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**Cataloguing Code Comparison for the
IFLA Meeting of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
July 2003**

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Russian Cataloguing Rules. Part 1. General Positions. – Moscow : Russian Library Association, Interregional Committee of Cataloguing, 2003.-242 p.

Response submitted on April 17 , 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, Russian Cataloguing Rules are based on the Paris Principles in full for Card Catalogue. In new Rules (for Electronic Catalogue) main entries and added entries are considered as one record.

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 - **yes**
- 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 - **yes**

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 - **yes**

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

This is realized by name authority files

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 - **the main entry and different access points**

3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or

same 3.23.

3.25 when the book contains a work known by various titles.

Same 3.23.

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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).

One entry for each book – the main entry – must be a full entry, giving all the particulars necessary for identifying the book.

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 - Yes

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 - Yes

5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references -

Yes

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

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

Yes, but without added entry

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

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

It is realized by authority files

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

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

same 6.2.

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.

Don't use, but there are access points to joint-authors, collaborators, etc.

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.

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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, preference should be to the original language and script

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.

Yes

8.2 The uniform heading should be the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his works⁵, in the fullest form commonly appearing there, except that

⁵Subject 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;

Yes

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

Yes

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

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

Yes

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

⁷e.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.

Yes

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.

Yes

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.

Yes

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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

Yes

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;

Yes

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;

The heading is normally in the language of bibliographical description. Forms in various language are linked by see also reference in the authority file (i.e. there is separate authority record for every language form of the heading)

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;

Yes

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;

Yes

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 references⁸;

⁸It 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.

Yes

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

Yes

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.

Yes

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;

Yes

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.

Yes

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Paris Principle 10. Multiple Authorship: When two or more authors⁹ have shared in the creation of a work,

⁹In 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;

Yes

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

Yes

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);

Yes

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.

Yes

10.3 Collections¹⁰. The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

¹⁰A 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 - Yes

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; - No

10.312 under the title of the collection if the compiler is not named on the title-page; - No

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.

Yes

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.

Yes

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.

Don't use

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.

If the number of authors is more than three. The main entry is made under

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the title, and added access point is made under the author of the first part: if the number of authors is two or three, the main entry is made under the name of the author of the first part and added access points are made under the names of the other (second and third) authors.

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; Yes
 - 11.12 works by more than three authors, none of whom is principal author (see 10.22); Yes
 - 11.13 collections of independent works or parts of works, by different authors, published with a collective title; Yes
 - 11.14 works (including serials and periodicals) known primarily or conventionally by title rather than by the name of the author. Yes
- 11.2 An added entry or reference should be made under the title for
As added access points
- 11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained; Yes
 - 11.22 works having their main entry under the name of the author, when the title is an important alternative means of identification; Yes
 - 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; Yes
 - 11.24 collections whose main entry is made exceptionally under the compiler. Don't use
- 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 work¹¹, except that
- ¹¹Subject to Section 7.1
- 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 or volumes bear another title. Yes
- 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.
- ¹²If it is desired to collect information about the serial publication as a whole in one place in the catalogue Yes.
- 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
- ¹³If it is desired to group these publications in one place in the catalogue. Yes

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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.

Yes

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?

In the new code which is being developed at the moment, terms "main entry" and «added access point» are used instead of terms «main entry» and «added entries».

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?)

(1) Author (including corporate body) then title; (2) title OK

. 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.

There are difference in facultative and mandatory elements in record

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?

Personal name heading should be the most information saturated but at the same time as simple as possible.

3.B. CHOICE:

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

The most well-known or most frequently used in publications.

3.C. STRUCTURE

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

Yes

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

[name] (identifying characteristics)

Name can be:

(1) name in indirect order (surname, personal name, patronymic name),

(2) name in direct order (for special types of authors, e.g. monarchs, clericals, etc.)

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

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The heading should include the name in direct or indirect order and all the additional information on the author needed for the users to distinguish authors with similar names.

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.)?

Treatment of pseudonyms may be different for various situations.

3.E. DIFFERENTIATING

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

Only certain categories of authors have unique authorized forms as headings, including clericals and monarchs; ancient authors (Greek, etc.); persons with common names; names, consisting of two parts, e.g. Sokolov-Sokolskii; authors, known under pseudonyms; authors, whose works are published under various forms of the name; oriental names.

3.E.2. What elements are used to distinguish one name from another that is similar?

Dates of life, words like "son", "seniour", "juniour", title, surname (for clericals). Also, if necessary, following data can be added: field of activities, profession, affiliation, academic degree, military rank, nickname.

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

Dates of life, words like "son", "seniour", "juniour", title, surname (for clericals) are added every time when we need to distinguish one name from another and if the data is available or can be found in references. Other elements are added only if above data is not sufficient for unambiguous identification.

