

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

AACR2: Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed. 2002 revision. - Ottawa :
Canadian Library Association ; London : Chartered Institute of Library and Information
Professionals ; Chicago : American Library Association, 2002.

**AAKP (Czech): Anglo-americká katalogizační pravidla. 1.české vydání. – Praha,
Národní knihovna ČR, 2000-2002 (updates)**
[translated to Czech from Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2nd ed. 2002 revision. -
Ottawa : Canadian Library Association ; London : Chartered Institute of Library and
Information Professionals ; Chicago : American Library Association, 2002.

AFNOR: AFNOR cataloguing standards, 1986-1999
[When there is no answer under a question, the answer is yes]

BAV: BIBLIOTECA APOSTOLICA VATICANA (BAV)
Commissione per le catalogazioni
AACR2 compliant cataloguing code

KBARSM (Lithuania): Kompiuterinių bibliografinių ir autoritetinių įrašų sudarymo
metodika = [Methods of Compilation of the Computer Bibliographic and Authority
Records] / Lietuvos nacionalinė Martyno Mažvydo biblioteka. Bibliografijos ir
knygotyros centras ; [parengė Liubovė Buckienė, Nijolė Marinskienė, Danutė
Sipavičiūtė, Regina Varnienė]. – Vilnius : LNB BKC, 1998. – 132 p. – ISBN 9984 415
36 5

REMARK: *The document presented above is not treated as a proper complex
cataloguing code in Lithuania, but is used by all libraries of the country in their
cataloguing practice as a substitute for Russian cataloguing rules that were replaced
with IFLA documents for computerized cataloguing in 1991.*

**KBSDB: Katalogiseringsregler og bibliografisk standard for danske biblioteker. – 2.
udg. – Ballerup: Dansk BiblioteksCenter, 1998**

KSB (Sweden): Katalogiseringsregler för svenska bibliotek : svensk översättning och
bearbetning av Anglo-American cataloguing rules, second edition, 1988 revision /
utgiven av SAB:s kommitté för katalogisering och klassifikation. – 2nd ed. – Lund :
Bibliotekstjänst, 1990.

Translation of the rules for multi-level description, one major, national adaptation
in our translation of AACR2 for AACR2, ch. 13, Analysis.

**MSZ: For decisions on headings for the bibliographic entries, national standard
family MSZ (Magyar Szabvány = Hungarian Standard) 3423 "Choice of headings
for descriptive catalogues".**

For the form of heading, prescriptions of the national standard family MSZ 3440
"Heading elements of the bibliographic description".

The data elements and punctuation of the bibliographic description are defined by
standard family MSZ 3424 and KSZ (Könyvtári Szabályzat = Rules for libraries)

PPIAK (Croatia): Verona, Eva. Pravilnik i priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga. - Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo.

1. dio : Odrednice i redalice. - 2. izmijenjeno izd. - 1986.

2. dio : Kataložni opis. - 1983.

PPIAK Macedonia: (ISBD's and PPIAK): Pravilnik i priručnik za izradu abecednih kataloga by Eva Verona. [The official language is Macedonian, so the rules are adapted for the specifications of the Cyrillic alphabet.]

PPIAK (Slovenia): Verona, E.: Pravilnik in priručnik za izradbu abecednih kataloga. – Zagreb : Hrvatsko bibliotekarsko društvo, 1983-1986.

RAK: Regeln für die alphabetische Katalogisierung in wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken : RAK-WB / Die Deutsche Bibliothek. [Erarb. von der Expertengruppe Formalerschließung im Auftr. des Standardisierungsausschusses. Hrsg. von der Arbeitsstelle für Standardisierung, Die Deutsche Bibliothek. Red. Bearb.: Gudrun Henze]. – 2., überarb. Ausg. – Leipzig ; Frankfurt am Main ; Berlin. – Losebl.-Ausg.

1. Ausg. geb. Ausg. – Bis 1990 erarb. von der Kommission des Dt. Bibliotheksinst. für Alphabetische Katalogisierung. Ab 1991 erarb. von der Expertengruppe RAK des Dt. Bibliotheksinst. – Red. Bearb. bis Erg.-Lfg. 3 (1998): Hans Popst. - Bis Erg.-Lfg. 3 (1998) verl. vom Dt. Bibliotheksinst., Berlin

Grundwerk. – 1993

Erg.-Lfg. 1 (1995)

Erg.-Lfg. 2 (1996)

Erg.-Lfg. 3 (1998)

Erg.-Lfg. 4 (2002)

RAKK (Bulgaria): Rakovodstvo za azbučni katalozi na knigi. – Sofia : Narodna biblioteka Sv.Sv. Kiril i Metodii, 1989 (Manual for alphabetical catalogues of books. – Sofia : SS Cyril and Methodius National Library)

RC (Spain): Reglas de catalogación, ed. nuevamente rev., 1999. – Madrid : Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Centro de Publicaciones : Boletín Oficial del Estado, 1999

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

RICA: Regole italiane di catalogazione per autori – RICA. Rome : ICCU, 1979

RT: Regels voor de titelbeschrijving / Federatie van Organisaties op het gebied van het Bibliotheek-, Informatie- en Dokumentatiewezen (FOBID). - Den Haag : Nederlands Bibliotheek- en Lektuur Centrum, 1978-1994. - 12 dl.

SL (Finland): Suomalaiset luettelointisäännöt. - Uud. laitos. -

Helsinki : Kirjastopalvelu
ISBN 951-692-224-4 (koko teos, nid.)
Monografioiden kuvailu / Luettelointisääntöryhmä.
1989. - 112 s. ; 30 cm
ISBN 951-692-226-0 (nid.)
Suomalaiset luettelointisäännöt. - Helsinki : Kirjastopalvelu
ISBN 951-692-224-4 (koko teos, nid.)
Hakutiedot / [Luettelointisääntöryhmä].
Uud. laitos. - 1991. - 248 s. ; 30 cm.
ISBN 951-692-260-0 (nid.)

1. PARIS PRINCIPLES

1.1. Is your cataloguing code based on the Paris Principles for choice and form of headings and entry words?

AACR: maintains “general conformity with the Paris Principles of 1961...the second edition continues to reflect the tendency to closer conformity with the Paris Principles that was already embodied in amendments to the 1967 texts ...specifically the abandonment of entry under the name of a place of certain institutional bodies, as related to section 9.4 of the Paris Principles, and some other shortfalls...notably...the substitution of uniform titles for form subheadings in relation to section 9.5.” (cf. p.xxvii of Preface to the 1998 revision of AACR2).

AAKP (Czech): Yes.

AFNOR: French cataloguing rules are globally based on the Paris Principles defined in 1961. But some differences may be expressed today due to the development of automated catalogues.

BAV: Our cataloguing code is based on the Paris Principles for choice and form of headings and entry words except for some categories of entries (form of headings). See comments relating to Paris Principle 6-8.

KBARSM (Lithuania): As to the article 1.1, the choice and form of headings and entry words corresponds to the Paris Principles in Lithuanian cataloguing tradition.

KBSDB: Yes

MSZ: YES

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes

PPIAK Macedonia: Yes, it is.

