

**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.)

2. ISBD (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION)

2.1. Is your cataloguing code based on ISBD for rules for description?

AACR2: Yes

AAKP (Czech): Yes.

AFNOR: Yes

BAV: *Our cataloguing code is based on ISBD for rules for description.*

Type of bibliographic descriptions available in the BAV OPAC: monographs, serials, visual materials (graphic prints, drawings), maps, music (scores), electronic resources (CD-ROM), realia (coins).

KBSDB: Yes

MSZ: YES

PPIAK (Croatia): PPIAK is based on the ISBD(M).

PPIAK Macedonia: Yes.

PPIAK (Slovenia): Yes

RAKK (Bulgaria): Yes

RC(Spain): Yes, it is.

RCR: Yes

RICA: RICA (1979 ed.) Part III is dedicated to description, according to ISBDs areas, but it is not requiring the ISBDs prescribed punctuation. NBA and all libraries in the country are cataloguing according to ISBDs guidelines (including areas and prescribed punctuation).

RT(Netherlands): Yes.

SL (Finland): Yes.

2.2. In what ways do you vary from the ISBDs and why (to meet what needs)? Please cite your rules that differ.

AACR2: (1) For publications without a collective title, ISBD(M) provides for creating only one record (1.1.4.2.1). AACR2 provides for creating separate records for each title as well as for creating one record (1.1G2).

(2) For a corporate body name to be given in a statement of responsibility in area 1, ISBD(M) restricts the name to appearing only on the chief source and only when the relationship between the body and the publication is explicitly stated or can be expressed by the addition of a term (1.5.2.6, 1.5.2.9). AACR2 permits any corporate name to be given in a statement of responsibility in area 1 whenever the name appears prominently (1.1F1).

(3) For statements of responsibility in area 1, ISBD(M) provides for giving statements appearing anywhere in the publication (1.5.4.2). AACR2 restricts area 1 statements to those that appear prominently (1.1F2). [“Prominently” = “... a formal statement found in one of the prescribed sources of information ... for areas 1 and 2 for the class of material to which the item being cataloged belongs” (AACR2 rule 0.8)]

(4) For multiple names appearing in statements of responsibility, ISBD(M) permits the number of names to be given at the discretion of the bibliographic agency (1.5.4.3). AACR2 restricts the number to three; if there are more than three, only the first is given (1.1F5). Note: this AACR2 rule is currently under review.

(5) For multiple places of publication and names of publishers, ISBD(M) specifies noting omitted names by "etc." (4.1.5, 4.2.3). AACR2 does not require the omitted names to be noted at all (1.4C5, 1.4D4).

(6) For qualifiers to local places of publication, ISBD(M) specifies giving the qualifier within parenthesis when the qualifier appears in a prescribed source (4.1.9). AACR2 does not provide for parentheses if the qualifier appears in the same source as the local place (1.4C3).

(7) For publishers whose names appear in area 1, ISBD(M) permits the name to be given in an abbreviated form in the publisher statement (4.2.6). AACR2 no longer has such a provision.

(8) For publications with both a publisher and a distributor, ISBD(M) restricts giving the name of the distributor in area 4 to those appearing in the same source (4.2.4). AACR2 has no such restriction: distributors can be given in area 4 if named anywhere in the publication (1.4D5).

(9) For publications with a numbered main series and a distinctively-titled subseries, ISBD(M) provides for giving only the subseries in the series statement; the main series is given in a note (6.1.3). AACR2 provides for giving both titles in the series area (1.6H1).

(10) In ISBD(CR) an unnumbered common title cannot be a main series. It can be a main series in AACR. AACR2 differs because the subseries rules (1.6H) are based on serial rules for common title/section title (12.1B4-12.1B5) where the numbering status (numbered vs. unnumbered) does not affect the decision to record the titles or their transcription.

(11) In ISBD(CR) it is possible to transcribe in brackets in area 1 a dependent title if it does not appear in the same source as the title proper. AACR2 does not allow this practice.

