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. -

6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)

6.1. Do your rules call for using GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description?

AACR2: Yes as an option

AAKP (Czech): Yes.

AFNOR:
◆ **AFNOR standard Z 44-050 [*Printed Monographies - Bibliographic description*] (§1.2.) : The GMD is optional. It aims at giving, at the very beginning of the description and in general terms, the type of material to which the document pertains. This mention is useful in the multimedia catalogues. This is in adequation with the ISBDs.**

KBARSM (Lithuania): It is accepted practice to use GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description in Lithuania.

KBSDB: Yes

MSZ: YES, BUT ONLY FOR NON-PRINTED DOCUMENTS

PPIAK (Croatia):: No, due to the fact that ISBDs treat GMD as an optional element [PPIAK2, Introduction, p. 10]

PPIAK Macedonia: GMDs are used for non-book materials, only.

PPIAK (Slovenia): Yes, as an option (used only for non-book materials).

RAK: The RAK-WB do not include a list of general material designations, but the rules of RAK for special materials include such.

RAKK (Bulgaria): No. The catalogs (traditional and machine-readable data bases) are confined within the limits of different types of documents (e.g. books, periodicals, sound recordings etc.). GMDs in area 1 are used only for non-book materials end electronic resources.

RC (Spain): Yes, they do.

RCR: Yes

RICA: Not at present. But largely in use by automated cataloguing, through coding devices, and especially mandatory for non book materials.

RT (Netherlands): Yes.

SL (Finland): GMD is optional (may be used).

6.2. If so, what list of terms do you follow (please provide the list)?

AACR2 rule 1.1C1 has two lists. List 1 for the British agencies, and List 2 for Australia, Canada, and the United States:
List 1
Braille
Cartographic material

Electronic resource
Graphic
Manuscript
Microform
Motion picture
Multimedia
Music
Object
Sound recording
Text
Videorecording

List 2
Activity card
Art original
Art reproduction
Braille
Cartographic material
Chart
Diorama
Electronic resource
Filmstrip
Flash card
Game
Kit
Manuscript
Microform
Microscope slide
Model
Motion picture
Music
Picture
Realia
Slide
Sound recording
Technical drawing
Text
Toy
Transparency
Videorecording

AAKP (Czech): List from AACR2 (but we use Czech translation) with an exception of "text"

LIST 1
braille
cartographic material
electronic resource
graphic
manuscript

microform
motion picture
multimedia
music
object
sound recording
text
videorecording

In future we think to use List 2.
LIST 2
activity card
art original
art reproduction
braille
cartographic material
chart
diorama
electronic resource
filmstrip
flash card
game
kit
manuscript
microform
microscope slide
model
motion picture
music
picture
realia
slide
sound recording
technical drawing
text
toy
transparency
videorecording
AFNOR:
[Braille] : for monographs, serials and component parts in braille (except for music) *in the SUDOC*
[Document cartographique]
[Enregistrement sonore]
[Images animées]
[Image fixe]
[Microforme]
[Multimédia multisupport]
[Musique en braille]
[Musique imprimée]
        + *[Musique manuscrite] à la BnF*
[Ressource électronique]

[Texte imprimé] : pour les monographies, les publications en série, les parties composantes imprimés (sauf la musique imprimée)

+ [Texte imprimé numérisé] à la Bnf

BAV: We use a list very similar with AACR2 § 1.1C (in Italian language)

KBARSM (Lithuania): GMD terms are taken from the lists annexed to ISBD (in Lithuanian).

KBSDB:

General codes

a text

b manuscript

c +d Music and music manuscript

e + f carthographic and carthographic manuscript

g picture

m film

n video

p embossed printing

r sound recording, not music

s music recording

t electronic material

w three dimensional material

v complexed material

MSZ: ELEKTRONIKUS DOK. (FOR ELECTRONIC RESOURCES)
KART. DOK. (FOR CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS)
HANGDOK. (FOR SOUNDING MATERIALS)
VIDEODOK. (FOR VIDEO MATERIALS)
MIKROFORMA (FOR MICROFORMS)

PPIAK (Slovenia): Braille, Cartographic material, Electronic resource, Graphic, Microform, Multimedia, Printed music, Sound recording, Videorecording, Visual projection.

