

**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 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.** [Erb. 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 katalogi 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.)**

1.3 Do your rules call for a main entry and added entries (per the Paris Principles) or what other device is used for arranging bibliographic records in your catalogue/bibliography/list?

AACR2: Yes

AFNOR: The AFNOR standard Z 44-059 : 1987 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] puts an end to the notion of main and added entries because in automated catalogues the hierarchy of access points is of less importance.

The way the records are arranged depends of the by-products concerned and this flexibility is guided by the MARC format :

- in BN-OPALE Plus and BN-OPALINE online catalogues (see <http://www.bnf.fr>)
  - in a list of records obtained as a result of a search (shortened records) the notion of main entry is applied but in different ways according to the types of documents:
    - printed monographs : main entry under the principal author
    - serials : main entry under the key title (see above §11.14)
    - cartographic materials : main entry under a geographic uniform heading
    - sound recordings : main entry generally under a musical author/title uniform heading.
    - etc.
  - these rules are useful just for the ISBD display of a complete record on a screen. But generally the user prefers the label display which reorganizes differently the information on the authors.

- in the online current official national bibliography produced by the BnF (and elaborated in BN-OPALE Plus et BN-OPALINE) the *Bibliographie nationale française*, which consists of sections by types of materials (print, music, cartographic material, audiovisual, etc.), there is a classification scheme per each type of materials. Under each part of the classification scheme, records are arranged according to the principles of the main entries as defined for the lists of records obtained as result of a search.

- in the retrospective by-products on CD-ROM for the *Bibliographie nationale française*, published by Bibliopolis, the same records are arranged and displayed differently than above, etc.

- in the printed current commercial national bibliography produced weekly by Electre for printed materials, the *Bibliographie de la France - Les Livres de la semaine*, inserted encartée in the journal *Livres-Hebdo*, records are arranged according to a special classification scheme (adapted from CDDewey). Under each section of the classification scheme, the records follow another rules than those already mentioned above : co-authors, up to three, are used all together at the same time as main headings.

All these solutions are in accordance with the AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] which aims not to identify, among all the headings of a record, which one should be used as main heading in a given bibliographic product (in a current or specialized bibliography, in a catalogue for a special collection) or for the display on a screen. (see above §1.2.)

As regards the SUDOC, the online public catalogue (<http://www.sudoc.abes.fr>) has only a labelled display format, which completely deconstructs the ISBD and ignores the notion of “main entry”.

The professional interface has several types of display:

- UNIMARC
- ISBD (but with all headings rejected after the descriptive block)
- a labelled format, very similar to that of the public version on Internet.

*BAV: For arranging bibliographic records we use main and added entries, multi-language links between English and Italian forms of entries (e.g. topical subjects) and headings according to AACR2 versus local variations (e.g. vernacular form / Latin form of personale names). There is also a sort of linkage between records: vertical links with component parts and horizontal links (the linking entry fields 76X-78X implemented in MARC 21).*

**KBARSM (Lithuania):** In order to arrange bibliographic records in our catalogues main entries and added entries are required according to our cataloguing tradition.

**MSZ: UNIFORM AUTHOR NAME/S/ (PERSON/S OR CORPORATE BODY/BODIES), GEOGRAPHIC NAME/S/, UNIFORM TITLE, AND REFERENCE/S/ IS/ARE MADE FOR EVERY/ALL ALTERNATIVE NAME/S/ AND TITLE/S/**

**PPIAK Macedonia:** Yes

**PPIAK (Slovenia):** The rules call for a main entry and added entries.

**RAK:** The rules of the RAK-WB call for a main entry and added entries (per the Paris Principles). Chapter 7 of the RAK-WB includes rules concerning main and added entries under persons, corporate bodies and titles.

**RAKK (Bulgaria) :** The general rule for the catalogue is to arrange the main entries and the added entries in common alphabetical sequence, except the cases when a canonical or classified order of sequence is prescribed.

The annual printed edition of the national bibliography (Series 1 – Books) includes only main entries arranged in systematic way (UDC) combined with several indexes (personal names, names of corporate bodies, titles, series, editing houses, geographical names, subjects, ISBN etc.)

*RC (Spain):* Yes, they do. All 14<sup>th</sup> RC chapter regulate when a heading must be a main or an added entry

**RCR:** In the new code which is being developed at the moment, terms “main entry” and «added access point» are used instead of terms «main entry» and «added entries».

**RICA:** Yes

**RT (Netherlands):** Yes. The second part of this sentence does not apply .

**SL (Finland):** yes

1.4. What is the most typical "main entry" for works according to your rules (e.g., author then title; first author/title; all authors/title; title only when there is no author; other?)

**AACR2:** Author then title

**AFNOR:** The AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [Choice of access points to the bibliographic description] puts an end to the notion of main entry.

