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 Szabvany = 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 (Konyvtári Szabalyzat = 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 prirucnik 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. -

8. MULTIPART STRUCTURES

8.A. COMPONENTS VERSUS AGGREGATES

8.A.1. Do your rules prescribe the cataloging treatment for collections (or aggregates) of works (not including serials)? (Please describe)

AACR2 has several options for dealing with what is being cataloged and relating it to the whole/part issues. AACR2 Chapter 13 on Analysis includes rules for analysis of monographic series, multipart monographs, works within works. Description of parts and components can also be handled in contents notes (rule 1.7B18 and corresponding rules in special materials chapters) or as accompanying material in the area 5 (rule 1.5E and corresponding rules in special materials chapters). Chapter 13 also covers multilevel description (rule 13.6) for the parts and the comprehensive whole within a single record.

AAKP (Czech): Yes – 21.7. Collections of Works by Different Persons or Bodies (e.g. sound recording with three sonatas by three different authors).

AFNOR: Yes.

1. When the publication contains different works in one volume : one descriptive record is made

◆ **AFNOR standard Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (*§1.1.4.3*)**
- **when there is a collective title**
- **when the title of the aggregate is the title of one of the works contained**
- **when there is no collective title**

◆ **AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*]**
- **different works of the same author without any collective title (§4.2.)**
- **different works of the same author with a collective title (§4.3.)**
- **different works of different authors (§4.4.)**

2. Multivolumes publication. There are 4 different cases :
- **one record per volume the title of each volume being significant.**
- **one record per volume with a common title followed by a dependent title**
  AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] §1.1.4.4 et §1.5.8.
- **one record for the set of volumes**
- **description with different levels**
  AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (*§9.2.*)

3. Treatment with a aggregate record (notice de recueil) :
- **for the still image**
  AFNOR FD Z 44-077 : 1997 [*Cataloguing still image §Annex A : Treatment by artificial set (ensemble factice*)]
- **for printed documents**
  AFNOR NF Z 44-061 : 1986 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]§5

It may be necessary [...] to assemble aggregates in collections for a physical point of view and to describe in one record different types of documents such as leaflet, prospectus, posters, price-lists, programmes, invitations, catalogues, time-tables ... which are not books.
Collections emanating from a corporate body (with a corporate body heading) and the anonymous collections can be distinguished.

4. For the multimedia multisupport :
> **There is nothing in the AFNOR rules. We refer to the ISBD(NBM) : the main format must be selected and the other elements are described as accompanied material.**

5. The component parts
> **AFNOR Z 44-078 : 1994 [*Cataloguing component parts]* which is consistent with the IFLA Guidelines for component parts , 1991**

BAV: We catalog collections for graphic prints.

KBARSM (Lithuania): Collections (or aggregates) of works are treated as one item in our cataloguing tradition.

KBSDB: Yes. In one physical work
In such cases where there appears a main title but several independent works as a part of the hole published work, they will all be coded in one record.
When a work have several works without a common title, you can make a choice between a coding in one record for all or a separate records for each with a note to show the relations. For local catalogues you often make one records. The Danmarc2 format allow us to code a description in 245 for several works in one item. Where you can distinguish between title and the connected author for each work. The last way is to prefered because the users easily lose the general view.

KSB (Sweden): [Change from AACR2, ch. 13, Analysis]:
13.6. Multi-level Description (multi-part methodology)

13.6.AS. Multi-level description is commonly used in national bibliographies and by cataloguing institutions that create catalogue records that require complete identification in one single record by the part as well as of the object as a whole. The description of the object as a whole is primary. This description method can be used as an alternative to "in-analytics".

13.6BS. **Prescribed sources**. Collect the data that are recorded from the primary source for the medium to which the object at hand belongs. Follow the prescribed source (sources) for each area in the description of the respective medium. For volume designation use the same prescribed sources as for edition, for volume title the same as for title and statement of responsibility.

13.6CS. Divide the description into two or more levels. At the first level (in the main [parent] record) only register data, which are valid for the object as a whole. At the part [child] level, register data, which are valid for the group of parts or the single volume, which are to be described. If the data at the child level refer to a group of parts, register those data, which are valid for single parts at a second child level. Construe the levels in a distinct way with the help of layout or typography. When all parts have been received, elements that earlier have been left open are added.

The distribution of data between the levels (parent and child record, respectively) is done according to the following scheme:

PARENT RECORD	CHILD RECORD
Title proper	Volume designation and/or volume title
Parallel titles (those which are common)	Parallel titles (specific to the part)
Other title information (common)	Other title information (specific)
Statement of responsibility (common)	Statement of responsibility (specific)
Edition statement (common)	Edition statement (specific)
Material or publication type specific designators	
Place of publication	
Publisher, distributor etc.	
Date of publication	Date of publication (specific)
Physical description (number of physical units)	Physical description (pagination statement etc.)
Other physical details (common)	Other physical details (specific)
Dimensions (common)	Dimensions (specific)
Series statement (if common for the whole)	Series statement (specific)
Notes (common)	Notes (specific)
Standard number (common)	Standard number (specific)

13.6DS. **Volume designation**. At the child level (in the children records) the description starts with volume designation (a word for part, a number or other designation) if such a designation is present in the object. Use abbreviations (according to a prescribed list) and numbers instead of words. The volume designation is always given before the volume number. The volume number is given in Arabic numerals if the object has a number designation or with the combination of letters that is used [in the object]. If the volume designation consists of symbols that are neither numerical nor alphabetical, give it as a number within square brackets. Volume designation is only supplied if it is missing because of a misprint or by mistake, or if volume designation has been introduced in the course of publication.

Volume title that follows the volume designation is preceded by a space, colon, space.

For physical description at one level (in one record) of objects in several parts, see 2.5B20.