RAK: The RAK-NBM, e.g., give as general material designations (English translations are given in parentheses):
- Bildliche Darstellung (image)
- Tonträger (sound carrier)
- Bildtonträger (moving image sound carrier)
- Medienkombination (combination of several materials)
- Mikroform(microform)
- Spiel (game)
- Elektronische Ressource (electronic resource)

The RAK-NBM prescribe to give the general material designation or in the bibliographic description in square brackets. If two general material designations apply, the one denoting the carrier form is given.

RAKK (Bulgaria): There is no special list of terms

RC (Spain):

Multimedia

Printed text, Braille text

Manuscript

Cartographic material

Graphic material

Motion picture
Printed music
Sound recording
Microform
Film -- to cinema films
Videorecording
Electronic resource
RCR: braille
  cartographic material
  electronic resource
  graphic
  manuscript
  microform
  motion picture
  multimedia
  music
  object
  sound recording
  text
  videorecording

Note: English equivalents of Russian terms are given in the above list

RICA: Those generally supplied by the various ISBDs involved, translated in Italian.

RT (Netherlands): Generally, they are not used for book materials. If used they are given in square brackets following the title
For Non Book Material they are
Afbeelding (image)
Lichtbeeld (slide
Geluidsopname (sound recording)
Gedrukte muziek (printed music)
Kartografisch document (cartographic document)
Computer file
On the basis of ISBD(ER) the Ruling Committee has advised in 1999 to use:
Elektronisch document (electronic document)

SL (Finland): We have translated the terms used in ISBDs ans AACR2

6.3. Have you considered alternatives to GMDs that would clarify the element as being a mode of expression versus a form of manifestations? If so, please explain.

AACR2: The JSC is currently exploring alternatives

AAKP (Czech): Not yet.

AFNOR: GMD is unsatisfactory because the notion of "type of document" (text, map, music, etc.) and the notion of "type of material presentation (=appearance) or type of format" (print, manuscript, microform, etc.) are mixed. For example, the notion of "electronic resources" may be applied both to a type of document (example : a data base) or to a type of material presentation (example : a digital map).

Alternatives (see Patrick Le Bœuf ' *Brave new FRBR world* **presented as opening of the IME ICC):**

1. to develop phrases such as [Digitalized printed text], [Digitalized still image], etc. that is to say to place side by side in a unique mention of GMD information concerning the type of document and the type of material presentation. But it remains confused, notably in the view of the implementation of FRBR.

2. to have the GMD mention repeatable : one mention devoted to the type of document and one mention devoted to the type of material presentatio. It allows to better dissociate information when necessary. But it remains confused, notably in the view of the implementation of FRBR.

3. to prefer the mention of type of material presentation in the GMD and to give the mention of type of document in another ISBD area : the area 3 (which should be developed for all types of documents ; when it exists today it is already repeatable) or to create a new area 0 to have the information at the very beginning of the bibliographic description.

4. to create a special area at the very beginning of the bibliographic record (area 0) which may have two sections : one for the type of document, one for the type of material presentation.

So different solutions exist, but we should have to make a decision at the international level.

The following study has been made by the ABES concerning electronic resources. It remains to verify if the results are applicable to the other types of documents :

BAV: Not yet but it's a very interesting perspective.

KBARSM (Lithuania): There are no alternatives to GMDs in Lithuania, as GMD terms in Lithuanian describe the form of manifestation.

KBSDB: It's important to be able to use a code for manifestations as well as a expression

MSZ: NO

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes, the alternative to GMD in area 1 can be its extended use in Area 3, Material (or Type of Publication) Area. Arguments to be considered are: (1) Area 3 is suitable for recording a combination of expression and form of manifestation (e.g., map) information at a general level that can be vocabulary controlled. The mixture of expression and manifestation information at this level we do not consider to be contrary to FRBR model (i.e. Area 1 is a mixture of work, expression and manifestation information). (2) In the future there will be even more hybrid expressions and forms of manifestations that need to be specified for a user in a comprehensive way. (3) This is seen as a more complete information for the user at one place.

However, we do not object to the use of GMD in Area 1.

PPIAK (Slovenia): No

RAK: No. Alternatives to GMDs with the purpose to differentiate "expression" and "manifestation" have not yet been considered by the expert group.

See 6.5 for considerations about encodings.

RAKK (Bulgaria): No

RC (Spain): No, we have not.

