

ISBD profile in RDA: Constructing Functionally Interoperable Core Records

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INTRODUCTION

Background

During the 2010 IFLA General Conference in Gothenburg, Sweden, the ISBD Review Group approved the meeting with the Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA (JSC/RDA) as an action to work toward the interoperability of the two standards. To meet this goal, the AFNOR *Groupe technique sur l'adoption de RDA en France* prepared a comparison table between RDA Chapters 1 to 3 and ISBD stipulations, to which comments from the ISBD Review Group's members were added. The meeting of the ISBD Review Group and ISSN Network with the JSC/RDA took place in Glasgow, UK, November 3-4, 2011¹. Among the actions agreed on was the following one:

2. All parties agreed that the purpose of harmonization is to make RDA, ISSN and ISBD records functionally interoperable. [...]

As the comparison table that was the basis for the discussion in Glasgow had as a starting point RDA and focused only on the mandatory level of the ISBD elements, it was recognized that the checking had not been comprehensive from the ISBD point of view. The reason for that was that the RDA rules were first selected, and then their counterparts in the ISBD. Therefore, it was decided that the *ISBD Profile in RDA* would include not only the list of issues dealt with at the meeting but also some other stipulations that the ISBD considers mandatory as information important for users.

¹ http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/isbdrg/JSC_ISBD_ISSN_Outcomesfinal.pdf

Procedure

The work on the table proceeded in the following way:

The ISBD was first checked for mandatory stipulations in the terms of ISBD A.1.3 Use: stipulations labelled as “mandatory”, and then the use of terms such as “is given”, “are given”, “necessary for identification” and “important to users” present in the text of the stipulations was looked for. The RDA Toolkit was consulted for the same information, and the rule number and the wording were recorded together with examples where necessary. The text of the ISBD corresponds to the consolidated edition (2011), and RDA rules to the version available in the Toolkit from February-April 2012, with some rules consulted until April 2013.

Objectives

The purpose of the ISBD Profile in RDA document is to list the ISBD elements and stipulations that identify data as mandatory in comparison to those considered as core elements in the RDA with the objective of increasing the interoperability between the two standards, that is, ensuring that records valid under one of the standards would be capable of being mapped to the other standard.

This document can serve as a tool for constructing interoperable core records in ISBD and RDA, as well as a pattern for mapping of other standards or cataloguing rules to the ISBD with the same objective of interoperability.

Structure

The document consists of a table with three columns:

First column: the ISBD stipulation number, the element name, the text of the stipulation, and the mandatory status.

Second column: the RDA rule number, the element name, the text of the rule, and the core status.

Third column: the recommendations from the ISBD Review Group for the choice of alternatives and options where these occur. The text of the ISBD stipulation is not repeated in this column when that is the choice recommended. “Use ISBD rule” explains the situation when no more clear statement could be made for clarification than repeating with variations the ISBD text. No comment in the RDA column was made if no rule was found.

Mapping Document

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>A.2.5 Reproductions In describing a facsimile or other photographic, micrographic, or digitized reproduction, bibliographic information pertaining to the reproduction is given in all areas of the description, except area 3 for serials. Information pertaining to the original is given in area 7 (see 7.2.4.2).</p>	<p>1.11 Facsimiles and reproductions When describing a facsimile or reproduction, record the data relating to the facsimile or reproduction in the appropriate element. Record any data relating to the original manifestation as an element pertaining to a related work or manifestation, as applicable.</p>	
<p>A.2.6 Changes requiring a new description (Continuing resources) A.2.6.1 Major changes in title proper of serials For serials, a new description is required in the case of a major change in the title proper. The following are to be considered major changes: a) for languages and scripts that divide text into words, the addition, deletion, change, or reordering of any word within the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) of the title, except as indicated below (see A.2.7); b) an addition, deletion, or change in the title proper that changes the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter; c) a corporate body, named anywhere in the title, changes, except as indicated below (see A.2.7.1).</p>	<p>2.3.2.12 Recording changes in the title proper 2.3.2.12.2 Serials If there is major change (as defined under 2.3.2.13.1) in the title proper on a subsequent issue or part of a serial, make a new description for the issues or parts appearing under the new title and treat the two descriptions as descriptions for related works (see 25.1). If the change is a minor change (as defined in 2.3.2.13.2) but is considered to be important for identification or access, record the later title as a later title proper (see 2.3.8). 2.3.2.13.1 Major changes [in the title proper of serials] In general, consider the following to be major changes in a title proper: i) the addition, deletion, change, or reordering of any of the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) unless the change belongs to one or more of the categories listed under minor changes (see 2.3.2.13.2) ii) the addition, deletion, or change of any word after the first five words (the first six words if the title begins with an article) that changes the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter iii) a change in a corporate body name given anywhere</p>	<p>Apply i) and ii) for languages and scripts that divide text into words For other languages and scripts make a new description when any addition, deletion, or change in the title proper that changes the meaning of the title or indicates a different subject matter occurs.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	in the title if it is a different corporate body.	
<p>A.2.6.2 Other major changes to serials For serials, a new description also is required in the following cases, even if the title remains the same: a) the title proper is a generic term and the issuing body changes its name or the serial is issued by a different body (however, see A.2.7.1(e) for minor changes in a body's name that do not require a new description); b) the edition statement changes and indicates a significant change to the scope or coverage of the serial; c) the physical medium changes; d) a dependent title becomes independent; e) a serial is cumulated, and the cumulations bear separate numbering from the uncumulated issues; f) a serial is formed by the merger of two or more other serials; g) two or more serials are formed from the split of a serial.</p>	<p>1.6 Changes requiring a new description 1.6.2 Serials 1.6.2.1 Change in mode of issuance of a serial Create a new description if a serial changes to a multipart monograph or an integrating resource, or if a multipart monograph or integrating resource changes to a serial (see 2.13) 1.6.2.2 Change in media type of a serial Create a new description if there is a change in the media type (see 3.2) of a serial. 1.6.2.3 Major change in the title proper of a serial Create a new description if there is a major change in the title proper of a serial (see 2.3.2.12.2). 1.6.2.4 Change in responsibility for a serial Create a new description if there is a change in responsibility that requires a change in the identification of the serial as a work (see 6.1.3.2). 1.6.2.5 Change in edition statement Create a new description when there is a change in an edition statement indicating a significant change to the scope or coverage of a serial.</p> <p>2.3.2.12.2 Serials If there is major change (as defined under 2.3.2.13.1) in the title proper on a subsequent issue or part of a serial, make a new description for the issues or parts appearing under the new title and treat the two descriptions as descriptions for related works (see 25.1).</p> <p>J.2.6 Sequential work relationships <i>preceded by (work)</i> A work that precedes (e.g., is earlier in time or before in a narrative) the succeeding work. For sequentially numbered works with revised content, see J.2.2 (derivative works). <i>Reciprocal</i></p>	<p>Create also a new description for serial: - when there is a change in the carrier type (RDA 33) of a serial; - when a serial is cumulated, and the cumulations bear separate numbering from the uncumulated issues.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p><i>relationship</i>: succeeded by (work)</p> <p><i>absorbed (work)</i> The work that has been incorporated into another work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: absorbed by (work)</p> <p><i>absorbed in part (work)</i> The work that has been partially incorporated into another work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: absorbed in part by (work)</p> <p><i>continues (work)</i> The work that is continued by the content of a later work under a new title. Apply generally to serials. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: continued by (work)</p> <p><i>continues in part (work)</i> A work that split into two or more separate works with new titles. Apply generally to serials. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: split into (work)</p> <p><i>merger of (work)</i> One of two or more works which came together to form a new work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: merged with ... to form ... (work)</p> <p><i>prequel</i> A work that extends the narrative of an earlier work backwards in time. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: prequel to</p> <p><i>separated from (work)</i> A work that spun off a part of its content to form a new work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: continued in part by (work)</p> <p><i>sequel to</i> The work whose narrative is continued by the later work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: sequel</p> <p><i>supersedes (work)</i> An earlier work whose content has been replaced by a later work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: superseded by (work)</p> <p><i>supersedes in part (work)</i> An earlier work whose</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>content has been partially replaced by a later work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: superseded in part by (work)</p> <p><i>succeeded by (work)</i> A work that succeeds (e.g., later in time or after in a narrative) the preceding work. For sequentially numbered works with revised content, see J.2.2 (derivative works). <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: preceded by (work)</p> <p><i>absorbed by (work)</i> A work that incorporates another work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: absorbed (work)</p> <p>absorbed in part by (work) A work that incorporates part of the content of another work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: absorbed in part (work)</p> <p><i>continued by (work)</i> A work whose content continues an earlier work under a new title. Apply generally to serials. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: continues (work)</p> <p><i>continued in part by (work)</i> A work part of whose content separated from an earlier work to form a new work. Apply generally to serials. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: separated from (work)</p> <p><i>merged with ... to form ... (work)</i> One of two or more works that come together to form a new work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: merger of (work)</p> <p><i>prequel to</i> A work whose narrative is extended backwards in time by the later work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: prequel</p> <p><i>sequel</i> A later work that continues the narrative of an earlier work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: sequel to</p> <p><i>split into (work)</i> One of two or more works resulting from the division of an earlier work into separate</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>works. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: continues in part (work)</p> <p><i>superseded by (work)</i> A later work used in place of an earlier work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: supersedes (work)</p> <p><i>superseded in part by (work)</i> A later work used in part in place of an earlier work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes part of the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: supersedes in part (work)</p> <p>3.1.6.1 Multipart monographs and serials For multipart monographs and serials, if there is a change in the media type in a subsequent issue or part, create a new description (see 1.6). If the carrier type (see 3.3) or other characteristics of the carrier (see 3.6–3.20) are changed (or if new carrier characteristics are introduced), record the changed (or new) characteristics as instructed for those elements. Make a note if the change is considered important for identification or selection (see 3.22.6.3.1).</p>	
<p>A.2.6.3 Major changes to integrating resources For integrating resources, a new description is required in the following cases: a) the edition statement changes and indicates a significant change to the scope or coverage of the resource; b) the physical medium changes; c) a resource is formed by the merger of two or more other resources;</p>	<p>1.6 Changes requiring a new description 1.6.3 Integrating resources 1.6.3.1 Change in mode of issuance of an integrating resource Create a new description if an integrating resource changes to a multipart monograph or serial, or if a multipart monograph or serial changes to an integrating resource (see 2.13). 1.6.3.2 Change in media type of an integrating</p>	<p>Create also a new description for an integrating resource when there is a change in the carrier type (RDA 33) of an integrating resource.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>d) two or more resources are formed from the split of a resource.</p>	<p>resource Create a new description if there is a change in the media type (see 3.2) of an integrating resource. 1.6.3.3 Re-basing of an integrating resource Create a new description for an integrating resource if a new set of base volumes is issued for an updating loose-leaf. 1.6.3.4 Change in edition statement Create a new description when there is a change in an edition statement indicating a significant change to the scope or coverage of an integrating resource. 3.1.6.2 Integrating resources For integrating resources, if there is a change in the media type in a subsequent iteration, create a new description (see 1.6). If the carrier type (see 3.3) or other characteristics of the carrier (see 3.6–3.20) are changed (or if new characteristics are introduced) in a subsequent iteration, change the carrier description to reflect the current iteration. Make a note on the earlier characteristics if the change is considered important for identification (see 3.22.6.3.2).</p>	
<p>A.2.7.1 Minor changes in title proper of serials For serials, a new description is not required in cases of minor changes in the title proper. In general, if a minor change occurs in the title proper, the later title is given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.3.2.12 Recording changes in the title proper 2.3.2.12.2 Serials ... If the change is a minor change (as defined in 2.3.2.13.2) but is considered to be important for identification or access, record the later title as a later title proper (see 2.3.8). 2.3.2.13.2 Minor changes In general, consider the following to be minor changes in a title proper: i) a difference in the representation of a word or words anywhere in the title (e.g., one spelling vs. another;</p>	

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	abbreviated word or sign or symbol vs. spelled-out form; arabic numeral vs. roman numeral; number or date vs. spelled-out form; hyphenated word vs. unhyphenated word; one-word compound vs. two-word compound, whether hyphenated or not; an acronym or initialism vs. full form; or a change in grammatical form (e.g., singular vs. plural)).	
<p>A. 2 7.2 Minor changes to integrating resources Any change in information recorded in the description for the same integrating resource other than those noted in A.2.6.3 does not result in a new description; instead, the description is changed to reflect the new information.</p>	<p>2.3.2.12 Recording changes in the title proper 2.3.2.12.3 Integrating resources If there is a change in the title proper on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, change the title proper to reflect the current iteration. If the change is considered to be important for identification or access, record the earlier title as an earlier title proper (see 2.3.7).</p>	
<p>A.3.2.8 Two punctuation symbols can be used in all or most areas: a) Square brackets enclose information found outside the prescribed sources of information and interpolations in the description. When successive elements within the same area are obtained from outside the prescribed sources of information, each is enclosed in its own pair of square brackets. b) The mark of omission, i.e. three points (...), indicates the omission of some part of an element. The mark of omission is preceded and followed by a space.</p>	<p>2.2.4 If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact. Use mark of omission if you omit some part of an element.</p>
<p>A.4.2 Preferred sources of information The selection of the preferred source of information varies depending on the type of material, but there are common general criteria: - comprehensiveness of information for identification: the source that gives the fullest, clearest, and most</p>	<p>2.2.2 Preferred source of information 2.2.2.1 General guidelines Use as the preferred source of information a source forming part of the resource itself that is appropriate to: a) the type of description (see 2.1)</p>	

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<p>authoritative information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proximity of the source to the information: the source that is nearest the content of the resource, such as an internal source, and - persistence of the source of information: the source that is the most enduring. <p>If there is more than one source of information that is qualified as the preferred source of information for a resource, the first occurring of those sources is selected, unless one of the following conditions applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If the resource contains preferred sources of information in more than one language or script, the preferred source of information is selected as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) the source in the language or script that corresponds to the language or script of the content or the predominant language or script of the content of the resource 2) the source in the language or script of translation if the translation is known to be the purpose of the resource 3) the source in the original language or script of the content 4) the first occurring source. - If the resource contains preferred sources of information bearing different dates, the source bearing the later or latest date is selected 	<p>and</p> <p>b) the presentation format of the resource (see 2.2.2.2–2.2.2.4).</p> <p>When choosing a preferred source of information, treat both the storage medium (e.g., paper, tape, film) and any housing (e.g., a cassette, a cartridge) that is an integral part of the resource as part of the resource itself.</p> <p>Treat accompanying material as part of the resource itself when describing the resource as a whole using a comprehensive description. When preparing an analytical description of one or more components of a resource, treat accompanying material as a source outside the resource itself (i.e., as a related resource).</p> <p>Treat a container such as a box in which a game or kit is issued as part of the resource itself. Treat a container that is not issued as part of the resource (e.g., a box or case made by the owner) as a source outside the resource itself.</p> <p>If there is more than one source of information that qualifies as the preferred source of information for the resource as specified under 2.2.2.2–2.2.2.4, apply the additional instructions given under 2.2.3.</p> <p>If information required for the identification of the resource is not available from a source forming part of the resource itself, take it from another source as instructed under 2.2.4.</p> <p>2.2.3.1 Preferred sources of information in different languages or scripts</p> <p>If the resource contains preferred sources of information in more than one language or script, use as the preferred source of information (in this order of preference):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the source in the language or script that corresponds to the language or script of the content or the predominant language or script of the content of the 	

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	resource b) the source in the language or script of translation, if the resource contains the same work in more than one language or script and translation is known to be the purpose of the resource c) the source in the original language or script of the content, if the resource contains the same content in more than one language or script and the original language or script can be identified d) the first occurring of the sources	
A.4.2.1.1 If information traditionally given on the title page is given on facing pages, with or without repetition, the two pages are treated as the preferred source of information.	Glossary: Title page A page at the beginning of a resource bearing the title proper and usually, though not necessarily, the statement of responsibility and the data relating to publication. If this information is given on facing pages or pages on successive leaves, with or without repetition, treat these pages collectively as the title page.	
A.4.2.1.1 For older monographic resources: If a title-page substitute cannot be selected according to the criteria in A.4.2, sources are considered in the following order: colophon, half-title, other preliminaries, caption title, docket title, running title, incipit, explicit, opening words of the main text, opening words of the resource. In each description only one page, portion of page, or part of the resource can be designated as a title-page substitute.	Chapter 2 Identifying manifestations and items 2.2.2.2 Resources consisting of one or more pages <i>Exception</i> <i>Early printed resources.</i> If an early printed resource (or a reproduction thereof) lacks a title page, title sheet, or title card (or image thereof), use as the preferred source of information the first of the following sources that bears a title: a) a colophon (or an image of a colophon). b) a cover (or an image of a cover) c) a caption (or an image of a caption) If none of the sources listed above bears a title, use as the preferred source of information another source within the resource that bears a title, giving preference to a source in which the information is formally	The substitute source of information is selected according to the ISBD criteria. Cover is not used as a substitute source of information.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	presented.	
<p>A.4.2.2 Cartographic resources and still images The preferred source of information for a cartographic resource or a still image is chosen in the following order of preference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the resource itself; b) the container (portfolio, cover, envelope, etc.) or case, the cradle and stand of a globe, etc., issued by the publisher or manufacturer of the resource; c) an accompanying text or brochure; d) sources outside the resource, such as a catalogue, bibliography, etc. <p>The preferred source for an atlas is selected according to the criteria for monographs or continuing resources, as appropriate (see A.4.2.1.1).</p>	<p>2.2.2.2 Resources consisting of one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards (or images of one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards) If the resource consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards (e.g., a book, an issue of a periodical, a poster, a series of sheet maps, a set of flashcards) or b) images of one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards ... <p>use the title page, title sheet, or title card (or image thereof) as the preferred source of information. <i>Alternative</i> ... If the resource lacks a title page, title sheet, or title card (or image thereof), use as the preferred source of information the first of the following sources that bears a title:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a cover (or an image of a cover) b) a caption (or an image of a caption) c) a masthead (or an image of a masthead) d) a colophon (or an image of a colophon). <p>If none of the sources listed above bears a title, use as the preferred source of information another source within the resource that bears a title, giving preference to a source in which the information is formally presented. If the resource does not contain any of the sources specified above, use as the preferred source of information another source forming part of the resource itself, giving preference to sources in which the information is formally presented.</p>	
A.4.2.3 Multimedia and audiovisual resources	2.2.2.3 Resources consisting of moving images	The alternative is not applicable if there is a source of

