OUTLINE FOR FRANKFURT PAPERS ON

Cataloguing Code Comparison for the IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
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1. PARIS PRINCIPLES
1.1.   Is your cataloguing code based on the Paris Principles for choice and form of headings and entry words?

Mainly, Yes

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.

　　　the same

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.

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.

Yes, and as a bilingual country sometime we need alternative rules (e.g. concerning names of the corporate bodies) for Finnish or Swedish speaking users.

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. yes   [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. (According to the Finnish cataloguing rules the main entry is made under the key title or title proper. In this case, an added entry could be made under the name of the corporate 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;

We have alternative rules for Finnish speaking and Swedish speaking users. We have also alternative rules for public and research libraries concerning the names of the international corporate bodies. The national bibliography and public libraries prefer Finnish or Swedish form of the name (if such form of the name exists), research libraries prefer the official language of the corporate body.

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.

According to the Finnish cataloguing rules this kind of publications are entered mainly under title.

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]

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.

According to the Finnish cataloguing rules the name of the compiler is given as added entry.

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.

Yes, but Finnish rules are following the AACR. So "if there is a change in responsibility between the parts of a multipart monograph, enter the monograph under the heading appropriate to the first part. If, however, a different person or corporate body responsible for later parts predominates, change the heading to that appropriate to the later parts and make an added entry under the heading for the earölier person or body. If more than three persons or corporate bodies are responsible for the completed work and no one is predominately responsible, change to entry under title"

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;

According to the Finnish cataloguing rules constitutions, laws and treaties, statute books, and certain other works having similar characteristics, as well as liturgical works,

confessions of faiths and theological creeds belong to this group

11.14 works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily or conventionally by title rather than by the name of the author.
According to the Finnish rules all kind of serials belong to this group.

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.

According to the Finnish cataloguing rules the name of the compiler is given as added entry. (see 10.34)

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

Yes. If the original title of the musical work is in a language written in a nonroman script, romanized form (existing in reference books)

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

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 then Title

2. ISBD (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION)

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

Yes

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

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: transcibe 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.

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
3.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of personal names?

See Paris principle 7 and 8

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

See Paris principle 7 and 8

3.C. STRUCTURE
3.C.1. Do you follow the IFLA Names of Persons when formulating the structure of a personal name?

If we cannnot find any guiding in the Finnish rules or in the national authority files of the author, we may consult the IFLA Names of persons.

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

Usually surname, forename. Additions to differentiate identical names or for identifying purposes.

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

Paris principles 8.

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

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

One pseudonym: a reference from the real name to the pseudonym

Separate bibliographic identities: to enter under each and see also references to connect the names

For contemporary authors using more than one pseudonym or pseudonym and real name: to enter under each name with see also references to connect the name headings

For shared pseudonyms: to use the pseudonym . References to the pseudonym from the other headings

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?
Ordinal numbers (because of the privacy protection the dates are given only in internal notes of the authority file), Fuller forms of the name and qualifiers.

In the Viola database, which include music, the role or function of the author is added to the name as qualifer.

3.E.3. When do you add these elements?

Mainly for identifying purposes and for differentiating the similar names. National bibliography do this as daily rutin for all names of the authors existing in publications received. This for the needs of the future as well.

3.E.4. Which elements do you add to the heading and which do you include in an authority record for that person?

The authority record consist of fixed lenght information including coded information, and of the variable-lenght fields including data information. So, these codes may indicate e.g. the source of the record , language or scipt or

translation scheme used. There is information about the level of description etc. Besides the uniform heading the variant forms of the name are given as references. There are different kind of notes concerning the identity, profession, history and activities of the author. The source/sources of the of the authorised and variant forms of the name are also added to the authority record.

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?

No special rules

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:

Shared pseudonyms. All kind of references and cross references are needed to link the real names and sometimes other pseudonyms of the persons involved. Sometimes there is a link between the name of the individual and the musical group he/she belongs.

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.)

Mainly: Government agencies, religious bodies, local churches, private agencies, institutions, corporations, societies, expeditions, performing groups, named meetings, conferences, festivals, exhibitions, associations, business firms etc. We do not include e.g. ships or spacecrafts or parks

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. See Paris principle 7 and 9

4.A.2. What other underlying principles guide your treatment of corporate body names?
As a bilingual country, we have to be flexible and offer alternatives concerning the language of international bodies, and also reflect different needs of public and research libraries.

4.A.3. Are there limits on what sub-bodies are considered for naming?
No, if the name is clearly indicated

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

See Paris principles 7 and 9

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?)

Both cases are possible

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?

Not exactly

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

Usually the name in direct order. If needed followed by qualifiers or other additions to the name.

4.C.3. What are the guiding principles for the structure of corporate body names in your code?

Usually the names are in direct order. There are also rules s for suborinated bodies and related bodies. See Paris principles 7 and 9

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

Qualifiers in Finnish like general designation of the type of corporate body, name of the place where a body is located, dates, The number, year and place of the conference etc.

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

When needed for identifying purposes or for differentiating the identical names. The national bibliography is doing this for all libraries and for the future needs.

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

See above : local names, dates, qualifiers reflecting the type of corporate body, numbers, places and years of the conference

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

The authority record consist of fixed lenght information including coded information, and of the variable-lenght fields including data information. So, these codes may indicate e.g. the source of the record , language or scipt or translation scheme used. There is information about the level of description etc. Besides the uniform heading the variant forms of the name are given as references. We give earlier and later names and try to tell the history and date of the changes of the name in the notes. In additon there are different kind of notes concerning the identity and activities of the corporate body. The source/sources of the

of the authorised and variant forms of the name are also added to the authority record.

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.

Not exactly, even if we use the rules when forming the uniform headings and references.

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.)

We are following partly the AACR rule 25.1A
Uniform titles are mainly used in music

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

March 17, 2003 version
(available as a pdf file, 559K)]

yes, mainly in music

5.A.2. Is the use of uniform titles mandatory, or only in certain situations, or never used? (Please explain)

In music:
We have adapted AACR 25.1A
Base the decision on one or more of the following, as appropriate:
- create the uniform title according to the first version,
-whether another work with the same title proper has been identified (heavy music)
-whether the main entry is under title
-whether the work was in another language: 1) original language, but if the original language is in non roman alphabet the Finnish form is used
-the extent to which the catalogue is used for research purposes

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?)

see above

5.C. STRUCTURE
5.C.1. What elements comprise your uniform titles?

- a qualifying term , language, title or number of a part, date etc. There are different spacial elements e.g. for music

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?

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?

Not special rules.

6. **GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)**
6.1. Do your rules call for using GMDs in area 1 of the ISBD areas of description?

GMS is optional (may be used)

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

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.

Not yet, even this is an important issue.

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?

This important issue is under investigation by several groups

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

Hope so soon as possible. We have to translate the ISBD(CR) into Finnish soon. We begann to speak about "continuing resources" but this should be come to everyday usage as well

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

In "old way" Seriality as infinite publication.
According to the Finnish rules serials are entered under title. Added entries are created for the names of corporate bodies associated to the generic titles

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?

New records are made for major changes, following the ISBD(CR) and ISSN manual

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

We do not have specific rules for the name for the continuing resources yet

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)

-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?)

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.)

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?

It is left to the cataloguing agency

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

For all kind 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?

-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.)

-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)?

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.)

-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

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.)

- the impact of the FRBR model