PPIAK (Slovenia): Yes

RAK: Yes. The International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (ICCP, 1961) gave decisive impulses which led to the development of “RAK”.

RAKK (Bulgaria): Yes

RC (Spain): Yes, it is based on them

RCR: 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 consider as one record.

RICA: Yes

RT (Netherlands): Yes.

SL (Finland): 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.

AFNOR: Paris Principles are concerned with manual catalogues in which a main heading is required to determine the main filing of the bibliographic record.

Today in automated catalogues the hierarchy of access points is less : all of them have the same importance and may be considered as search criteria in an online catalogue. Nevertheless, a main heading is still required for display.

The AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description (§0 Scope)*] aims not to identify, among all the headings of a record, which one should be used as main heading in a given bibliographic product (in a current or specialized bibliography, in a catalogue for a special collection) or for the display on a screen.

Note : the INTERMARC format (the in-house MARC format of the BnF), and MARC21 as well, continue to define a main heading in 1XX field. UNIMARC for bibliographic records is much less constraining about this notion. ! As a matter of fact, the SUDOC (French union catalogue for academic libraries) does not make use, in ISBD display, of any main heading at all (all headings are grouped after the bibliographic description).

KBSDB: We have some general comments on the Paris principles. These are mainly supporting the card catalogues and entrance of terms. The demands of an online catalogues and the hole part of the descriptions which the IFLA FRBR is supporting will not be included as a subject, if you only are working with the principles.

The Danish rules has been revised to the demands and needs on a online catalogue. We don't work with main entries as an obligation/mandatory. It's means that we only work with added entries and references. For example all calculation for a main entry isn't longer a part and therefore our rules in that way differs form the Paris principles

√ 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

RCR: – 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

RCR: - yes

2.2 (a) which works by a particular author and

(b) which editions of a particular work are in the library.

AACR2: is same

AFNOR: Yes, and this is true for all types of documents and not only for books.

BAV: We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 §§ 21.0-21.39.C

KBARSM (Lithuania): The functions of our catalogues correspond to the Paris Principles.

NT (Netherlands): For restrictions see 5.2.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes. The functions of the catalogue are specified as (1) 2.1, (2) 2.2(a), (3) 2.2(b). [PPIAK1, Introduction, p. 13]

RAK: Concerning principle 2.2 (a) see also Questions 3.A.1 and 3.E:

The RAK-WB do not prescribe a differentiation of a name of a person. Therefore a collocation of works by a particular author is not possible when authors bear the same name.

SL (Finland) : 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 - **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 AACR2 handles name variations through references in authority records rather than added entries in each bibliographic record (e.g., cf. rules for names of persons in chapter 22:

More than one name (different names) used by a person: 22.2B1, 22.2B4, 22.2C1, 22.28B2.

AACR2 also introduces the concept of “separate bibliographic identities” which permits using different names (e.g., pseudonyms) used by a person. See rules 22.2B2 and 22.2B3.

Different forms of the same name (variant forms of same name) used by a person: 22.3A1, 22.3B1, 22.3B2, 22.3B3, 22.3B4, 22.3C1, 22.3C2 (and its footnote 4), 22.6A1, 22.11D, 22.18A, 22.22B1, 22.28B2, 22.28C1, 22.28D1, 22.28D3.

AACR2 prescribes handling the permutations of name order in 22.5C, 22.5D, 22.5E1, 22.5F1, 22.8A1, 22.8B1, 22.9B, 22.10A, 22.11A, 22.11B, 22.25A1, 22.26B1, 22.26C1, 22.26D1, 22.26F1, 22.26G1, 22.27B1, 22.27D1, 22.28A1, 22.28C1, 22.28D2.

For names of corporate bodies in chapter 24:

More than one name (different names) used by a corporate body: 24.1C1, 24.3F2

For variant forms of the same corporate name: 24.1A, 24.1B1, 24.2, 24.3A1 (different languages), 24.3B1, 24.3C1, 24.3D1, 24.3E1, 24.3F1, 24.3G1;

For permutations of the corporate names: 24.12A, 24.14A, 24.17, 24.19A, 24.21A.

3.22 when the author’s name has been ascertained but is not on the title-page of the book, or

AACR2 rules 21.0B permits using an author’s name as an access point when known and the chief source is insufficient. Also see 21.4A1 to enter under the person’s name whether named in the item being catalogued or not and 21.4C1 to enter under the actual author when the work is erroneously or fictitiously attributed to another person.

3.23 when several authors or collaborators have shared in the creation of the book, or

AACR2 rules 21.6 works of shared responsibility provide access points for two or three, when more than three, entry is under title with an added entry for the first person or corporate body named prominently (cf. 21.6C2). Note that the JSC is reviewing this “rule of three” in the online environment, but practical economic reasons may prevent expansion of this rule to always give access under all authors and collaborators. Also see AACR2 rules 21.8 and 21.24-21.27 for works of mixed responsibility.

RCR: - the main entry and different access points

3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or

AACR2 rule 21.5 works of unknown or uncertain authorship or unnamed groups

RCR: same 3.23.

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

AACR2 chapter 21 deals with providing access points (main and added entries) for titles found on the chief source of information. Rules on uniform titles (rules 25.2E1, 25.2E2, 26.4B1) deal with variant titles that are to be given as cross references in authority records rather than redundantly in each bibliographic record.

BAV: We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 §§ 22.1.B-221D2; 22.2-22.3

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAKK (Bulgaria): The Manual for alphabetical catalogues (Bulgarian cataloguing rules) is not commenting the cases 3.24 and 3.25. The practice is that in those cases added entries are not provided.

RCR: Same 3.23.

KBARSM (Lithuania): [regarding Principle 3] The structure of our catalogues corresponds to the one described in the Paris Principles.

√ 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).

AACR2 rule 0.5 on “Main Entry and Alternative Headings,” and chapter 26 on “References.”

AFNOR: Today, in an online catalogue, there is no more bibliographic added entries or references. There is just one MARC record corresponding to the complete bibliographic record and containing all the headings. The entry can be displayed differently in the result of a search, it depends of the display parameters used.

Nevertheless, in bibliographic by-products, printed or on microform for example, this principle may be still respected.

BAV: We have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2 §§ 22.1.B-221D2; 22.2-22.3

KBARSM (Lithuania): Main entries and added entries are compiled in our catalogues.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes. Additionally PPIAK specifies: different types of reference entries: see reference entry, see also reference entry and general explanatory entry; analytical entry; series record entry; authority record entry.

RCR: 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

AACR2 works of personal authorship rule 21.1A2, corporate responsibility 21.1B2, title entry 21.1C1 and chapters 22 (headings for persons), 24 (headings for corporate bodies), and 25 (headings for titles) for the authorized form for the heading.

AFNOR: For cartographic materials, the uniform heading of the main entry is not derived from the author's name or from the title but is a geographic name heading.

KBARSM (Lithuania): An entry for each book is entered under a heading derived from the author's name or from the title as printed in the book.

PPIAK Macedonia: When the author's name is known, the entry is made under author's name, only.

RCR: 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

AACR2 rules in chapters 22 (headings for personal authors), 23 (headings for geographic names), 24 (headings for corporate bodies), and chapter 25 (uniform titles).

