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

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

Response submitted on April 28, 2003

***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.*

1. PARIS PRINCIPLES.

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

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

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

Paris Principle 2. Functions of the Catalogue: the catalogue should be an efficient instrument for ascertaining

2.1 whether the library contains a particular book specified by

- a) its author
- b) if the author is not named in the book, its title alone, or
- c) if author and title are inappropriate or insufficient for identification, a suitable substitute for the title; and

2.2

- (a) which works by a particular author and
- (b) which editions of a particular work are in the library.

The functions of our catalogues correspond to the Paris Principles.

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

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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:

3.2.1 when the author is known by more than one name or form of name, or

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

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

3.2.4 when the book is attributed to various authors, or

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

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).

Main entries and added entries are compiled in our catalogues.

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

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.

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

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.

5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

In addition, authority record is compiled consisting of variant forms of the author's name and of the title.

Paris Principle 6. Function of Different Kinds of Entry

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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.

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.

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.

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

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.

Authority record is compiled from other titles for the same work in accordance with Lithuanian cataloguing tradition.

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.

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.

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

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

Lithuanian cataloguing tradition gives the preference to a heading based on editions of works in original language.

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.

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.

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;

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

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

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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As to the compilation of an entry under corporate bodies our cataloguing tradition fully coincides with the Principle 9.

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;

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

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

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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.

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.

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]

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.

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

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

10.31 when the collection has a collective title

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Lithuanian cataloguing tradition is in-line with the article 10.4.

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Paris Principle 11. Works entered under Title:

11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are
11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained;
11.12 works by more than three authors, none of whom is principal author (see 10.22);

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

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

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

11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained;

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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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.

As to the entry word for personal names we follow IFLA Names of Persons.

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 order to arrange bibliographic records in our catalogues main entries and added entries are required according to our cataloguing tradition.

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?)

The most typical "main entry" in our cataloguing tradition is: author then title, or title only when there is no author.

2. ISBD (INTERNATIONAL STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION)

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

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

Our rules of description are based fully on ISBD. No different rules are applied.

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?

It is usual practice in Lithuania to collocate the works of an author under the controlled name of the person.

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

No other principles are applied for treatment of personal names.

3.B. CHOICE:

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

In our cataloguing tradition the uniform heading is the name by which the author is most frequently identified in editions of his works, in the fullest form commonly appearing there.

3.C. STRUCTURE

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

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As to formulation of a personal name structure we follow the IFLA Names of Persons.

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

The structure of personal names (headings and references) is based on UNIMARC/Authorities Format in our cataloguing practice.

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

Our principles for structuring names are based on Guidelines for Authority Records and References (GARR).

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?

Our cataloguing practice anticipates the possibility to identify "bibliographic identities" for the persons used by a person or group of persons (e. g., if the author signs his scientific works by his real name, whereas his poetry for children is signed by pseudonym).

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

If the author is more known under pseudonym, the authority record is compiled under pseudonym and the reference is made from the real name to the pseudonym. If the authority record is made under the real name of the author and the author have any pseudonyms the references are made from all pseudonyms to a real name.

3.E. DIFFERENTIATING

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

It's characteristic to our cataloguing practice to differentiate the names of persons.

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

Similar names are distinguished using the following elements: dates of birth and death, title of nobility, name in religion, secular, etc.

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

The above-mentioned elements are added in order to identify several similar names of persons.

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

Dates of birth and death, title of nobility, name in religion, secular, and other elements are added to the heading and included in an authority record for the particular person.

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?

Our cataloguing practice is fully in-line with the article 3.F.1.

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?

Links between names of individuals and corporate body name are provided in the case if the name of individual is related with the corporate body name.

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.)

By the Lithuanian cataloguing tradition any organization or group of persons and/or organizations that are identified by a particular name is considered as a corporate body.

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?

In our cataloguing tradition we pursue the goal described in the article 4.A.1 of the Principles.

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

No other principles are applied in our treatment of corporate body names.

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

No more than 3 sub-bodies are considered for naming in our cataloguing practice.

4.B. CHOICE

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

In our catalogues the uniform heading is the name by which the corporate body is usually identified in original form.

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?)

Sub-bodies are established under their own names or subordinately under the name of a higher-level body in the corporate hierarchy in the uniform heading.

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 follow the IFLA Form and Structure of Corporate Headings when formulating the structure of a corporate body's name.

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

The structure of corporate body names is formed according to the UNIMARC/Authorities and Guidelines for Authority Records and References (GARR).

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

For the structure of corporate body names we refer to the Guidelines for Authority Records and References (GARR).

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

Similar corporate body names are distinguished with the help of geographic names, dates, type of body or other characterizing words or phrases.

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

These distinguishing elements are added when it is necessary to distinguishing between homonymous names.

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

In headings corporate bodies are identified according to additional data characterizing the body, e. g., geographic names, dates, type of body or other characterizing words or phrases.

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

Geographic names, dates, type of body or other characterizing words or phrases are used in authority record to identify the corporate body.

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.

Our cataloguing practice corresponds to the article 4.D.1 of the Principles.

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.)

It is usual in our cataloguing tradition to use uniform titles for work beyond anonymous classics. The uniform titles are made for anonymous classics then the title of the books is different from uniform conventional title.

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)]

The article 5.A.1 is applied in our cataloguing practice.

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

The use of uniform titles is mandatory in Lithuania.

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?)

In the work-level preference is given to the work title as a main entry and the best known name is used for a uniform title, while in the expression-level the title of expression is entered into the main entry and the original title is used for uniform title.

5.C. STRUCTURE

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

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Uniform titles in our catalogues consist of the original title of the work, the title of the part of the work, designation of the part of the work, language, version, date, and other qualifiers.

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?

While cataloguing the expression of the work the link is made from the expression to the author/title of the work.

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?

Our cataloguing practice corresponds to the article 5.D.1.

6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

The use of GMD as of identifying element in a uniform title is not practiced in our cataloguing tradition.

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

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

7. SERIALITY

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

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Currently we apply ISBD (CR).

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

In terms of ISBD (CR) the serial is a continuing resource issued in a succession of discrete issues or parts, usually bearing numbering that has no predetermined conclusion. Examples of serials include journals, magazines, electronic journals, continuing directories, annual reports, newspapers, and monographic series.

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?

A new record is made for a continuing resource, then the title of the publication changes significantly.

7.B. CHOICE

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

Presently we use the title given to a continuing resource for the name.

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)

Collections (or aggregates) of works are treated as one item in our cataloging tradition.

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?)

Our cataloging practice does not require separate bibliographic records for every physical component. One bibliographic record is compiled for one item. Each physical component is linked to the item record through the “link fields”, consequently the search can be made from every physical component.

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.)

Separate parts are related with the whole by links.

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?

According to our cataloguing tradition each work within each publication is described.

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

The principles we apply allow to describe the component part of any material and to link it.

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?

Each individual work within multi-volume publication is described with the separate record that is link to the whole. The whole publication is provided with the separate bibliographic record.

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.)

Every expression has the separate record and is linked with the work given the possibility.

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)?

The new record is compiled for each new edition of the work.

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.)

Each physical format for the same content is provided with the separate bibliographic record and linking devices if multiple records are used.

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.)

March 17, 2003 version

If we want to know whether we ll move towards international cataloging code we have to ask countries do they prefer to agree on the issues that differ or to stay on their own cataloging tradition.