Cataloguing Code Comparison for the
IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
July 2003
[Regole italiane di catalogazione per autori – RICA. Rome : ICCU, 1979]
Response submitted on [29. 04.2003]

1. PARIS PRINCIPLES

1.1. Is your cataloguing code based on the Paris Principles for choice and form of headings and entry words?   **Yes [RICA Introduction]**

1.2. In what ways do you vary from the Paris Principles and why (to meet what needs)? (Please address each of the following Paris Principles, indicating how your rules address each, e.g., cite your rule that corresponds or give the alternative that your rule provides. You only need to respond to those Paris principles where your rules differ.) Note: Paris Principle 1 is just the scope so is omitted here.

Paris Principle 2. Functions of the Catalogue: the catalogue should be an efficient instrument for ascertaining
    2.1 whether the library contains a particular book specified by
        a) its author
        b) if the author is not named in the book, its title alone, or
        c) if author and title are inappropriate or insufficient for identification, a suitable substitute for the title; and
    2.2 (a) which works by a particular author and
        (b) which editions of a particular work are in the library.

Paris Principle 3. Structure of the Catalogue: To discharge these functions the catalogue should contain
    3.1 at least one entry for each book catalogued, and
    3.2 more than one entry relating to any book, whenever this is necessary in the interests of the user or because of the characteristics of the book – for example:
        3.21 when the author is known by more than one name or form of name, or
        3.22 when the author's name has been ascertained but is not on the title-page of the book, or
        3.23 when several authors or collaborators have shared in the creation of the book, or
        3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or
        3.25 when the book contains a work known by various titles.

Paris Principle 4. Kinds of Entry: Entries may be of the following kinds: main entries, added entries and references.
    4.1 One entry for each book – the main entry – must be a full entry, giving all the particulars necessary for identifying the book. Other entries may be either added entries (i.e. additional entries, based on the main entry and repeating under other headings information given in it) or references (which direct the reader to another place in the catalogue).

Paris Principle 5. Use of Multiple Entries: The two functions of the catalogue (see 2.1 and 2.2) are most effectively discharged by

      5.1 an entry for each book under a heading derived from the author's name or from the title as printed in the book, and

      5.2 when variant forms of the author's name or of the title occur, an entry for each book under a uniform heading, consisting of one particular form of the author's name or one particular title, or, for books not identified by author or title, a uniform heading consisting of a suitable substitute for the title, and

      5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

Paris Principle 6. Function of Different Kinds of Entry

      6.1 The main entry for works entered under author's names should normally be made under a uniform heading. The main entry for works entered under title may be either under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title, or under a uniform title, with added entries or references under the other titles. The latter practice is recommended for the cataloguing of well-known works, especially those known by conventional titles (see 11.3)[2]

[2]The principles established for treatment of works entered under title may be followed also in arranging entries under any particular author heading.

      6.2 Entries under other names or forms of name for the same author should normally take the form of references; but added entries may be used in special cases.[3]

[3]e.g. when a particular group of works is associated with a particular name.

- **RICA are not providing for the second part of this paragraph.**

      6.3 Entries under other titles for the same work should normally take the form of added entries; but references may be used when a reference can replace a number of added entries under one heading.[4]

[4]e.g. when a particular variant title has been used in a number of editions.

      6.4 Added entries (or in appropriate cases references) should also be made under the names of joint-authors, collaborators, etc., and under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name, when the title is an important alternative means of identification.

Paris Principle 7. Choice of Uniform Heading: The uniform heading should normally be the most frequently used name (or form of name) or title appearing in editions of the works catalogued or in references to them by accepted authorities.

      7.1 When editions have appeared in several languages, preference should in general be given to a heading based on editions in the original language; but if this language is not normally used in the catalogue, the heading may be derived from editions and references in one of the languages normally used there.

Paris Principle 8. Single Personal Author:

      8.1 The main entry for every edition of a work ascertained to be by a single personal author should be made under the author's name. An added entry or reference should be made under the title or each edition in which the author's name is not stated on the title-page.

