

March 17, 2003 version

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

**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)**

**Response submitted on April 25, 2003**

**1. PARIS PRINCIPLES**

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

**Yes**

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

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

2.1 whether the library contains a particular book specified by

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

2.2 (a) which works by a particular author and

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

Paris Principle 3. Structure of the Catalogue: To discharge these functions the catalogue should contain

3.1 at least one entry for each book catalogued, and

3.2 more than one entry relating to any book, whenever this is necessary in the interests of the user or because of the characteristics of the book – for example:

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

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

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

3.24 when the book is attributed to various authors, or

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

**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.**

March 17, 2003 version

Paris Principle 4. Kinds of Entry: Entries may be of the following kinds: main entries, added entries and references.

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

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

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

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

**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.**

5.3 appropriate added entries and/or references.

Paris Principle 6. Function of Different Kinds of Entry

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

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

**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 a 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.**

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.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>e.g. when a particular group of works is associated with a particular name.

**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.**

March 17, 2003 version

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.<sup>4</sup>

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

**Added entries for different titles for the same work are not provided**

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.

**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.**

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.

**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; 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.

**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.**

Paris Principle 8. Single Personal Author:

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

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

<sup>5</sup>Subject to section 7.1

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

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

Paris Principle 9. Entry under Corporate Bodies:

March 17, 2003 version

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,<sup>6</sup> even if signed by a person in the capacity of an officer or servant of the corporate body, or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

March 17, 2003 version

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

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

Paris Principle 10. Multiple Authorship: When two or more authors<sup>9</sup> have shared in the creation of a work,

<sup>9</sup>In this section the word “author” is used to include a corporate body under whose name entries are made (see section 9).

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

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

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

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

10.3 Collections<sup>10</sup>. The main entry for a collection consisting of independent works or parts of works by different authors should be made

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

### **The practice in Bulgarian cataloguing rules is corresponding with the regulations of the main text of 10.3**

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.*

March 17, 2003 version

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

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

Paris Principle 11. Works entered under Title:

11.1 Works having their main entry under the title are

11.11 works whose authors have not been ascertained;

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

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

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

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

11.21 anonymous editions of works whose authors have been ascertained;

**When the author is ascertained the anonymous edition of the work is described under the uniform heading of the author's name**

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

**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.**

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;

**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.**

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

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

<sup>11</sup>Subject to Section 7.1

**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.**

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

March 17, 2003 version

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

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

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

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

<sup>13</sup>If it is desired to group these publications in one place in the catalogue.

**The multi-lateral international treaties and conventions are entered under title and an uniform conventional heading is not used in this case.**

Paris Principle 12. Entry Word for Personal Names: When the name of a personal author consists of several words, the choice of entry word is determined so far as possible by agreed usage in the country of which the author is a citizen, or, if this is not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he generally uses.

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

**The general rule for the catalogue is to arrange the main entries and the added entries in common alphabetical sequence, except the cases when a canonical or classified order of sequence is prescribed.**

**The annual printed edition of the national bibliography (Series 1 – Books) includes only main entries arranged in systematic way (UDC) combined with several indexes (personal names, names of corporate bodies, titles, series, editing houses, geographical names, subjects, ISBN etc.)**

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?)

**In conformity with the cataloguing rules and according to book's shaping the typical main entries in the catalogue are:**

**Author/title**

**First author/title**

**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?

**Yes**

March 17, 2003 version

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

### 3. PERSONAL NAMES

#### 3.A. PRINCIPLES

3.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of an author under the controlled name of the person?

**Yes**

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

#### 3.B. CHOICE:

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

**Family name. V. 3.A.1**

#### 3.C. STRUCTURE

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

**Yes**

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

**For Bulgarian and Russian authors:**

**Family name, Forename Father's forename in full or abbreviated form**

**For authors with other nationality in conformity with IFLA's Names of persons**

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

**The agreed usage in the country of which the author is citizen, or, if this is not possible, by agreed usage in the language which he generally uses (PP 12)**

#### 3.D. PSEUDONYMS

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

**Yes**

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



March 17, 2003 version

**When the author goes by a pseudonym the main entry for his works is the pseudonym. The reference under the real name of the author is not obligatory.**

**When the author has several pseudonyms the most popular of them is used as an uniform heading for his works. References are made under other pseudonyms of the same person.**

**When the author is writing part of his works under pseudonym and part under his real name the more popular form is chosen for uniform heading. A reference is made under the form of the name which is not chosen.**

**When several authors are publishing under a common pseudonym the uniform heading for their common work is the pseudonym. If those authors are publishing also under their real names a reference is made under those names (see also)**

### 3.E. DIFFERENTIATING

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

**Yes, by using the full form of the author's name for uniform heading**

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

**Bulgarian and Russian names are distinguished very often by the father's surname which is obligatory element in the uniform heading for author's name.**

**When the elements of the uniform headings for two or more authors coincide they are distinguished by adding an identifying characterization such as profession, dates of birth and death etc.**

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

**Only when the full forms of author's names are identical**

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

**The same elements which are used to distinguish one name from another are added to the heading in both places. They are always included in the authority record and in the catalog only when it is necessary to distinguish similar forms of names**

### 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?

March 17, 2003 version

**There is no such obligation in the cataloguing rules. The authority control is carried out by using references under the forms of personal names which are not adopted for uniform headings. In the catalog those references are included in common alphabetical order with the bibliographical records.**

**An authority file for personal names is created and maintained since 1992 with the beginning of machine-readable cataloguing. The National bibliographical agency is maintaining an authority file for personal names of Bulgarian authors based on data required by UNIMARC/Authorities.**

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?