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<p>Many multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, and moving images lack a single source of information for creating a bibliographic description. In describing a resource it may therefore be necessary to select from such disparate sources of information as the content of the resource itself (where the data may be given in a visual or aural form or both), an affixed label, a container or an enclosure or other accompanying textual matter such as a manual. The preferred sources of information are:</p> <p>a) a source that collectively identifies the work or works contained in the resource and is permanently associated with the resource, such as the title frames of a motion picture or the label on a disc</p> <p>b) a source that collectively identifies the work or works contained in the resource and accompanies the resource, such as a descriptive insert issued with a disc</p> <p>Textual sources will normally be preferred to sound sources. However, when textual information is deficient or clearly erroneous and the integral sound source is more adequate, the latter may be preferred.</p>	<p>If the resource consists of moving images (e.g., a film reel, a videodisc, a video game, an MPEG video file), use the title frame or frames, or title screen or screens, as the preferred source of information.</p> <p><i>Alternative</i></p> <p>Use an eye-readable label bearing a title that is permanently printed on or affixed to the resource (excluding accompanying textual material or a container) in preference to the title frame or frames, or title screen or screens.</p> <p>If the resource does not contain a title frame or title screen, use as the preferred source of information, as applicable:</p> <p>either</p> <p>a) a label bearing a title that is permanently printed on or affixed to the resource, excluding accompanying textual material or a container (e.g., a label on a videodisc)</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) embedded metadata in textual form that contains a title (e.g., metadata embedded in an MPEG video file).</p> <p>If the resource contains neither a title frame or title screen nor a source of information falling into category a) or b) above, use as the preferred source of information another source forming part of the resource itself, giving preference to sources in which the information is formally presented.</p>	<p>information that could better meet the criteria of comprehensiveness, proximity, and persistence of the source of information.</p>
<p>A.4.2.4 Electronic resources</p> <p>The preferred sources of information are:</p> <p>a) a source that identifies the resource as a whole and is internal to the resource itself, such as a title screen, main menu, program statements, the header to the file including Subject: lines, home page, or encoded information (e.g. TEI header, HTML title)</p> <p>b) a source that identifies the resource as a whole and</p>	<p>2.2.2.2 Resources consisting of one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards (or images of one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards)</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Alternative</i></p> <p>If the resource consists of microform or computer images of one or more pages, leaves, sheets, or cards, use an eye-readable label bearing a title that is</p>	<p>Do not apply the alternative of rule 2.2.2.2 if there is an internal source.</p> <p>Internal sources in the resource are preferred.</p>