AFNOR: We don't understand this sentence 5.2 [...] "or, for books not identified by author or title, a uniform heading consisting of a suitable substitute for the title" : in the concerned case the cataloguer would provide a supplied title for the title and statement of responsibility area, but in no case the cataloguer would establish a uniform title heading.

KBARSM (Lithuania): If variant forms of the author's name or the title occur, an entry is made 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 is made consisting of a suitable substitute for the title.

PPIAK Macedonia: We do not make added entry under variant forms of the title.

RAKK (Bulgaria): The usage of uniform heading is confined only to author's name. In the bibliographical description the title is given as it is printed in the book. In the rules there is no obligation to make added entry under variant forms of the title.

RCR: - Yes

RT (Netherlands): Uniform titles are mandatory only for anonymous classics (including the Bible), and for printed music and recordings of classical music. In all other cases the application of a uniform title is only recommended.

5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

AACR2 calls for making added entries and references throughout the rules and references are also specifically addressed in chapter 26.

AFNOR: **Concerning title headings :**

According to the AFNOR standard Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description* (§2 *Title headings*)] title headings allow to get together all bibliographic records for a same work the title of which differs from one edition or translation to another (uniform title) or for the same type of works ("titre de forme": form title). They are not mandatory. They may be used for work anonymous or not, and are used in a file or an index either alone or under a name heading.

Concerning uniform titles :

AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description* (§2.1 *Uniform titles*)] : uniform titles may be established for the following types of works :

- sacred scriptures and liturgical works ;
- anonymous classics ;
- works of authors abundantly published ;
- graphic variant forms of an antiquaria.

Concerning "titres de forme" (form titles) :

AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description (§2.2 Form titles)*] : a form title heading may be established for the following types of works : exhibition catalogues, sales catalogues, festschrifts, treaties.

Example for an exhibition catalogue (from Z 44-059) :

Title and statement of responsibility :

Archéologie sous-marine : exposition, Arles, salles romanes du cloître Saint-Trophime, juillet-octobre 1983 / organisé par la Direction des recherches archéologiques sous-marines et les Musées d'Arles ; catalogue par Bernard Liou, Jean-Maurice Rouquette ... (= Under-water archeology : exhibition, Arles, Gothic galleries of the cloister Saint-Trophime, July-October 1983 / organized by the Directorate of the under-water archeological research and the museums of Arles ; catalogue by Bernard Liou, Jean-Maurice Rouquette ...)

Form title heading :

[Exposition. Arles. 1983]

Corporate headings :

France. Direction des recherches archéologiques sous-marines
Arles (Bouches-du-Rhône). Musées

Names of persons headings :

Liou, Bernard
Rouquette, Jean-Maurice

Example for a sales catalogue (from Z 44-059) :

Title and statement of responsibility :

Livres anciens, romantiques et modernes : belles reliures : vente, Paris, Hôtel Drouot, 20 juin 1980, commissaires-priseurs Mes Laurin, Guilloux, Buffetaud et Tailleur / expert, Mme J. Vidal-Mégret (= Old, Romantic and modern books : fine bindings : sales, Paris, Hôtel Drouot, 20 June 1980, auctioneers Ms Laurin, Guilloux, Buffetaud et Tailleur / expert, Mme J. Vidal-Mégret)

Form title heading :

[Vente. Livres. 1980-06-20. Paris]

Names of persons headings :

Vidal-Mégret, Jacqueline. Ed.

Example for a festschrift (from Z 44-059) :

Title and statement of responsibility :

Mélanges de langue et de littérature offerts à Alice Planche / réunis par Maurice Accarie et Ambroise Queffélec (=Festschrift of language and literature offered to Alice Planche / collected by Maurice Accarie and Ambroise Queffélec)

Form title heading :

[Mélanges. Planche, Alice]

Names of persons headings :

Accarie, Maurice. Ed.
Queffélec, Ambroise. Ed.

Example for a Treaty (from Z 44-059) :

Title and statement of responsibility :

Traité entre la République française et la République fédérale d'Allemagne sur le règlement de la question sarroise, signé à Luxembourg le 27 octobre 1956 ... (= Treaty between the French Republic and the Federal German Republic to solve the question of the Saar Basin, signed at Luxembourg on the 27 October 1956 ...)

Form title heading :

[Traité. 1956-10-27. Luxembourg]

Corporate headings :

France
Allemagne (République fédérale)

BAV: We choose, as the basis of the heading for a personal name, the name by which a person is known as instructed in AACR2 § 22.1A.

We enter a corporate body directly under the name by which it is commonly identified, as instructed in AACR2 §§ 24.1A and 24.13, 24.18.

Then, we follow the instructions in AACR2 § 25.1 in deciding whether to use uniform titles.

KBARSM (Lithuania): In addition, authority record is compiled consisting of variant forms of the author's name and of the title.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

√ Paris Principle 6. Function of Different Kinds of Entry

BAV: See 8.22

PPIAK Macedonia: Cataloguing of the works is made according to the data given in the book "de visu".

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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rules for headings for persons and corporate bodies assure uniform headings for main entries under their names. As noted above the chapter 21 rules for choice of entry also specify using the headings, i.e. the controlled, authorized forms of names for persons and corporate bodies, and the title proper or a uniform title for title entries. Chapter 25 on uniform titles describes the references to be made from variant forms of title.

AFNOR: According to AFNOR Z 44-059 [Choice of access points to the bibliographic description (§2.2 Form titles) the use of uniform title is limited : sacred scriptures and liturgical works ; anonymous classics ; works of authors abundantly published ; graphic variant forms of an antiquaria. See above under §5 "Concerning uniform titles".

The use of uniform title depends of the types of material described : for printed documents an added entry is rarely established, except when the same publication contains different works.

Example of two works published together (from Z 44-059 §2.1)

Title and statement of responsibility :

Ali Baba ; Aladin et la lampe merveilleuse / ill. par Janusz Grabianski (= Ali Baba ; Aladin and the wonderful lamp / ill. par Janusz Grabianski)

Uniform titles headings :

[Mille et une nuits. Ali Baba (français). 1983]

[Mille et une nuits. Aladin et la lampe merveilleuse (français). 1985]

Name of person heading

Grabianski, Janusz

But for musical works names/titles access are more frequent, the uniform title being established under the name heading.

Example:

Ravel, Maurice (1875-1937)

[L'enfant et les sortilèges]

KBARSM (Lithuania): Usually the main entry for works entered under author's names is compiled under a uniform heading by our cataloguing tradition. The main entry for works entered under the title is also compiled under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes. The main entry for works entered under title: first option - under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title. This principle is also followed in arranging entries under author heading.

PPIAK (Slovenia): The main entry for works entered under title is always made under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title (an added entry is made only in the case of conventional titles).

RAKK (Bulgaria): The main entry for works entered under author's name is made under a uniform heading with appropriate added headings or references from different forms of author's name. For works entered under title the main entry is under the title as printed in the book without an added entry under an uniform title. In the catalogue the titles of the same work entered under author's name in different languages are grouped by languages. There is no practice of grouping the editions of the same work in different languages entered under title.

RC (Spain): The second option, the one recommended, is the one we follow: entry under a uniform title, with added entries or references under the other titles.