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

Elements, listed in 3.E.3, are added to the heading. Besides, an authority record includes see references from variant forms; note fields include any relevant biographical information and above elements, not included in the heading. Also a source of information is indicated – title of the source, where in data was taken from.

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

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, if the individual that is part of a group was also an individual author.

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.)

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Legislative bodies, courts, government officials (Head of State, President, etc.), principal services of Armed forces at the national level, embassies, consulates, etc., political parties and social organizations, institutions, corporations, enterprises (financial, industrial, transport, commercial, etc.), scientific organizations and societies, educational institutions, cultural institutions (libraries, museums, theatres, etc.) and societies, military institutions and military units, international organizations (U.N.O, UNESCO, etc.), religious bodies and officials, projects, programs, systems, networks; meetings and conferences, including exhibitions, fairs, festivals, Olympic games, etc.

Also corporate bodies include: jurisdictions; uniform titles of constitutions, laws, treaties, military regulations and instructions, etc., following name of jurisdiction.

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

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

Form and structure of a heading should be as simple as possible provided that the heading includes all the information needed to be distinguished from similar headings. Any heading must be controlled by the authority file. The preferred name of corporate body is official name of corporate body

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

No more than 3 levels.

4.B. CHOICE

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

Government authorities, agencies and officials, courts of any level, etc.: name is entered under jurisdiction.

As for other names, if they are not included in the authority file yet, it is recommended to enter them as they are given in the source document, unless there is a strong reason to change it. As a rule, identifiers are added including place, date and/or number of the corporate body.

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?)

If a corporate body can not be identified without name of higher level body, e.g. departments, faculties of educational institutions; sectors, branches, etc., they are established under the name of higher level body.

Government authorities and government agencies of any level are established under the jurisdiction.

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?

We try to follow it.

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

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Corporate body name can be simple or complex (including more than one component), direct or inverse. If necessary, the heading may include identifying information.

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

Structure of the heading is determined by the type of the corporate body. Again, the structure of the heading should be the most convenient for users and should allow them to distinguish among similar headings.

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

Jurisdiction, number, year, place

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

Every time if they are not element of the name proper and it is necessary to distinguish the name among other similar names.

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

Besides what is said in 4.C.4, we can add words identifying type of a corporate body (e.g. company, ship), geographical name of lower level (e.g. city, etc.), month of a conference.

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

- *see reference (variant form of the heading),*
- *see also references,*
- *notes: historical, reference, cataloger's, etc.*
- *source of the heading.*

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.

Yes

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.)

RCR consider uniform titles for anonymous classics, sacred scriptures, liturgical works and certain types of works.

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)]

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Yes

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

RCR consider any heading (including uniform title) as optional. Still any cataloguing agency may arrive to decision to use uniform titles. In such case using of uniform title is mandatory (for this particular agency).

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?)

Yes, it is the “best known” or most frequently used title.

5.C. STRUCTURE

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

Uniform title normally has following structure: heading (title), subheadings (title(s) of part), identifying characteristics.

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?

Yes

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

6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)

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

Yes

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

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

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?

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Yes

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?

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.

7. SERIALITY

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

Yes

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

Serials and other continuing resources are documents, being issued in indefinite period of time (intended to be continued indefinitely). They may be issued regularly or irregularly; normally they are issued in volumes with the same title, bearing numeral and (or) chronological information: newspapers, journals, magazines, bulletins, annual editions, series, etc.

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 record is created only if a title or corporate body heading is changed.

7.B. CHOICE

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

The name of a continuing resource is considered as title given by the author or publisher; normally given at the title page, having distinct polygraphical appearance.

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. According to RCR, multipart structure (collection) is an aggregate of works on separate physical units, being united with common title or author/title. For such multipart structure multilevel record is created, this record includes more than two levels – first (high) level record and second level record for every part (physical unit).

8.A.2. Do your rules prescribe the cataloging 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. For individual works, which are components of other works, separate records are not created. Single record for the whole work is made with notes and added

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access points. Но для отдельных физических единиц составляется для каждой самостоятельная запись..

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.)

All of the above devices are used.

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?

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

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

For collections

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?

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

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.)

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

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)?

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

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.)

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

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.)

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We believe that the very terms “main entry” and “added entry” are obsolete.

Term “access point” should be used instead without differentiating main and added ones.

We would like to have a common structure for the following general positions of

“International cataloguing Code”:

1. Objects of cataloguing (document, resources, item, publication, etc.)
2. Bibliographic record structure.
3. Structure and components of each data element.
4. Mandatory minimum of data elements.
5. Source of information for each data element.
6. Bibliographic data language.
7. Set of data elements for an authority record including into an authority file of records in different language and script.
8. External and internal bibliographic links.