[Selected examples]

”Kapitalets” tillkomsthistoria / Roman Rosdolsky. – Göteborg : Röda bokförl., 1977-1979. – 2 vol. ; 21 cm. - Orig:s titel: Zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Marxschen ”Kapital”
Bd 1 / [översättning och redigering: Mats Thorell och Thomas Caesar]. – 1977 (Kungälv : Gotab). – 303 s. – (Till kritiken av den politiska ekonomin ; 9). - ISBN 91-85258-10-5 : SEK 56:00

Théatre / Sacha Guitry. – Paris : Livre contemporain, 1959-1964. – 15 vol. ; 22 cm

2: Quadrille ; La Pèlerine écossaise ; Le veilleur de nuit. – 1959. – 317 s.
6: Le comédien ; Un sujet de roman ; Pasteur. – 1961. – 279 s.

The sacred books of the East / translated by various oriental scholars and edited by F. Max Müller. – Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1879-1910. – 50 vol. ; 23 cm
Vol. 39-40 : the sacred books of China: the texts of Tâoism / translated by James Legge
P. 1 : The Tâo the king. The writing of Kwang-tsze, Books I-XVII. – 1891. – xxii, 396 s.

American folklore [AMT] / co-ordinated for the Voice of America by Tristram Coffin. – Washington : United States Information Agency [tillverkningsbolag]. – ljudspolar : 9 cm/s, l mono ; 7 tum. – (Forum series)
8: The American traditional ballad [AMT] / G.M. Laws. – 1967. – 1 ljudspole (35 min). – Med illustrerade exempel

Remembrance of things past / Marcel Proust ; translated by C.K. Scott Moncrieff. – London : Chatto & Windus, 1957-   . --   vol. – Orig:s title: A la recherché du temps perdu
Vol. 1 : Swann's way / illustrated by Phillippe Jullian. – Orig:s title: Du côté de chez Swann. – Denna övers. Ursprungl. Utg. 1922
P.1. – 1957 (1973 printing). – 303 s., 4 pl.-bl. : ill. ; 19 cm. – ISBN 0-7011-1048-1 : GBP 2.00

13.6ES. **Change in data.** If data in the area for title and responsibility are changed in the process of publication, the respective information is given at the part level of the description.

[Example]

Svensk musik / Arne Aulin, Herbert Connor. – Stockholm : Bonnier, 1974-1977. – 2 vol. : ill., musiknoter ; 22 cm
[1] : Från vallåt till Arnljot. – 1974. – 544 s. – ISBN 91-0-039277-4
2 : Från Midsommarvaka till Aniara / Herbert Connor. – 1977. – 528 s. – ISBN 91-0-041779-5

If the title proper of the object is changed during publication, a subsequent title proper can in some cases be given as the title proper for the complete object. For change in responsibility, see 21.3A2.

13.6FS. Description in several levels can even be applied too associated works [in separate manifestations] that are not covered by the rule in 21.28. (For description of an appendix, cfr even 1.9.) If both the main work [sic!, = manifestation of the main work] and the appendix [/supplement] are at hand, give a complete description of the main work at the parent level and of the appendix at the child level (as a child record).

[Example]
      Falkman, Pär

          Externredovisningens grunder / Pär Falkman. – Lund : Studentlitteratur,
2001 (Lund : Studentlitteratur). – 252 s. ; 23 cm. – ISBN 91-44-01628-X :
SEK 375:00

          Övningsbok / Peter Öhman. – 86 s. ; 30 cm. – ISBN 91-44-04075-X : SEK
298:00

[Example]   Samerna I Sverige : stöd åt språk och kultur : betänkande / av
Sameutredningen.
          Stockholm : Liber, 1975. – 242 s. ; diagr., tab. ; 25 cm. – (Statens
          offentliga
          utredningar, ISSN 0375-250X ; 1975:99). – Med sammanfattning på
          samiska och engelska. – Titelrubrik: Utbildningsdepartementet. – ISBN 91-
          38-02473-X
          Bilagor. – 1975. – 487 s. : diagr., kartor, tab. ; 25 cm. – (Statens offentliga
          utredningar, ISSN 0375-250X ; 1975:100). – Titelrubrik:
          Utbildningsdepartementet. – S. 435-455: Litteratur av samer och om samer /
          av Lars Thomasson. – ISBN 91-38-02474-8
       (Both objects at hand)

If only the appendix is at hand, give only the data that are common to the main work and
the appendix at the parent level, while the complete description of the appendix is given
at the child level.

          Samerna i Sverige : stöd åt språk och kultur : betänkande / av
          Sameutredningen. – Stockholm : Liber.
          Bilagor. – 1975. – 487 s. : diagr., kartor, tab. ; 25 cm. – (Statens offentliga
          utredningar, ISSN 0375-250X ; 1975:100). – Titelrubrik:
          Utbildningsdepartementet. – S. 435-455: Litteratur av samer och om samer /
          av Lars Thomasson. – ISBN 91-38-02474-8
       (Appendices only at hand)

Description in several levels can also be applied to single issues of a serial publication,
e.g. an annual issue of a yearbook, if "In"-analytics is not considered appropriate. The
issue etc. is described at the child level (in a child record) subsidiary to the serial
publication.

[Example]

          Svenska turistföreningens årsskrift. – Stockholm : Fören., 1978-. -- vol. ;
          21 cm. – ISSN 0349-229X = Svenska turistföreningens årsskrift
          1981: Dalsland. – 1981. – 312 s. : ill., kartor, tab. ; 22 cm

Comment by the rulemaking committee

The main principle is to provide a single record for each independently published manifestation and at the same time to achieve a clear, hierarchical layout of the whole. It is, however, possible to use description at a single level, applying 2.5B20 for the physical description, as well, although it hasn't been much used. That solution has sometimes been applied for multi-part publications where the parts do not have any distinctive titles of their own and/or pagination is continuous. On the whole, single level description has not been used for the national bibliography.