A main entry scheme exists for each type of document. See above §1.3

*BAV: author then title*

**KBARSM (Lithuania):** The most typical "main entry" in our cataloguing tradition is: author then title, or title only when there is no author.

**MSZ: AUTHOR**

(added entry is obligatory when the name of the author does not appear on the title page;

when the name is an auxiliary name;

when the name of the author was discovered after his/her work was published earlier;

for compiler/s/ of dictionaries, repertoires, praxises, bibliographies, and similar compilations)

In the case where two or three authors are equivalently responsible, all of them get a main entry by their name/title.

In the case where the book is published without a collective title and it contains two or three works of individual authors, all the authors get a name/title main entry.

There are a lot of detailed rules for cases of printed music, art albums, report collections, correspondences, illustrations, collections of translations, etc.

The point is that all the names and titles can be found in the catalogues and bibliographies whether the author is a person or a corporate body.

## TITLE

When the work is published without author(s) or it has more than three authors and the primary author(s) is/are not ascertainable, the main entry is the uniform title (e.g., in the case of anonymous classics, or when the author is signed with an appellativum, or kryptonime or titlonime), sacred scriptures, liturgical works, (e.g., the Bible, the part of the Bible, etc.) are entered under their uniform title, title is the heading of collections published with a common title. Name/title references are made for all the contributors, and title references for all the alternative titles.

*PPIAK Macedonia: The most typical main entry is:*

*Author/title*

*First author/title*

*Title only when there is no author*

**PPIAK (Slovenia): The main entry is either author or title (first author then title).**

RAK: The definition of "author" in RAK-WB pertains to persons that have worked out – single or together- a work or parts of a work, even if they are not named or not explicitly named as authors.

"Anonymous work" in RAK-WB pertains to a work whose author is not named nor detected. A work to which several authors have contributed with distinguishable parts/contributions is treated as an anonymous work.

"Urheber" – in the meaning of a corporate author – in RAK-WB pertains to corporate bodies that have – single or together- worked out or originated/induced *and* edited an anonymous work or parts of it.

The most typical "main entry" for works according to the RAK-WB is "first author/title" when there are up to three joint personal authors, and name-title-added entries are made for the second and third personal authors.

The RAK-NBM prescribes an exception, insofar as for audiovisual materials, games and electronic resources the main entry, in general, is made under the title. This has led to different entries: A print dissertation, e.g., gets a main entry under the author, whereas the online dissertation gets a main entry under the title and an added entry under the author.

The decision about the main entry according to RAK-WB is made in the following order:

1. Main entry under the only or prominently given or first named author of up to three authors of a work (joint responsibility)
2. Main entry under the title if an anonymous work has no "Urheber" (corporate author) or if an anonymous work has an "Urheber" (corporate

author) which is neither part of the title proper nor has to be added to the title proper

3. Main entry under the only or prominently given or first named corporate body that is an "Urheber" (corporate author) and is part of the title proper or has to be added to the title proper

As a work emanating from a corporate body is an anonymous work according to RAK-WB, there is no conflict between works of personal authorship and works emanating from a corporate body.

Some general stipulations of RAK-WB:

A joint work of more than three personal authors is treated as an anonymous work. An added entry is made for the prominently named or first named personal author of a joint work of more than three personal authors.

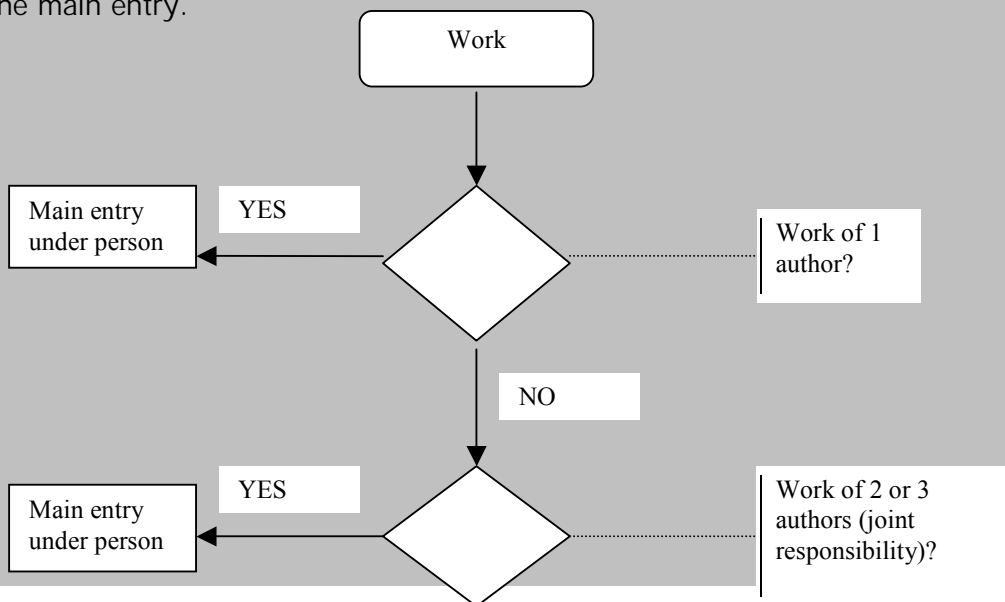
An added entry is made for contributing persons of a finite work (e.g., prominently named or first named editor, translator, illustrator).