RCR: Yes, but without added entry

RT (Netherlands): See 5.2

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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rules follow this guideline, but have a provision for “bibliographic identity” (cf. rules 22.2B2 and 22.2B3) as noted in response to 3.21 above. Also AACR2 rule 21.6D1 on choice of access points, uses the pseudonym in cases of pseudonyms by two or more persons that use a single pseudonym with references from their names as well as references from the pseudonym to any established names of those persons.

AFNOR: Today, in an automated catalogue, the other forms of name of the same author are managed as cross references in the name authority record devoted to the author, person or corporate body. The INTERMARC and UNIMARC formats for authority files allowed this management even if there are no French cataloguing rules for names authority files but just standards on form and structure of headings for names of persons and corporate bodies. These standards mention what are the mandatory cross-references :

AFNOR NF Z 44-061 : 1986 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]

AFNOR NF Z 44-060 : 1996 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings*]

KBARSM (Lithuania): According to our cataloguing tradition authority record is compiled from other names or forms of name for the same author.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAKK (Bulgaria): In case of different names or forms of name for the same author the main entry is always under one chosen form with the appropriate references.

RCR: It is realized by authority files

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

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

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 26.6A. See response to 3.25 above

AFNOR: Today, in an automated catalogue, the other titles of the same work are managed as cross references in the title or name/title authority record. The INTERMARC and UNIMARC formats for authority files allowed this management even if there are no French cataloguing rules for titles authority files but just standards on form and structure of titles headings. These standards mention what are the mandatory cross-references.

AFNOR NF Z 44-061 : 1986 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"*]

AFNOR NZ Z 44-079 : 1993 [*Form and structure of musical titles headings*]

According to the usage, for printed material, titles cross-references are made just for the well-known works.

KBARSM (Lithuania): Authority record is compiled from other titles for the same work in accordance with Lithuanian cataloguing tradition.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK Macedonia: Added entries for different titles of the same work are not made.

RAKK (Bulgaria): Added entries for different titles for the same work are not provided

RC (Spain): We do not make added entries under other names or forms of name for the same author, neither when a particular group of work is associated with a particular name.

The only situation where it is possible is the case of persons with the highest royal status within a state, or who are the head of state or governor, the Popes or the high ecclesiastical official. In those cases, depending on the work, the main heading may be for the jurisdiction if the person is acting in an official capacity, or by its own name if not, and added entries must be by the form not chosen for the main entry.

RCR: 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.

AACR2: Yes, use added entries, not references for such added authors and collaborators as noted above in 3.23. Also beyond shared responsibility, rules 21.29-21.30 are rules for two or more persons or bodies, collaborators, writers, editors and compilers, corporate bodies prominently names, other related persons or bodies, related works, other relationships, and title added entries.

AFNOR: According to the AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] (Foreword), the standardized bibliographic description is accessible first by the title proper, but, in bibliographies or catalogues, automated or manual, the title access point does not meet all the needs; and it is necessary to define other kinds of access points which are the headings. The bibliographic description and the headings together constitute the bibliographic description.

Then this standard recognizes that the title proper is the first access point (and in fact in an automated catalogue, the title proper is always defined as an access point)

According to the AFNOR Z 44-059 [*Choice of access points to the bibliographic description*] (§2 *Title headings*) titles headings (i.e. uniform titles and "titres de forme" = form titles) are not mandatory (see above §5 Concerning title headings).

KBARSM (Lithuania): In the above-mentioned case added entries are compiled under the names of joint-authors, collaborators, etc., and under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name.

MSZ: THE NATIONAL LIBRARY'S CARD CATALOGUE OF BOOKS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1976 CONTAINS NO ADDED ENTRIES UNDER THE

TITLE OF WORKS HAVING THEIR MAIN ENTRY UNDER THE AUTHOR'S NAME

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes. Added entries are made under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name when: there is no author's name stated in the publication but has been ascertained (PPIAK 5/4); when author is cited by initials and his/her real name is known (PPIAK 5/5); regardless of the fact that author's name is stated in the publication, whenever the title is important due to the type of material or users' needs (PPIAK 5/6).

PPIAK (Slovenia): Added entries for collaborators are made only in special cases (for editors of a collection (when the entry is made under the title) or in the case of corporate headings; for other collaborators only exceptionally – when we consider it important for the users of the catalogue).

Added entries are not made for all joint-authors (only for the second and the third author if there are 3 or less authors; if there are more than three authors an added entry is made only for the first author).

Added entries under the titles of works having their main entry under an author's name are made when the author's name is not stated on the title-page or when it is not stated in the publication but has been ascertained (also in certain cases of corporative headings and sometimes when we consider it important for the users of the catalogue, especially in the case of non-book materials).

RAKK (Bulgaria): Added entries for joint authors and collaborators (not more than 3) are obligatory. There is no obligation in the cataloguing rules for added entries for alternative titles of works having their main entry under an author's name.

RCR: 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.

AFNOR: Yes, but when the first name is represented by initials on the title page, initials should be developed as much as possible.

AFNOR NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names of persons headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"* (§2.1.2 *Entry element*)] : Firstname : [...] when first names are represented by initials, they should be developed as much as possible. [...] But when, in a pseudonym, first name(s) is/are represented by initials, these initials should not be developed".

Example with development of initials :

Uniform heading : Le Clézio, Jean-Marie Gustave

Comments : the author signs J.-M. G. Le Clézio (real name)

Example with maintenance of initials :

Uniform heading : Rosny, J. H.

Comments : J. H. Rosny is the shared pseudonymous of Joseph-Henri Boex (1856-1940) and of Séraphin Justin François Boex (1859-1948). ...

BAV: See 8.22

KBARSM (Lithuania): Lithuanian cataloguing tradition gives the preference to a heading based on editions of works in original language.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK Macedonia: This principle is used for the author's name, but not for the title appearing in the edition.

RAKK (Bulgaria): V. 5.2

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;
RT (Netherlands): For names of persons and corporations the form of the heading should always be based on the usage of the bibliography of the country of origin of the author. However, for authors of the classical antiquity, the Latin form is used. In case of doubt the rule says to use "Names of persons". For uniform titles the same principle of nationality applies, but in case of the Bible and of Dutch anonymous classics the uniform title is always in Dutch.

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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 22.2A1 for names of persons gives preference to the name by which the person is clearly most commonly known and otherwise to prefer this order:
a) name that appears most frequently in the person's works
b) name that appears most frequently in reference sources
c) the latest name. However, preference is given to a well-known English name in certain cases, e.g., persons entered under given name or a Roman of classical times (22.3B3; 22.3C1).

Yes, AACR2 rule 24.1A first prefers the name by which the corporate body is commonly identified, with exceptions for corporate hierarchies. "Commonly identified" is intended to be "from items issued by that body in its language...or, when this condition does not apply, from reference sources." However, preference is given to a well-known English name in certain cases, e.g. ancient or international bodies (24.3C2), geographic names (23.2A)

Yes, for uniform titles there are two different guidelines: for works created after 1500 rule 25.3A says to "Use the title of form of title in the original language by which a work created after 1500 has become known through use in manifestations of the work or in reference sources." Rule 25.3B goes on to say "If no title in the original language is established as being the one by which the work is best known, or in case of doubt, use the title proper of the original edition. Omit from such titles:

- 1) introductory phrases (e.g., Here beginneth the tale of)
- 2) statements of responsibility that are part of the title proper (see 1.1B2), if such an omission is permissible grammatically and if the statement is not essential to the meaning of the title."

