the title is changed.

RAK: If the issues/volumes have differing titles, in general each of the titles gets a record.

If the title differs only slightly or if the difference occurs in a place that is not relevant for filing or if a corporate body is partly a component of the title, partly to be added to the title proper, only one bibliographic record is made

- under the first title in hand
- or under the most common title
- or under the most usual title
- or under the last title in hand.

The following is regarded to be relevant for filing:

- the first six filing words of a title proper if the main entry is under title
- the first two filing words of a title proper if the main entry is under a corporate body

For corporate names, the decision about relevant changes in the name is made in individual cases.

The German union catalogue for serials “Zeitschriftendatenbank” has special stipulations for split entries in its stipulations called “ZETA : Format und Konventionen für die Zeitschriften-Titelaufnahme in der Zeitschriftendatenbank (ZDB)”.

RC (Spain): RC (12.1.3 E): it is said that a new bibliographic description is required whenever major changes occur in the title. The problem is that they are not defined. In 14.0.3 it is stated that a new entry is necessary when the change is “considerable”, when the main entry is under a name of person or corporate body and either of them changes, or when the publication bears a generic term and the issuing body changes.

ISBD(CR) (0.12 y 0.13): specifies what constitutes a major change and what is a minor change.

This detail about what is a minor change and what a major is new in the ISBD(CR). The old ISBD(S) were not as elaborate. Therefore, the Serials Department of the Biblioteca Nacional followed the stipulations stated in the ISSN Manual relating major and minor changes in the title proper.

RCR: New record is created only if a title or corporate body heading is changed.

RICA: [RICA par. 43] provides only general principles related to changes of title when those are not of minor importance or are related to the order of the words.

ISDS provisions are normally applied on this point also if, today it would appear a better practice to consider any change, independently from its minor or major importance, a case for a new description, since a variation is always a variation.

SL (Finland): New records are made for major changes, following the ISBD(CR) and ISSN manual.

7.B. CHOICE

7.B.1. What do your rules require for the name (title or author/title) given to a continuing resource?

AACR2 does not have specific rules for the name for a continuing resource. The possibilities in rule 21.1 (personal name/title, corporate name/title, or title) apply to all bibliographic resources. When a new record is created for a serial (see 7.A.1), the decision about the name for the new record is made again. When the current iteration of an integrating resource has changed, the same record is updated to reflect changes found on the iteration and the decision about the name for the revised record is made again. The use of uniform titles is optional in AACR2; the first rule in chapter 25 says “Although the rules in this chapter are stated as instructions, apply them according to the policy of the cataloguing agency.” Uniform titles are most often used for serials when there is a conflict with another serial having the same title (rule 25.5B) and for translations (rule 25.5C).

AAKP (Czech): AACR2, Chapter 22-25.

AFNOR: See above Paris Principles §11.14

The identification title is the key title which is built according to the rules defined in the ISSN Manual. The AFNOR standard FD Z 44-063 : 1999 [Serials cataloguing - Bibliographic description] is in conformity with these rules.

BAV: They require the first or the earliest available issue. Then, generally speaking, we establish the main entry as instructed in AACR2 chapter 21, Choice of access points.

KBARSM (Lithuania): Presently we use the title given to a continuing resource for the name.

KBSDB: When the serial is treated as a monograph with a new record for every new volume, the rules for personal names, titles etc. are used.

MSZ: SEE 5.C.1. LAST PARAGRAPH

PPIAK (Croatia): The main entry for serial is title proper (PPIAK 58/1). The exceptions are official serial publications (PPIAK 77) and serials to which corporate authorship rules are applied (PPIAK 9).

PPIAK Macedonia: *The record is made according to the title.*

RAK: A corporate body (“Urheber” (corporate author)) has to be added to the title proper - if the title proper consists only of simple terms or of simple terms expanded by formal attributes that do not pertain to the content (e.g. “yearbook”, “report”, “scientific” etc.)

if the title can be misunderstood without the name of the corporate body

RC (Spain): Regarding the choice of headings for serial publications, our RC refers to chapter 14, which describes access points. We don not follow the stipulation in 14.6.10 B, which states: “supplements and special numbers of serials that have no individual title have as heading that of the publication to which they refer, although with a separate entry”. We find this rule is not enough clear, because if the publication lacks an individual title it is impossible to make a separate entry and description. If the meaning of the rule is that the only title of the publication is a generic term such as “supplement”, this title can be separately catalogued as dependent title of the main publication.

Main entry under personal name

This is not a frequent case in serial publications. We follow the form established in the authority file of the Biblioteca Nacional, according to RC 15th chapter.

Main entry under corporate name

In a previous version of our RC, it was stated that a serial publication could only have its main entry under corporate name when it was of administrative nature and it bore also a generic term. This requirement was withdrawn later, and now we can also make corporate main entries to serials with distinctive titles.

Regarding the form of the main entry, we also follow the RC 15th chapter stipulations.

Main entry under title

Our RC does not address the issue as to how to arrange the serial titles catalogue or how to distinguish between identical titles. In the Serials Department we have chosen to sort by the uniform title. Uniform titles for serials are utterly different from those for monographs. In the latter case, the uniform title is a tool for collecting the same work edited under different titles. For serials, the uniform title is a way to make a title unique. In constructing this uniform title, the BN applies the principles used for constructing the key title, which in summary are as follows:

Distinctive titles: if there are two or more publications with the same distinctive title in the catalogue, they are qualified with the place of publication between brackets. If a coincidence still exists, the date of publication is added. Other qualifiers may be used in order to get a perfectly identified title.

Generic titles: they are qualified with the issuing body in the same form as it stands in the publication (not necessarily an authorized form). Title and issuing body are separated by a dash.

We follow the guidelines established by Library of Congress Rules Interpretation to redact the heading used as access points of series.

RCR: The name of a continuing resource is considered as title given by the author or publisher; normally given at the title page, having distinct polygraphical appearance.

RICA: See 7.2 above for serial/continuing resources. Our rules are not specifically providing, at present, for other kind of continuing resources (i.e. ongoing

integrating resources) but this kind of manifestations are normally catalogued following the general rule. Moreover, [RICA par. 132.2] are providing for an information note in the case of updating loose-leaf publication.

RT (Netherlands): See 7.1.

SL (Finland): We do not have specific rules for the name for the continuing resources yet.