13.6 has been followed in both union databases in Sweden, the LIBRIS database, a national union catalogue, and the database Burk, a commercial database comprising records for the majority of city and municipal libraries. As of last year, however, the LIBRIS database, which is the biggest one, has changed from the native, UK-MARC like format LIBRIS-MARC to MARC21. That format change has forced the LIBRIS libraries to abandon 13.6. Our old format provided a convenient way of linking parent and child records and produced clear and logical displays of the relations even for more than two levels. MARC21 cannot produce that linked, hierarchical organisation of records. After thorough discussions and investigation into existing solutions, e.g. in the LC database, we chose to use 1.1B9 as the main rule for the libraries which catalogue in MARC21. The UK had the same problem when changing to MARC21, and 1.1B9 was pointed to as one solution in the British report *MARC Harmonisation : a report to the British Library / from the Book Industry Communication Bibliographic Standards Technical Subgroup*. – October 1999. – http://www.bl.uk/services/bsds/nbs/marc/repmast.html (this link doesn't work any more, unfortunately).
It means that every independently published manifestation gets a separate record with both title proper for the whole and the respective volume designation and volume title in the title area. The former division into parent and child records is not retained.

When there are more than two levels, we will in many cases resort to serial methodology, or analytics, one requirement then being that the volume titles are independent. This is also a kind of conceptual reorientation on our part, because we have been used to reserving serial methodology to what we understand as true series, that is, in principle open ended publications.

You could say that the American approach to multi-part publications is primarily influenced by the definition of the work as a whole (all the manifestations comprising one work are accounted for in one record), whereas our approach is primarily manifestation biased (an independently published manifestation gets a record of its own).

There are several reasons why we chose 1.1B9 as our main rule. We don't want to split the common, manifestation based approach in the cataloguing community as a whole more than necessary. 13.6 is still applied in the Burk database. Further, we believe it's easier to uphold a reasonably consistent level of cataloguing with this model, and consequently also easier to provide clear guidance to users. We also see less risk of duplication of records and effort this way, and for the national bibliography, which

almost never receives all parts in a multi-part publication simultaneously, this seems as the most logical and consistent model.

Description at a single level, is of course also a possibility, applying 2.5B20 for the physical description, but we try to limit it to the same situations as before, for cases with no distinctive part titles and/or continuous pagination.

Examples

Rosdolsky, Roman
"Kapitalets" tillkomsthistoria. Band I / Roman Rosdolsky ; [översättning och redigering: Mats Thorell och Thomas Caesar]. – Göteborg : Röda bokförl., 1977 (Kungälv : Gotab). – 303 s. ; 21 cm. – (Till kritiken av den politiska ekonomin ; 9). - Orig:s titel: Zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Marxschen "Kapital". Bd 1. - ISBN 91-85258-10-5 : SEK 56:00

Rosdolsky, Roman
"Kapitalets" tillkomsthistoria. Band II / Roman Rosdolsky ; [översättning: Mats Thorell ; redaktionell granskning: Jan Bohlin]. – Göteborg : Röda bokförl., 1979 (Surte : MINAB). – [5] s., s. 313-575 ; 21 cm. – (Till kritiken av den politiska ekonomin ; 10). - Orig:s titel: Zur Entstehungsgeschichte des Marxschen "Kapital". Bd 2. - ISBN 91-85258-28-8 : SEK 60:00

Guitry, Sacha
Théâtre. 2, Quadrille ; La Pèlerine écossaise ; Le veilleur de nuit / Sacha Guitry. – Paris : Livre contemporain, 1959. – 317 s. ; 22 cm

Guitry, Sacha
Théâtre. 6, Le comédien ; Un sujet de roman ; Pasteur / Sacha Guitry. – Paris : Livre contemporain, 1961. – 279 s. ; 22 cm

Sameutredningen
Samerna i Sverige : stöd åt språk och kultur : betänkande / av Sameutredningen. – Stockholm : Liber/Allmänna förl., 1975 (Stockholm : Göteborgs offsettr.). – 242 s. : diagr., tab. ; 25 cm. – Statens offentliga utredningar, ISSN 0375-250X ; 1975:99). – Med samisk och engelsk sammanfattning. – Titelrubrik: Utbildningsdepartementet. – Innehåll: De renskötande samerna i Sverige 1958-1972 ; Den icke-renskötande samebefolkningen i Sverige ; Samernas språk och kultur / Henning Johansson. En intervjuundersökning rörande kulturella, sociala och psykologiska frågor. Historisk återblick rörande samerna / Israel Ruong. Litteratur av och om samer / Lars Thomasson. – ISBN 91-38-02473-X

Sameutredningen
Samerna i Sverige : stöd åt språk och kultur : betänkande. Bilagor / av Sameutredningen. – Stockholm : Liber/Allmänna förl., 1975 (Stockholm : Göteborgs offsettr.). – 487 s. : diagr., kartor, tab. ; 25 cm. – Statens offentliga utredningar, ISSN 0375-250X ; 1975:100). –Titelrubrik: Utbildningsdepartementet. – ISBN 91-38-02474-8

Falkman, Pär

Externredovisningens grunder / Pär Falkman. – Lund : Studentlitteratur, 2001 (Lund : Studentlitteratur). – 252 s. ; 23 cm. – Övningsbok, av Peter Öhman, finns i separat vol. – ISBN 91-44-01628-X : SEK 375:00

Öhman, Peter

Övningsbok till Externredovisningens grunder / Peter Öhman. – Lund : Studentlitteratur, 2002 (Lund : Studentlitteratur). – 86 s. ; 30 cm. – ISBN 91-44-04075-X : SEK 298:00

MSZ: YES, ALL THE RULES ARE BASED ON ISBD/M MULTI-LEVEL DESCRIPTION FRAME
WE CREATE SEPARATE RECORDS FOR ALL TYPES OF PARTS (A SEPARATE VOLUME OF A MULTI-VOLUME PUBLICATION, A SEPARATE COMPONENT PART OF A COLLECTION) AND THE CONNECTION OF THE RECORDS ARE ENSURED. IF ONE SEARCHES IN OUR CATALOGUE, HE/SHE WILL FIND THE RECORD WITH COMMON DATA AND THE CONNECTED RECORDS AS WELL. IF THE RECORD OF THE COMPONENT PART APPEARS THERE IS A CONNECTION TO THE COMMON RECORD.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes, as finite or continuing series.