- a) **When several persons are publishing under a common pseudonym references are made under their real names**
- b) **When two or three authors are publishing under a common family name (brothers Grimm) references are made under their individual names.**

#### 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.)

**Political parties, NGO's, scientific, technical, business etc. institutions, institutes and companies, government agencies, international organizations and meetings, conferences, expeditions, exhibitions, fairs etc. with individual names which can be used for identification.**

#### 4.A. PRINCIPLES

4.A.1. Do your rules have a goal to collocate the works of a corporate body under the controlled name of the corporate body?

**Yes**

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

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

**No**

#### 4.B. CHOICE

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

**For the uniform heading the name of the corporate body is used always in the most popular form (full or abbreviated). References are made under other forms of the name found in the book.**

**When in different editions of a corporate body its name is given in different forms the official form of the name is used for uniform heading.**

March 17, 2003 version

**When for identification of the name of a corporate body an additional information is needed it is given in the uniform heading (place, type of corporate body, a word, phrase or date for characterization).**

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?)

**The sub-bodies are established under their own names except in cases when the name is not identifying the sub-body properly or the sub-body has entirely subordinate functions (usually the cases of editions of subdivisions of corporate bodies – offices, departments, sections, faculties etc.).**

#### 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?

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

**Name of the corporate body**  
**Name of the corporate body. Sub-body**

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

**The names of corporate bodies are used as uniform headings:**

- a) **When the work is directly related with the official or organizational activities of a corporate body – normative materials, official documents, materials determining the internal organization and the activity of a corporate body, interior regulations etc.**
- b) **When the name of the corporate body is part of the title and it is distinctly clear that it is responsible for the content**
- c) **When the work is a collection of materials of a temporary corporate body (congress, conference, symposium etc.) and the name of this body is given in the book.**

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

**Place (normally city), type of corporate body (e.g. editing house), word, phrase or date for characterization (e.g. Expedition,1958)**

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

**Only when the full forms of corporate body's names are identical**

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

March 17, 2003 version

**Name of city, type of corporate body (e.g. editing house)q word, phrase or date which characterizes the corporate body (e.g. expedition.1988)**

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

**We don't make authority records for corporate bodies**

#### 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.

**No.**

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.)

**No**

#### 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)]

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

**The uniform titles are not used**

#### 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?)

#### 5.C. STRUCTURE

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

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?

March 17, 2003 version

#### 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?

#### 6. GMDs (GENERAL MATERIAL DESIGNATORS)

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

**No. The catalogs (traditional and machine-readable data bases) are confined within the limits of different types of documents (e.g. books, periodicals, sound recordings etc.). GMDs in area 1 are used only for non-book materials and electronic resources.**

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

**There is no special list of terms**

6.3. Have you considered alternatives to GMDs that would clarify the element as being a mode of expression versus a form of manifestations? If so, please explain.

**No**

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

**No**

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?

#### 7. SERIALITY

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

**No. The cataloguing rules are intended to books only. For other types of documents several standards are used (BSS – Bulgarian state standard) developed on the base of ISBD. As the new ISBD(CR) is from 2002 changes in the current BSS for description of periodicals are not yet discussed.**

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

#### 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?

March 17, 2003 version

## 7.B. CHOICE

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

## 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)

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?)

8.A.3. What devices are used to link the parts with the whole and vice versa? (E.g., series statements, notes, added entries for the uniform titles of the main work, contents notes for the parts, etc.)

**All devices pointed out in brackets are used.**

### 8.B. PRINCIPLES

8.B.1. Do your rules have a goal to describe each work within each publication (relates to 8.A.2 above), or is that decision left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency?

**The decision is left to the cataloguer/cataloguing agency**

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

### 8.C. WORK-LEVEL

8.C.1. What options do your rules provide for describing the individual works within multi-volume publications that contain multiple works?

### 8.D. EXPRESSION-LEVEL

8.D.1. How do your rules handle multiple expressions of the same work? (e.g., one record for every expression, separate records for separate editions and translations, a single record for all expressions, etc.)

**Separate records for separate editions and translations**

8.D.2. When do your rules instruct a cataloger to make a new or separate bibliographic record when there is change in content (i.e., what sorts of changes to content require a new bibliographic description)?

**Separate record for every separate edition**

### 8.E. MANIFESTATION-LEVEL

March 17, 2003 version

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.)

**Separate record for every physical format of the same expression of the work**

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.)