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<p>appears on the physical carrier or its labels</p> <p>c) a container issued by the publisher, producer, or distributor</p> <p>d) documentation or other accompanying material (e.g. a publisher's letter) that identifies the resource</p>	<p>permanently printed on or affixed to the resource in preference to the image of the title page, title sheet, or title card.</p> <p>...</p> <p>2.2.2.4 Other resources</p> <p>For a resource other than one covered under 2.2.2.2–2.2.2.3, use as the preferred source of information, as applicable:</p> <p>either</p> <p>a) a label bearing a title that is permanently printed on or affixed to the resource, excluding accompanying textual material or a container (e.g., a label on an audio CD, or a model)</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) embedded metadata in textual form that contains a title (e.g., metadata embedded in an MP3 audio file).</p> <p>If the resource does not contain a source of information falling into either category a) or b) above, use as the preferred source of information another source forming part of the resource itself, giving preference to sources in which the information is formally presented.</p> <p>2.2.4 Other sources of information</p> <p>If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1), take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference):</p> <p>a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file)</p> <p>b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box, case made by the owner)</p> <p>c) other published descriptions of the resource</p> <p>d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source).</p> <p>If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).	
<p>A.4.2.5 Resources without a common source of information Single-part monographic resources. When there is no preferred source of information applying to the whole resource, but each work contained in it has its own preferred source of information, including resources with versions of the same work in more than one language, the several sources of information may be considered collectively as a single source of information.</p> <p>Continuing resources. When the resource contains more than one work, each with its own preferred source of information and numbering, a separate description is made for each. An appropriate explanation is given in area 7 relating the separate descriptions (see 7.2.4.6).</p>	<p>2.1.2.2 Resource issued as a single unit ... If there is no source of information identifying the resource as a whole (e.g., a single videodisc containing multiple feature films but with no source of information identifying the resource as a whole), treat the sources of information identifying its individual contents as a collective source of information for the resource as a whole.</p> <p>2.2.3 More than one preferred source of information If there is more than one source of information that qualifies as the preferred source of information for that resource (as specified under 2.2.2), use as the preferred source of information the first occurring of those sources, unless one of the conditions under 2.2.3.1 (different languages or scripts), 2.2.3.2 (different dates) or 2.2.3.3 (sources of information for the reproduction and the original) applies.</p> <p>2.2.3.1 Preferred sources of information in different languages or scripts If the resource contains preferred sources of information in more than one language or script, use as the preferred source of information (in this order of preference): a) the source in the language or script that corresponds to the language or script of the content or the predominant language or script of the content of the resource b) the source in the language or script of translation, if the resource contains the same work in more than one language or script and translation is known to be the purpose of the resource</p>	<p>For continuing resources use ISBD rule.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>c) the source in the original language or script of the content, if the resource contains the same content in more than one language or script and the original language or script can be identified</p> <p>d) the first occurring of the sources.</p>	
<p>A.4.3 Prescribed sources</p> <p>If data elements for area 1 are found in different sources (e.g. titles found on title page and cover), the source is selected according to the preferred order of sources (see each area and A.4.2) and the form found there is transcribed. When appropriate, the information is given in the order found in the source selected.</p> <p>For areas 2, 3, 4, and 6, multiple sources are prescribed, so a combination of sources makes up the prescribed sources. If data elements for these areas are found in different sources, the source is selected according to the preferred order of sources (see each area and A.4.2) and is transcribed in the form found there. When appropriate, the information is given in the order found in the source selected.</p> <p>Information taken from a source other than prescribed sources for areas 1 to 4 and area 6 is enclosed in square brackets if it is transcribed as part of the area.</p> <p><i>Alternatively</i>, such information may be given in area 7 without square brackets. Information found outside the resource may be given in area 7.</p> <p>The resource described is that as issued by the publisher, producer, distributor, etc. No part of the resource may be considered as a prescribed source unless it is part of the resource as issued. For example, a cover or spine is used as a prescribed source only if it is clear that the resource was issued in that binding.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: When information in area 1, 2, 4 or 6 is from a source other than the prescribed sources of information for the</p>	<p>2.2.2</p> <p>2.2.2.1 General guidelines</p> <p>Preferred source of information</p> <p>Use as the preferred source of information a source forming part of the resource itself that is appropriate to:</p> <p>a) the type of description (see 2.1) and</p> <p>b) the presentation format of the resource (see 2.2.2.2–2.2.2.4).</p> <p>If there is more than one source of information that qualifies as the preferred source of information for the resource as specified under 2.2.2.2–2.2.2.4, apply the additional instructions given under 2.2.3.</p> <p>If information required for the identification of the resource is not available from a source forming part of the resource itself, take it from another source as instructed under 2.2.4.</p> <p>2.2.4</p> <p>If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact. When appropriate, the information is given in the order found in the source selected.</p> <p>For older monographic resources when information is taken from a source other than the prescribed sources of information for the area, the source is given in a note.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
area, the source of information is given in area 7.		
<p>A.5 Language and script of the description Elements in areas 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are normally transcribed or recorded from the resource and are, therefore, wherever practicable, in the languages and/or scripts in which they appear there. Interpolations in these areas are enclosed in square brackets and are given in the language and script of the context of that part of the description, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prescribed abbreviations (see A.6) and prescribed interpolations (see A.8, A.9); - statement of function of distributor (see 4.2.5) and additions to the date of printing (see 4.3.7, 4.6) are given in the language and/or script chosen by the cataloguing agency. <p>Terms used in areas 5, 7 and 8 are usually not transcribed from the resource and therefore do not require square brackets for interpolations, etc. The terms are given in the language and/or script chosen by the cataloguing agency, except:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when the original title or a variant title is provided in area 7; - when quotations are provided in area 7; - when the key title is provided in area 8. 	<p>1.4 Language and script Record the elements listed below in the language and script in which they appear on the sources from which they are taken.</p> <p>Title ... Statement of responsibility ... Edition statement ... Numbering of serials ... Production statement ... Publication statement ... Distribution statement ... Manufacture statement ... Series statement ... <i>Alternative</i> If an element listed above cannot be recorded in the script used on the source from which it is taken, record it in a transliterated form.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i> Record an element listed above in a transliterated form in addition to the form recorded in the script used on the source.</p> <p>When adding data within an element listed above, record the added data in the language and script of the other data in the element unless the instructions for a specific element indicate otherwise.</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself it should be interpolated in the language and script in which the information appears, enclosed in square brackets.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>When recording an element listed above as a supplied element, record the supplied element in the most appropriate language and script. Record all other elements (including notes) in the language and script, or languages and scripts, preferred by the agency creating the data.</p> <p><i>Exception</i> Record a name, title, or quotation incorporated into a note in the language and script in which it appears on the source from which it is taken.</p> <p><i>Alternative</i> Record a name, title, or quotation incorporated into a note in a transliterated form.</p> <p>2.2.4 Square brackets re punctuation.</p> <p>...</p> <p>If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).</p>	
<p>A.6.1 Abbreviations found in the source of information used for the description are transcribed as found. In area 1, information is not abbreviated or abridged. <i>Exceptionally</i>, the abridgement of certain elements in the description is permitted, provided the omission takes place at the end or in the middle of the element (e.g. a lengthy title proper or a title proper of a serial that includes a date or number that varies from issue to issue; see 1.1.5.1). In such cases, the omission is indicated by the mark of omission (...).</p>	<p>Appendix B Abbreviations B.4 Transcribed elements For transcribed elements, use only those abbreviations found in the sources of information for the element. If supplying all or part of a transcribed element, generally do not abbreviate words.</p> <p>2.3.1.4 Recording titles <i>Optional omission</i> Abridge a long title only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Never omit any of the first five words.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>A.6.1 For older monographic resources: When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction is conjectural, a question mark is given following the conjectural expansion, e.g. amico[rum?]. When the meaning of an abbreviation or contraction cannot be determined, a question mark is given, enclosed in square brackets, for each indeterminable abbreviation or contraction, e.g. amico[?], [?]s, or the abbreviation or contraction may be left as it is.</p>	<p>1.7.9 Inaccuracies When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source of information, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears on the source, except where instructed otherwise. Make a note correcting the inaccuracy if it is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20). If the inaccuracy appears in a title, record a corrected form of the title as a variant title (see 2.3.6) if it is considered to be important for identification or access.</p>	<p>For older monographic resources each conjectural interpolation is followed by question mark and enclosed in square brackets.</p>
<p>A.7 For older monographic resources: Letters of numerical value in a chronogram in the title or in the publication, production, distribution, etc., area, or in an acrostic in the text of a poem are given in capitals. Interpolations used by the cataloguing agency should follow modern practice.</p>	<p>2.7.6.4 Chronogram ... transcribe the chronogram as it appears.</p>	
<p>A.8 For older monographic resources: ... Spaces that are intentionally left blank, to give room for dates or names, etc., entered later by hand, are recorded enclosed in square brackets. The term blank space or an appropriate equivalent in the language chosen by the cataloguing agency is recorded. When copies with a misprint that has been corrected are known and both variants are described in one record, the later variant is used as the basis for description. Information about the misprint is given in area 7. Turned letters are transcribed as intended and an explanatory note is given.</p>		<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>
<p>A.9 Symbols, etc. A symbol or other matter that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available is replaced by its description or</p>	<p>1.7.5 Symbols Replace symbols and other characters, etc., that cannot be reproduced by the facilities available with a</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>its equivalency in letters or words, as appropriate. The substitution is enclosed in square brackets and an explanatory note is made if it is considered important to users of the catalogue. A copyright symbol that cannot be reproduced may be replaced by a word or abbreviation without square brackets.</p>	<p>description of the symbol enclosed in square brackets. Make an explanatory note if necessary (see 2.20). Ignore typographical devices that are used as separators, etc.</p>	
<p>A.10 For older monographic resources: - In the second case, a record for a complete copy should first be sought and imperfections and other peculiar characteristics described in area 7; but when no details of a complete copy can be found, information supplied by the cataloguer from inference in the title and statement of responsibility area is given in square brackets with an explanatory note. Alternative possibilities are linked by the word or. When such information cannot be supplied, lacunae are indicated by the mark of omission with an explanatory note. The extent of an imperfect copy when the complete extent cannot be inferred is given according to the provisions of 5.1.4.1.5.</p>	<p>3.21.1.3 Recording item-specific carrier characteristics Record any imperfections or other item-specific carrier characteristics that are considered important for identification or selection.</p>	<p>For the description of the Manifestation, use ISBD rule when no complete copy exists or when an imperfect copy has to be catalogued.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
0.1 Content form (M)	6.9 Content type (CE)	
<p>0.1 ... One or more terms from the following list, or their equivalents in the language and script chosen by the cataloguing agency, are given. For resources of mixed content where there is no predominant part of the resource (i.e. all parts are equally prominent or important), all terms that are applicable to the resource being described are recorded, in alphabetical order. <i>Exceptionally</i>, for resources composed of mixed content where three or more forms are applicable, the term <i>multiple content forms</i> may be given.</p>	<p>6.9.1.3 Recording content type Record the type of content contained in the resource using one or more of the terms listed in table 6.1. Record as many terms as are applicable to the resource being described. <i>Alternative</i> If the resource being described consists of more than one content type, record only a) the content type that applies to the predominant part of the resource (if there is a predominant part) or b) the content types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource (including the predominant part, if there is one) using one or more of the terms listed in table 6.1, as appropriate.</p>	<p>Issue of differences in the vocabulary. Mapping between the two vocabularies is being developed. For ISBD Profile use ISBD vocabulary.</p>
0.1.1 Content qualification (MA)		
0.1.1.1 A content form category is expanded by one or more content qualification sub-categories that are applicable to the resource being described.		<p>Issue of differences in the vocabulary. Mapping between the two vocabularies is being developed. For ISBD Profile use ISBD vocabulary, content qualification mandatory if applicable.</p>
0.2 Media type (M)	3.2 Media type	<p>Issue of differences in the vocabulary. Mapping between the two vocabularies is being developed. For ISBD Profile Media type is mandatory. Use ISBD vocabulary.</p>
<p>0.2 Media type ... One or more terms from the following list, or their equivalents in the language and script chosen by the cataloguing agency, are given. For resources of mixed media where there is no predominant part of the resource (i.e. all parts are equally prominent or important), all terms that are applicable to the resource are recorded. <i>Exceptionally</i>, for resources composed of</p>	<p>3.2.1.3 Recording media type Record the media type using one or more of the terms listed in table 3.1. <i>Alternative</i> If the resource being described consists of more than one media type, record only a) the media type that applies to the predominant part of the resource (if there is a predominant part) or</p>	<p>Issue of differences in the vocabulary. Mapping between the two vocabularies is being developed. For ISBD Profile use ISBD vocabulary. Use <i>Multiple media</i> for resources composed of mixed media.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>mixed media where three or more media types are applicable, the term <i>multiple media</i> may be given. For works of mixed media where one part of the resource is predominant and other media types are minimal or incidental, media types that are not predominant may be omitted. If no mediation device is required to use or perceive the resource, the term <i>unmediated</i> is recorded.</p> <p>Media Type Terms</p> <p>...</p>	<p>b) the media types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource (including the predominant part, if there is one) using one or more of the terms listed in table 3.1, as appropriate.</p> <p>...</p> <p>If none of the terms listed in table 3.1 apply to the carrier of the resource being described, record other.</p> <p>If the media type or types applicable to the resource being described cannot be readily ascertained, record unspecified.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
1. Title and statement of responsibility area (M)		
Title (M)	2.3 Title (CE) <i>The title proper is a core element. Other titles are optional.</i>	
1.1 Title proper (MA)	2.3.2 Title proper (CE)	
1.1.3.4 An alternative title is part of the title proper.	2.3.2.1 Scope ... An alternative title is treated as part of the title proper.	
1.1.3.5 For multipart monographic resources: If the numeration of a part of a multipart monographic resource is an integral part of the title proper, the numeration of the last part is given following the numeration of the first, enclosed in square brackets after a hyphen.		Use ISBD rule.
1.1.3.5 The title proper can include numbers or letters ... For notated music resources and sound recordings: If the title consists of the type of composition and one or more statements about the key, numbering, date of composition, and medium of performance, the name of the type of composition and the statements of key, numbering, date of composition, and medium of performance are treated as the title proper. (The name of a type of composition is considered to be the name of a form, the name of a genre, or a generic term used frequently by different composers (e.g. capriccio, concerto, intermezzo, Magnificat, mass, movement, muziek, nocturne, requiem, Stück, symphony, suite, Te Deum, trio sonata).	2.3.2.8 1 Type of composition, medium of performance, key, etc.. If a music title consists only of the name or names of one or more type of composition, or the name or names of one or more type of composition and one or more of the following: a) medium of performance b) key c) date of composition d) number treat all the elements together (in the order in which they appear on the source of information) as the title proper. In all other cases, if one or more statements of medium of performance, key, date of composition, and/or	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>Other titles (including those that consist of such terms plus an additional word or words, e.g., chamber concerto, Konzertstück, little suite) are considered to be distinctive.</p> <p>Statements of key, numbering, date of composition, and medium of performance that appear with a distinctive title are treated as other title information.</p>	<p>number are found on the source of information, treat those elements as other title information (see 2.3.4). In case of doubt, treat statements of medium of performance, key, date of composition, and number as part of the title proper.</p> <p>Glossary: Type of composition A form, a genre, or a generic term used frequently by different composers (e.g., capriccio, concerto, intermezzo, Magnificat, mass, movement, muziek, nocturne, requiem, Stück, symphony, suite, Te Deum, trio sonata).</p>	
<p>1.1.3.6 When a statement of responsibility, the name of a publisher, or information relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. edition statement) is linguistically an integral part of the title, it is included in the title proper.</p>	<p>2.3.1.5 Names of persons, families, and corporate bodies ... If a title includes a name that would normally be treated as part of a statement of responsibility or as the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the name is an integral part of the title (e.g., connected by a case ending), record it as part of the title.</p> <p>2.5.2.6 Designation of edition integral to title proper, etc. If a designation of edition is an integral part of the title proper, other title information, or statement of responsibility, or if it is grammatically linked to any of these, record it as such and do not record a further designation of edition.</p>	
<p>1.1.4.1 Resources with one prescribed source of information 1.1.4.1.1 When two or more titles in the same language and/or script appear on the preferred source of information, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of titles.... If the typography or</p>		<p>The title is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
sequence does not provide the basis for a clear choice, the most comprehensive title is selected as the title proper...		
<p>1.1.4.1.1 For continuing resources: When the title appears in full and in the form of an initialism or an acronym, the full form is chosen as the title proper and the initialism or acronym is given as other title information (see 1.3.3.1).</p>	<p>2.3.2.5 Titles in more one form. <i>Exception</i> <i>Serials and integrating resources.</i> If the title of a serial or integrating resource appears on the source of information for the title proper in full as well as in the form of an acronym or initialism, choose the full form as the title proper. Record the acronym or initialism as other title information (see 2.3.4).</p>	
<p>1.1.4.1.2 When the titles are in different languages or scripts (i.e. parallel titles, see 1.2), the title proper is the title in the language and script of the content of the main part of the resource. When this criterion cannot be applied, the title proper is selected by reference to the typography of titles on the preferred source of information or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of titles on the preferred source of information.</p>	<p>2.3.2.4 Title in more than one language or script If the source of information for the title proper bears a title in more than one language or script, choose as the title proper the one in the language or script of the main written, spoken, or sung content of the resource. If this criterion is not applicable, choose the title proper on the basis of the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source of information.</p>	<p>If this criterion cannot be applied, the title is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>1.1.4.2 Resources with more than one preferred source of information 1.1.4.2.1 When a resource has more than one preferred source of information, as in the case of a multilingual or multi-script resource with a preferred source of information in each language or script, the title proper is selected from the preferred source of information that is in the language and script of the content of the main part of the resource.</p>	<p>2.2.3.1 Preferred sources of information in different languages or scripts If the resource contains preferred sources of information in more than one language or script, use as the preferred source of information (in this order of preference): a) the source in the language or script that corresponds to the language or script of the content or the predominant language or script of the content of the resource ...</p>	
<p>1.1.4.2.2 When this criterion cannot be applied (either</p>		<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>because the resource has no language or because its content is presented equally in more than one language or script), the title proper is selected:</p> <p>For printed resources or resources having the characteristics of a printed book (including microreproductions): from the right hand (recto) of two facing title pages or from the first of two or more title pages on recto pages.</p> <p>For tête-bêche or back-to-back resources where text and/or preferred sources of information in two different languages or scripts are presented on separate pages with equal status, each at the “front” of the book with respect to one of the covers, the choice of title proper is at the discretion of the cataloguing agency. The title not chosen as title proper is given as a parallel title (see 1.2.3). A note explaining the format may be given in area 7.</p> <p>For cartographic resources, multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, still and moving images, and electronic resources: from the first of two or more sequentially presented sources of information.</p>		
<p>1.1.4.3 Resources with two or more works with a collective title When a resource contains two or more individual works and bears a collective title as well as the titles of the individual works on the prescribed source of information, the collective title is chosen as the title proper.</p>	<p>2.3.2.6 Collective title and titles of individual contents When preparing a comprehensive description for a resource that has a source of information for the title proper bearing both a collective title and the titles of individual contents within the resource, record the collective title as the title proper.</p>	
<p>1.1.4.4 Resources with two or more works without a collective title If on a resource lacking a collective title, one work is</p>	<p>2.3.2.9 Resource lacking a collective title When preparing a comprehensive description for a resource that lacks a collective title, record the titles</p>	<p>If on a resource lacking a collective title, one work is the predominant part of the resource, its title is considered as the title proper and the titles of the other</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>the predominant part of the resource, its title is considered as the title proper and the titles of the other works are given in area 7 (see 7.7.1). If no one work is the predominant part of the resource, all the titles are given in area 1 (see 1.1.5.2).</p>	<p>proper of the parts as they appear on the source of information for the resource as a whole. If the sources of information identifying the individual parts are being treated as a collective source of information for the resource as a whole (see 2.1.2), record the titles proper of the parts in the order in which they appear in the resource. <i>Alternative</i> Devise a title applying the instructions given under 2.3.2.11. If the titles of individual parts that are not recorded as titles proper are considered to be important, record them as the titles proper of related manifestations (see 27.1).</p>	<p>works are given in a note. Do not use the alternative.</p>
<p>1.1.4.5. Resources without any title If a resource has displayed text but no title, such as some broadsheets, posters, wallcharts, etc., the displayed text is treated as the title proper (see 1.1.5.4).</p>	<p>2.3.2.10 Resource with no title If there is no title in the resource itself, record as the title proper: <i>either</i> a) a title taken from another source (see 2.2.4) <i>or</i> b) a devised title (see 2.3.2.11). 2.2.2.2 Make a note to indicate the source of the title proper as instructed under 2.20.2.3.</p>	<p>Record a displayed text that appears in some resources that are without any title, such as some broadsheets, posters, wallcharts, etc., as the title proper before applying the other options.</p>
<p>1.1.4.6 Resources that are part of, or supplement to, another resource 1.1.4.6.1 When a section, supplement, part, etc., has a title or a designation insufficient to identify it without the inclusion of the common title, the title proper of the resource consists of a common title and a dependent title designation and/or a dependent title (i.e. a common title, a section designation and/or a section title; the title of the main resource and the non-distinctive title of a supplement or insert; the title of</p>	<p>2.3.1.7 Titles of parts, sections, and supplements If the resource is a separately issued part or section of, or supplement to, another resource and its title as presented on the source of information consists of: a) the title common to all parts or sections (or the title of the larger resource) and b) the title of the part, section, or supplement and if these two titles are grammatically independent of each other, record the common title, followed by the title of</p>	<p>Recording the common title as part of the title proper does not depend on its presence on the source of information with the title of the part, but does depend on the need to have the common title to identify the resource sufficiently. Phrases such as <i>new series</i>, <i>second series</i> are not transcribed as dependent titles.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>the main series, a subseries designation and/or the non-distinctive title of a subseries; the title of the multipart monographic resource and the non-distinctive title of the part described, etc.). The common title may also be given in area 6.</p> <p>For continuing resources: When describing a supplement or an insert with a dependent title, the title of the main continuing resource is also given in area 7 (see 7.2.4.5).</p>	<p>the part, section, or supplement. Disregard the order in which the parts of the title are presented on the source of information. Use a full stop to separate the common title from the title of the part, section, or supplement.</p> <p>If the title of the part, section, or supplement is preceded by an enumeration or alphabetic designation, record the common title, followed by the enumeration or designation, followed by the title of the part, section, or supplement. Use a full stop to separate the common title from the enumeration or alphabetic designation, and a comma to separate the enumeration or alphabetic designation from the title of the part, section, or supplement.</p> <p>If a phrase such as <i>new series</i>, <i>second series</i>, etc., appears with the title proper of an unnumbered monographic series, record the phrase as a section title.</p>	