PPIAK (Slovenia): Yes (series)

RAK: The RAK-WB stipulate:

If the item in hand is part of a whole and the item in hand has a title for the whole as well as a title for the part, in general the whole gets a bibliographic record as well as the part. The bibliographic record for the whole is called "Gesamtaufnahme" in German, the bibliographic record for the part is called "Stücktitelaufnahme".

In the bibliographic record for the whole data belonging to the parts become part of the volume description.
In the bibliographic record for the part the title of the whole is given in the series area.

A bibliographic record for the part *is not made* if
- the title of the part makes sense only in combination with the title of the whole
- the title of the part is only a general subsuming indication for the enclosed features
- it is a part of multi-volume single publications, except it is an anonymous work
- it is a part of a multi-volume collection, except the title of the whole is named in a hidden source of information
- it is a publication of literary groups a library does not wish to make analytical entries for
- it is a part of a scientific journal whose title does not have its own title page, in fact without text (single or together with the title of the whole)
- it is a title on the cover of a journal issue, except it is a conference report

RC (Spain): Yes, they do. RC 14.2.2D deals with the collections, considering as such:
- Issues including independent works or extracts of those works by different persons or bodies.
- Works that collect different personal or corporate contributions under a publishing director of a person.

- Works consisting of the two types referred above.
The difference is made between collections that have or not a collective title.
If the collection has a collective title:

1. *The main entry is under the collective title and added entries must be made for:*
   - **Compilers, editors, directors, etc. if there are not more than three and they appear in the main source of information; if there are more than those, the added entry must be made only under the main or the first person named.**
   - *Authors, when the number of contributions or independent works is two or three, name-title added entries would be used.*
     When the number of contributions or works is more than three and the persons will not be more than such a number, the added entries will be of name-title for authors that only have one work, and added entries of name for the author who has more than one work.
     But in any case, each cataloguing centre has the possibility to do name-title added entries when they consider it appropriate.
     When the contributions or works are more than three, and it is as well the case for the persons, only one added entry will be used under the name of the first person. But, again, each centre has the possibility to do name-title added entries.

2. *If the collection does not have a collective title – the main entry will be under the heading for the work that appears first on the common title-page, or in the first title page if there is not a common one. Added entries of name-title for other works must be made if they are not more than three, and, when they appear, for the compiler, selector, etc. as well.*

The possibilities of cataloguing description will be different if we deal with a single physical unit, that follows the general rules or within a multi-volume that is contained in RC 13.2 and 1.9.
RC also offers the option of cataloguing each work independently in chapter 13.
RCR: Yes. According to RCR, multipart structure (collection) is an aggregate of works on separate physical units, being united with common title or author/title. For such multipart structure multilevel record is created, this record includes more than two levels – first (high) level record and second level record for every part (physical unit).
RICA: Yes
A) For multipart resources/manifestations the general practice is that based on a multi-level description based on the division of descriptive information into two or more levels. The first level contains information common to the whole or main publication. The second and subsequent levels contain information relating to the individual volume or other unit, carrying out the process for as many levels as are required to describe fully the publication and its parts. But RICA [par. 7.2 (Note 1 p.10); 103; 132.6] are providing for different solutions.
B) For resources formed by different materials/supports (a volume with accompanying material; a kit composed by different supports, etc.) they should be described in a satisfactorily way in order to permit access and retrieval of each one of the single/discrete different entities.
In the case of accompanying material it could be sufficient the simple precise citation of the same material (+ 1 map; + 1 maintenance handbook; + 3 activity cards); but it could be necessary and opportune to complete the description of the

accompanying material in area 4 (i.e.: + 1 pamphlet (30 p. ; 18 cm); and to add the note: Tit. of the pamphlet: Itineraries; or to supply, if necessary, the description of the abovementioned accompanying independently, as provided in the ISBD, by a multi-level method. For this kind of material solutions provided by the ISBDs are very effective.

RT (Netherlands): There are two options in describing collections. If there is a common title covering the parts, the collections may be described as a whole, with a description of the parts in a content note. But if the parts have a specific title that is sufficiently identifying, the parts may also be described separately. If there is no covering title, the title of the first part is taken as the main title, with added entries for the other parts with a maximum of three. Of aggregates that are bound together accidentally the component parts are always described as separate parts.

SL (Finland):
-we have rules for monographic series, for multipart monographs
-component parts included in the collections may be described in content notes or as accompanying material
-we have rules for multilevel description as appendix.

8.A.2. Do your rules prescribe the cataloguing treatment for works that consist of components of other works? (Please describe, e.g., do your rules require separate bibliographic records for every physical component; do your rules allow optional ways to catalog such materials, such as all on a single record with notes and added entries for the individual works within the whole; other?)

AACR2: Optional ways to handle these depending on need of the cataloging agency (see response to 8.A.1 above).

AAKP (Czech): Yes, AACR2, Chapter 13, Analysis. But we dot use multi-level description.