RCR: No

RICA: No.

RT (Netherlands): No, but we are currently considering using which term to use in case of overlapping designators.

SL (Finland): Not yet, even this is an important issue.

6.4. Do you use a GMD as an identifying element in a uniform title?

AACR2: No, but the JSC is exploring such a possibility

AAKP (Czech): No.

AFNOR: No, because in our uniform titles we firstly identify the work but not the manifestation. The work is identified by the uniform title heading of a title authority record. The manifestation is identified by the additional elements added to the uniform title heading of a bibliographic record. More, our definition of uniform title is anterior to the creation of the ISBDs.

So, even if in UNIMARC it is possible to precise a GMD in a uniform title (500 $b), this is not used in France.

BAV: No, we don't

KBARSM (Lithuania): The use of GMD as of identifying element in a uniform title is not practiced in our cataloguing tradition.

KBSDB: We use gmd in the description after the title

MSZ: ONLY FOR SERIALS (NOT THE GMD BUT THE SPECIAL CARRIER IS GIVEN, SUCH AS: CD-ROM, DVD, MIKFORILMLAP, ETC.)

PPIAK (Croatia): No. We see uniform title as containing work and expression information.

PPIAK (Slovenia): No

RAK: No. A GMD is not used as an identifying element in a uniform title.

RAKK (Bulgaria): No

RC (Spain): It is not a general practice, but we have sometimes used GMDs to distinguish one title from another.

RCR: Yes

RICA: Not at present.

RT (Netherlands): No.

SL (Finland): Not at present.

6.5. For the future, what are your views about using the GMD in area 1 of description? Or where else does it "belong" in a bibliographic record?

AACR2: This is currently under investigation by the JSC

AAKP (Czech): There are no proposals to change the position of GMD.

AFNOR: GMD is not easily readable in the area 1 of the ISBD, specially in the following cases :
- when the area contains a common title with statements of responsibility, followed by a dependent title with statements of responsibility.
- GMD is in the cataloguing language, and when the title is not in the same language it creates an interruption in the logical form of the title.
- GMD and title pertain to different types of characteristics. GMD does not appear on the title page which is the main source of information for the title !
A revision of the ISBDs is necessary.
Proposition to create an area 0 (see above §6.3)

BAV: I agree with the use of the GMD in area 1 of description.

KBARSM (Lithuania): We are going to use GMD in area 1 of description in the future as our practice shows its usefulness for search in large databases.

KBSDB: In the future we find it important to use those codes both as a code in a specific tag/subfield and as a full text part of the description. An automatic writing out of the code will be very helpful to the description. The users of the catalogue need to distinguish between all the kinds of materials

MSZ: AT PRESENT THIS IS CODED DATA IN HUNMARC (MARC 21) DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT IN FIELD 008 ON THE CHARACTER POSITION 23 (BYTE 23)

PPIAK (Croatia): See 6.3.

RAK: An expert group for encodings worked on a list of encodings denoting
- form of issuance
- type of media
- type of document
- intended audience
- level of presentation

which might replace GMDs in the future.

RC (Spain): GMDs after the title proper in area 1 of description of a manifestation is a quick way to identify the sort of material to which an item belongs. But these data are very closed to the physical description of the format in hand.

RCR: GMD is an element of a title and responsibility statement in which the information about intellectual and artistic content of a work (i.e. about a work and its expression) is accumulated either the information about an intellectual responsibility for its creation and publication. Therefore the GMD should express these attributes, and all concerning the manifestation of a work should be reflected by another element.

RICA: We think it would be opportune to eliminate this element from area 1. It should be useful, first of all, to compile a thorough list (on the lines of that developed by Martha Yee for the AACR2 Rule 0.24 revision) of all data elements related to the mode of issue/type of publication (published/unpublished?, monograph, continuing resource), carrier/physical format, classes of materials, forms of supports and notations and then make a clear attribution for each datum to respectively the expression and the manifestation. It should be easier in this way to decide, according to different functions and facets, which area, 3 or 5, will be better to host the various data elements, or if they should be divided, as opportune, between the two areas, and to define those which can be used at the expression-level as qualifiers.

RT (Netherlands): The use of GMD's is considered useful as an early warning for the user.

SL (Finland): This important issue is under investigation by several groups.