However, preference is given to a well-known English title in certain cases, e.g., classical and Byzantine Greek works (25.4B1), sacred scriptures (25.17), certain treaties (25.16B2).

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAKK (Bulgaria): When the language of an edition is not used in the catalogue (e.g. oriental languages with different alphabets except cyrillic and latin) the heading and the bibliographical data are translated in Bulgarian.

RCR: Yes, preference should be to the original language and script

RT (Netherlands): This [last phrase] does not apply.

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

√ Paris Principle 8. Single Personal Author:

PPIAK (Croatia): PPIAK1 does not only prescribe the use of entries for single personal author but also provides definition of author and authorship and choice of the author (PPIAK 4/1 to 13).

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 of each edition in which the author's name is not stated on the title-page.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rules for main entry for works of personal authorship 21.1A1 and 21.4A for single personal authorship.

AAKP (Czech): AACR2 recommend to create the main entry for the author if cataloguer is able to ascertain the name from reference books etc..

AFNOR: Yes. Anyway, in an automated catalogue, the title is always an access point. See above, the comments on §6.4.

KBARSM (Lithuania): The main entry is compiled for every edition of a work ascertained to be by a single personal author under the author's name. Besides, an added entry is created under the title or each edition in which the author's name is not stated on the title-page. And see 8.22

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: 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

AACR2: See 7.1 above

KBARSM (Lithuania): see 8.22

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

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;

AACR2: See 7.1 above

AFNOR: In practice, works by a same author written under different pseudonyms, are gathered together under the best known name of the author after his/her death.

Example :

Uniform heading : Gary, Romain

Comments : His real name was : Kacewgari, Romain. Since 1974, he also wrote under the pseudonymous Emile Ajar. This literary deceit was discovered only after his death.

References :

Ajar, Émile
etc.

KBARSM (Lithuania): see 8.22

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

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

AACR2 has a section on "Additions to Names" in chapter 22, rules 22.12-22.19.

AAKP (Czech): In case of Czech authors NL authorities use further identifying characteristics (dates) more often than given in 8.22 and AACR2 – when cataloguers find them in public resources; not only when it is necessary to differentiate names. (In case of

foreign authors NL use names from authority files (e.g. LC names) or national bibliographies.)

BAV: Relating to Paris Principle 6-8, for the forms of headings we have adopted local variations differing from AACR2 for the following categories of headings:*

- saints
- popes and antipopes
- cardinals and bishops, patriarchs and religious names
- biblical characters
- Roman emperors
- Medieval names
- Classical Latin and Greek names
- Byzantines names (to 1300)

* They refer to the "Norme per il catalogo degli stampati" (3rd ed., 1949) we adopted in the past (up to 1983)

KBARSM (Lithuania): The cataloguing principles we use are fully in-line with the articles 8.1, 8.2, 8.21, and 8.22.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAK: The RAK-WB do not prescribe a differentiation of a name of a person. Identifying additions (e.g. "père", "fils", "der Ältere", "der Jüngere") are only added to the names of very well known persons that are regularly cited with differentiating additions (e. g. Lucas Cranach, Alexandre Dumas).

(see also 3.E.1)

RCR: Yes

√ Paris Principle 9. Entry under Corporate Bodies:

KBARSM (Lithuania): As to the compilation of an entry under corporate bodies our cataloguing tradition fully coincides with the Principle 9.

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),

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RT (Netherlands): The main entry for a work is never made under the name of a corporate body. Under the name of a corporate body responsible for the content of a work an added entry is made; in such cases the main entry is made under the title. However, an exception is made for a performing group in sound recordings.

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.

AACR2 21.1B2 describes this as

"Enter a work emanating² from one or more corporate bodies under the heading for the appropriate corporate body (see 21.4B, 21.5B) if it falls into one or more of the following categories:

- a) those of an administrative nature dealing with the corporate body itself
 - or its internal policies, procedures, finances, and/or operations
 - or its officers, staff, and/or membership (e.g., directories)

- or* its resources (e.g., catalogues, inventories)
- b) some legal, governmental, and religious works of the following types:³
 - laws (see 21.31)
 - decrees of the chief executive that have the force of law (see 21.31)
 - administrative regulations (see 21.32)
 - constitutions (see 21.33)
 - court rules (see 21.34)
 - treaties, etc. (see 21.35)
 - court decisions (see 21.36)
 - legislative hearings
 - religious laws (e.g., canon law)
 - liturgical works (see 21.39)
 - c) those that record the collective thought of the body (e.g., reports of commissions, committees, etc.; official statements of position on external policies)
 - d) those that report the collective activity of a conference (e.g., proceedings, collected papers), or an expedition (e.g., results of exploration, investigation), or of an event (e.g., an exhibition, fair, festival) falling within the definition of a corporate body (see 21.1B1), provided that the conference, expedition, or event is named in the item being catalogued
 - e) those that result from the collective activity of a performing group as a whole where the responsibility of the group goes beyond that of mere performance, execution, etc. Publications resulting from such activity include sound recordings, films, videorecordings, and written records of performances. (For corporate bodies that function solely as performers on sound recordings, see 21.23)
 - f) cartographic materials emanating from a corporate body other than a body that is merely responsible for their publication or distribution.

In case of doubt about whether a work falls into one or more of these categories, treat it as if it does not...”

² Consider a work to emanate from a corporate body if it is issued by that body *or* has been caused to be issued by that body *or* if it originated with that body.

³ Some legal and governmental works are entered under headings for bodies other than the body from which they emanate.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes for monograph, no for serial publications.

RCR: 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

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes for monograph publications.

SL (Finland): Yes.

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.

AACR2: See 9.11 above

AFNOR: Concerning serials, see comments below under §11.14

RC (Spain): RC is more restrictive in relation to the idea of “activity” to use corporate body as a heading.

PPIAK (Croatia): No for serials (under expanded title).

RCR: Yes

SL (Finland): 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.

AACR2: See 9.11 above. Also AACR2 rules that go beyond the corporate main entry situation (21.30E1) to added entries for corporate bodies prominently named if the role is “beyond that of merely publishing the item being catalogued,” and (21.30F1) to added entries for a person or corporate body having a relationship to a work if it provides an important access point.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK Macedonia: The entry is made under the corporate body. Added entry is made under the editor.

RCR: 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.

AACR2 rules on added entries are in 21.29-21.30.

AAKP (Czech): In doubtful cases, the main entry for corporate body is not used (AACR2).

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK Macedonia: When the author is not defined, the main entry is made under the title.

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): See 9.1

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

AACR2: See 7.1 above – prefer commonly known in items issued by the body in its language; when variant forms are found, prefer the name as it appears predominantly on chief sources of information, presented formally.