A continuing resource like a serial, newspaper, series is treated as an anonymous work; the main entry is under title or under a corporate body, if the corporate body is regarded as "originator" and part of the title or has to be added to the title.

The main entry is made under a corporate body that is regarded as "Urheber" (corporate author) of an anonymous work (that means it has compiled the anonymous work or parts of it OR it has induced and edited the anonymous work or parts of it) if the corporate body is part of the title or has to be added to the title.

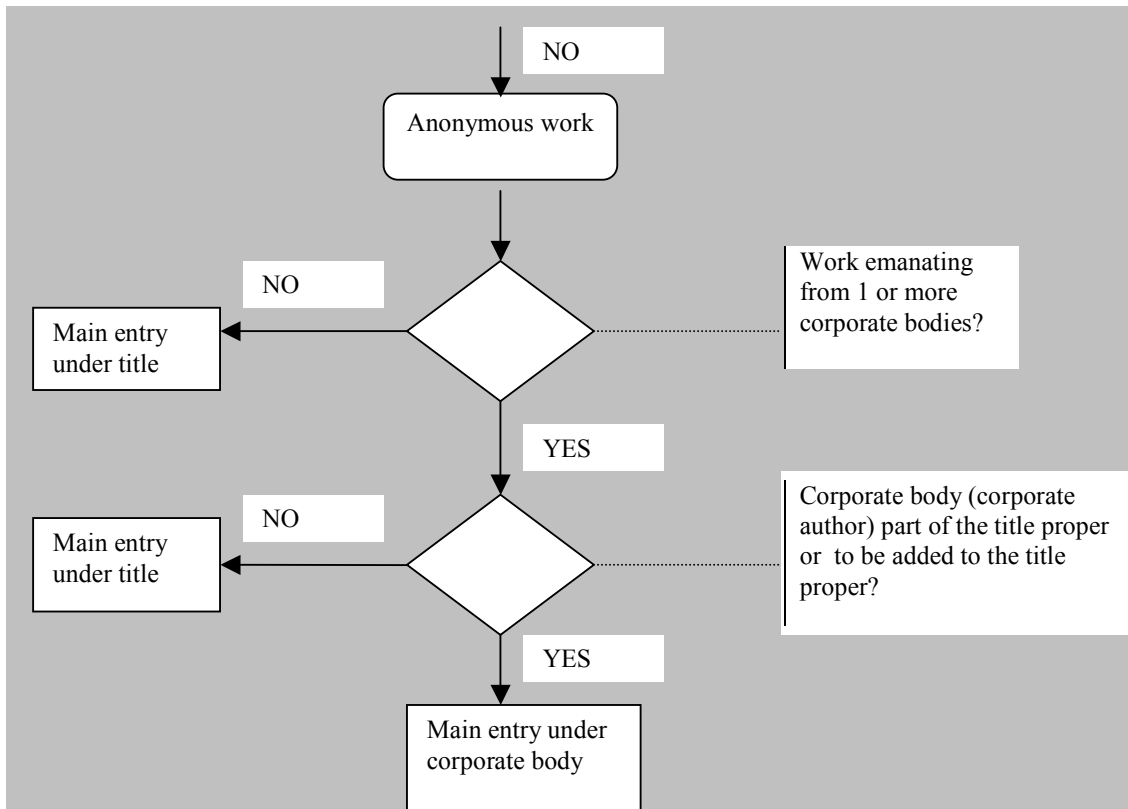
According to the rules the corporate body is added to the title in cases when the title consists only of general terms or of general terms expanded by formal attributes.

The following graphic<sup>1</sup> shall illustrate the steps undertaken for the decision about the main entry.



<sup>1</sup> The graphic on page 181 of this publication is used as a basis:

Haller, Klaus: Katalogisierung nach den RAK-WB : eine Einführung in die Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken / Klaus Haller ; Hans Popst. – 5., überarb. Aufl. – München ; New Providence; London; Paris : Saur, 1996. – ISBN 3-598-11305-6



**RAKK (Bulgaria):** In conformity with the cataloguing rules and according to book's shaping the typical main entries in the catalogue are:

**Author/title**

**First author/title**

**Title only when there is no author**

*RC (Spain):* The most typical main entry is author then title.

**RCR:** (1) Author (including corporate body) then title; (2) title OK

**RICA:** Author (personal or corporate), if any;

First author if more than one;

Title, if author is lacking or if authors are more than three; or if the publication is better known under its title.

**RT (Netherlands):** Author then title.

**SL (Finland):** Author then Title