      8.2 The uniform heading should be the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his works[5], in the fullest form commonly appearing there, except that

[5]Subject to section 7.1

8.21 another name or form of name should be taken as the uniform heading if it has become established in general usage either in references to the author in biographical, historical and literary works, or in relation to his public activities other than authorship;

8.22 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the author from others of the same name.

Paris Principle 9. Entry under Corporate Bodies:

9.1 The main entry for a work should be made under the name of a corporate body (i.e. any institution, organized body or assembly of persons known by a corporate or collective name),

9.11 when the work is by its nature necessarily the expression of the collective thought or activity of the corporate body,[6] even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body, or

[6]e.g. official reports, rules and regulations, manifestoes, programmes and records of the results of collective work.

9.12 when the wording of the title or title-page, taken in conjunction with the nature of the work, clearly implies that the corporate body is collectively responsible for the content of the work.[7]

[7]e.g. serials whose titles consists [sic] of a generic term (Bulletin, Transactions, etc.) preceded or followed by the name of a corporate body, and which include some account of the activities of the body.

9.2 In other cases, when a corporate body has performed a function (such as that of an editor) subsidiary to the function of the author, an added entry should be made under the name of the corporate body.

9.3 In doubtful cases, the main entry may be made either under the name of the corporate body or under the title or the name of the personal author, with an added entry in either case under the alternative not chosen for the main entry.

9.4 The uniform heading for works entered under the name of a corporate body should be the name by which the body is most frequently identified in its publications, except that

9.41 if variant forms of the name are frequently found in the publications, the uniform heading should be the official form of the name;

9.42 if there are official names in several languages, the heading should be the name in whichever of these languages is best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.43 if the corporate body is generally known by a conventional name, this conventional name (in one of the languages normally used in the catalogue) should be the uniform heading;

9.44 for states and other territorial authorities the uniform heading should be the currently used form of the name of the territory concerned in the language best adapted to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

9.45 if the corporate body has used in successive periods different names which cannot be regarded as minor variations of one name, the heading for each work should be the name at the time of its publication, the different names being connected by references[8];

[8]It is a permissible alternative, when it is certain that the successive names denote the same body, to assemble all the entries under the latest name with references from the other names.

9.46 a further identifying characteristic should be added, if necessary, to distinguish the corporate body from others of the same name.

9.5 Constitutions, laws and treaties, and certain other works having similar characteristics, should be entered under the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority, with formal or conventional titles indicating the nature of the material. Added entries for the actual titles should be made as needed.

9.6 A work of a corporate body which is subordinate to a superior body should be entered under the name of the subordinate body, except that

9.61 if this name itself implies subordination or subordinate function, or is insufficient to identify the subordinate body, the heading should be the name of the subordinate body as a subheading;

9.62 if the subordinate body is an administrative, judicial or legislative organ of a government, the heading should be the name of the appropriate state or other territorial authority with the name of the organ as a subheading.

Paris Principle 10. Multiple Authorship: When two or more authors[9] have shared in the creation of a work,

[9]In this section the word "author" is used to include a corporate body under whose name entries are made (see section 9).

10.1 if one author is represented in the book as the principal author, the others playing a subordinate or auxiliary role, the main entry for the work should be made under the name of the principal author;

10.2 if no author is represented as the principal author, the main entry should be made under

10.21 the author named first on the title-page, if the number of authors is two or three, added entries being made under the name(s) of the other author(s);

10.22 the title of the work, if the number of authors is more than three, added entries being made under the author named first in the book and under as many other authors as may appear necessary.

10.3 Collections[10]. The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

[10]A large minority of the Conference did not accept the text of 10.3 but favoured the following alternative text [see 10.3 Minority text]

- **RICA [pars. 19-21] are following the [Main text] provisions**

10.31 [Main text] under the title of the collection, if it has a collective title;

10.3 [Minority text] The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

10.31 when the collection has a collective title

10.311 under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if he is named on the title-page;

10.312 under the title of the collection if the compiler is not named on the title-page;

10.32 [Main text] under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection, if there is no collective title

10.32 [Minority text] when the collection has no collective title, under the name of the author, or under the title, of the first work in the collection.