AAKP (Czech): In case of foreign authors we use names from authority files (e.g. LC names) or national bibliographies if possible whether or not official, conventional etc.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: 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;

AACR2 rule 24.2D

AFNOR: In addition to the publications of the concerned corporate body other sources may be used to establish the uniform heading : the national authority files for example, even if we cannot be sure that they choose the official form of the name as uniform heading.

According to the AFNOR NF Z 44-060 [Form and structure of corporate bodies headings (§1.2.2.1 Variant forms of the name)] : When variant forms of the name are frequent, or when we doubt that the form found in the publications is the most frequently used form of the name, the form found in the accepted references sources is preferred.

Example (from NF Z 44-060)

Uniform heading :

Karl Franzens Universität

Comments : form found in *Gemeinsame Körperschaftsdatei* (the German authority file for corporate bodies)

References :

Universität Graz

Grazer Universität

Carola Francisca alma universitas graecensis

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RC (Spain): Reglas de Catalogación (RC) 15.2.1A establishes that if there are variant forms of a corporate body in a publication the predominant one is chosen first, followed by the most prominent, and then, by the brief one. And when it is known under a conventional name, this one should be preferred to the official form, according to the Paris Principle (PP) 9.43

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): This exception does not apply.

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;

AACR2 rule 24.3A1 prefers the English form.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes. The heading is the name in the first official language used in the Library catalogue (PPIAK 135/2, 152).

RCR: 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)

RT (Netherlands): This exception does not apply. Our rules say to choose the form most commonly used in the publications, following the usage in the country of origin. If there is no such form, the form is chosen that is used in the standard reference works, and as a last resort the form is chosen that occurs most recently. (RT 3, V 4, 3)

SL (Finland): 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;

AACR2 rule 24.3C on conventional names uses it if it is frequently identified by the conventional name in reference sources in its own language.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): See 9.42.

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;

AACR2 rule 23.2A1 prefers the English place name.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK (Slovenia): The names of states in the original languages are used (we used Slovene names before but a few years ago we changed the rule).

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): See 9.42. States and territorial authorities are treated in the same way as other corporate bodies.

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;

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 follows the rule not the footnote in the Paris Principles – rule 24.1C says to “...establish a new heading under the new name for items appearing under that name, Refer from the old heading to the new and from the new heading to the old (see 26.3C).”

AFNOR: Comments on note (8) : it is applicable only in a retrospective catalogue

According to the AFNOR NF Z 44-060 [*Form and structure of corporate bodies headings (§1.2.3. Change of name)*]: In a current bibliography, when the name of a corporate body changes, the new name should be used for the uniform heading. [...] In retrospective catalogues, it is better to assemble all the successive names under the latest name, or under the most certified name, when it is certain that the change of name does not express a core change of the corporate body. References are made from other names.

Today, in the online catalogue Bn-OPALE Plus, a special type of authority records are made (in INTERMARC/Authorities) for corporate bodies using successive names (mainly for ministries) : "grouping" authority record. These "grouping" authority records cannot be linked to a bibliographic record in the catalogue, but can only be linked to each authority record made for each name. Each authority record made for each name is linked in the catalogue to the bibliographic records describing the documents published under this name. Thanks to the hypertext links, this "grouping authority record" can direct the user of the catalogue to each successive name. This type of record does not exist in UNIMARC/Authorities.

MSZ: THE HUNGARIAN RULE CORRESPONDS TO 9.45

PPIAK (Croatia): No (e.g., PPIAK 157).

PPIAK (Slovenia): This alternative is not permissible (the heading for each work is always the name used at the time of publication).

RAK: The RAK-WB does not make use of the alternative described in the footnote.

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): The alternative of note 8 does not apply.

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

Yes, AACR2 rule 24.4 is on Additions.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: 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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 21.1B2b) for entry under the corporate body and rule 21.30J for added entry under titles proper. Specific rules for entry are in 21.31 and rules for conventional titles are in 25.15 and 25.16.

AFNOR: Yes. Anyway, in an automated catalogue, the title is always an access point. See above under §5

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAK: The RAK-WB do not apply this principle for laws. The main entry for laws of a state or other governmental authority is made under the title. In general, the uniform title is the official title of the law.

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): We don't have this rule, so the main entry is always under the actual title (Cf. 9.44 and 5.2 and 9.1).

SL (Finland): According to the Finnish cataloguing rules this kind of publications is 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

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 24.12A and 24.17A enters subordinate bodies directly under their own name, unless the name belongs to one or more of the listed types.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

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 superior body with the name of the subordinate body as a subheading;

AACR2: Yes, see AACR2 rules 24.13 for subordinate and related bodies entered subordinately and 24.18 for government agencies entered subordinately.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: 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.

AACR2: Yes, see 9.61 above

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): In principle with corporate bodies of this type, the heading is made under the name of the superior body with the name of the subordinate body as a subheading, but note that the name of the territory itself is given as a qualifier. But if the name of the superior body is not given in the publication, or if it is not clear if the superior body is a territorial authority the heading is made under the name of the corporate body is based on that given in the publication. (RT 3, V 4, 6).

√ 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;

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 21.6B1 Principal responsibility indicated.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

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

Yes, AACR2 rule 21.6C Principal responsibility not indicated

RCR: 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, AACR2 21.6B2 for principal responsibility is attributed to two or three persons or bodies, enter under first named. "Make added entries under the headings for the others."

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): In our rules a corporate body is considered to be a group of more than three personal authors, and therefore a work of a personal author and a corporate author is always entered under the title, with additional entries for the personal author and the corporate author. (RT 3, K16).

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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 21.6C2, includes added entry for first named, but 21.29C allows to make an added entry is a user might suppose an item would be found under that heading or title or if in a given catalogue it is required (21.29D) giving a note to explain why the added entry is given if it's not apparent in the description (21.29F).

AFNOR: Concerning printed books :

According to the AFNOR Z 44-059 [Choice of access points to the bibliographic description] (§1 Number of access) : Headings are made up to three names of persons or corporate bodies with the same type of function. If the number of names of persons or corporate bodies having the same function is more than three, no heading is made for them. However, one heading may be made for the author named first in the statement of responsibility¹"

¹This rule is in accordance with the ISO 690 : 1987 *Documentation - Bibliographic References - Content, form and structure* and is restrictive for exchange, but it does not forbid libraries to increase the number of headings for authors in their own catalogues.

In practice, in the BnF catalogue or in the academic libraries union catalogue (= Système universitaire de documentation = SUDOC), when the number of entities having the same function is more than three for a printed book, no access point is made for them.

Concerning materials other than printed books :

See AFNOR Z 44-059 [Choice of access points to the bibliographic description] (§Appendix B Table of diverse functions in relation with materials other than printed books) :

Number of access is unlimited for : posters, art prints (engravings, lithographs), photographs ; cartographic materials (maps and plans) ; manuscripts ; coins and medals ; sound recordings ; videorecordings.

Number of access is limited to 3 for each function : music

For videorecordings, the notion of principal author does not exist. The work is always considered as a collective work and the main entry is always made "under" the title proper. Number of other access points are unlimited. However, in the SUDOC, the film director is considered to be the main

author, and the heading for his/her name is made under UNIMARC tag 700 (same as INTERMARC 100).