AFNOR: Yes.
The rules allow to treat globally
- an anthology for example : the author of the anthology is the main author
- the treatment is always made at the physical unit level
- and more, if we want, we may have a treatment for each component parts (but in practice it is very rare)

BAV: We enter component records for single graphic prints (art prints, charts, etc. belonging to a collection)
And for:
Articles in periodicals (optional)
Distinctive titles of periodicals (optional)
Proceedings or other miscellaneous work (optional)

KBARSM (Lithuania): Our cataloguing practice does not require separate bibliographic records for every physical component. One bibliographic record is compiled for one item. Each physical component is linked to the item record through the "link fields", consequently the search can be made from every physical component.

KBSDB: If the physical components aren't in one work, we key one record with the two-description methods, one description for the main title and one description for each of the second physical work appearing. The Danmarc2-format gives us the possibility to do so. This methods is used when the physical components are put together and the one physical component can't do without the other. It could be a

book about bird (the main description) with their voices on a cd-rom or tape (the second description).
If we have two separate indepented work, but the works have relationship to each other, the rules gives us possibility to make notes with added entries.
We also use the two description ways for monographs serials, if the main title is the same. See in serials.

MSZ: EACH PART OF A MULTIPART DOCUMENT IS DESCRIBED SEPARATELY AND A RECORD IS CREATED WITH INFORMATION COMMON TO THE WHOLE OR MAIN PUBLICATION

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes. All on a single record with data in Area 1 or in notes and analytical entries for the individual works.

PPIAK Macedonia: A bibliographic record is made for every physical component, while single record is made for dictionaries and encyclopedias when they are consisted of more than one volume.

PPIAK (Slovenia): We do not make separate bibliographic records for every physical component - we make a single record: the components are described in area 1 or in area 7 (it depends on whether there is a collective title or not) - added entries (analytical entries) are made for the individual works.

RAK: The RAK-WB define that single articles, essays, contributions, letters, documents, speeches etc. are regarded as single works as an intellectual or artistic creation.

The RAK-WB differentiate the types of "enthaltenes Werk" and "beigefügtes Werk". "Enthaltenes Werk" means a work that is part of a collection of works with collective title; it has to be mentioned on the title page.
"Beigefügtes Werk" means a work that is part of a collection of works without a collective title; it has to be mentioned on the title page or it has to have a title page of its own.

The parts of a collection of works with collective title and of a collection of works without collective title may be given in footnotes; the maximum is two titles. It is also possible to convey informations in the footnotes like e.g. "includes a collection of Heidegger", "includes works of and about …".

A draft cataloguing code "Sonderregeln für unselbständig erschienene Werke (RAK-UW))" (Special rules for dependently published works) was published in 1986.

RC (Spain): According to RC 13 and 1.9 we can follow one of these procedures for works that are component parts of other works:
1. *catalogue the component parts in only one record*
   a) *in a content note, or*
   b) *through multi-level description*
2. *catalogue each component part or group of component parts in separately bibliographic records. If the record belongs to a group of component parts, this record can describe each component part by a content work.*
The conditions to use one procedure or other are not prescribed by RC, and the centres and cataloguers have the possibilities to decide.
Cataloguing through content notes or separate bibliographic records for the components presents some difficulties in practice. The value of work to be catalogued is the most

decisive element, although not the only one, to decide on one or other procedure use, either if the components are all of the same material or not.
Nowadays the cataloguing tends to consider, in the last case (components in various materials) one of the physical materials more important than the rest, which are usually described as accompanying material.
RCR: Yes. For individual works, which are components of other works, separate records are not created. Single record for the whole work is made with notes and added access points. Но для отдельных физических единиц составляется для каждой самостоятельная запись.
RICA: Yes. [RICA par. 132.4] are requiring only a content note. But in automated cataloguing the IFLA *Guidelines for the application of the ISBDs to the description of component parts* are largely in use with all their options.
RT (Netherlands): See 8.A.1.
SL (Finland): We are following the IFLA guidelines for the application of the ISBDs to the description of component parts
- when cataloguing articles or chapters of the works for speacial bibliographies
-when analysing the content of the sound recordings (e.g. individual songs are described separately)
- we create multi-level descriptions
-we make content notes of the collections and give name title added entries.

8.A.3. What devices are used to link the parts with the whole and vice versa? (E.g., series statements, notes, added entries for the uniform titles of the main work, contents notes for the parts, etc.)
AACR2: cf. AACR2 chapter 13: For records for the components, that is, analytics, a cataloger may use a series statement to identify the "whole." The "series" would typically be given as an added entry to provide access and collocation of the parts from the "whole."
Another technique option is the "In" analytic technique to identify the whole on a record for the component part. It is optional to give an added entry for the aggregate or "whole."
On records for the aggregate (i.e., the whole, comprehensive work), if the part is named in the titles and statement of responsibility area or in a contents note, rule 13.2A prescribes giving an added entry for the part. (However, in practice the content notes may be given with or without added entries for the individual works cited in that note.) If the part is an accompanying dependent work, the technique of an addition to the physical description is an option (rule 1.5E noted above).
AAKP (Czech): All mentioned above.
AFNOR: Yes, we use all these devices.
The contents note : different types exist
       - when the description is made globally, we may have a contents note
            AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (§7.1)
            It is in conformity with the ISBDs.
       - when the publication contains different works
            AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (§7.4)
            AFNOR Z 44-066 [*Catalogunig sound recordings*] (§ 7.1)

Analytical records (added entries) :
       When the rules mention contents note, in practice analytical records are made : sometimes
       for the printed materials, very oftently for audiovisual materials.

The series statement

It is used when the descritpion is made volume per volume when the title of each volume is significant.