10.33 [Main text] in both cases, an added entry should be made under the name of the compiler (i.e. the person responsible for assembling from various sources the material in the collection) if known.

> *10.33 [Minority text] An added entry should always be made under the name of the compiler (if known), when not chosen as heading for the main entry; and under the title, of the main entry is under the compiler.*

10.34 [Main text] Exception: if the name of the compiler appears prominently on the title-page, the main entry may be made under the name of the compiler, with an added entry under the title.

10.4 If successive parts of a work are attributed to different authors, the main entry should be made under the author of the first part.

Paris Principle 11. Works entered under Title:

11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are

11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained;

11.12 works by more than three authors, none of whom is principal author (see 10.22);

11.13 collections of independent works or parts of works, by different authors, published with a collective title;

11.14 works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily or conventionally by title rather than by the name of the author.

11.2 An added entry or reference should be made under the title for

11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained;

11.22 works having their main entry under the name of the author, when the title is an important alternative means of identification;

11.23 works whose main entry is made under the name of a corporate body, but which have distinctive titles not including the name of the corporate body;

11.24 collections whose main entry is made exceptionally under the compiler.

11.3 The uniform heading (for main or added entries, see 6.1) for works entered under title should be the original title or the title most frequently used in editions of the work[11], except that

[11]Subject to Section 7.1

11.31 if the work is generally known by a conventional title, the uniform heading should be the conventional title.

11.4 The uniform heading for works of which successive parts or volumes bear different titles should be the title of the first part, unless the majority of the parts of volumes bear another title.

11.5 When a serial publication is issued successively under different titles, a main entry should be made under each title for the series of issues bearing that title, with indication of at least the immediately preceding and succeeding titles. For each such series of issues, an added entry may be made under one selected title.[12] If however, the variations in title are only slight, the most frequently used form may be adopted as a uniform heading for all issues.

[12]If it is desired to collect information about the serial publication as a whole in one place in the catalogue.

11.6 Multi-lateral international treaties and conventions and certain other categories of publications issued with non-distinctive titles may be entered under a uniform conventional heading chosen to reflect the form of the work.[13]

[13]If it is desired to group these publications in one place in the catalogue.

Paris Principle 12. Entry Word for Personal Names: When the name of a personal author consists of several words, the choice of entry word is determined so far as possible

by agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen, or, if this is not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he generally uses.

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

1.4. What is the most typical "main entry" for works according to your rules (e.g., author then title; first author/title; all authors/title; title only when there is no author; other?)
- **Author (personal or corporate), if any;
  First author if more than one;
  Title, if author is lacking or if authors are more than three; or if the publication is better known under its title.**

2. ISBD (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION)

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

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

3. PERSONAL NAMES

3.A. PRINCIPLES

3.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of an author under the controlled name of the person?
- **Yes. [RICA par. 49]: "For headings of personal authors it should be adopted always the same form of the name (uniform heading). From other names or forms of the name…, see reference entries should be made".**

3.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of personal names?
- **Principles underlying RICA [pars. 50-53] are those of the form with which authors are "commonly" referred to in bibliographies/bibliographic tools and in the common use.
  A personal author should be represented in the catalogue only from one heading (uniform heading) and each uniform heading should be referred only to one entity. Therefore, if a person is known with more than one name, or form of the same name, only one of these should be adopted for the heading.
  For classical authors, Greeks and Byzantines, the Latin form of the name is preferred; for authors better known in the Western World in a form which is not corresponding to the original transliteration, RICA [par. 53] prefer the first one; for saints [par. 60] the forename is always preferred.**

3.B. CHOICE:

3.B.1. Which name used by a person is the preferred name for your rules?

- **The name with which is mainly and constantly identified in his/her works' editions in the original language [RICA par. 49-53], also if this is not his/her real name or in its original form. When an author appears in the editions of his/her works with different names, the most frequently used will be chosen for the uniform heading. If the real name is between the variants used by the author, this will be the preferred one for the uniform heading.**

3.C. STRUCTURE

3.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Names of Persons when formulating the structure of a personal name? **Yes [RICA par. 55]**

3.C.2. What is the structure of personal names (headings and references) in your code?