<p>1.1.4.6 Resources that are part of, or supplement to, another resource</p> <p>1.1.4.6.2 When a supplement, insert, part, etc., of a multipart monographic resource can be identified without the inclusion of the common title, the title proper is the individual title of the supplement, insert, part, etc. The common title is given in area 6.</p> <p>and</p> <p>For continuing resources: When supplements and inserts are described under an independent title, the common title is given in area 7 (see 7.2.4.5).</p>	<p>2.3.1.7 Titles of parts, sections, and supplements ...</p> <p>If the title of a part, section, or supplement is presented on the source of information without the title that is common to all parts or sections, record the title of the part, section, or supplement as the title. In the case of a part or section, record the title that is common to all parts or sections as part of the series statement (see 2.12). In the case of a supplement, record the title of the main resource as the title of a related work (see 25.1).</p>	<p>Recording the common title as part of the title proper does not depend on its presence on the source of information with the title of the part, but does depend on the need to have the common title to identify the resource sufficiently.</p>
<p>1.1.5.1 The title proper is transcribed from the preferred source of information exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation (see also A.7).</p> <p>For continuing resources: Obvious typographical errors are corrected when</p>	<p>2.3.1.4 Recording titles</p> <p><i>Exceptions</i> <i>Inaccuracies</i>. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information (see 2.20.2.4). In</p>	<p>Do not use the mark of omission if the omission occurs at the beginning of the title.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>transcribing the title proper, and the title as it appears on the preferred source of information of the basis of description of the continuing resource is given in area 7. In case of doubt whether the spelling of a word or words is correct, the spelling is transcribed as found. If the title includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue or part to issue or part, or from iteration to iteration, this date, name, number, etc., is omitted. This omission is indicated by the mark of omission, except when it occurs at the beginning of the title.</p> <p>For serials: If the title proper includes any statement that mentions an earlier title, title absorbed, etc., that may or may not be grammatically linked to the rest of the title, such a statement is not transcribed as part of the title. The mark of omission is not given. Relationships with other resources are given in area 7 (see 7.2.4).</p>	<p>case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title (see 2.3.6) if it is considered to be important for access. <i>Date, name, number, etc. that varies from issue to issue.</i> If a title of a serial includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue, omit this date, name, number, etc. Use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. <i>Earlier title, etc.</i> If a title of a serial or integrating resource includes any statement that mentions an earlier title, title absorbed, etc., that may or may not be grammatically linked to the rest of the title, do not transcribe such a statement as part of the title. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Record the earlier title, title absorbed, etc., as the title of a related work (see 25.1).</p>	
<p>1.1.5.2 Subsequent title by same author, etc. (MA)</p>		
<p>1.1.5.2 When the resource comprises two or more works without a collective title, the titles of the individual works are given in the order indicated by the typography of titles on the preferred source or sources of information or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of titles on the preferred source or sources of information. For older m.r. The titles of the individual works are given in the order indicated by the sequence of titles on the title page. When works additional to those named on the title page appear in the resource, the titles of such works are recorded in area 7.</p>	<p>2.3.2.9 Resource lacking a collective title When preparing a comprehensive description for a resource that lacks a collective title, record the titles proper of the parts as they appear on the source of information for the resource as a whole. If the sources of information identifying the individual parts are being treated as a collective source of information for the resource as a whole (see 2.1.2), record the titles proper of the parts in the order in which they appear in the resource. <i>Alternative</i> Devise a title applying the instructions given under 2.3.2.11. If the titles of individual parts that are not recorded as titles proper are considered to be important, record</p>	<p>For resources other than older monographic resources, the information is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information. Do not use the alternative.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	them as the titles proper of related manifestations (see 27.1).	
<p>1.1.5.3.1 If a title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, the first element transcribed is the common title, which is followed by a dependent title designation, or a dependent title, or both. The dependent title is linked directly to its common title. A dependent title appearing on the resource but not on the preferred source of information is given in square brackets.</p>	<p>2.3.1.7 Titles of parts, sections, and supplements If the resource is a separately issued part or section of, or supplement to, another resource and its title as presented on the source of information consists of: a) the title common to all parts or sections (or the title of the larger resource) and b) the title of the part, section, or supplement and if these two titles are grammatically independent of each other, record the common title, followed by the title of the part, section, or supplement. Disregard the order in which the parts of the title are presented on the source of information. Use a full stop to separate the common title from the title of the part, section, or supplement. If the title of the part, section, or supplement is preceded by an enumeration or alphabetic designation, record the common title, followed by the enumeration or designation, followed by the title of the part, section, or supplement. Use a full stop to separate the common title from the enumeration or alphabetic designation, and a comma to separate the enumeration or alphabetic designation from the title of the part, section, or supplement.</p>	<p>Recording the common title as part of the title proper does not depend on its presence on the source of information with the title of the part, but does depend on the need to have the common title to identify the resource sufficiently.</p>
<p>1.1.5.3.2 Series designation as part of the numbering For serials, any number or other information relating to a chronological designation is not transcribed as a dependent title but is given in area 3 (see 3.3.7).</p>	<p>2.3.1.7 If a phrase such as <i>new series</i>, <i>second series</i>, etc., appears with the title proper of an unnumbered monographic series, record the phrase as a section title. 2.12.10.4 "New series," "Second series," etc. If a phrase such as <i>new series</i>, <i>second series</i>, etc., appears with an unnumbered series on the source of information, record such a phrase as a subseries title. If it appears with a numbered series, record the phrase as part of the numbering of the series applying the</p>	<p>If a phrase such as <i>new series</i>, <i>second series</i>, etc., appears with an unnumbered series on the source of information, do not record such a phrase as a subseries title, but make a note on numbering of serials giving this information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	instructions given under 2.12.9.6.	
<p>1.1.5.4 Displayed text without a title When the resource has a displayed text but no title (as in the case of some broadsheets, some posters, wallcharts, etc.), the text is transcribed either in full or in an abridged form as the title proper. Omission of complete phrases or sentences is not indicated; abridgement of phrases, sentences, or words is indicated by the mark of omission. The order of statements in the transcription is determined by reference to the typography and the layout of the statements on the resource. Important parts of the content of the text, such as the names of products or organizations and the names, places and dates of events, are retained. Additional information on these or any other aspect of the content may be given in area 7. Punctuation is at the discretion of the cataloguing agency, except that combinations of symbols and spacing that have a special function in ISBD descriptions are to be avoided.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: Omission or abridgement is indicated by the mark of omission. The order of statements in the transcription is determined by the sequence of information on the resource.</p>	<p>2.3.2.10 Resource with no title If there is no title in the resource itself, record as the title proper: either a) a title taken from another source (see 2.2.4) or b) a devised title (see 2.3.2.11). Make a note to indicate the source of the title proper as instructed under 2.20.2.3.</p>	<p>Record a displayed text that appears in some resources, that are without any title, such as some broadsheets, posters, wallcharts, etc., as the title proper before applying the other options. The text is transcribed either in full or in an abridged form.</p> <p>Use the mark of omission as instructed in ISBD if you omit some part of the text.</p> <p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
1.2 Parallel title	2.3.3 Parallel title proper	
<p>1.2.1 A parallel title consists of a title in another language or script than the title proper and presented as an equivalent of the title proper on the preferred source or sources of information. A title in another language that is linguistically linked to another part of the description is not treated as a parallel title.</p>	<p>2.3.3 Parallel title proper 2.3.3.1 Scope A parallel title proper is the title proper in another language and/or script. 2.3.3.2 Source of information Take parallel titles proper from any source within the</p>	<p>The concept of parallel title is different in the two codes. According to ISBD, a title in another language and/or script should be recorded as a parallel title only if it is presented on the source of information used for the title proper. Other titles in other languages and/or scripts</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>A resource may have one or more parallel titles. A parallel title can take the same various forms as the title proper (see 1.1.3).</p>	<p>resource. 2.3.3.3 Recording parallel titles proper ... If a parallel title proper is taken from a different source than the title proper, and that fact is considered important, make a note on the source (see 2.20.2.3).</p>	<p>from any other source within the resource, if recorded according to RDA, the note on the source should be mandatory.</p>
<p>1.2.2 If there are titles in more than one language and/or script on the preferred source of information, each title not chosen as title proper (see 1.1.4.1.2, 1.1.4.2) may be transcribed as a parallel title. Parallel titles are included if they are necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>		<p>Parallel titles should be included if they are necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>
<p>1.2.3 For tête-bêche ..., the title not chosen as title proper is given as a parallel title. The source of the title proper is given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.3.3.2 Sources of information Take parallel titles from any source within the resource. 2.3.3.3 Recording parallel titles proper If a parallel title proper is taken from a different source than the title proper, and that fact is considered important, make a note on the source (see 2.20.2.3).</p>	
<p>1.2.5.1. If a parallel title is given, it is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization and punctuation. If a statement of responsibility, a statement of other title information, or a statement relating to the publication, production, distribution, etc., area can be linguistically linked to a parallel title, it is transcribed as part of the parallel title.</p>	<p>2.3.1.4 Recording titles Transcribe a title as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7. 2.3.1.5 Names of persons, families, and corporate bodies ... If a title includes a name that would normally be treated as part of a statement of responsibility or as the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the name is an integral part of the title (e.g., connected by a case ending), record it as part of the title.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>2.5.2.6 Designation of edition integral to title proper, etc.</p> <p>If a designation of edition is an integral part of the title proper, other title information, or statement of responsibility, or if it is grammatically linked to any of these, record it as such and do not record a further designation of edition.</p>	
<p>1.2.5.2 If the preferred source of information bears more than one parallel title, these titles, if given, are transcribed in the order indicated by the typography of statements or, if there is no typographical distinction, by the sequence of statements.</p>	<p>2.3.3.3 Recording parallel title proper</p> <p>...</p> <p>If there is more than one parallel title proper, record the titles in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source or sources of information.</p>	<p>The information is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>1.2.5.6 Changes in the parallel title in continuing resources and multipart monographic resources</p> <p>For serials and multipart monographic resources: If a parallel title is added, omitted, or changed on subsequent issues or parts, a note of such changes is given in area 7 (see 7.1.3) if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p> <p>For integrating resources: If a parallel title is added, omitted, or changed on subsequent iterations, the description is changed to reflect the latest iteration and the earlier parallel titles are given in area 7 (see 7.1.3) if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.3.3.5 Recording changes in parallel titles proper</p> <p>2.3.3.5.1 Multipart monographs</p> <p>If a parallel title proper is added or changed on a subsequent part of a multipart monograph, and the change is considered to be important for identification or access, record the added or changed parallel title proper as a variant title (see 2.3.6).</p> <p>If a parallel title proper is deleted on a subsequent part, make a note on the deletion if it is considered to be important (see 2.20.2.4).</p> <p>2.3.3.5.2 Serials</p> <p>If a parallel title proper is added or changed on a subsequent issue or part of a serial, and the change is considered to be important for identification or access, record the added or changed parallel title proper as a variant title (see 2.3.6).</p> <p>If a parallel title proper is deleted on a subsequent issue or part, make a note on the deletion if it is considered to be important (see 2.20.2.4).</p> <p>2.3.3.5.3 Integrating resources</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>If a parallel title proper is added or changed on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, record the added or changed parallel title proper to reflect the current iteration.</p> <p>If the earlier parallel title proper is considered to be important for identification or access, record it as a variant title (see 2.3.6).</p> <p>If a parallel title proper is deleted on a subsequent iteration, delete the parallel title proper to reflect the current iteration.</p> <p>If the deleted parallel title proper is considered to be important for identification or access, record it as a variant title (see 2.3.6).</p>	
1.3 Other title information	2.3.4 Other title information	
<p>1.3.1 Variant titles (other than parallel titles) not selected as title proper but found on the same source as the title proper, including the original title in the language of the title proper, are treated as other title information. Variant titles appearing elsewhere on the resource may be given in area 7 (see 7.1.1.2).</p>	<p>2.3.4.1 Scope</p> <p>...</p> <p>Other title information includes subtitles, avant-titres, etc., but does not include variations on the title proper such as spine titles, sleeve titles, etc. (see 2.3.6) or designations and/or names of parts, sections, or supplements (see 2.3.1.7).</p> <p>2.3.4.3 Recording other title information</p> <p>...</p> <p>If an original title appears on the same source of information as the title proper, and it is in the same language as the title proper, record it as other title information.</p> <p>2.3.6.2 Sources of information</p> <p>Take variant titles from any source.</p> <p>2.3.6.3 Recording Variant Titles</p> <p>Record variant titles that are considered to be important for identification or access applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.</p>	<p>Record a variant title as other title information if it appears on the same source of information as the title proper.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>...</p> <p>Make a note on the source or basis for the variant title (see 2.20.2.3) if it is considered important for identification or access.</p>	
<p>1.3.2 A statement of other title information can include a statement of responsibility, the name of a publisher, or details relating to other descriptive elements (e.g. an edition statement) when such a statement is linguistically an integral part of the other title information.</p> <p>Any information appearing as other title information that includes one of the mandatory elements (e.g. a statement of responsibility) is included either as other title information or elsewhere in the description. Additional other title information is included if it is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.3.1.5 Names of persons, families, and corporate bodies</p> <p>...</p> <p>If a title includes a name that would normally be treated as part of a statement of responsibility or as the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the name is an integral part of the title (e.g., connected by a case ending), record it as part of the title.</p> <p>2.5.2.6 Designation of edition integral to title proper, etc.</p> <p>If a designation of edition is an integral part of the title proper, other title information, or statement of responsibility, or if it is grammatically linked to any of these, record it as such and do not record a further designation of edition.</p>	
<p>1.3.3.1 Initialisms and acronyms</p> <p>If a title proper consists of an initialism or an acronym and an expanded form appears on the preferred source of information, the expanded form is treated as other title information.</p> <p>When the expanded form is treated as the title proper (see 1.1.3.3, 1.1.4.1.1), the initialism or the acronym present on the preferred source of information is treated as other title information.</p>	<p>2.3.2.5 Titles in more than one form</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the other title or titles are considered to be important for identification or access, record them: either as other title information (see 2.3.4) or as variant titles (see 2.3.6).</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Exception</i></p> <p><i>Serials and integrating resources.</i> If the title of a serial or integrating resource appears on the source of information for the title proper in full as well as in the form of an acronym or initialism, choose the full form as the title proper. Record the acronym or initialism as</p>	<p>Record the other title as other title information if it appears on the same source of information as the title proper.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	other title information (see 2.3.4).	
<p>1.3.3.2 Incomplete or ambiguous titles When the title is incomplete or ambiguous it may be completed by additional information supplied from the content of the resource. This addition, enclosed in square brackets, is treated as other title information.</p>	<p>2.3.4 Other title information 2.3.4.1 Scope ... Other title information may be supplied for cartographic resources (see 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (see 2.3.4.6). 2.3.4.5 Supplying other title information for cartographic resources If the title proper of a cartographic resource does not include an indication of the geographic area covered and/or the subject portrayed, and a) the other title information does not include such an indication or b) there is no other title information supply as other title information a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered and, if applicable, the subject portrayed. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. 2.3.4.6 Supplying other title information for moving image resources If the resource is a trailer containing extracts from a larger moving image resource, and the title proper does not indicate this, supply trailer as other title information. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4 .</p>	<p>Other title information may be supplied for all types of resources, if it is considered important for identification.</p>
<p>1.3.4.2 If a statement of other title information is given, it is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization or punctuation.</p>	<p>2.3.4.3 Recording other title information Record other title information appearing on the same source of information as the title proper applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>2.3.1.4 Recording titles Transcribe a title as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.</p>	
<p>1.3.4.2 For continuing resources: For continuing resources other than updating looseleaves, other title information is omitted from the description unless it is considered important to users of the catalogue, or it may be abridged.</p> <p>For updating looseleaves: Other title information is included if it is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue. Other title information consisting solely of words relating to the currency of the contents is not included.</p>		<p>Other title information may be transcribed for continuing resources only if it is considered important f to users of the catalogue.</p>
<p>1.3.4.4 When a preferred source of information bears more than one statement constituting other title information, these statements, if given, are transcribed in the order indicated by the typography of statements or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of statements.</p>	<p>2.3.4.3 Recording other title information If more than one element of other title information is being recorded, record the elements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the elements on the source of information.</p>	<p>The elements of other title information are transcribed in the order indicated according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>1.3.4.4 For older monographic resources: If a statement of other title information is given, it is transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the preferred source of information.</p>	<p>2.3.4.3 Recording other title information If more than one element of other title information is being recorded, record the elements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the elements on the source of information.</p>	<p>For older monographic resources, the elements of other title information are transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>1.3.4.5 Resources without a collective title 1.3.4.5.2 A statement on the preferred source of information constituting other title information and relating to more than one work by the same author,</p>		<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
composer, etc., if given, is transcribed following the titles of the works to which it applies. For notated music and sound recordings, if the statement would normally be part of the title proper (see 1.1.3.5), it is given as other title information.		
1.3.4.7 [Parallel title and] parallel other title information	2.3.5 Parallel other title information	
<p>1.3.4.7.3 When a parallel title combines in itself the contents of both the title proper and other title information, the other title information in the language of the title proper, if given, is transcribed following the title proper and before the parallel title.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: The other title information is given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the preferred source of information.</p>	<p>2.3.4.4 Other title information in more than one language or script If other title information appears in more than one language or script, record the other title information that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the other title information that appears first.</p>	For older monographic resources, the other title information is given according to the sequence.
<p>1.3.4.7.4 For notated music: When the title consists of a generic term for type of composition (see 1.1.3.1) and there is no parallel title, and statements about key, numbering, date of composition, and medium of performance appear on the preferred source of information in more than one language and/or script, the statement in the language and/or script of the generic term is given as part of the title proper, following the term for type of composition. When this criterion does not apply, the first statement appearing on the preferred source of information is given. The other statements may also be given.</p>	<p>2.3.4.4 Other title information in more than one language or script If other title information appears in more than one language or script, record the other title information that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the other title information that appears first.</p>	
1.3.4.8 A statement of other title information appearing on the resource, but not on the preferred source of information, is given following the title		Use ISBD rule.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>proper or parallel title to which it applies, enclosed in square brackets, if it is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>		
<p>1.3.4.9 For serials and multipart monographic resources: If other title information has been recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area and that information changes on subsequent issues or parts, any variation is specified in area 7 if it is considered important to users of the catalogue. <i>Alternatively</i>, a note that the other title information varies may be given, or the change may be ignored.</p> <p>For integrating resources: If the other title information is recorded in the title and statement of responsibility area and that information changes on later iterations, the description is changed and a note is made of the change if it is considered important to users of the catalogue (see 7.1.3).</p>	<p>2.3.4.7 Recording changes in other title information 2.3.4.7.1 Multipart monographs If other title information is added or changed on a subsequent part of a multipart monograph and the addition or change is considered to be important for identification or access, record the added or changed other title information as a variant title (see 2.3.6). If other title information that has been recorded is deleted on a subsequent issue or part, make a note on the deletion (see 2.20.2.4).</p> <p>2.3.4.7.2 Serials If other title information is added or changed on a subsequent issue or part of a serial, and the addition or change is considered to be important for identification or access, record the added or changed other title information as a variant title (see 2.3.6). If other title information that has been recorded is deleted on a subsequent issue or part, make a note on the deletion (see 2.20.2.4).</p> <p>2.3.4.7.3 Integrating resources If other title information is added on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, and the addition is considered to be important for identification or access, record the added other title information to reflect the current iteration. If other title information that has been recorded is changed on a subsequent iteration, and the changed information is considered to be important for identification or access, record the changed other title information to reflect the current iteration.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>If the changed other title information is not considered to be important for identification or access, delete the other title information.</p> <p>If the earlier other title information is considered to be important for identification or access, record it as a variant title (see 2.3.6).</p> <p>If other title information that has been recorded is deleted on a subsequent iteration, delete the other title information to reflect the current iteration.</p> <p>If the deleted other title information is considered to be important for identification or access, record it as a variant title (see 2.3.6).</p>	
1.4 Statement of responsibility [relating to title] (MA)	<p>2.4 Statement of responsibility (CE) <i>Statement of responsibility relating to title proper is a core element. Other statements of responsibility are optional.</i></p>	
1.4.4.1 First statement of responsibility (MA)	2.4.2 Statement of responsibility relating to title proper (CE)	
1.4.1 Only statements naming persons and/or bodies with principal responsibility are required. Subsequent statements of responsibility are included if they are necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.	<p>2.4 Statement of responsibility (CE) <i>Statement of responsibility relating to title proper is a core element. Other statements of responsibility are optional.</i></p> <p>2.4.1.6 More than one statement of responsibility If there is more than one statement of responsibility, record the statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information from which the associated title, designation of edition, designation of a named revision of an edition, title of a series, or title of a subseries is taken.</p>	If there is more than one statement of responsibility, the statement of responsibility is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information. Record all statements considered necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.
1.4.2 A statement of responsibility can relate to such entities as:	2.4.1.1 Scope A statement of responsibility is a statement relating to	Statements identifying performers (in music or video recordings, motion picture, etc.), narrators or presenters