AAKP (Czech): AACR2 is based on ISBD. When we started with AACR2 comparison was made and just unimportant differences were found, some them repaired in AACR later /e.g. order of GMD/.

AFNOR: When the ISBDs offer an option to the bibliographic agency, we prefer a French solution

Example ISBD(M) §4.1. Place of publication and/or distribution

§4.1.3. [...] : When there is no typographical distinction and the places do not appear in sequence, the place considered most important by the bibliographic agency is given. §4.1.4. : A second or subsequent place may be given.

AFNOR Z 44-050 [printed monographs cataloguing] §4.1.3.1 [Several places of publication or distribution] : [...] Two additional places may be given. If a French place appears after the third first places, we mention the two first and then the French place

From the ISBD(NBM) three cataloguing standards have been developed for sound recordings (1988), still images (1997) and videorecordings (1998). These rules are compatible with ISBD(NBM) but are more detailed.

AFNOR Z 44-066 : [Sound recording cataloguing].

Contains as appendices :

- Description of multipart item (multiple volumes) : description at 2 levels : set level and subset (=each volume) level
- a minimal phonographic description of sound recordings (minimum level of detail)
- an indicative list of conventional abbreviations and designations.
- [...]

AFNOR FD Z 44-077 : [Still images cataloguing]

Contains as appendices :

- description of an artificial set (collection) of still images : global description of a set of images assembled and arranged not by the creator or the publisher of the documents but by institutions, collectors, etc.
- minimal level of description for still images
- transcription of ancient scriptures before 1800
- list of main types of materials :

In the area 5 for physical description, the number of documents and the technical characteristics (§5.2) is followed by the type of material (§5.3) mentioned between brackets : alphabet, badge, card, ex-voto, religious picture, puzzle, stamp, etc.

- [...]

AFNOR Z 44-065 : [Videorecording cataloguing]

Contains as appendices :

- minimal level of description for videorecordings
- terms designating some conventional functions and abbreviations to be used in the statement of responsibility
 - Examples : chanteur (=singer) [used "chant"=sing] ; librettiste (=librettist) [used "livret"=book] ; narrateur (=narrator) [used "voix"=voice], etc.
- order of statements of responsibility
 - Example for the interpreters : actor, narrator, dancer, choreographic ensemble, circus artists, musicians (in the following order : vocal soloist, instrumental soloist, vocal ensemble, instrumental ensemble, choral director, conductor).
- [...]

We diverge from ISBD(A) in the AFNOR standard Z 44-074 [*Antiquarian*].

AFNOR Z 44-074 [*Antiquarian*]

[*§Introduction*] : [...] the main structure of ISBD(A) was retained, but some parts were developed (in particular the fingerprint area), and other parts were modified taking into account the results of large projects of automated cataloguing of old books such as the *Catalogue des anonymes anciens* of the National Library [France], the *Eighteenth Century ESTC* or the *Censimento delle Cinquecentine*. The most important divergence between the ISBD(A) and AFNOR Z 44-074 concerns the transcription of the title : in Z 44-074 it was decided not to introduce a prescribed punctuation except for the sign equal.

§ 0.3 [*Schema of the bibliographic description*]

[...]

2. the prescribed punctuation of the ISBD(A) is given up in the areas 1 and 2 (title and statement of responsibility area and edition area)
 3. information found on the title page are transcribed in the order they appear there, except for the publication, printing or distribution area. It is specially the case for the statements of responsibilities.
- [...]

In practice, cataloguers diverge from §4 *Publication area of the AFNOR standard Z 44-074* [Antiquarian]

§4 *Publication area - General Note* : in this area, original punctuation is replaced by prescribed punctuation, except when it is required for meaning (compatible with ISBD(A)) According to INTERMARC format, the information is entered twice : under a transcribed form and under a standardized form. The standardized form is used for indexing place of publication and name of publisher.