- **RICA are providing [par. 54] for** *Name's elements order.*

"When the name of an author is formed by more than one element, the first position in the heading will be taken by the element which will better identifying the author."
We could therefore have:

a) **Simple forename or other kind of name (given name, pseudonym, etc.) usually followed by a qualifier/s, between angle brackets, or by the second part of the name, preceded by a colon : [direct form];**

b) **Compound/double forename (separated or not by an hyphen) or other kind of name (given name, pseudonym, etc.) usually followed by a qualifier/s, between angle brackets, or by the second part of the name, preceded by a colon : [direct form]**

c) **Simple family name or other similar part of the name, usually followed by a simple or compound forename (if any), both preceded by a comma [inverted form];**

d) **Compound family name or other similar part of the name, usually followed by a simple or compound forename (if any), both preceded by a comma [inverted form];**

- **a place name, followed by the name, preceded by a comma, and by the second part of the name, preceded by a colon, will be treated accordingly to its form (Palestrina,** *Giovanni Pierluigi* **:** *da* **= see c) above);**

- **prefixes: [RICA par. 56.1 and App. II] Family names, starting with a separated prefix, formed by an article, a proposition or a combination of both, are treated according to the use of the various countries. For Italian family names, prefixes are always in the first position, before the family name, and are always linked, in the order of elements, to the following name (es. La, Lo, Di, De, Da, Dalle, Delle, etc.: De_Panicis; de_Pinedo; Delle_Piane; La_Lumia etc.). For Italian names of persons, who lived before the 19th century, formed by prefixes such as:** *degli, de', dei, de li,* **the heading is formed by the word following the prefix; in case of doubt a see reference entry should be made for the not accepted form.**

Personal Heading Elements:

Direct form

Main group:	Secondary groups:	
Forename	2nd *pt. of the name*	*Qualifiers*
a) *Simple Forename*		
Francesco	**: d'Assisi**	**<santo>**
Gregorius		**<papa ; 23.>**

Ioannes	**: Diaconus**	
Le_Corbusier		
Nasser		
Stendhal		
Thant		**<U>**

b) *Compound-double forename*

Alain-Fournier		
Giovanni Crisostomo	**: da Cittadella**	**<padre>**
Ioannes Paulus		**<papa ; 2.>**
Vittorio Emanuele		**<re d'Italia ; 2.>**
Vittorio Emanuele		**<re d'Italia ; 3.>**

Indirect form

Main group: Secondary groups:

Family name	*Forename*	*2nd pt. of the name*	*Qualifiers*
b) *Simple Family name*			
Azeglio,	**Massimo**	**: d'**	
Cavour,	**Camillo**	**: Benso, conte di**	
Propertius,	**Sextus**		
Rossi,	**Pietro**		**<1856-1931>**
Savoia,	**Luigi Amedeo**		**<duca degli Abruzzi>**
c) *Compound Family n.*			
Axel Castelli,	**Giusto Adolfo**	**: van**	
Tomasi di Lampedusa,	**Giuseppe**		

3.C.3. What are the guiding principles for structuring names in your code?

- **The name with which is mainly and constantly identified in his/her works' editions in the original language [RICA par. 49-53]. Together with above structure's order, RICA are providing special rules for classical authors [par. 51], special categories of authors such as *popes, saints* and *members of sovereign families* [pars. 60-61]. For foreign authors RICA is following IFLA's Guidelines for *Names of persons: national usages for entry in catalogues* [par. 55].**

3.D. PSEUDONYMS

3.D.1. Do your rules provide for the identification of "bibliographic identities" for the personas used by a person or group of persons?

- **Yes. [RICA par. 50.5] With the limitation that if the author uses more than one pseudonym and also his/her real name, RICA prefer the real name according to what said in 3.B.1 last par.**

3.D.2. How are pseudonyms treated (as references to a real name, as references to a predominantly used name, etc.)?