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>– writers, composers, performers, graphic artists, choreographers, arrangers, cartographers, programmers, principal investigators, animators, etc., whose work is embodied in the resource, whether directly (e.g. author of text, editor, compiler, translator, illustrator, engraver, cartographer, composer, arranger, choreographer), or indirectly (e.g. author of the novel on which a film script is based, author of the work on which the software is based, adapters of an already existing work), whether in the same medium as the original or in another;</p> <p>– collectors of various data, persons responsible for the direction of a performed work; organizations, or individuals or corporate bodies sponsoring the work of any of the above (with intellectual and not merely financial sponsorship), producers of a popular music recording;</p> <p>– production companies and individuals such as producers, directors, or others having some degree of overall responsibility for a work; individuals who have specific responsibilities when in the context of a particular film, or particular type of film, they have a major creative role (e.g. cinematographers, writers of screenplays or animators of animated films);</p> <p>– developers and designers, whose work involves the creation of the content of a resource or its realisation (e.g. game designer); entities having specific responsibilities in the context of a particular resource or particular type of resource (e.g. project directors of survey data, video director).</p> <p>In principle such responsibility is vested not only in individuals or corporate bodies having a significant role in the creation, production or realisation of the work, but also in those whose role is comparatively minor (e.g. historical consultants) but who are nevertheless named on the preferred source of</p>	<p>the identification and/or function of any persons, families, or corporate bodies responsible for the creation of, or contributing to the realization of, the intellectual or artistic content of a resource.</p> <p>A statement of responsibility may include words or phrases that are neither names nor linking words.</p> <p>Statements of responsibility may occur in association with a title (see 2.4.2–2.4.3), a designation of edition (see 2.5.4–2.5.5), a designation of a named revision of an edition (see 2.5.8–2.5.9), the title of a series (see 2.12.6–2.12.7), or the title of a subseries (see 2.12.14–2.12.15).</p> <p>For statements identifying performers of music whose participation is confined to performance, execution, or interpretation, see 7.23.</p> <p>For statements identifying performers, narrators, and/or presenters in a motion picture or video recording, see 7.23.</p> <p>For statements identifying persons who have contributed to the artistic and/or technical production of a motion picture or video recording, see 7.24.</p> <p>For statements identifying persons, families, or corporate bodies responsible for the production, publication, distribution, or manufacture of a resource, see 2.7.4–2.7.5, 2.8.4–2.8.5, 2.9.4–2.9.5, and 2.10.4–2.10.5, respectively.</p> <p>7.23.1.3 Recording performers, narrators, and/or presenters</p> <p>Record the names of performers, narrators, and/or presenters, if they are considered to be important. For performers of music, indicate the medium in which each performs.</p>	<p>are considered as statements of responsibility and are transcribed as such if they appear in the source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>information. Statements relating to individuals or corporate bodies judged to have a minor role may be given in area 7 (see 7.1.4).</p>		
<p>1.4.3.2 A statement of responsibility can consist of a phrase without a name or designating an unnamed group when such a phrase describes an intellectual contribution or is otherwise significant.</p>	<p>2.4.1 Basic instructions on recording statements of responsibility 2.4.1.1 Scope A statement of responsibility is a statement relating to the identification and/or function of any persons, families, or corporate bodies responsible for the creation of, or contributing to the realization of, the intellectual or artistic content of a resource. A statement of responsibility may include words or phrases that are neither names nor linking words. ... 2.4.1.9 No Person, family, or corporate body named in the statement of responsibility Record a statement of responsibility even if no person, family, or corporate body is named in that statement.</p>	
<p>1.4.3.7 A statement of responsibility that is linguistically an integral part of other descriptive elements is transcribed as part of that element and is not repeated as a statement of responsibility (see 1.1.3.6, 1.3.2). When the name of the responsible entity is explicitly repeated on the preferred source of information in a formal statement of responsibility, the name is transcribed as a statement of responsibility. In addition, if the title proper includes only one part of the name of the issuing body and the other part of the name appears elsewhere on the preferred source of information, the latter is given as a statement of responsibility.</p>	<p>2.3.1.5 Names of persons, families, and corporate bodies ... If a title includes a name that would normally be treated as part of a statement of responsibility or as the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., and the name is an integral part of the title (e.g., connected by a case ending), record it as part of the title.</p>	<p>When the name of the responsible entity is explicitly repeated on the preferred source of information in a formal statement of responsibility, the name is transcribed as a statement of responsibility.</p>
<p>1.4.3.8 When the function of a corporate body whose</p>	<p>2.4.1.7 Clarification of role</p>	<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
name appears on the preferred source of information is not specified and cannot be determined from the resource being described or elsewhere, the name is not given as a statement of responsibility. The name is given instead in area 7.	If the relationship between the title, designation of edition, etc., and any person, family, or corporate body named in a statement of responsibility is not clear, add a word or short phrase clarifying the relationship. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.	
1.4.4.2 Subsequent statement of responsibility	2.4.2 Statement of responsibility relating to title proper (CE) <i>If more than one statement of responsibility relating to title proper appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.</i>	
1.4.5.1 For updating looseleaves Statements relating to persons who are editors of updating looseleaves are recorded as statements of responsibility if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.	2.4.1.4 Recording statements of responsibility ... <i>Exception</i> <i>Serials.</i> Record a statement of responsibility identifying an editor of a serial only if the name of the editor is considered to be an important means of identifying the serial (e.g., if a particular person edited the serial for all or most of its existence; if the person's name is likely to be better known than the title of the serial).	The exception for serials is also applicable to updating looseleaves.
1.4.5.2 For older monographic resources: Statements of responsibility taken from outside the resource are given in area 7, with the source of such information.	2.2.4 Other sources of information If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1), take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference): a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file) b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box, case made by the owner) c) other published descriptions of the resource d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source). If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below,	For older monographic resources, record any statements of responsibility taken from outside the resource in a note.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).</p> <p>...</p> <p>Statement of responsibility Statement of responsibility relating to title proper</p> <p>2.4.2.3 Recording Statements of Responsibility Relating to Title Proper Record statements of responsibility relating to title proper applying the basic instructions on recording statements of responsibility given under 2.4.1.</p> <p>...</p>	
<p>1.4.5.5 Initials indicating membership of societies, academic degrees, etc., and statements of positions held and qualifications following a person's name are transcribed when the initials, etc., are necessary linguistically, or for identification of the person or in establishing a context for the person's activity. In all other cases initials, etc., are not considered part of the statement of responsibility and are omitted.</p>	<p>2.4.1.4 Recording statements of responsibility Transcribe a statement of responsibility in the form in which it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.</p> <p><i>Optional omission</i> Abridge a statement of responsibility only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. ...</p>	<p>If the optional omission is selected, the use of a mark of omission is mandatory.</p>
<p>1.4.5.9 If more than one statement of responsibility is given, the order of these statements in the description is that indicated by the typography of the statements on the preferred source of information or, if there is no typographical distinction, their sequence on the preferred source of information without taking into account the extent or degree of responsibility implied by the various statements. When the statements are not taken from the preferred source of information, they should be given in a logical order, if such an order applies, and enclosed in square brackets. When the preferred source of information is composite in character (as in the case of a multipart or</p>	<p>2.4.1.6 More than one statement of responsibility If there is more than one statement of responsibility, record the statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information from which the associated title, designation of edition, designation of a named revision of an edition, title of a series, or title of a subseries is taken.</p> <p>If the sequence, layout, and typography are ambiguous or insufficient to determine the order, record the statements in the order that makes the most sense.</p> <p>If statements of responsibility appear in sources other than the source from which the associated title,</p>	<p>The statements of responsibility are recorded according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p> <p>When the statements are not taken from the preferred source of information, they should be given in a logical order, if such an order applies, and enclosed in square brackets.</p> <p>When the preferred source of information is composite in character (as in the case of a multipart or multimedia resource having no unifying principal source), the statements of responsibility are given in a logical order.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>multimedia resource having no unifying principal source), the statements of responsibility are given in a logical order.</p>	<p>designation of edition, designation of a named revision of an edition, title of a series, or title of a subseries is taken, record them in the order that makes the most sense.</p>	
<p>1.4.5.9 For older monographic resources: When the statements are found in the resource but not on the preferred source of information, they are given in area 1 enclosed in square brackets, in the order indicated by the sequence of statements on the source of information used, or in a logical order, if such an order applies, when more than one other source of information is used. <i>Alternatively</i>, the information is given in area 7. When a respondent and praeses are given for an academic disputation, both the names and the words indicative of their function are treated as part of a single statement of responsibility (unless linguistically linked to the title proper or to other title information). For sound recordings and audiovisual resources: If there is more than one statement of responsibility, the statements should be arranged so that the different categories of responsibility are given in a logical order...</p>	<p>2.4.1.6 More than one statement of responsibility If there is more than one statement of responsibility, record the statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information from which the associated title, designation of edition, designation of a named revision of an edition, title of a series, or title of a subseries is taken. If the sequence, layout, and typography are ambiguous or insufficient to determine the order, record the statements in the order that makes the most sense. If statements of responsibility appear in sources other than the source from which the associated title, designation of edition, designation of a named revision of an edition, title of a series, or title of a subseries is taken, record them in the order that makes the most sense.</p>	<p>For older monographic resources, statements found in the resource but not on the preferred source of information are given in area 1 enclosed in square brackets, in the order indicated by the sequence of statements on the source of information used, or in a logical order when more than one other source of information is used.</p>
<p>1.4.5.10.4 When there is no parallel title, but statements of responsibility appear on the preferred source of information in more than one language and/or script, the statement in the language and/or script of the title proper is given. When this criterion does not apply, the statement indicated by the typography of the statements on the preferred source of information or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence on the preferred source of information is followed. The other statements may also be given.</p>	<p>2.4.2.4 Statement of responsibility relating to title proper in more than one language or script If a statement of responsibility relating to title proper appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the statement in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the statement that appears first.</p>	<p>If the criterion of giving the statement of responsibility in the language and/or script of the title proper does not apply, the statements of responsibility are recorded according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
1.4.5.10.4 For older monographic resources: All statements of responsibility are given following the title proper and any other title information.		For older monographic resources, when there is no parallel title, but statements of responsibility appear on the preferred source of information in more than one language and/or script, all statements of responsibility are given following the title proper and any other title information.
1.4.5.11.1 If a resource has no collective title (see 1.1.4.4, 1.1.5.2) and all the individual works have the same statement of responsibility, the statement of responsibility is given after all the titles, parallel titles and statements of other title information.		When preparing a comprehensive description for a resource that lacks a collective title, and all the individual works have the same statement of responsibility, the statement of responsibility is given after all the titles, parallel titles and statements of other title information.
1.4.5.11.1 For older monographic resources: The statement of responsibility is given in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the preferred source of information.	2.4.1.6 More than one statement of responsibility If there is more than one statement of responsibility, record the statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information from which the associated title, designation of edition, designation of a named revision of an edition, title of a series, or title of a subseries is taken.	For older monographic resources, the statements of responsibility are transcribed in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source of information.
1.4.5.11.2 Subsequent title by different author, etc. (MA) If the individual works have different statements of responsibility, each statement is given after the title, parallel title or statement of other title information to which it applies.	2.3 Title (CE) <i>The title proper is a core element. Other titles are optional.</i> 2.3.2 Title proper (CE) 2.3.2.9 Resource lacking a collective title When preparing a comprehensive description for a resource that lacks a collective title, record the titles proper of the parts as they appear on the source of information for the resource as a whole.	Use ISBD rule.
1.4.5.11.4 If the individual works have their own statements of responsibility and the preferred source of information shows also one or more statements of	2.4.1.6 More than one statement of responsibility If there is more than one statement of responsibility, record the statements in the order indicated by the	When preparing a comprehensive description for a resource that lacks a collective title, if the individual works have their own statements of responsibility and