KBARSM (Lithuania): In the cases when two or more authors have shared in the creation of a work we follow the cataloguing principles that conforms to the articles 10.1, 10.2, 10.21, and 10.22.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK (Slovenia): If there are more than three authors an added entry is made only for the first author.

RCR: 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]

AFNOR: Here, the presentation of this chapter is confused, because main text and minority text are merged, which is not the case in the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles Report. To gain in precision, we tried to go back to the original presentation.

KBARSM (Lithuania): We compile the main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors in accordance with the articles 10.31 and 10.32.

RAK: The RAK-WB apply the main text as given under 10.31, 10.32, 10.33.

RAKK (Bulgaria): The practice in Bulgarian cataloguing rules is corresponding with the regulations of the main text of 10.3

RICA: 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;

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 21.7B1

AAKP (Czech): [Main text] under the title of the collection, if it has a collective title

MSZ: IT CORRESPONDS TO THE HUNGARIAN RULES

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK Macedonia: Our cataloguing rules do not follow the principle for collections, i.e. the title of the collection is part of the record, and it is put at its end in brackets. In this way, the works may be searched under the title of the collection in the automated catalogue.

RCR: Yes

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;

RCR: - No

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

RCR: - 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

AAKP (Czech): [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

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 21.7C1

MSZ: IT CORRESPONDS TO THE HUNGARIAN RULES

RCR: 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.

PPIAK (Croatia): Only if mentioned on the title page.

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, if the main entry is under the compiler.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 21.7B1 (with collective title, added entry under compiler if not more than three) and 21.7C1 (without collective title, same as 21.7B1), and also 21.30D (added entries for editors and compilers).

AFNOR: General comments on §10.3 Collections

Concerning sound recordings :

- the answer to the majority text is YES if we consider that an interpreter (singer, performer, artist, etc.) is an author.
- the answer to the minority text is YES if we consider that an interpreter (singer, performer, artist, etc.) is an editor.

Nothing is decided.

MSZ: IT CORRESPONDS TO THE HUNGARIAN RULES

RCR: Yes

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.

AACR2: No, AACR2 considers all compilers as secondary roles, never given main entry.

AAKP (Czech): [In} AACR2: The main entry is never under compiler in this case, added entry is used.

AFNOR: Concerning the exception §10.34 :

no, for the printed materials : see AFNOR Z 44-059 [Choice of access points to the bibliographic description]

yes possibly, for sound recordings (e.g. : for an anthology of a singer, or for a compilation of classic works by a performer, the main entry may be made under the singer/performer's name) : but this point is not clearly addressed in French cataloguing rules.

KBARSM (Lithuania): There is no cataloguing tradition in Lithuania to create the main entry under the compiler name.

PPIAK (Croatia): No.

PPIAK (Slovenia): We usually do not apply this exception (there are only one or two examples of this exception).

RC (Spain): RC follows the main text recommended, which is reflected as follows: PP 10.31 in RC 14.2.2Da and PP 10.32 in RC 14.2.2Db, and added entries for compilers are made. But PP 10.34 is not accepted at all. This means that a compiler can never be a main entry.

RCR: Don't use

RT (Netherlands): The main text of 10.3 applies, so a compiler is never given main entry. The exception of 10.34 does not apply.

SL (Finland): According to the Finnish cataloguing rules this kind of publications are entered mainly under 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.

AACR2: In AACR 2 rule 21.3A2 the first sentence is consistent with the principle: "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."

However, this AACR rule currently goes beyond that principle to say (1) that main entry is changed to another person/body if that person/body is predominant for the multipart monograph as a whole, and (2) that main entry is changed to title if more than three persons/bodies are responsible for the completed multipart monograph. The JSC is considering revising the rule to remove these two possibilities.

AAKP (Czech): In case of significant titles of parts a new record is created and the main entry under the second etc. author (AACR2. Czech interpretation).

BAV: For collections, selections (collective titles) and shared responsibilities we have adopted rules as instructed in AACR2, §§ 25.6B3, 21.6, 25.9 and App. D

KBARS (Lithuania): Lithuanian cataloguing tradition is in-line with the article 10.4.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RC (Spain): The principle is accepted but there are some exceptions as when there is a redaction plan since the beginning and there is an author of the major part, even if he is not the first one (RC14.2.2.Bc).

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

RT (Netherlands): If the name of the first author also occurs in the following parts, the author of the first part remains the main entry. If the responsibility changes, the main entry is made under the title with added entries under the authors in a collective description. However, it is also possible to describe the parts as separate monographs in which the separate authors constitute the main entry

SL (Finland): 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 earlier 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:

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 21.1C1 covers the following conditions of the Paris Principle 11.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are

RT (Netherlands): We follow this rule, with the exception of 11.23 (Cf. 9.1).

11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained;

RCR: Yes

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

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

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

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes

SL (Finland): 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.

AAKP (Czech): In this case the main entry is under author (AACR2).

AFNOR: Paris Principles defined 2 ways to deal with serials §9.12 et §11.14

In France a main uniform heading for a corporate body is always made in MARC format record for serials, but for ISBD display different solutions are selected in different catalogues.

Extracts of the entry for a serial with a title *Bulletin...* (cas du §9.12)

◆ **In BN-OPALE Plus** : the key title is the uniform heading for the main entry

in INTERMARC(B)

110 = main heading for a corporate body author

222 = title key

245 = title and statement of responsibility

```
110   $aAssociation des bibliothécaires français$40070
222 0 $aBulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires
français
245 0 $aBulletin d'informations$dTexte imprimé $fAssociation des
bibliothécaires français
```

ISBD display of the main entry

```
Bulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires français
```

```
Bulletin d'informations [Texte imprimé] / Association des
bibliothécaires français
```

Autre point d'accès

```
Association des bibliothécaires français
```

◆ In the SUDOC, as mentioned above — § 1.2 —, there is no main heading displayed, all headings, including the key title, being grouped after the descriptive areas). The same example as above :

in UNIMARC(B)

710 = main heading for a corporate body author

530 = title key

200 = title and statement of responsibility

```
710 02$aAssociation des bibliothécaires français$4070
530 1 $aBulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires
français
200 0 $aBulletin d'informations$bTexte imprimé $fAssociation des
bibliothécaires français
```

ISBD display of the entry

Bulletin d'informations [Texte imprimé] / Association des
bibliothécaires français

Titre clé : Bulletin d'informations - Association des bibliothécaires
français

Association des bibliothécaires français. Auteur

Extracts of an entry for a serial known primarily by its title (cas du §11.14)

◆ In BN-OPALE Plus

in INTERMARC(B)

```
110 ..$aAssociation française des documentalistes et des
bibliothécaires spécialisés$40070
222 0 $aDocumentaliste$bParis
245 1 $aDocumentaliste$dTexte imprimé$erevue d'information et de
techniques documentaires$fADBS
```

ISBD display of the main entry

Documentaliste (Paris)

Documentaliste [Texte imprimé] : revue d'information et de
techniques documentaires / ADBS

Autre point d'accès

Association française des documentalistes et des bibliothécaires
spécialisés

◆ In the SUDOC

in UNIMARC(B)

```
710 02$aAssociation française des documentalistes et des
bibliothécaires spécialisés$4070
530 1 $aDocumentaliste$bParis
200 1 $aDocumentaliste$bTexte imprimé$erevue d'information et de
techniques documentaires$fADBS
```

ISBD display of the entry

Documentaliste [Texte imprimé] : revue d'information et de
techniques documentaires / ADBS

Titre clé : Documentaliste (Paris)

Association française des documentalistes et des bibliothécaires spécialisés. Auteur

PPIAK (Croatia): PPIAK does not specify.