- **[RICA pars. 50.1-2; 50.5] If the pseudonym is the form chosen as the main entry then it should be made a reference entry (*see* 3.A.1 and 3.B.1 above), directing the user from the author real name to the form chosen, according to *Paris Principles* provisions in 7.1 and 8.2 (The uniform heading should be the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his**

> **works,… whichever the name could be: real name, pseudonym, assumed name etc.)**

3.E. DIFFERENTIATING

3.E.1. Do your rules differentiate the names of persons so each has a unique authorized form as heading?   **Yes**

3.E.2. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?
- **[RICA pars. 59.2-4] Qualifiers, such as:**
- **epithets normally associated with the name of a person,**
- **dates (born and /or died),**
- **formal name given by the cataloger.**
  - **For modern authors, living contemporarily, a see reference entry will be entered with an expression, formulated by the cataloguer, as qualifier.**

    > **Rossi, Mario <1946-   >**
    > *x* **Rossi, Mario <autore di guide archeologiche>**

    > **Rossi, Mario <1950-   >**
    > *x* **Rossi, Mario <poeta>**

3.E.3. When do you add these elements?
- **Only in case of homonymous to distinguish one entity from others.**
- **But qualifiers are mandatory, independently by the need of differentiating and distinguishing one name from another [RICA pars. 59.5; 61], in the case of particular categories of authors (popes, saints and members of sovereign families)**

3.E.4. Which elements do you add to the heading and which do you include in an authority record for that person?
- **[RICA pars. 59.2-4] Homonymous are distinguished by opportune qualifiers, following the name, between angle brackets. Qualifiers, normally accompanying the name, are preferred and given in their shortest and, usually, original form. Lacking such kind of data, chronological specifications are added to the name. Lacking both the previous kinds of qualifiers, an expression formulated by the cataloguer will be added to the name. We are very cautious (see 3.E.2 above) to assign this third kind of qualifiers, related to persons' professions or activities, since different interpretations could automatically cause duplications.**
- **The above elements are added to the personal author in a catalogue only in presence of homonymous entities. Elements added to an heading for a personal author in an authority record will include always, together to those indicated above, also sources and biographical information in information notes.**

3.F. AUTHORITY CONTROL

3.F.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of personal names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies?

- **Yes, for what concerns uniform headings, but not expressly for what concerns the creation and maintenance of an authority file [RICA par. 49].**
- **Our union shared on-line database, SBN, has created and maintains an authority file for controlling the forms of personal names, corporate bodies and uniform titles too.**

3.F.2. Do you provide links between names of individuals that are part of groups and the corporate name for the group? If so, in what situations?

- **Yes. In the case of a pseudonym used by a group of persons, RICA [par. 50.5] require see reference entries to be created from the real names of each person, if known. When each person is also separately author of autonomous works, the single headings will be created for each one of them. In this case the reference will report that the *corporate* pseudonym is referred only to works made in cooperation.**

4. CORPORATE NAMES

4.1. What entities do your rules consider as corporate bodies? (e.g., ships, spacecraft, government or private agencies, institutions, corporations, societies, expeditions, performing groups, named meetings and conferences, festivals, exhibitions, etc.)

- **RICA [par. 23]definition of corporate bodies is the following:**
  "Each organization, institution, firm, corporation or group of persons, also with a temporary scope, with a name with which could be formally identified. Corporate bodies are: associations, institutes, foundations, academies, international organizations, political-territorial authorities and their organs, churches, religious orders, political parties, schools, universities, archives, libraries, museums, industries, commercial enterprises, congresses, conferences, meetings, commissions and committee, exhibitions, scientific expeditions, etc." . At present RICA is not expressly considering as corporate bodies ships, spacecrafts and family names.

4.A. PRINCIPLES

4.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of a corporate body under the controlled name of the corporate body?   **Yes. [RICA par. 49;64].**

4.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of corporate body names?