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>responsibility applicable to the whole resource, the statement or statements of responsibility applicable to the whole resource are given after all other statements, ...</p> <p>For older monographic resources: The statement or statements of responsibility applicable to the whole resource are given in the order indicated by the sequence of the information on the preferred source of information. If the relationship between each person or corporate body and the individual work is not clear, an explanation is given in area 7.</p>	<p>sequence, layout, or typography of the source of information from which the associated title, designation of edition, designation of a named revision of an edition, title of a series, or title of a subseries is taken.</p>	<p>the preferred source of information shows also one or more statements of responsibility applicable to the whole resource, the statement or statements of responsibility applicable to the whole resource are given after all other statements.</p>
<p>1.4.5.12 When the title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title (see 1.1.5.3), statements of responsibility relating to the dependent title are given after the title proper.</p>		<p>If the resource is a separately issued part or section of, or supplement to, another resource and its title proper consists of a common title and a dependent title, statements of responsibility relating to the dependent title are given after the title proper.</p>
<p>1.4.6 For serials: If a person or corporate body recorded in a statement of responsibility is added or deleted on a subsequent issue or part and this change does not require a new description (see A.2.7), the name of the later person or body is given in area 7 or a note is made of the deletion.). If the change is only in the presentation of the name of the person or body, a note is made if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p> <p>For integrating resources: If persons or corporate bodies recorded as a statement of responsibility change in subsequent iterations, the description is changed to reflect the latest iteration and the names of earlier persons or bodies are given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.4.1.10.2 Serials If a statement of responsibility is added, deleted, or changed on a subsequent issue or part of a serial, and the addition, deletion, or change does not require a new description (see 1.6.2), make a note (see 2.20.3.6.2). If the change is only in the presentation of the name of a person, family, or body, make a note if the change is considered to be important for identification or access.</p> <p>2.4.1.10.3 Integrating resources If a statement of responsibility is added or changed on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, revise the statement of responsibility to reflect the current iteration. If the earlier statement of responsibility is considered to be important for identification or access, make a note giving the earlier statement (see 2.20.3.6.3).</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	If a statement of responsibility is deleted on a subsequent iteration, delete the statement of responsibility to reflect the current iteration. Make a note on the deletion if it is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.3.6.3).	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
2.1 Edition statement (MA)	2.5.2 Designation of edition (CE)	
2.1.1 For older monographic resources: Statements about unchanged impressions of an edition are given as edition statements or additional edition statements.	2.5.6.3 Recording designations of a named revision of an edition ... Do not record statements relating to a reissue of an edition that contains no changes unless the resource is considered to be of particular importance to the agency preparing the description.	For older monographic resources, record statements about unchanged impressions of an edition.
2.1.1 For notated music: When the term <i>edition</i> is used in order to indicate the version, the arrangement, etc., of a musical work, the statement is given in area 1 (see 1.3), even when the term <i>edition</i> is used on the resource. When the term <i>edition</i> is used in order to indicate the form in which a work is presented in the resource (music format), the statement is given in area 3 (see 3.2.1.1), even when the term <i>edition</i> is used on the resource. However, a term denoting vocal range (e.g. <i>Low voice</i> ; <i>Ausgabe für hohe Stimme</i>) is treated as an edition statement.	2.5.2.1 Scope In case of doubt about whether a statement is a designation of edition, consider the presence of a word such as edition, issue, release, level, state, or update (or its equivalent in another language), or a statement indicating: ... g) a particular voice range or format for notated music as evidence that such a statement is a designation of edition.	For notated music use ISBD rule. Examples as “Full score”, “Partitur, zugleich Orgelstimme” and “Partitura a hlasy” are music format statements and not an edition statement.
2.1.2 Transcription The edition statement is given in the terms in which it appears on the resource. It is enclosed in square brackets if it does not appear on a prescribed source. Standard abbreviations may be used (see A.6.4). Arabic numerals are given in place of other numerals or spelled-out numbers. Explanatory phrases appended to the edition statement are given when considered necessary for identification of the edition.	2.5.1.4 Recording edition statements Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7. 2.5.2.3 Recording designations of edition Record a designation of edition applying the basic instructions on recording edition statements given under 2.5.1. If a designation of edition consists of a letter or letters and/or a number or numbers without accompanying words, add an appropriate word. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the	Use ISBD rule. If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. If more than one designation of edition is being recorded, record the statements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the statements on the source of information.</p>	
<p>2.1.2 For older monographic resources: The exact wording is given when the edition statement is taken from a prescribed source of information When the edition statement is not taken from a prescribed source of information, the source of the statement is given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.5.1.4 Recording edition statements Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.</p> <p>2.2.4 Other sources of information: ... If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets). ... Edition statement</p>	<p>For older monographic resources use the ISBD rule and if information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>2.1.3 When no edition statement appears on the resource, although it is known that the resource contains significant changes from previous editions or is a reproduction, a suitable edition statement in the language of the preferred source of information and in accordance with the provisions of 2.1.2 may be supplied, enclosed in square brackets. Edition numbers should not be supplied, unless it is clear that the resource has a place in a sequence of otherwise numbered editions. An explanation is given in area 7. <i>Alternatively</i>, the information is only given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.2.4 Other sources of information: If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1), take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference): a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file) b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box, case made by the owner) c) other published descriptions of the resource d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source). ...</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>2.1.4.1 For continuing resources: For serials, statements indicating volume numbering or designation, or chronological coverage (e.g. <i>1st edition, 1916 edition</i>) are given in area 3 (see 3.3).</p>	<p>2.5.2.5 Statements indicating regular revision or numbering For serials and integrating resources, record statements indicating regular revision (e.g., <i>Revised edition issued</i>)</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>Statements indicating regular revision or frequent updating (e.g. <i>Revised edition issued every 6 months</i>) are treated as frequency rather than edition statements and are given in area 7 (see 7.0.3).</p>	<p><i>every 6 months, Frequently updated</i>) as frequency (see 2.14). For serials, record statements indicating numbering (e.g., <i>First edition, 1916 edition</i>) as numbering (see 2.6).</p>	
<p>2.1.5 Changes in the edition statement For multipart monographic resources: If an edition statement is added, dropped, or changed on parts subsequent to the first part, a note on such a change is given in area 7 if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p> <p>For serials: If an edition statement is added, dropped, or changed on subsequent issues or parts, a note on such a change is given in area 7 if it is considered important to users of the catalogue (see 7.2.2), unless the addition, deletion, or change is the result of a major change that requires a new description (see A.2.6.2(b)).</p> <p>For integrating resources: If a minor change occurs, the description is changed and a note on the change is given in area 7 if it is considered important to users of the catalogue (see 7.2.2).</p>	<p>2.5.6.1 Recording changes in edition statements 2.5.6.1.1 Multipart monographs If edition statements differ from one part of a multipart monograph to another, make a note if the difference is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.4.5.1).</p> <p>2.5.1.6.2 Serials If an edition statement is added, deleted, or changed on a subsequent issue or part of a serial, make a note if the change is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.4.5.2).</p> <p>2.5.6.1.3 Integrating resources If an edition statement is added, deleted, or changed on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, and this change does not require a new description, change the edition statement to reflect the current iteration. If the earlier edition statement is considered to be important for identification or access, make a note giving the earlier statement (see 2.20.4.5.3).</p>	
<p>2.2 Parallel edition statement</p>	<p>2.5.3 Parallel designation of edition</p>	
<p>2.2 Parallel edition statement ... When a prescribed source of information bears edition statements in more than one language or script, the statement in the language and script of the title proper is given. When this criterion cannot be applied, the edition statement made prominent by typography or, if</p>	<p>2.5.2.4 Designation of edition in more than one language or script If a designation of edition appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the statement in the language and/or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the statement that appears first.</p>	<p>For all resources except older monographic resources, the Designation of Edition is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>there is no typographical distinction, the one appearing first is given.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: When a prescribed source of information bears edition statements in more than one language or script, the statement appearing first is given.</p>		
2.3 Statement of responsibility relating to the edition (MA)	2.5.4 Statement of responsibility relating to the edition	
First statement (MA)	2.5.4 Statement of responsibility relating to the edition	Statement or First statement of responsibility relating to the edition is mandatory if available.
2.3.2 Statements of responsibility and details of appendices and other subsidiary matter relating to the edition being described, or to parts of the edition being described, but not to all editions of the work, are given in accordance with the provisions of 1.4, in the edition area when found on a prescribed source of information....	<p>2.5.4.1 Scope A statement of responsibility relating to the edition is a statement relating to the identification of any persons, families, or corporate bodies responsible for the edition being described but not to all editions.</p> <p>2.5.4.3 Recording statements of responsibility relating to the edition Record statements of responsibility relating to the edition applying the basic instructions on recording statements of responsibility given under 2.4.1. In case of doubt about whether a statement of responsibility applies to all editions or only to some, or if there is no designation of edition, record such a statement as a statement of responsibility relating to title proper (see 2.4.2). When describing the first edition, record all statements of responsibility as statements of responsibility relating to title proper (see 2.4.2).</p>	
Subsequent statement	2.5.4 Statement of responsibility relating to the edition	
2.3.3 The following information is given in area 1: (a)	2.5.4.3 Recording statements of responsibility relating	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
statements of responsibility that clearly relate to the first edition or to all editions of a work, (b) statements of responsibility that do not clearly relate to only one or only some editions, and (c) details of appendices or other subsidiary matters relating to the edition.	to the edition In case of doubt about whether a statement of responsibility applies to all editions or only to some, or if there is no designation of edition, record such a statement as a statement of responsibility relating to title proper (see 2.4.2). When describing the first edition, record all statements of responsibility as statements of responsibility relating to title proper (see 2.4.2).	
2.3.4 Parallel statement of responsibility relating to the edition	2.5.5 Parallel statement of responsibility relating to the edition	
2.4 Additional edition statement (MA)	2.5.6 Designation of a named revision of an edition (CE)	
2.4.4 Parallel additional edition statement	2.5.7 Parallel designation of a named revision of an edition	
2.5 Statement of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement (MA)	2.5.8 Statement of responsibility relating to a named revision of an edition	Statement of responsibility relating to an additional edition is mandatory if available.
2.5.1 Statements of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement are transcribed in accordance with the provisions of 2.3.	2.5.8.3 Recording statements of responsibility relating to a named revision of an edition Record statements of responsibility relating to one or more named revisions of an edition applying the basic instructions on recording statements of responsibility given under 2.4.1.	
2.5.2 Parallel statement of responsibility relating to an additional edition statement	2.5.9 Parallel statement of responsibility relating to a named revision of an edition	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
3.1 Mathematical data (Cartographic resources)		
3.1.1 Statement of scale (MA)	7.25 Scale (CE)	If the scale is not on the resource itself, container, accompanying material, use square brackets to indicate that fact.
	7.25.3 Horizontal scale of cartographic content (CE)	
	7.25.4 Vertical scale of cartographic content (CE)	
	7.25.5 Additional scale information	
3.1.1.1 The scale is given as a representative fraction.	7.25.1.3 Recording scale Record the scale of the resource as a representative fraction expressed as a ratio. ...	
3.1.1.3 A statement of scale is given when known or calculated, even if the scale is included in area 1	7.25.1.3 Recording scale Record the scale even if it is already recorded as part of the title proper or other title information.	
3.1.1.4 When the representative fraction is computed from a verbal statement of scale, it is given in square brackets.	7.25.1.3 Recording scale If a scale statement as it appears in the resource is not expressed as a representative fraction, record it as a representative fraction. ... If a representative fraction or other scale statement is found outside the resource, record the scale as a representative fraction.	If the scale as it appears on the resource itself, container, accompanying material, is not expressed as a representative fraction, record it as a representative fraction and use square brackets to indicate that fact.
3.1.1.5 When there is no numeric or verbal statement of scale, the representative fraction is derived from a bar scale, a graticule (i.e. from 1° of latitude that on average is 111 kilometres) or grid, or by comparison	7.25.1.3 Recording scale If no scale statement is found in the resource or in another source, estimate a representative fraction from a bar scale or a grid. Record the representative fraction	If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
with a map of known scale, and is enclosed in square brackets with an indication that it is an approximation.	preceded by <i>approximately</i> .	
3.1.1.6 When the resource is not drawn or constructed to scale, the phrase <i>Not drawn to scale</i> or its equivalent in another language is substituted for a statement of scale.	7.25.1.3 Recording scale If the cartographic content is not drawn to scale, record <i>Not drawn to scale</i> .	
3.1.1.7 When the scale of the resource is not given on a prescribed source and the scale has not been determined by the cataloguing agency, the phrase <i>Scale not given</i> or its equivalent in another language is substituted for a statement of scale.	7.25.1.3 Recording scale If no scale can be determined by any of the above means, record <i>Scale not given</i> . <i>Alternative</i> Estimate a scale by comparison with a resource of known scale and record the estimated scale preceded by <i>approximately</i> . If no scale can be determined by comparison, record <i>Scale not given</i>	
3.1.1.8 When a vertical scale is appropriate, such as on relief models, this scale is recorded following the horizontal scale. The vertical scale is specified as such.	7.25.4.3 Recording vertical scale of cartographic content When describing a relief model, other three-dimensional cartographic resource, or a two-dimensional cartographic representation of a three-dimensional entity (e.g., block diagram, profile), record the vertical scale (specified as such) in addition to the horizontal scale (see 7.25.3) if the vertical scale can be ascertained.	
3.1.2 Statement of projection	7.26 Projection of cartographic content	
3.1.3 Statement of coordinates and equinox		
3.1.3.1 Coordinates (MA)	7.4 Coordinates of cartographic content	
3.1.3.1 Coordinates. Mandatory if applicable and available.	7.4.1.1 Scope Coordinates of cartographic content is a mathematical	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>The coordinates delimit the greatest extent of the area covered and are recorded when present on the resource, or may be supplied if they are known and considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>system for identifying the area covered by the cartographic content of a resource. Coordinates may be expressed by means of longitude and latitude on the surface of planets or by the angles of right ascension and declination for celestial cartographic content.</p> <p>7.4.1.2 Sources of information Take information on the coordinates of cartographic content from any source within the resource. If information on the coordinates of cartographic content is not provided within the resource, take the information from any source-</p>	
<p>3.1.3.2 Longitude and latitude</p>	<p>7.4.2 Longitude and latitude</p>	
	<p>7.4.3 Strings of coordinate pairs</p>	
<p>3.1.3.2 For terrestrial maps, the coordinates are given in the following order: westernmost extent (longitude) easternmost extent (longitude) northernmost extent (latitude) southernmost extent (latitude)</p>	<p>7.4.2.3 Recording longitude and latitude For terrestrial cartographic content, record the coordinates in the following order: westernmost extent of area covered (longitude) easternmost extent of area covered (longitude) northernmost extent of area covered (latitude) southernmost extent of area covered (latitude).</p>	
<p>3.1.3.3 Right ascension and declination</p>	<p>7.4.4 Right ascension and declination</p>	
<p>3.1.3.3 Right ascension and declination For celestial charts, the right ascension of the centre of the chart, or the right ascensions of the western and eastern limits of the area covered by the chart, and the declination of the centre of the chart, or the declinations of the northern and southern limits of the area covered, are given as coordinates. ... The right ascension is designated by RA or its</p>	<p>7.4.4 Recording right ascension and declination For celestial cartographic content, record as coordinates the right ascension of the content, or the right ascensions of the western and eastern limits of its collective coverage, and the declination of the centre of the content, or the northern and southern limits of its collective coverage. Designate the right ascension by Right ascension,</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>equivalent in another language, followed by the hours, and, when necessary, minutes and seconds of the twenty-four-hour clock.</p> <p>The declination is designated by Decl. or its equivalent in another language, followed by the degrees (°) and, when necessary, minutes (') and seconds (") of the sexagesimal system (360° circle), using a plus sign (+) for the northern celestial hemisphere and a minus sign (-) for the southern celestial hemisphere.</p> <p>The right ascensions and declinations are separated from each other by a diagonal slash not preceded or followed by a space. When two right ascensions and two declinations are given, each right ascension or declination is linked to its counterpart by the word <i>to</i> or its equivalent in another language.</p>	<p>followed by the hours and, when necessary, minutes and seconds of the twenty-four-hour clock. Abbreviate terms for units of time as instructed in appendix B (B.5.8).</p> <p>Designate the declination by Declination, followed by the degrees (°) and, when necessary, minutes (') and seconds (") of the sexagesimal system (360° circle), using a plus sign (+) for the northern celestial hemisphere and a minus sign (-) for the southern celestial hemisphere.</p> <p>Separate right ascensions and declinations from each other by a diagonal slash, neither preceded nor followed by a space. When two right ascensions are found, record both separated by <i>to</i>. When two declinations are found, record both separated by <i>to</i>.</p>	
3.1.3.4 Equinox	7.5 Equinox	
	7.6 Epoch	
3.2 Music format statement (Notated music) (MA)		
<p>3.2 Music format statement</p> <p>Area 3 for notated music resources includes the music format statement and parallel music format statements. The music format statement is a term or phrase representing the physical form of presentation of a notated music resource. Details of the physical units of the resource are given in the material description area (see 5.1).</p>		Record format of notated music so that it can be used as an independent element
3.2.1 Music format statement	2.5.2 Designation of edition (CE)	
3.2.1.1 The music format statement is given in the terms in which it appears on the resource. Explanatory	7.20.1.4 Record details of the format of notated music if they	Record format of notated music so that it can be used as an independent element.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
phrases added at the end of a music format statement are included if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.	are considered to be important for identification or selection.	
3.2.2 Parallel music format statement	2.5.3 Parallel designation of edition	
3.2.2 When a resource bears music format statements in more than one language and/or script, the statement appearing first is given as the music format statement.		Use ISBD rule.
3.3 Numbering (Serials) (MA)	2.6 Numbering of serials (CE)	
3.3 ... When the description is not based on the first and/or last issue or part, information about the issue or issues or part or parts used is given in area 7 (see 7.9)....	2.6.2.3 If the identification of the resource is based on an issue or part other than the first of a sequence, supply a numeric and/or alphabetic designation for the first issue or part of the sequence, if it can be readily ascertained. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. <i>Alternative</i> Make a note on the numbering of the first issue or part of the sequence (see 2.20.5.3).	Use the alternative.
3.3 ... In describing a facsimile reproduction or other photographic reproduction, the numeric designation and/or chronological designation of the original serial are given.	2.6.1.3 Facsimiles and reproductions When describing a facsimile or reproduction that has numbering relating to the original manifestation as well as to the facsimile or reproduction, record the numbering relating to the facsimile or reproduction. Record the numbering relating to the original manifestation as numbering pertaining to a related manifestation (see 27.1).	Use ISBD rule.
3.3.2 Numeric designation (MA)	2.6.2 Numeric and/or alphabetic designation of first issue or part of sequence (CE)	
	2.6.4 Numeric and/or alphabetic designation of last	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	issue or part of sequence (CE)	
	2.6.5 Chronological designation of last issue or part of sequence (CE)	
<p>3.3.2 Numeric designation A numeric designation is given as it appears, except that arabic numerals are given in place of other numerals or spelled-out numbers and multiple levels of numbering are given in a hierarchical order.</p>	<p>2.6.1.4 Recording numbering of serials Record numbers expressed as numerals or as words applying the general guidelines given under 1.8</p> <p>1.8.2 Form of numerals Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear. Alternatives Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p> <p>1.8.3 Numbers expressed as words Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.</p>	Use ISBD rule.
3.3.3 Chronological designation (MA)	2.6.3 Chronological designation of first issue or part of sequence (CE)	
	2.6.4 Numeric and/or alphabetic designation of last issue or part of sequence (CE)	
	2.6.5 Chronological designation of last issue or part of sequence (CE)	
3.3.3 A chronological designation is given as it appears.	2.6.1.4 Recording numbering of serials Transcribe other words, characters, or groups of words and/or characters as they appear on the source of	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.</p> <p>2.6.3.3 Recording chronological designation of first issue or part of sequence If the first issue or part of a sequence of a serial is identified by a chronological designation, record the designation applying the basic instructions on recording numbering given under 2.6.1.</p>	
<p>3.3.4.1 If the numbering of the issues or parts of a serial consists of both a numeric and a chronological designation, both designations are recorded. The chronological designation is given after the numeric designation, enclosed in parentheses.</p>	<p>2.12.9.4 Chronological designation If the resource has both a numeric and/or alphabetic designation and a chronological designation (see 2.6.3.3), record both.</p>	
<p>3.3.4.4 Incomplete, inaccurate, or misspelled data are completed or corrected by inserting the missing information or by giving the correct version, enclosed in square brackets.</p>	<p>2.6.2.3 Recording numeric and/or alphabetic designation of first issue or part of sequence If the first issue or part of a sequence lacks any numeric and/or alphabetic designation, but subsequent issues or parts define a numeric and/or alphabetic designation pattern for the sequence, supply a numeric and/or alphabetic designation for the first issue or part of the sequence based on that pattern. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p> <p>1.7.9 Inaccuracies When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source of information, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears on the source, except where instructed otherwise. Make a note correcting the inaccuracy if it is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20).</p> <p>1.8.4 Inclusive numbers When recording inclusive dates and other inclusive</p>	<p>Correct inaccurate or misspelled data and give the correct version, enclosed in square brackets.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	numbers, record both the first and last number in full.	
3.3.4.8 If a serial has ceased and the number and/or date of the first issue or part is not known, only the number and/or date of the last issue or part is given.	2.6.4 Numeric and/or alphabetic designation of last issue or part of sequence (CE) <i>Numeric and/or alphabetic designation of last issue or part of sequence for the last or only sequence is a core element.</i>	
3.3.4.9 If a serial has ceased after one issue, the numbering of the issue is given without a hyphen.		Use ISBD rule.
3.3.4.10 If the first issue or part of a serial is available but lacks any numbering, and subsequent issues or parts define a designation pattern, numbering is supplied for the first issue or part based on that pattern. If information about designations of subsequent issues or parts is not available, <i>[No. 1]</i> - (or its equivalent in the language of the title proper) or a chronological designation for the first issue or part is given as appropriate.	2.6.2.3 Recording numeric and/or alphabetic designation of first issue or part of sequence If the first issue or part of a sequence lacks any numeric and/or alphabetic designation, but subsequent issues or parts define a numeric and/or alphabetic designation pattern for the sequence, supply a numeric and/or alphabetic designation for the first issue or part of the sequence based on that pattern. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.	If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.
3.3.5 Parallel numbering system		