PPIAK (Slovenia): In this case an added entry is made under the title (works are entered under the name of the author).

PPIAK Macedonia: The entry is made under the author's name, if it is ascertained.

RCR: Yes

SL (Finland): 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

AACR2 rule 21.30J for added entry

RCR: As added access points

11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained;

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 would use author as main entry when ascertained, per rules 21.1A2, 21.4A1, and 21.5B (if reference sources indicate that a person is the probable author, enter under the heading for that person) and per rule 21.30J the title added entry is made.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAKK (Bulgaria): When the author is ascertained the anonymous edition of the work is described under the uniform heading of the author's name

RCR: Yes

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

AACR2: See 11.2 above

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK (Slovenia): When the author's name is not stated on the title-page.

PPIAK Macedonia: It is not obligatory to make an added entry under title when the main entry is under the author's name

RAKK (Bulgaria): There is no obligation in the cataloguing rules to make an added entry or reference under the title when the main entry is under the name of the author even if the title is an important alternative means of identification.

RCR: 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;

AACR2: See 11.2 above

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAKK (Bulgaria): When the work has distinctive title not including the name of the corporate body it is entered under title and added entry or reference are made under the name of the corporate body.

RCR: Yes

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

AACR2: No, AACR2 does not make such an exception for compilers.

PPIAK (Croatia): No.

PPIAK Macedonia: *Our cataloguing rules do not follow the principle for collections. The works are catalogued either under author's name or title.*

RC (Spain): *No, as a compiler would never be a main heading according to RC*

RCR: Don't use

RT (Netherlands): *Since this exception is not made, 11.24 does not apply. (Cf. 10.34).*

SL (Finland): *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 work¹¹, except that

¹¹Subject to Section 7.1

AACR2: See 7.1 above - AACR2 chapter 25 is devoted to uniform titles and follow the Paris Principles.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAKK (Bulgaria): *When the work is entered under title the uniform heading for the title is not used. The title is entered as it is printed in the book.*

RT (Netherlands): *In our rules 11.3 only applies for anonymous classics. (Cf. 5.2)*

SL (Finland): *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.

AACR2: uses the term “established title” or as identified in modern sources (rule 25.4A1) or well-established English title (25.4B1).

AFNOR: Yes according to AFNOR NF Z 44-061 [*Form and structure of names headings, titles headings, filing headings and "titres forgés"* (§§3.1.1.1 Title)] :The uniform heading for the title is generally the most frequently used title in the original language. For anonymous classics and liturgical works, the handbooks listed in section §6.3. give the uniform title to be used.

(§6.3 IFLA Recommendations) : the handbooks listed are : *Guidelines for authority and reference entries, Anonymous Classics, Names of persons, List of uniform titles for liturgical works of the Latin rites of the Catholic Church.*

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

PPIAK (Slovenia): *The main entry for works entered under title is always made under the title as printed in the book, with an added entry under a uniform title (an added entry is made only in the case of conventional titles).*

RCR: Yes

SL (Finland): 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.

AACR2: See 10.4 above and AACR2 prefers the chief source of information for the first part (rule 1.0H2).

AFNOR: This case is not addressed in the AFNOR standards, but in practice this §11. 4 is put into effect.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: 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.

RT (Netherlands): *That is the rule we apply in case of a major change in the title.*

For each such series of issues, an added entry may be made under one selected title.¹²

AFNOR: Today, in the online catalogue BN-OPALE Plus, a special type of bibliographic records are made (in INTERMARC/B) : "historical record". These historical records cannot be linked to holdings data in the catalogue, but can only be linked to each bibliographic record describing made for each change of title of the serials. Thanks to the hypertext links, this historical record can direct the user of the catalogue to each title. This type of record does not exist in UNIMARC/B (they are not in use in the SUDOC, which uses UNIMARC as its cataloguing format).

The historical records are not described in AFNOR standards.

RT (Netherlands): *We don't have this practice. No added entry under one selected title is made*

If however, the variations in title are only slight, the most frequently used form may be adopted as a uniform heading for all issues.

AFNOR: In France, for minor title change, it is not the most frequently used form which is adopted as uniform heading, but the form on the first issue received. This is not clearly written in a French standard. References are made from the variant forms of the title proper

See : AFNOR FD Z 44-063 *Cataloging Serials* (§1.1.5.2 *Variants et changes*)

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

AACR2 follows successive entry for serials: AACR2 rule 12.1B8 requires a new entry when there is a major change in title proper; rule 21.2A specifies what differences in title proper are major changes and what differences are only minor changes. (The "major/minor" terminology was adopted from the ISBDs.) Notes and added entries are given on the existing record for minor title changes per rules 12.7B4.2 and 21.30J2.

AACR rule 12.7B8 specifies notes for bibliographic relationships: immediately preceding, immediately succeeding, and simultaneously issued resources.

KBARSM (Lithuania): *Predominantly a serial edition is entered under the first issue title in Lithuania. If serial publication is issued successively under different titles, a main entry is made under each title with links between successive titles of the serial.*

PPIAK (Croatia): *Yes. Preceding and succeeding titles are indicated by notes.*

Added entries are made only for variant forms of the title selected as the main entry.

RAK: When only slight variations in the title of a serial publication occur, RAK-WB allows to give the title used most commonly as title for all issues and parts. ZETA differs and stipulates to give always the latest form of title when only slight variations occur.

RCR: *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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rules 25.16A1 and 25.16B1 use "Treaties, etc." for treaties or use a collective name, if one exists.

AFNOR: Yes, see comments under the section §5 *Concerning uniform titles*

KBARSM (Lithuania): Normally we make uniform conventional headings for multi-lateral international treaties and conventions and certain other categories of publications.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RAKK (Bulgaria): The multi-lateral international treaties and conventions are entered under title and an uniform conventional heading is not used in this case.

RCR: Yes

RT (Netherlands): No corresponding rule exists in our rules.

√ 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.

AACR2: Yes, AACR2 rule 22.3C1 for entry under a given name (prefer as in English-language reference sources); 22.4A “select as the entry element that part of the name under which the person would normally be listed in authoritative alphabetical lists in his or her language or country of residence or activity.” There are also specific rules for such conditions as 22.5C2 for compound surnames, 22.5C3 for hyphenated surnames, 22.5C4 for other compound surnames, except those of married women whose surname consists of surname before marriage and husband’s surname; 22.5C5 for other compound surnames (married women whose surname consists of surname before marriage and husband’s surname); 22.5C6 for nature of surname uncertain; 22.5D for surnames with separately written prefixes; etc.

KBARSM (Lithuania): As to the entry word for personal names we follow IFLA Names of Persons.

PPIAK (Croatia): Yes.

RCR: Yes