- **[RICA pars. 23-24] The works can be collocated under the controlled name of a corporate body if it is a work of administrative, normative or documentary kind concerning the corporate body's activities or, in the case of a work of an intellectual kind, if the relation between such entity and the work can be stated with no doubt and if such relation appears formally evident on the title-page.**

4.A.3. Are there limits on what sub-bodies are considered for naming?

- **No. RICA [par. 68] requires that, when the name of a corporate body is not sufficiently distinctive if not preceded by the name of the body from which is hierarchically dependent, the name of the sub-entity be preceded, in the heading, by the name of the corporate body from which it depends (see also 4.B.2 below related to the need of being distinctive).**

4.B. CHOICE

4.B.1. Which name used by a corporate body is the preferred name for your rules?

- **[RICA par. 64 and 64.1] Both, contemporarily, the name and the language under which a corporate body is constantly and prevalently identified in its publications. It could be an acronym, an abbreviated expression or other.**

4.B.2. How are sub-bodies treated (are they established under their own name or subordinately under the name of a higher level body in the corporate hierarchy?)

- **See what said in 4.A.3 in general. For RICA [par. 68] subordinately under the name of a higher body in the corporate hierarchy oilnly in the case that alone it wouldn't be sufficiently distinctive.**
  For political-territorial authorities' organs RICA [par.72-74] are requiring that they be catalogued under their name in the language of their respective country if the original form is easily ascertained. Such name is always preceded by the name of the related territorial authority in Italian. A sub-body, hierarchically dependent from another organ, can be catalogued under its name, directly preceded by the name of the respective territorial authority. If the name of the sub-sub-body is insufficient to identify the same then it will be preceded by the name of the intermediate organ by which it is directly depending.

1ˢᵗ case – Italia : Commissione parlamentare antimafia   and not
          Italia : Parlamento : Commissione parlamentare antimafia   but
2ⁿᵈcase - Italia : Corte costituzionale : Biblioteca

4.C. STRUCTURE

4.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Form and Structure of Corporate Headings when formulating the structure of a corporate body's name?

- **Yes, [RICA pars. 69-71] but qualifiers are presented in a different order and with different punctuation (See: IFLA *Final Report on FSCH*).**

4.C.2. What is the structure of corporate body names in your code?

- **[RICA par. 67-71] Elements forming the name of a corporate body are given, in direct form, in the order in which they normally appear. [RICA par. 67]. Initial articles, initials for forenames, titles etc. are normally omitted, unless they are necessary for identification.**

4.C.3. What are the guiding principles for the structure of corporate body names in your code?   **See what said in 4.C.2 and 4.B.1 above.**

4.C.4. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?

- **Qualifiers [RICA pars. 69-71], possibly in Italian.**

4.C.5. When do you add these distinguishing elements?

- **[RICA par. 70] Qualifiers are used in the following cases:**
  a) when the name of the corporate body includes the name of a place which is possible to give as a qualifier;

> **b) in presence of homonymous names or when the corporate body is located in more than one place;**
> **c) if the name of the entity it is not sufficiently clear to identify it as a corporate body;**
> **d) if the name of the company is formed only by the personal name of an individual (the owner or the promoter).**

- **Qualifiers are added also in case of Congresses, Expositions etc.**

4.C.6. What elements are used to identify corporate bodies in headings?

- **[RICA par. 69] A geographical name, a date (for the birth/foundation and/or end of the corporate body), an indication on the scope/nature of the corporate body (e.g.: *Company),* a number. Qualifiers are following the corporate body name, enclosed between angle brackets < >, and separated one from the other by prescribed punctuation.**

4.C.7. What elements do you include in authority records to identify the corporate body?

- **All those required in GARR, if available, (see 4.C.6 above).**

4.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL
4.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of corporate bodies' names used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies.   **See above 3.F**

5. **UNIFORM TITLES** (work-level or expression-level citations) (main and added entries)
5.1. Do your rules consider uniform titles for work beyond anonymous classics?   (If so, please describe when they are used.)