AFNOR Z 44-050 [*Printed monographs cataloguing*] (*§6.7*)

BAV: We add MARC21 linking entry fields.

Component records are linked to the header record by a system device (in the GEAC Advance)

KBARSM (Lithuania): Separate parts are related with the whole by links.

KBSDB: Notes, added entries, multi-record structure

MSZ: THIS IS SOLVED BY THE DATABASE SYSTEM. THE CATALOGUERS CREATE ENTRIES AND MAKES THE NECESSARY LINKS

PRINTED BIBLIOGRAPHIC FORMAT OF THESE RECORDS ALWAYS CONTAINS THE COMMON DATA RECORD AND THE RECORD(S) OF THE PART(S) (COMPONENT PART/S/)

PPIAK (Croatia): Content notes for parts in the main entry record and analytical entries for the parts.

PPIAK (Slovenia): Contents notes for the parts in the main entry, added (analytical) entries for the parts.

RAK: In the bibliographic record for the whole, data belonging to the parts become part of the volume description.

In the bibliographic record for the part the title of the whole is given in the series area.

RAKK (Bulgaria): All devices pointed out in brackets are used.

RC (Spain): It is possible to choose between giving the general information of a work in a series statement or indicating the component parts that constitute the work in notes area in a content note, and redact name added entries.

If a series statement has been given, it will have title or name-title access.

Nowadays, in serials and some especial materials the MARC 76/78X fields have started to be used to link them with the general work.

RCR: All of the above devices are used.

RICA: It depends by the final display. If the result is a record in a card catalogue or bibliography or a record in an automated file.

RT (Netherlands): If the parts of multipart structures are described separately, there is no added entry linking the parts. The common covering title is only given as a note, comparable to a serial note.

SL (Finland): Mainly component parts are linked to the host publications

We use also series statement, notes, and added entries.

8.B. PRINCIPLES

8.B.1. Do your rules have a goal to describe each work within each publication (relates to 8.A.2 above), or is that decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency?

AACR2: No, the decision is left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency. AACR2 rule 13.1A: "Although the rules in this chapter are stated as instructions, apply them according to the policy of the cataloguing agency."

AAKP (Czech): This decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency

AFNOR: The decision is left to the cataloguing agency.

BAV: For the time being, it's a decision left to cataloguers.

KBARSM (Lithuania): According to our cataloguing tradition each work within each publication is described.

KBSDB: The rules have the goals to do so, except for the documents, which are journals

MSZ: OUR STANDARDS AND RULES MAKE THIS (TO DESCRIBE EACH WORK WITHIN EACH PUBLICATION) POSSIBLE BUT THE LIMITED AMOUNT OF HUMAN RESOURCES PREVENT US FROM DOING IT

PPIAK (Croatia): Rules have a goal to describe each work within each publication.

PPIAK Macedonia: Volumes are connected with the call-number.

PPIAK (Slovenia): If a publication has a collective title and the titles of the works within the publication are stated on the title-page, it is mandatory to describe them in area 7. If they are not on the title-page, it is mandatory to describe them if they have been published separately before or if they are well known (otherwise it is optional – we describe them if we consider them important).

RAK: The RAK-WB do not have a goal to describe each work within each publication.

RAKK (Bulgaria): The decision is left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency

RC (Spain): No, it is not a goal, in the sense that all the works in a publication must be described in one bibliographic record, although there are some distinct procedures, as has been mentioned, in RC13 for properly analytic or pseudo-analytic records (work's general title in series statement). We must not forget the content notes and multi-level cataloguing which must be considered alternative procedures, not always considered the most suitable ones.

RCR: provides for mechanism of describing each work within each publication, but it is up to cataloguing agency whether to use it.

RICA: No.   This is a decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency, depending on the specificity of the catalogue/bibliography and of its end-users.

RT (Netherlands): No, it is left to the cataloguer.

SL (Finland): It is left to the cataloguing agency.

8.B.2. If there are such rules or principles, for what materials do they apply?

AACR2: There are no rules.

AAKP (Czech): All types of material.

KBARSM (Lithuania): The principles we apply allow to describe the component part of any material and to link it.

KBSDB: Monographs, electronic materials, audiovisual materials, pictures

MSZ: COMPONENT PARTS OF CONFERENCE MATERIALS ARE DESCRIBED (ANALITICAL LEVEL DESCRIPTIONS)
**   INDIVIDUAL WORKS PUBLISHED IN COLLECTIONS WITHOUT COLLECTIVE TITLE ARE ALSO DESCRIBED**
**   INDIVIDUAL WORKS OF COLLECTIONS WITH COLLECTIVE TITLES ARE DESCRIBED IN NOTES ONLY WHEN THEY CONTAIN NO MORE THAN FIVE WORKS**

PPIAK (Croatia): PPIAK deals only with printed text. However, its principles can be (basically) applied to other types of material.

PPIAK (Slovenia): Our rules deal only with printed material.

RAK: A draft cataloguing code "Sonderregeln für unselbständig erschienene Werke (RAK-UW))" (Special rules for dependently published works) was published in 1986.

RC (Spain): RC, in this sense, does not distinguish between materials

RCR: For collections

RT (Netherlands): There are no such mandatory rules.

SL (Finland): For all kinds of materials.

8.C. WORK-LEVEL

8.C.1. What options do your rules provide for describing the individual works within multi-volume publications that contain multiple works?

AACR2: See response to 8.A above

AAKP (Czech): Multi-level description and records for components parts.

AFNOR: For printed materials
- titles access are limited to three
  AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] §4.2, § 4.3 et §4.4
  Then up to 3 analytical records are made.
For audiovisual materials
- titles access are unlimited
AFNOR Z 44-066 [*Cataloguing sound recordings* §7.1.1 et §7.1.2

KBARSM (Lithuania): Each individual work within multi-volume publication is described with the separate record that is link to the whole. The whole publication is provided with the separate bibliographic record.