Example of an Publication area

INTERMARC(B) Format

260 : publication field

\$r : complete area of publication

\$e : place of publication, standardized form

\$f : name of publication, standardized form

720 : publisher, personal name

INTERMARC Format

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260 1.$r Antverpiae, ex officina Christophori Plantini. M D LXIX
Se Anvers $f Plantin, Christophe
720 ..[...]$a Plantin $m Christophe $d 1520?-1589 $4 3260
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ISBD display for the publication area

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. -. Antverpiae, ex officina Christophori Plantini. M D LXIX -
Access points
Plantin, Christophe (1520?-1589). Printer-bookseller
Anvers
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KBARSM (Lithuania): The most typical "main entry" in our cataloguing tradition is: author then title, or title only when there is no author.

KBSDB: All rules concerning main entries are out. If your local needs to work with main entries because of the placing at your shelves, you are still allowed to code your records with main entries.

MSZ: THERE ARE NO SPECIFIC DIFFERENCES, ONLY SLIGHT ONES (E.G., THERE ARE MORE DEFINITIONS, MORE DETAILED EXPLANATIONS AND OF COURSE A LOT OF HUNGARIAN EXAMPLES)

RAK: The cataloguing code RAK is principally based on ISBD for rules for description. RAK-WB was based on ISBD(M) edition 1974. For the special codes of RAK, other ISBDs were partly, but not thoroughly used. Revisions and changes of the past years, though, have not been taken into account continuously.

RC (Spain): RC, tends to be more specific and to develop some points, such as the order of preference for information sources, notes, etc. Sometimes the mandatory level of some elements is different, as some optional elements of the ISBDs do not exist or are mandatory in RC. There are not any concept explanations in RC when an element is introduced, as in ISBDs do, because it is considered that has already been treated in the general glossary.

Firstly, it has to be said that a general chapter for description exists in RC to which all the different materials description chapters refer.

The specific differences are:

For monographs:

For area 1 of ISBD(M) 1.1.4.22, RC 1.1.3J establishes that in the situation in which there is not a title in the item, a title that reflects the content should be drawn up.

For area 4, according with RC, the date of distribution is not repeated after each name or function statement as in ISBD(M)4.4.3.

It is in area 6 where the major differences are between ISBD(M) and RC.

Prescribed sources are different. There is no distinction between Section and Subseries in RC, in contrast to the ISBD(M), and this influences all the description of the area, which is similar to AACR2.

About title transcription, in contrast to the ISBD(M)6.1, that addresses to serials, the RC 2.6.3 addresses as well to area 1 of monographs.

The use of statement of responsibility of corporate heading is more restricted in RC2.6.6 than in ISBD(M)6.4.1, as the conjunction with title is necessary.

Numbering multi-volume publications is not treated in RC unlike what is done in ISBD(M) 6.6.3.

For older monographic publications:

About the preference order of information sources when there is not a title page in RC2.0.1 the order for monographs is applied, instead of the order of ISBD(A)0.5.

In other title information of the title proper, ISBD(A) 1.1.3.1 says that the choice is made by reference to the sequence of titles on that title-page, whereas there is nothing about it in RC 2.10, that is why it is addressed to the general rule of monographs. The same happen with ISBD(A)1.4.4. and 1.5.3.3..

The order of preference for information sources in area 4 is different in ISBD(A) 4 and in RC2.0.1B, that follows the general rule.

Besides what it has been said for all materials in general, the main difference for cartographic material is in area 5, in the statement of accompanying material that is optional in ISBD(CM) and is considered important in RC4.5 , especially nowadays.

With regard to the serial publication the RC follows quite closely the old ISBD(S) description. The problem is that chapter 12, which refers to serial publications, is too general. It only gives a global description, and cataloguers miss more examples. Title page substitutes, for example, are more detailed in the ISBD than in the RC.

Differences between ISBD(CR) and RC:

RC are more restrictive in area 3, 4 and 6 about sources of information than ISBD(CR) where the whole continuing resource is.

About misprints in the title proper, in RC 1.0.7 they are transcribed as they appear in the title proper, followed by “sic” enclosed in square brackets; whereas in ISBD(CR) 0.10 they are corrected in the title proper, and the title as it appears is given in a note.

With title changes in 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 RC14.0.3 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).