- **Yes. [RICA pars. 82-92; 111] If a work, with or without author, appears in its editions with different titles, the respective records will have, as heading, a uniform title. From the title of the various editions will be made a reference entry (Note [11]: If preferred… the titles of the various editions can be alternatively maintained, making references from them to the uniform title). The uniform title will not be adopted when its determination will be particularly difficult or of none usefulness for the catalogue.**

5.A. PRINCIPLES
5.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to identify and collocate works and/or expressions through the use of uniform titles for the names of the works/expressions? [NOTE: The terms work, expression, manifestation, and item are from the IFLA FRBR report, available at: the IFLA Publications Web site, under the Saur publications;
UBCIM Publications - New Series v. 19
http://www.ifla.org/V/saur.htm
(available as a pdf file, 559K)]

- **Not at the moment. The Standing commission for RICA revision is working on these lines. It should be necessary, in our opinion, to determine at international level a standard structure of the expression title including the elements and qualifiers to be used. In any case, there are some perplexity on**

the real efficacy of the use of the entity expression in all cases and in all kind of catalogues.

5.A.2. Is the use of uniform titles mandatory, or only in certain situations, or never used? (Please explain)
- **The use of uniform title is mandatory at high level cataloguing or in particular kind of catalogues/files, linked to the specificity or the dimension of the catalogue. As an example, in SBN, the online national catalogue, considered its dimension, the use of uniform titles is a quite widespread practice.**

5.B. CHOICE

5.B.1. Which name used for a work or expression is the preferred name for your rules? (e.g., for a work-level uniform title, what is the preferred source; what is the source for an expression-level uniform title – is it the "best known" or most frequently used or other?)
- **For a work-level uniform title [RICA par. 86.1] requires to adopt the title in the original language, possibly as it appears in the first edition of the work. When [par. 86.2] in the editions of a work it is more frequently used another title, this should be preferred instead of that of the first edition. For [pars. 86.3; 86.5] specific works, such as the Bible, there is an authority list of prescribed uniform titles. For classic works of Greek and Byzantine literatures, it is mandatory to use as uniform title the Latin title with which they were known. For anonymous works IFLA *Anonymous classics* are used.**

5.C. STRUCTURE

5.C.1. What elements comprise your uniform titles?
- **The elements composing the title and qualifiers if needed.**

5.C.2. Do you use author/title uniform titles or other work-level or expression-level uniform titles to uniquely identify works and expressions?
- **No. In automated contexts the identification is obtained through links.**

5.D. AUTHORITY CONTROL

5.D.1. Do your rules call for the creation and maintenance of an authority file for controlling the forms of uniform titles used as headings and references in your catalogs and national bibliographies?   **Yes, (see 5.1. above).**

6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)

6.1. Do your rules call for using GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description?
- **Not at present. But largely in use by automated cataloguing, through coding devices, and especially mandatory for non book materials.**

6.2. If so, what list of terms do you follow (please provide the list)?
- **Those generally supplied by the various ISBDs involved, translated in Italian.**

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.   **No.**

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

- **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.

7. **SERIALITY**

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

- **Not in the current ISBD(CR) parlance.**

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

- **RICA [pars. 41-45] & [pars. 140-145 for serials description according to ISBD (S)], together with general rules on serials for the choice of heading, recommend to adopt as reference for particular cases the UNI 6392, 1976 rule, which is the Italian translation of one ISO standards.**
- **Serials are entered under their title. Added entries are created for the names of corporate bodies associated to generic, not distinctive titles, when they are insufficient alone to identify the publication.**

7.A. PRINCIPLES:

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

- **[RICA par. 43] provides only general principles related to changes of title when those are not of minor importance or are related to the order of the words. ISDS provisions are normally applied on this point also if, today it would appear a better practice to consider any change, independently from its minor or major importance, a case for a new description, since a variation is always a variation.**

7.B. CHOICE

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

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

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

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)

- **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.

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?)

- **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.**

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.).

- **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.**

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?

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

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

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?

- **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.**

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.).

- **Separate records for separate editions and translations.**

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)?

- **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.**

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.).

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

9. **What else** do we want to know and compare to see if we can work towards an international code? (Please provide any additional issues or comments here.)