KBSDB: We work with multi-level-describing. See earlier statements, also the description in serials. 1) Main titles is keyed in one main record with description and added entries and the following volumes are keyed in sub-records or 2) with two-description methods in one record. See the earlier statements. The main princip is to use two-description in one record. The use of this multi-volumes are when the work are expressed in several parts, several physical forms and do have an dependence.
The rules don't allow this methods for reprints, new editions, electronic version, translations, which require new records

MSZ: IT IS THE SAME AS IT IS IN THE CASE OF SINGLE VOLUME PUBLICATIONS, SEE THE ANSWER FOR 8.B.2

PPIAK (Croatia): For multi-volume publications PPIAK prescribes one-level (if description information is the same for all volumes, i.e. ISBD Areas 1, 2, 4 and 6) or multi-level description regardless of the number of individual works published in it. The later are treated according to the rules prescribed for the individual works by one or more authors and anonymous works (see 8.A.2). Thus, an individual work published in the Vol. 2 of a multi-volume publication will be described on the second level of the bibliographic description (in Area 1 or in a note depending on the bibliographic conditions) with analytical entry referencing to the second level (Vol. 2).

PPIAK (Slovenia): The rules prescribe one-level or multi-level description.

RAK: See 8.A.1

RC (Spain): RC 2.9 of Multi-volume publications establishes that in the case that each volume has an individual title, it can be described by a content note or by a multi-level description procedure, in two or more levels. And in RC 13 there is an option, to make a description from each individual volume and give the general work information in a series statement.

The added entries of name-title for works are always uniform added entries.

RCR: If that individual work is the only work in the volume of multi-volume publication, a separate low-level record for the work (volume) is created. In case the volume comprises multiple works, information on separate works is given in notes and added entries.

RICA: None. But in automated files the titles of each work contained in a multivolume publication with multiple works, can be all catalogued, according to

different cataloguing levels. Such titles are forming accesses to the single part/works and are linked to the multi-volume publication as a whole.

RT (Netherlands): See 8.A.1 above.

SL (Finland): Analytical method. Individual work as component part
-multilevel description
-serial
-content note and name title or title added entry
-uniform title

8.D. EXPRESSION-LEVEL

8.D.1. How do your rules handle multiple expressions of the same work? (e.g., one record for every expression, separate records for separate editions and translations, a single record for all expressions, etc.)

AACR2: Typically separate records for each expression/manifestation combination. The JSC is currently investigating the possibility of expression-based records.

AAKP (Czech): Separate records for separate editions and translations.

AFNOR: Bibliographic records are made for separate editions and translations.
Concerning translations, we may collocate bibliographic records having different titles proper under a uniforme title based on the original title.

BAV: Separate records for separate editions and translations and, for ancient books, (up to 1801) for different states.

KBARSM (Lithuania): Every expression has the separate record and is linked with the work given the possibility.

KBSDB:
New records for the same expression of work, When it's a
Reprint
New edition
Electronic version (video, cd-rom, internet-document etc.)
Translations

MSZ: SEPARATE RECORDS FOR SEPARATE EDITIONS AND TRANSLATIONS

PPIAK (Croatia): Separate record for separate editions and translations.

PPIAK (Slovenia): Separate records for separate editions and translations.

RAK: The RAK-WB call for separate records.

A separate record is used for every edition of a single-volume work.
Every edition in a different physical form of a multi-volume finite work gets a separate record. However, if only single parts have a differing physical form, only one record is made.
Continuing resources that are published e.g. in reprints or print runs get one record.

RAKK (Bulgaria): Separate records for separate editions and translations

RC (Spain): RC, generally, warrants different bibliographic records for each edition and translation of a work. In the same way, different records for other expressions of one single work are warranted, either because the work has been reformed, enlarged, abridged, actualised, etc. or because of any other reason, and whether the responsible persons are the same as the original plan of a work or whether they are different persons. This independently of the physical material.

However, it must be said that at uniform title and access level, the expressions are no usually taken into account, except in some cases as for example in the books of the Bible. That is why a group of expressions from one single work can be represented by one uniform title with the addition of a term indicating the language.

RCR: In various situations one record or separate records can be made, but always added entries are created for multiple expressions.

RICA: Separate records for separate editions and translations.

RT (Netherlands) In principle we have separate records for separate editions and translations, and there is no uniform title for the same work (except for the categories mentioned in Paris principle 5.2.

SL (Finland): Usually separate records for each expression/manifestation.

8.D.2. When do your rules instruct a cataloger to make a new or separate bibliographic record when there is change in content (i.e., what sorts of changes to content require a new bibliographic description)?

AACR2 does not indicate that a new record should be made only for change in content without also a change in author, title, edition, etc. (rules 21.2-21.3).

AAKP (Czech): If it is considered a new edition.

AFNOR: We make the decision considering :
- the edition statement
- preliminary pages
- ISBN
- number of pages (physical description)
- flair !

BAV: E.g.: Changes in GMD, Edition statement, year(s) of publication, extent of item.

KBARSM (Lithuania): The new record is compiled for each new edition of the work.