As it has been said in area 6 of monographs there is no explanation about what sections, subseries, and supplements are and what their differences are. Sections with a distinctive

title receive the same treatment as subseries RC12.1.3 D d, so there is no distinction between the two concepts.

With regard to initials and acronyms initials are chosen as title proper in RC 12.1.6 A, whereas in ISBD(CR) 1.1.3.3 full form is preferred in RC 12.1.6 A.

In area 4 RC 1.4.6 A says that any date of publishing different from the Gregorian calendar is indicated between square brackets, while ISBD(CR) 4.4.4 allows citing as parallel dates those dates in different calendars.

RCR: There are difference in facultative and mandatory elements in record

RT (Netherlands): There are hardly any differences, and only at minor points.

SL (Finland): Finnish rules follow quite closely the ISBDs. Only some additions and examples e.g. regarding the language and script or ortography are given for getting precise search results in online environment.

Examples like this: acronyms: transcribe I.N.I.A

not I. N. I. A.

H. K. Riikonen not H.K. Riikonen (personal name)

Because the inflected form of the place name is difficult for foreign users the basic form of the place name may be added in square brackets to the name of the place in the form it appears on the publication (4.1.8)

e.g. . - Helsingissä [Helsinki]

4.2.5 concern the name form of a publisher or distributor

Finnish rules include more examples for the forms of names of publishers, because this has been always difficult for cataloguers (when to take something off when not)

The same: more explanation and information for cataloguers about the numbering of pages of plates or leaves (5.1.2.10) or for giving dimensions (5.3.3) e.g. for multipart publications where the dimensions of the parts are varying.

Sometimes the language issue is taken into consideration

1.3.4.2 All parallel titles may be given. Optionally besides the main title only three parallel titles are given in area 1.

Finnish addition: if there are parallel titles in Finnish, Swedish or English on the title page, they are given in the area 1 regardless of the typography, or the sequence of titles. Other titles may be given in area 7.

Series area: 6.2.1 Finnish addition: Finnish and Swedish parallel titles are always included.

Note area: Finnish addition: Notes are usually given in the language of the cataloguing agency. If desired, the notes in other languages may be copied directly from the publications .

The importance of the original title is emphasixed:

7.1.1 Finnish addition: The note of the original title of the original work is given, if it can be found out.

One Finnish addition concern the transliteration: when describing the works written in non roman alphabets ISO standards should be used. This for international exchange purposes.

Some practical advises and examples are added. E.g. addition to the 1.1.4.2.2 When there is no title proper, the first sentence may be quoted or the title may be made up by the cataloguer . In this case the title is given in square brackets. An explanation is given in area 7.

Statement of responsibility

1.5.4.3

The number of names transcribed is at the discretion of the bibliographic agency Finnish addition: As national practice tree names are suggested, but if needed more than three names may be given.

I think this addition was for card catalogue time. Now we would like to transcribe more than three names.

One addition is needed for statements of responsibility relating to the series or subseries.

6.4.1 When the title proper of the series or sub-series is a generic term, the first statement of responsibility is mandatory ...

Parallel statement of responsibility may be given, each preceded by a space, equals sign, space.

. - (Technical report / forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada = Institut canadien de recherches en genie forestier)

Finnish addition: If the main title include only one part of the name of the publishing corporate body and the other part of the name exists on the title page, it will be given as statement of responsibility.

. - (Skrifter fra Nordisk institut / Odense Universitet)

There are some practical additions also concerning the edition area

e.g. prescribed source: if the edition statement exists in different forms in different prescribed sources the fullest form is given.

2.1 Finnish addition: edition statement is needed when we have a new or revised edition of the publication.

2.1.2 concerning facsimile editions: the edition statement of the original and of the facsimile are given.

2.1.4.1 concern an edition statement which is an integral part of an element in another area... and is not repeated in the edition area. Finnish addition: if the publication is a totally revised edition the information of the preceding edition may be given in area 7.

2.1.4.3 An edition statement of the first edition is not normally transcribed. Finnish addition: however, if the edition statement of the first edition is a part of broader statement, it may be given.