3.3.5 If there are designations in more than one language or script on the issue or part, the designation appearing in the language and script of the title proper is given; if this criterion does not apply, the first is given.	2.6.2.4 Numeric and/or alphabetic designation of first issue or part of sequence in more than one language or script If the numeric and/or alphabetic designation of the first issue or part of a sequence appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the designation that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the designation that appears first.	
3.3.6 Alternative numbering system (MA)	2.6.6 Alternative numeric and/or alphabetic designation of first issue or part of sequence	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	2.6.7 Alternative chronological designation of first issue or part of sequence	
	2.6.8 Alternative numeric and/or alphabetic designation of last issue or part of sequence	
	2.6.9 Alternative chronological designation of last issue or part of sequence	
3.3.6 If the numbering system on the source contains more than one system of numeric designations or contains chronological designations in different calendars, all the designations are given in area 3.	<p>2.6.1.4 Recording numbering of serials ... If a serial has more than one concurrent system of numbering, record the second or subsequent systems as alternative numbering (see 2.6.5–2.6.9) in the order in which they are presented.</p> <p>2.6.3.3 Recording chronological designation of first issue or part of sequence If the first issue or part of a sequence of a serial is identified by a chronological designation, record the designation applying the basic instructions on recording numbering given under 2.6.1. <i>Optional addition</i> If the chronological designation includes dates not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, add the corresponding dates of the Gregorian or Julian calendar. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. ...</p>	Use ISBD rule.
3.3.7 New sequence of numbering (MA)		
3.3.7 New sequence of numbering If a serial adopts a new sequence of numbering but a new description is not required, the numbering of the first sequence is given followed by the numbering of	2.6.1.4 Recording numbering of serials If the numbering starts a new sequence with a different system, record the numbering of the first issue or part of each sequence (see 2.6.2–2.6.3) and the numbering	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>the new sequence. Normally, the serial carries a designation, such as <i>new series</i>, <i>second series</i>, etc., to indicate that a new sequence of numbering, not a new serial, is intended. The designation of the new sequence, if any, is given, followed by a comma and its numbering.</p>	<p>of the last issue or part of each sequence (see 2.6.4–2.6.5). Record each sequence of numbering in the order in which they occur.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
4. Publication, production, distribution, etc., area	2.7, Production statement	
	2.8, Publication statement	
	2.9, Distribution statement	
	2.19, Manufacture statement	
<p>4 Prescribed sources Information taken from a source other than one of the following prescribed sources is given in square brackets if it is recorded in this area. However, if the different elements of this area are present on different sources of information, it may be necessary to combine these elements from the different sources. The preferred order of sources is:</p> <p>For printed textual and notated music resources: Title page, first page of music, other preliminaries, cover, colophon, the rest of the resource.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: Title page, title-page substitute, colophon</p> <p>For cartographic resources, multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, still and moving images, and electronic resources: The resource itself, container, accompanying material.</p>	<p>2.2.4 Other sources of information If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1), take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file) b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box, case made by the owner) c) other published descriptions of the resource d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source). <p>If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact. Use order of sources in ISBD.</p>
4.1 Place of publication, production and/or distribution (M)	2.7.2 Place of production	
	2.8.2 Place of publication (CE)	
	2.9.2 Place of DISTRIBUTION (CE)	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>4.1.3 When more than one place is associated with the name of a single publisher, producer or distributor, the place made more prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction, the place name that appears first is given. If there is no typographical distinction and the places do not appear in sequence, the place considered most important to users of the catalogue is given.</p>	<p>2.8.2.4 More than one place of publication If more than one place of publication is named on the source of information, record the place names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information.</p>	<p>The information is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>4.1.7 When both a publisher or producer and a distributor are given (see 4.2.5), the place of distribution is given if it differs from the place of publication or production.</p>	<p>2.9.2 Place of distribution (CE) <i>Place of distribution is a core element for a resource in a published form if the place of publication is not identified. If more than one place of distribution appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.</i></p>	<p>Record the place of distribution if it differs from the place of publication.</p>
<p>4.1.8 The place of publication, production and/or distribution is given in the orthographic form and grammatical case in which it appears on the resource.</p>	<p>2.8.2.3 Recording place of publication Record the place of publication applying the basic instructions on recording publication statements given under 2.8.1. Include any preposition appearing with the place name that is required to make sense of the statement.</p> <p>2.8.1.4 Recording publication statements Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7</p> <p>2.8.2.6.1 Known place of publication If the place of publication is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>4.1.8</p>	<p>2.8.1.4 Recording publication statements</p>	<p>The place or places of publication, appearing with the</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>For older monographic resources: When the name of the place of publication, production and/or distribution is taken from within the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor, it is enclosed in square brackets.</p> <p>The place or places of publication, production and/or distribution appearing with the name of a publisher, producer and/or distributor are transcribed as part of the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor and are also given, enclosed in square brackets, as the place or places of publication, production and/or distribution.</p> <p>When the name of the place appears in the text of both statements it is recorded in both places.</p> <p>When an address or sign of the publisher, printer, etc., is given on the resource, but without the name of the town or district, the name of the town is supplied enclosed in square brackets as the place of publication, production and/or distribution, and the address or sign is included with or as the name of publisher, producer and/or distributor.</p> <p>When the place of publication, production and/or distribution appears only as part of another area and is recorded there, or is taken or inferred from the name of publisher, producer and/or distributor, or is known only from information outside the prescribed sources of information for this area (including sources outside the resource), it is given enclosed in square brackets and in a standardized form chosen by the cataloguing agency.</p>	<p>Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7</p>	<p>name of a publisher are transcribed as part of the name of the publisher and are also given, enclosed in square brackets, as the place or places of publication.</p> <p>For early printed resources, use ISBD rule.</p>
<p>4.1.9 Additions to the place of publication, production and/or distribution</p>		
<p>4.1.9 If it is considered necessary for identification, the name of a larger place such as a country, state,</p>	<p>2.8.2.3 Recording place of publication Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>etc., is added to the place of publication, production and/or distribution. It is preceded by a comma if transcribed from a prescribed source of information or enclosed in square brackets if taken from another source.</p> <p>If it is considered necessary for identification, the full address of the publisher, producer or distributor is added to the place name.</p>	<p>the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i> Include the full address as part of the local place name if it is considered to be important for identification or access.</p>	
<p>4.1.10 If it is considered necessary for identification, an alternative or corrected version of the place name is supplied (see A.8), enclosed in square brackets. The abbreviation <i>i.e.</i> is used for corrections (see 4.1.2).</p>	<p>2.8.2.3 Recording place of publication If the place name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual place name, etc. (see 2.20.7.3).</p> <p>1.7.9 Inaccuracies When instructed to transcribe an element as it appears on the source of information, transcribe an inaccuracy or a misspelled word as it appears on the source, except where instructed otherwise. Make a note correcting the inaccuracy if it is considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20).</p>	<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>
<p>4.1.11 Parallel statement of place of publication</p>	<p>2.7.3 Parallel place of production</p>	
	<p>2.8.3 Parallel place of publication</p>	
	<p>2.9.3 Parallel place of distribution</p>	
<p>4.1.11.1 When the name of the place of publication, production and/or distribution appears on the prescribed source of information in more than one language or script, the name in the language and script of the title proper is given. If this criterion does not apply, the form of name made prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction,</p>	<p>2.8.2.5 Place of publication in more than one language or script If the place of publication appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the place name in the language or script that appears first.</p>	<p>The information is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>the form of name that appears first, is given.</p>	<p>2.8.3.3 Recording parallel places of publication Record parallel places of publication applying the basic instructions on recording publication statements given under 2.8.1. If there is more than one parallel place of publication, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source or sources of information.</p> <p>2.9.2.5 Place of distribution in more than one language or script If the place of distribution appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the place name in the language or script that appears first.</p> <p>2.9.3.3 Recording parallel places of distribution Record parallel places of distribution applying the basic instructions on recording distribution statements given under 2.9.1. If there is more than one parallel place of distribution, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source or sources of information.</p>	
<p>4.1.11.2 Parallel statements may be given. For Older Monographic Resources: The form of name that appears first is given, followed by the other forms of name in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the prescribed source.</p>	<p>2.8.2.5 Place of publication in more than one language or script If the place of publication appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the place name in the language or script that appears first.</p> <p>2.8.3.3 Recording Parallel Places of Publication Record parallel places of publication applying the basic instructions on recording publication statements given under 2.8.1.</p>	<p>For older monographic resources use ISBD rule.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>If there is more than one parallel place of publication, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source or sources of information.</p>	
<p>4.1.12 When a place of publication, production and/or distribution does not appear anywhere on the prescribed sources of information, the name of the known city or town is supplied in square brackets. If the city or town is uncertain, or unknown, the name of the probable city or town followed by a question mark may be supplied in square brackets. The name of a larger place such as a country, state, etc., may be added. An explanatory note may be given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.8.2.6 Place of publication not identified in the resource If the place of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the place of publication or probable place of publication as instructed under 2.8.2.6.1 (known place), 2.8.2.6.2 (probable place), 2.8.2.6.3 (known country, state, province, etc.), or 2.8.2.6.4 (probable country, state, province, etc.) in order of preference. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. If neither a known nor a probable local place or country, state, province, etc., of publication can be determined, record Place of publication not identified</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>4.1.13 When the name of a city or town cannot be determined, the name of the state, province or country is given, according to the same stipulations as are applicable to the names of cities or towns.</p>	<p>2.8.6.3 Known country, state, province, etc., of publication If the country, state, province, etc., of publication is known, supply that name. 2.8.2.6 Place of publication not identified in the resource If the place of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the place of publication or probable place of publication as instructed under 2.8.2.6.1 (known place), 2.8.2.6.2 (probable place), 2.8.2.6.3 (known country, state, province, etc.), or 2.8.2.6.4 (probable-country, state, province, etc.) in order of preference. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>4.1.14 When no place can be determined, the abbreviation <i>s.l.</i> (<i>sine loco</i>) or its equivalent in another script is supplied, enclosed in square brackets.</p>	<p>2.8.2.6 Place of publication not identified in the resource If neither a known nor a probable local place or country, state, province, etc., of publication can be determined, record <i>Place of publication not identified</i>.</p>	<p>Issue of differences in the vocabulary. Mapping between the two vocabularies is being developed. For ISBD Profile use ISBD vocabulary.</p>
<p>4.1.15 Change of place of publication, production and/or distribution For older monographic resources: If a single bibliographic description is being created for a resource that is either issued in more than one physical part and the place of publication, production and/or distribution of each part changes during the course of publication, or the resource contains individual title pages with places of publication, production and/or distribution that differ from that pertaining to the whole resource, the place of publication, production and/or distribution from the first or earliest part is transcribed and the places of publication, production and/or distribution of the other part or parts are given in area 7.</p>		<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>
<p>4.1.15 Change of place of publication, production and/or distribution For serials and multipart monographic resources: If the place of publication, production and/or distribution changes on subsequent issues or parts, the later place is given in area 7 (see 7.4.2) if it is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue. For integrating resources: If the place of publication, production and/or distribution changes on subsequent iterations, the description is changed. The earlier place is given in area 7 (see 7.4.2) if it is necessary for identification or</p>	<p>2.8.1.5.1 Multipart monographs If the place of publication changes on an issue or part of a multipart monograph, make a note on the change if it is considered to be important (see 2.20.7.5.1). If the change is only in the presentation of the place name, make a note if the change is considered to be important. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.1). If a publisher's name changes, or if a different publisher is named on a subsequent issue or part, make a note on any later name considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.1).</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p><i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.1).</p> <p>2.8.1.5.2 Serials If the place of publication changes on a later issue or part of a serial, make a note on the change if considered to be important (see 2.20.7.5.2). If the change is only in the presentation of the place name, make a note if the change is considered to be important.</p> <p><i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.2). If the publisher's name changes, or if a different publisher is named on a subsequent issue or part, make a note on any later name considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.2). If the change is only in the presentation of the name, make a note if the change is considered to be important.</p> <p><i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.2).</p> <p>2.8.1.5.3 Integrating Resources If the place of publication changes on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, change the place of publication to reflect the current iteration and make a note on the earlier place if considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.3). If the publisher's name changes, or if a different publisher is named on a subsequent iteration, change the publisher's name to reflect the current iteration and make a note on any earlier name considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.3).</p> <p><i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	note (see 2.20.7.5.3).	
4.2 Name of publisher, producer and/or distributor (M)	2.7.4 Producer's name	
	2.8.4 Publisher's name (CE)	
	2.9.4 Distributor's name (CE)	
<p>4.2.3 When more than one publisher or producer is named on the prescribed source of information, the name made more prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction, the name that appears first is given. If there is no typographical distinction and the names do not appear in sequence, the name considered most important to users of the catalogue is given.</p> <p>Second and subsequent names of publishers or producers may be given.</p>	<p>2.8.4.5 More than one publisher If more than one person, family, or corporate body is named as a publisher of the resource, record the publishers' names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information.</p> <p>2.9.4.5 More than one distributor If more than one person, family, or corporate body is named as a distributor of the resource, record the distributor's names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information.</p>	<p>The information is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>4.2.5 Words or phrases indicating the function (other than solely publishing) performed by the person or body are given. If only the distributor is named, this function must be given.</p>	<p>2.8.4.4 Statement of function Record words or phrases indicating the function (other than solely publishing) performed by a person, family, or corporate body as they appear on the source of information.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i> If the function of a person, family, or corporate body recorded in the publisher's name sub-element is not stated explicitly or is not clear from the context, add a term indicating the function. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p> <p>2.9.4.4 Statement of function</p>	<p>Optional addition is mandatory when there is no publisher's name or publication statement.</p> <p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>Record words or phrases indicating the function performed by a person, family, or corporate body as they appear on the source of information.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i></p> <p>If the function of a person, family, or corporate body recorded in the distributor's name sub-element is not stated explicitly or is not clear from the context, add a term indicating the function. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p>	
<p>4.2.6 For older monographic resources: Qualifications such as <i>printer to the King</i> and addresses may be omitted. However, addresses are given when they aid in identifying, dating or localizing the resource.</p>	<p>2.8.2.3 Recording place of publication</p> <p>Include the full address as part of the local place name if it is considered to be important for identification or access.</p>	<p>For early printed resources, record an address following the publisher's name in the resource if it important for identifying, dating or localizing the resource.</p>
<p>4.2.7 When the name of the publisher, producer or distributor appears in full in area 1, either the full form may be repeated in area 4, or an abbreviated form may be given there. If a resource is privately printed, the person or body issuing the resource, whether a commercial publisher, a private press, or a person or body for whom the resource was printed, is given as the publisher.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: When the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor appears only in another area and is recorded there, or is known from information outside the prescribed sources of information for this element (including outside the resource), it is given in the shortest convenient form enclosed in square brackets. When the information is taken from a source other than the title page, this source is recorded in area 7</p>	<p>2.8.1.4 Recording publication statements</p> <p>Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.</p> <p><i>Optional omission</i></p> <p>Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission.</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>4.2.8 When only the address, sign, or initials of the</p>		<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>publisher, producer and/or distributor appears in lieu of the name, the address, sign, or initials are transcribed as the name of publisher, producer, and/or distributor. If the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor can be identified, this name is supplied enclosed in square brackets by filling in the name after the initials or by adding the name before or after the address or sign, as appropriate. An explanatory note is given in area 7.</p>		
<p>4.2.9 Name of publisher, producer and/or distributor taken from source outside the prescribed sources of information When the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor is known from information outside the prescribed sources of information (including sources outside the resource), it is given in square brackets and in a form appropriate to the date, script and language of the resource. The source of the information is recorded in area 7. When the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor is uncertain or unknown, the name of a probable publisher or producer (or the names of a number of alternative publishers or producers) may be supplied, followed by a question mark and enclosed in square brackets. For older monographic resources: An explanatory note of the supplied information is given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.8.4.3 Recording publishers' names Record the publisher's name applying the basic instructions on recording publication statements given under 2.8.1. If the name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual name, etc. (see 2.20.7.3).</p> <p>2.4.4 Sources of information If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).</p> <p>2.9.4.3 Recording distributors' names Record the distributor's name applying the basic instructions on recording distribution statements given under 2.9.1. If the name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual name, etc. (see 2.20.8.3).</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>4.2.10 Parallel name of publisher, producer and/or distributor</p>	<p>2.7.5 Parallel producer's name</p>	
	<p>2.8.5 Parallel publisher's name</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>4.2.10.1 When the name of a publisher, producer and/or distributor appears on the prescribed source of information in more than one language or script, the form of name in the language and script of the title proper is given. If this criterion does not apply, the form of name made more prominent by typography or, if there is no typographical distinction, the form of name that appears first is given.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: The form of name that appears first is given, followed by the other forms of name in the order indicated by the sequence of information on the source.</p>	<p>2.9.5 Parallel distributor's name</p> <p>2.8.4.6 Publisher's name in more than one language or script If the name of a publisher appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the name in the language or script that appears first.</p> <p>2.8.5.3 Recording parallel publisher's names Record parallel publishers' names applying the basic instructions on recording publication statements given under 2.8.1. If there is more than one parallel publisher's name, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source or sources of information.</p>	<p>Other than for older monographic resources, the information is selected according to the ISBD criteria, when name in the language or script of the title proper is not possible: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>4.2.11 For older monographic resources:</p> <p>When the name and/or address of the printer appears on a prescribed source of information with or without other names of publishers, printers, distributors, etc., it is given as, or as part of, the name of the publisher, printer, distributor, etc.</p> <p>In some cases the name and/or address of the printer appears on a prescribed source of information without the name, address or sign of the publisher or bookseller. If the latter is known, it is recorded after the name and/or address of the printer following a space, colon, space and enclosed in square brackets. When the name of the publisher, distributor or bookseller is unknown, but the name of the printer is known from information outside the prescribed sources of information for this area (including sources outside the resource) it is given enclosed in square</p>	<p>2.10.1.4 Recording manufacture statements For a resource that is in a published form, record a manufacture statement or statements if neither the publisher's name nor the distributor's name is identified, and/or if neither the date of publication nor date of distribution is identified.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i> Record a manufacture statement if it differs from the publication statement and/or distribution statement, and it is considered to be important by the agency preparing the description. Transcribe places of manufacture and manufacturers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7..</p>	<p>For early printed resources, use ISBD rule</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
brackets. The source of the information is recorded in area 7.		
<p>4.2.12 Name of publisher unknown When no name can be given as that of the publisher, producer or distributor, the abbreviation <i>s.n.</i> (<i>sine nomine</i>) or its equivalent in another script is supplied, enclosed in square brackets.</p>	<p>2.8.4.7 No publisher identified For a resource in a published form, if no publisher is named within the resource itself, and the publisher cannot be identified from other sources as specified under 2.2.4, record <i>publisher not identified</i>.</p> <p>2.9.4.7 No distributor identified If no distributor is named within the resource itself, and the distributor cannot be identified from other sources as specified under 2.2.4, record <i>distributor not identified</i>. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p>	<p>Issue of differences in the vocabulary. Mapping between the two vocabularies is being developed. For ISBD Profile use ISBD vocabulary.</p>
<p>4.2.13 For serials and multipart monographic resources: If changes occur in the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor on subsequent issues or parts, the name of the later publisher, producer and/or distributor is given in area 7 (see 7.4.2) if it is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p> <p>4.2.13 For integrating resources: If changes occur in the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor on subsequent iterations, the description is changed to reflect the latest iteration. The earlier name or names are given in area 7 (see 7.4.2) if they are necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.8.1.5.1 Multipart monographs If the place of publication changes on an issue or part of a multipart monograph, make a note on the change if it is considered to be important (see 2.20.7.5.1). If the change is only in the presentation of the place name, make a note if the change is considered to be important. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.1). If a publisher's name changes, or if a different publisher is named on a subsequent issue or part, make a note on any later name considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.1). <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.1).</p> <p>2.8.1.5.2 Serials If the place of publication changes on a later issue or</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>part of a serial, make a note on the change if considered to be important (see 2.20.7.5.2). If the change is only in the presentation of the place name, make a note if the change is considered to be important.</p> <p><i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.2).</p> <p>If the publisher's name changes, or if a different publisher is named on a subsequent issue or part, make a note on any later name considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.2). If the change is only in the presentation of the name, make a note if the change is considered to be important.</p> <p><i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.2).</p> <p>2.8.1.5.3 Integrating resources If the place of publication changes on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, change the place of publication to reflect the current iteration and make a note on the earlier place if considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.3).</p> <p>If the publisher's name changes, or if a different publisher is named on a subsequent iteration, change the publisher's name to reflect the current iteration and make a note on any earlier name considered to be important for identification or access (see 2.20.7.5.3).</p> <p><i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note (see 2.20.7.5.3).</p>	