KBSDB: See 8.D. The source is important for the decision making. Normally it's should be clear of the work, if there are revision and added a new publication year. If this isn't appearing of the work, we consided the works at the same and copy is added to the holdings

MSZ : WE MAKE SEPARATE BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD FOR EVERY NEWLY PUBLISHED DOCUMENT WHEN AN ISBN, ISSN, ISMN IS ALLOCATED, A NEW BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION IS MADE FOR THE DOCUMENT (ACCORDING TO THE ISBN STANDARD ISO 2108 (5.4, 5.5, 5.6, AND ANNEX A,1.2, 1.5, 1.6, 1,7): A SEPARATE ISBN SHALL BE ASSIGNED TO EACH DISTINCT MONOGRAPHIC PUBLICATION, OR DISTINCT EDITION OF A MONOGRAPHIC PUBLICATION ISSUED BY A PUBLISHER. A SEPARATE ISBN SHALL BE ASSIGNED TO EACH DIFFERENT LANGUAGE EDITION OF A MONOGRAPHIC PUBLICATION. DIFFERENT PRODUCT FORMS (E.G., BRAILLE, AUDIO BOOK, VIDEO, ONLINE ELCTRONIC PUBLICATION) SHALL BE ASSIGNED SEPARATE ISBNs. EACH DIFFERENT FORMAT OF AN ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION THAT IS PUBLISHED AND MADE SEPARATELY AVAILABLE SHALL BE GIVEN AN INDIVIDUAL ISTB. A NEW ISBN SHALL BE ASSIGNED IF THERE HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANT CHANGES TO ANY PART OR PARTS OF A

PUBLICATION OR TO ITS TITLE. A NEW ISBN SHALL NOT BE ASSIGNED FOR CHANGES IN THE PRICE OF A PUBLICATION.

PPIAK (Croatia): PPIAK prescribes a new bibliographic record in the case of adaptations, new editions, travesties, etc. (see also 5.1).

PPIAK (Slovenia): As a rule, any sort of changes require a new bibliographic description (new editions, reprints, adaptations, etc.).

RAK: The RAK-WB do not give special instructions for changes in content. The stipulations pertain to changes in title and changes in main entry.

RAKK (Bulgaria): Separate record for every separate edition

RC (Spain): RC does not give precise instructions but it is supposed that any change in content, no matter how small it may be, requires a new bibliographic record, because this would mean a new editorial manifestation.

Bibliographic records bear a certain relation to formal changes in the presentation of works (or expressions), as it happens with a content change.

RCR: Currently a new record is created for any changes to content.

RICA: Which kind of changes of content are we speaking of? A cataloguer is not in a position to make any reliable check on the content of the item he/she is cataloguing. In cataloguing we must relay on publishers' statements. Therefore, a statement of new edition (also if this could be only a new issue of a previous edition), if there are no elements in the item to permit a different choice, is requiring a new description. As well in the case there is a new issue of the work, by the same publisher, in a series or in a different series, in respect to the previous one; or in the case when the publisher is changing but the editor is the same; these are all elements which are not necessarily and directly connected with the content, but which are in any case requiring a new description.

RT (Netherlands): A separate bibliographic record is made if there is a change in content, or a change in the bibliographic data. However, printings (having the same ISBN) are stated in a note only ,and are not considered to be separate editions.

SL (Finland): When the content is changed so much that there is a new ISBN
- a new edition or revised edition
-concerning the serial publications there are rules of the major changes (the change in title or publisher statement).

8.E. MANIFESTATION-LEVEL

8.E.1. How do your rules instruct catalogers to handle multiple manifestations of the same expression of a work? (i.e. different physical formats for the same content) (Please indicate if there are multiple options, such as single record, multiple records, linking devices if multiple records are used, etc.)

AACR2 does not have explicit instructions about single vs. multiple records for multiple manifestations. The assumption in various rules (e.g., rules 1.11A, 11.0A1) is that separate records are made for each manifestation. Supplementary cataloging documentation in the U.S. may have instructions about specific situations when a single record will cover more than one manifestation (e.g., details of an electronic reproduction given on the record for the original manifestation).

AAKP (Czech): AACR2 have different rules for specified types of documents. In this case multiple records are prepared (with an exception when the document is catalogued as accompanying material).

AFNOR: One record is made for each format, and the mention "other edition on an other format" is given in note.

Exception : reproductions for substitution.

BAV: Different physical formats of the same content, different editions (depending on the importance of the work), constituent unit associated with a larger bibliographic unit. We use the MARC 21 linking entry fields 76X-78X.

KBARSM (Lithuania):Each physical format for the same content is provided with the separate bibliographic record and linking devices if multiple records are used.

KBSDB: As new records

We make relation notes and linking between, new editions, reprints, electronic and printet version.

MSZ:HEADINGS, SUBHEADINGS, AND REFERENCES IN THE INDEXES OF THE DATABASE ARE USED AS LINKING DEVICES

PPIAK (Croatia): Multiple records for multiple manifestations of the same expression of a work. PPIAK does not provide specific rules for the treatment of different physical formats (multiple manifestations of the same expression) for the same content.

PPIAK (Slovenia): For each manifestation of the same expression of a work a separate bibliographic record is made and the records are not linked.

RAK: see 8.D.1

RAKK (Bulgaria): Separate record for every physical format of the same expression of the work

RC (Spain): If all the manifestations are supposed to be from a unique expression, usually we prefer the redaction of one bibliographic record for each different physical format (although this principle is not formulated in RC).

This is specially suitable when one single expression has different manifestations in the same physical format with different outstanding physical characteristics (for example, the same text issued by different publishers or in different series, etc.).

The cataloguing code does not give instructions with regard to this subject, but this procedure allows a better control of manifestations, with more precise possibilities of their identification.

RCR: A separate record can be made for each separate item, but always they are linked via added access point and notes.

RICA: One record for each format is required both in traditional and automated cataloguing. In both cases, when possible, records are linked through a note.

RT (Netherlands): There are no such rules as yet. In practice we tend to make separate records for different manifestations, such as a new release of the same publication for a different medium. But a new release for the same medium is handled as if it were a new printing (Cf. 8.D.2.)

SL (Finland): -usually separate records are made for each manifestation
-dissertations published in printed and electronic form are today described in single record
-this topic is under discussion.