4.3 Date of publication, production and/or distribution (M)	2.7.6 Date of production (CE)	
	2.8.6 Date of publication (CE)	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	2.9.6 Date of distribution (CE)	
	2.11 Copyright date (CE)	
4.3.1 The date or dates of publication, production or distribution of the resource are given.	2.8.6 Date of publication (CE)	
<p>4.3.4 Dates of the Gregorian calendar are given in □rabic numerals. Dates not of the Gregorian calendar are given as they appear on the resource with the equivalent date of the Gregorian calendar added in square brackets when it can be established. When dates in different calendars appear on a resource, all dates are given, separated by a space, equals sign, space. ... An explanatory note is given in area 7.</p>	<p>2.8.1.4 Recording publication statements Record dates of publication applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.</p> <p>1.8.3 Number expressed as words Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.</p> <p>2.8.6.3 Recording date of publication <i>Optional addition</i> If the date as it appears in the resource is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, add the corresponding date or dates of the Gregorian or Julian calendar. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p>	<p>All dates are given. If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>4.3.4 For older monographic resources: ... If the date forms part of the place or publisher statement, it is recorded with the statement and also given as the date of publication, enclosed in square brackets. Days of the month and the names of months that do not appear in the publication, production, distribution, etc., area but are known as the date of publication are given together with the year in arabic numerals and in the language and script chosen by the cataloguing</p>	<p>2.8.6.4 Chronograms If the date of publication as it appears on the source of information is in the form of a chronogram, transcribe the chronogram as it appears. <i>Optional addition</i> Add the date in numerals (in the script and calendar preferred by the agency preparing the description). Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. <i>Alternative</i> In place of the chronogram, record a supplied date in numerals (in the script and calendar preferred by the</p>	<p>Use ISBD rule. For chronograms apply the first alternative.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>agency. When the statement of the date of publication is very long, e.g. if it is not given in numerals, it may be formalized. A note is given in area 7, stating the source of the date and including a transcription of the statement, if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p> <p>Capital letters appearing apparently at random on a title page or colophon may represent a chronogram and should therefore be left in capital form and not converted to lowercase. Dates taken from a chronogram are given enclosed in square brackets in arabic numerals.</p> <p>... Dates not of the Gregorian calendar, and statements of the day of publication or printing in terms other than those of the calendar month, are given as found on the resource. ...</p> <p>Dates of the Christian era based on commencement of the year on both 1 January and another date are given as found, with a slash between the numerals.</p>	<p>agency preparing the description). Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p> <p>Make a note giving the chronogram if it is considered to be important for identification (see 2.20.7.3).</p> <p>1.9.2.5 Earliest and/or latest possible date known If both the earliest possible and latest possible dates are known, record <i>between</i> followed by the earliest possible date, then <i>and</i> and the latest possible date.</p>	
<p>4.3.5 When the date that appears on the resource is known to be incorrect or appears in an alternative form, it is given as it appears and the corrected or alternative form is given enclosed in square brackets.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: If a date from the title page has been transcribed as the date of publication and evidence for a later date of publication appears in a source other than the title page, that date is supplied enclosed in square brackets as a correction and an explanatory note is given in area 7 to indicate that the correction is a differing date of publication and not the correction of a typographical error.</p>	<p>2.8.6.3 Recording date of publication Record the date of publication applying the basic instructions on recording publication statements given under 2.8.1.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i> If the date as it appears in the resource is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, add the corresponding date or dates of the Gregorian or Julian calendar. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. If the date as it appears in the resource is known to be fictitious or incorrect, make a note giving the actual date (see 2.20.7.3).</p> <p>2.9.6.3 Recording date of distribution If the date of distribution differs from the date of publication, record the date of distribution, if it is</p>	<p>The optional addition is mandatory.</p> <p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>considered to be important, applying the basic instructions on recording distribution statements given under 2.9.1.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i></p> <p>If the date as it appears in the resource is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, add the corresponding date or dates of the Gregorian or Julian calendar. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. If the date as it appears in the resource is known to be fictitious or incorrect, make a note giving the actual date (see 2.20.8.3).</p>	
<p>4.3.6 A copyright date is added to the date of publication, production or distribution if it is different from the date of publication and is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: A privilege or copyright date may be given in area 7 if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.11 Copyright date (CE)</p> <p>2.11.1.3 Recording copyright dates</p> <p>Record copyright dates applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8. Precede the date by the copyright symbol (©) or the phonogram symbol (Ⓢ), or by copyright or phonogram if the appropriate symbol cannot be reproduced.</p> <p>If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to various aspects (e.g., text, sound, graphics), record only the latest copyright date.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i></p> <p>Make a note giving the other copyright dates (see 2.20.10.3) or record the other dates as copyright dates of related manifestations (see 27.1).</p>	
<p>4.3.7 When there is no date of publication, production or distribution on the resource, the copyright date, legal deposit date, or date of printing or manufacture is given in its place. The type of date is indicated.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: When there is no date of publication in the resource, the date of granting of a privilege to print, or copyright</p>	<p>2.10.6 Date of manufacture (CE)</p> <p><i>Date of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither the date of publication, the date of distribution, nor the copyright date is identified.</i></p> <p>2.11 Copyright date</p> <p><i>Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.</i></p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>date, if known, is given in its place enclosed in square brackets. An explanation is given in area 7.</p> <p>For multimedia resources and electronic resources: When there are multiple copyright dates that apply to various aspects in the production of the resource (e.g. a separate copyright date for the written program, sound production, graphics, and documentation) and there is no date of publication, production or distribution on the resource applying to the resource as a whole, the latest copyright date is given. ...</p>	<p>2.11.1.1 Scope A copyright date is a date associated with a claim of protection under copyright or a similar regime. Copyright dates include phonogram dates (i.e., dates associated with claims of protection for sound recordings).</p> <p>0.6.2 Recording attributes of manifestation and item When recording data identifying and describing a manifestation or item, include as a minimum all the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable. ... Copyright date Copyright date (if neither date of publication nor date of distribution identified)</p> <p>2.11.1.3 Recording copyright dates If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to various aspects (e.g., text, sound, graphics), record only the latest copyright date. <i>Optional addition</i> Make a note giving the other copyright dates (see 2.20.10.3) or record the other dates as copyright dates of related manifestations (see 27.1).</p>	
<p>4.3.8 When no date of publication, production or distribution, copyright date or date of printing/manufacture can be ascertained for the resource, an approximate date of publication, production or distribution is given in square brackets. Unknown digits in the date may be indicated by a symbol chosen by the cataloguing agency. Any evidence supporting the approximate date may be given in area 7.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: When no date of publication or printing appears on the resource, but the date can be determined from internal</p>	<p>1.9.2.4 Probable range of year If the probable date falls within a range of years, record the earliest probable year preceded by <i>between</i> and followed by <i>and</i>, then the latest probable year followed by a question mark.</p> <p>2.8.6.6 Date of publication not identified in the resource For a resource in a published form, if the date of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the date or approximate date of publication. Apply the instructions on supplied dates given under 1.9.2-</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact. A date is always given, even approximate.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>evidence or from reference works, such a date is given enclosed in square brackets. The source of the date is given in area 7. When no date of publication can be ascertained for the resource, an approximate date of publication, printing, etc., is given enclosed in square brackets. Any internal evidence or evidence from reference works supporting the approximate date is given in area 7.</p>	<p>1.9.2.2 Either one of two consecutive years If the date is known to be either one of two consecutive years, record both years separated by <i>or</i>.</p> <p>1.9.2.3 PROBABLEYEAR If the probable year is known, record the year followed by a question mark.</p> <p>2.8.6.6 Date of publication not identified in a single-part resource If the date of publication is not identified in the single-part resource, supply the date or approximate date of publication. Apply the instructions on supplied dates given under 1.9.2. If an approximate date of publication for a single-part resource cannot reasonably be determined, record <i>date of publication not identified</i>.</p>	
<p>4.3.10.2 -When describing a completed resource, the dates of publication of the earliest issue, iteration, volume, part or fascicle and the last issue, iteration, volume, part or fascicle are given, separated by a hyphen. When the earliest issue, iteration, volume, part or fascicle and the last issue, iteration, volume, part or fascicle of the resource are published in the same year, the date of publication is given once.</p>	<p>2.8.6.5 Multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources If publication of the resource has ceased or is complete and the first and last issues, parts, or iterations are available, record the dates of publication of those issues, parts, or iterations, separated by a hyphen. ... If the date of publication is the same for all issues, parts, or iterations, record only that date as the single date.</p>	
<p>4.3.10.3 When the description is being made from issues or parts other than the first and/or last, the date or dates of publication of the first and/or last issue or part are given as instructed at 4.3.8.</p>	<p>2.8.6.5 Multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources If the first and/or last issue, part, or iteration is not available, supply an approximate date or dates applying the instructions given under 2.8.6.6.</p>	
<p>4.3.11 For multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, still and moving images, and electronic resources:</p>	<p>2.11.1.3 Recording copyright dates If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to various aspects (e.g., text, sound, graphics), record</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
When copyright dates are given for each work brought together in a resource such as a sound recording or an electronic resource, these dates are not transcribed in the publication, production, distribution, etc., area.	only the latest copyright date. <i>Optional addition</i> Make a note giving the other copyright dates (see 2.20.10.3) or record the other dates as copyright dates of related manifestations (see 27.1).	
4.4 Place of printing or manufacture	2.10.2 Place of manufacture (CE)	
	2.10.3 Parallel place of manufacture	
4.4 Place of printing or manufacture 4.4.1 The place of printing or manufacture is given when it appears on the resource and both the place of publication, production or distribution and the name of the publisher, producer or distributor are unknown. When the information is taken from outside the resource it is enclosed in square brackets.	2.10. Manufacture statement (CE) <i>Place of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a place of publication nor a place of distribution is identified. Manufacturer's name is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a publisher nor a distributor is identified. Date of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither the date of publication, the date of distribution, nor the copyright date is identified. Other sub-elements of manufacture statements are optional.</i> 2.10.2 Place of manufacture <i>Place of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a place of publication nor a place of distribution is identified.</i> 2.10.2.3 Recording place of manufacture Record the place of manufacture applying the basic instructions on recording manufacture statements given under 2.10.1. Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information. <i>Optional addition</i> Include the full address as part of the local place name if it is considered to be important for identification or	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>access. Include any preposition appearing with the place name that is required to make sense of the statement. If the place name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual place name, etc. (see 2.20.9.3).</p>	
<p>4.4.1 For older monographic resources: The place of printing or manufacture is given in those instances where printer and publisher are grammatically separated or distinct. The place or places of printing are given when they appear on the resource, but not on a prescribed source of information for the publication, production, distribution, etc., area. This information may be given if it does not appear on the resource, but it is known and considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.10.2.6 Place of manufacture not identified in the resource If the place of manufacture is not identified in the resource, supply the place of manufacture or probable place of manufacture as instructed under 2.10.2.6.1 (known place), 2.10.2.6.2 (probable place), 2.10.2.6.3 (known country, state, province, etc.), or 2.10.2.6.4 (probable country, state, province, etc.) in order of preference. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.</p>	
<p>4.4.2 For older monographic resources: The place or places of printing are given in the same way as the place or places of publication, production and/or distribution</p>	<p>2.10.2.3 Recording place of manufacture Record the place of manufacture applying the basic instructions on recording manufacture statements given under 2.10.1. Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.</p>	
<p>4.5 Name of printer or manufacturer</p>	<p>2.10.4 Manufacturer's name (CE)</p>	
	<p>2.10.5 Parallel manufacturer's name</p>	
<p>4.5.1 The name of the printer or manufacturer is given when it appears on the resource and both the place of publication, production and/or distribution and the name of the publisher, producer and/or distributor are unknown.</p>	<p>2.10.4 Manufacturer's name (CE) <i>Manufacturer's name is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a publisher nor a distributor is identified. If more than one manufacturer's name appears on the source of</i></p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<i>information, only the first recorded is required.</i>	
<p>4.5.1 For older monographic resources: The name of the printer or manufacturer is given in those instances where printer and publisher are grammatically separated or distinct. The place or places of printing and the names of the printer or printers are given when they appear on the resource, but not on a prescribed source of information for the publication, production, distribution, etc., area. This information may be given if it does not appear on the resource, but it is known and considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.8.4.1 Scope ... For early printed resources, printers and booksellers are treated as publishers.</p>	<p>For early printed resources, when printer and publisher appear both on the resource and are grammatically separated or distinct, give a statement on printing distinct from the statement on publication.</p>
<p>4.5.2 For older monographic resources: The name or names of a printer or printers is given in the same way as the name or names of the publisher, printer, etc.</p>	<p>2.8.4.1 Scope ... For early printed resources, printers and booksellers are treated as publishers.</p> <p>2.10.4.3 Recording manufacturers' names Record the manufacturer's name applying the basic instructions on recording manufacture statements given under 2.10.1.</p>	
<p>4.6 Date of printing or manufacture</p>	<p>2.10.6 Date of manufacture</p>	
<p>4.6.1 For older monographic resources: If the date of reprinting appears on the title page it is recorded as part of the date of publication element (see 4.3.4). The date of printing is given as a separate element only when it does not appear on the prescribed source of information for the publication, production, distribution, etc., area, and when it differs from that date.</p>	<p>2.10.6 Date of manufacture (CE) <i>Date of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither the date of publication, the date of distribution, nor the copyright date is identified.</i></p> <p>2.10.1.4 Recording manufacture statements For a resource that is in a published form, record a manufacture statement or statements if neither the publisher's name nor the distributor's name is identified, and/or if neither the date of publication nor date of distribution is identified.</p>	<p>For early printed resources, apply the optional addition under RDA 2.10.1.4.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p><i>Optional addition</i> Record a manufacture statement if it differs from the publication statement and/or distribution statement, and it is considered to be important by the agency preparing the description.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
5. Material description area		
5.1 Extent	3.4 Extent (CE)	
<p>5.1.2 Specific material designation</p> <p>The number of physical units constituting a resource is given in arabic numerals with the specific material designation. If the resource is still being issued or the number of units is unknown, the number of physical units is not given. The terms used as specific material designations are not prescribed and may be given in terms appropriate to the resource being described and the language of the description. Terms may be abbreviated.</p>	<p>3.4.1.3 Recording extent</p> <p>Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the type of carrier as listed under 3.3.1.3.</p>	Use ISBD rule.
<p>5.1.2 Specific material designation</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the specific material designation does not convey an accurate description of the extent of the physical carriers, a compound statement is given.</p>	<p>3.4.1.5 Other terms used to designate the type of unit</p> <p>Use a term in common usage (including a trade name, if applicable) to designate the type of unit:</p> <p>a) if the carrier is in a newly developed format that is not yet covered in the list under 3.3.1.3</p> <p>b) if none of the terms listed under 3.3.1.3 is appropriate</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) as an alternative to a term listed under 3.3.1.3, if preferred by the agency preparing the description.</p> <p>3.4.1.6 Units and sets of units with identical content</p> <p>If the resource consists of multiple sets of units, and each set has identical content, record the number of sets and the number of units in each set in the form <i>20 identical sets of 12 microscope slides, etc.</i></p>	
<p>5.1.3 The number and type of subunits of a resource (i.e. the number of pages, leaves, sheets, frames, pieces, etc.), and/or (where applicable) the playing</p>	<p>3.4.1.7 Number of subunits</p> <p>Specify the number of subunits as instructed under 3.4.1.7.1–3.4.1.7.8, as applicable, if readily</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>time (see 5.1.5) are given after the specific material designation and enclosed in parentheses...</p> <p><i>Optionally</i>, for printed texts and certain notated music resources in one volume, the specific material designation is omitted and the number and type of subunits are given in its place.</p> <p>For filmstrips: For a set of filmstrips, the statement of frame characteristics should be retained where appropriate even though no statement regarding the number of frames is recorded.</p> <p>For electronic resources: The extent of a resource available by remote access may be given if the information is known and considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>ascertainable and considered important for identification or selection. Record the number of subunits, in parentheses, following the term designating the type of unit.</p> <p>3.4.1.7.1 Computer discs, cartridges, etc. If the resource consists of one or more files in a format that parallels a print, manuscript, or graphic counterpart (e.g., PDF), specify the number of subunits by applying the instructions for extent of cartographic resources (see 3.4.2), notated music (see 3.4.3), still images (see 3.4.4), and/or text (see 3.4.5), as appropriate. For other types of files (e.g., audio files, video files, data files), specify the number of files using one or more terms listed under 3.19.2.3 to designate the file type.</p> <p>3.4.1.7.2 Filmstrips and filmstrips Specify the number of frames or double frames.</p>	
5.1.4 Pagination	3.4.1.12.1 Number of units and/or subunits in the part	
	3.4.5.2 Single volume with numbered pages, leaves, or columns	
<p>5.1.4.1.2 If a resource consists of numbered columns instead of pages, the extent is given in terms of columns. If there are more than two columns to a page, this fact is stated in area 7.</p> <p>For older monographic resources: The total number of pages or leaves is given, enclosed in square brackets, or may be given in area 7.</p>	<p>3.4.5.2 Single volume For a resource consisting of a single volume, record the extent in terms of pages, leaves, or columns as appropriate to the presentation used in the resource, applying the following general guidelines: ... c) If the volume consists of pages with more than one column to a page and is numbered in columns, record the number of columns.</p> <p><i>Exceptions</i> <i>Early printed resources.</i> For early printed resources, record each sequence of leaves, pages, or columns in the terms and form presented. If the resource is printed</p>	Use ISBD rule.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>in pages but numbered as leaves, record the numbering as leaves. If required, record more precise information about pagination, blank leaves, or other aspects of collation, either by expanding the extent (if this can be done succinctly) or by making a note (see 3.22.2.9).</p>	
<p>5.1.4.1.3 The number on the last numbered page, leaf, column, sheet or frame of each numbered sequence is given. Numerals, arabic and roman, are recorded as found on the resource. When the pages or leaves are lettered instead of numbered, the first and last letters are given and are preceded by the word or abbreviation indicating pages or leaves.</p> <p>When the resource contains more than one numbered or lettered sequence of different types (e.g. columns and pages) and the second, etc., sequence continues the numbering or lettering of the preceding sequence, the first and last numbers or letters of the second, etc., sequence are given preceded by the word or abbreviation for pages, leaves or columns.</p> <p>When the numeration in arabic numerals continues that of the roman numerals, the numeration of the whole sequence is given in arabic numerals.</p>	<p>3.4.5 Extent of text</p> <p>3.4.5.2 Single volume with numbered pages, leaves, or columns</p> <p>For a resource consisting of a single volume, record the extent in terms of pages, leaves, or columns as appropriate to the presentation used in the resource, applying the following general guidelines:</p> <p>a) If the volume is paginated (i.e., if there are page numbers on both sides of the leaves), record the number of pages.</p> <p>b) If the volume is foliated (i.e., if there are leaf numbers on only one side of the leaves), record the number of leaves.</p> <p>c) If the volume consists of pages with more than one column to a page and is numbered in columns, record the number of columns.</p> <p>d) If the volume consists of sequences of leaves and pages, or pages and numbered columns, or leaves and numbered columns, record each sequence.</p> <p><i>Serials.</i> See also 3.4.5.16.</p> <p>Record the number of pages, leaves, or columns in terms of the numbered or lettered sequences in the resource. Record the last numbered page, leaf, or column in each sequence and follow it with the appropriate term.</p> <p><i>Exception</i></p> <p>For complicated or irregular paging, etc., apply the instructions given under 3.4.5.8.</p> <p>Record pages, etc., that are lettered inclusively in the form A–K pages, a–d leaves, etc.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	Record pages, etc., that are numbered in words by giving the numeric equivalent.	
<p>5.1.4.1.4 When the number of the last numbered page, leaf, column, sheet, frame, etc., of a sequence is incorrect, it is given as on the resource. The correct number is given, enclosed in square brackets, with an explanatory note if it is considered important to users of the catalogue, or the sequences of pagination may be given exactly to indicate the source of the error.</p>	<p>3.4.5.5 Misleading numbering If the numbering on the last page, leaf, or column of a sequence does not represent the total number of pages, leaves, or columns in that sequence, let it stand uncorrected unless it gives a completely false impression of the extent of the resource (e.g., when only alternate pages are numbered or when the number on the last page, leaf, or column of the sequence is misprinted). When correcting misleading numbering, record the numbering as it appears on the last page or leaf followed by “that is” and the correct number.</p>	Use ISBD rule.
<p>5.1.4.1.5 Unnumbered sequences of pages or leaves are given only when they constitute the whole or a substantial part of the resource (but see 5.1.4.1.8 for leaves of plates). If unnumbered sequences constitute the whole or a substantial part of the resource, they are given in the terms used for the numbered sequences as arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets. If the whole resource is unpaginated or unfoliated, <i>either</i>:</p> <p>a) leaves or pages are counted together and the total is given in terms of leaves (if printed on one side) or pages (if printed on both sides) in arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets <i>or</i> b) an estimate of the number of leaves or pages is made, and the total is given as an approximate number of leaves (if printed on one side) or pages (if printed on both sides).</p>	<p>3.4.5.3 Unnumbered pages, leaves, or columns If the resource consists entirely of unnumbered pages, leaves, or columns, record the number of pages, leaves, or columns using one of the following methods: a) Record the exact number of pages, leaves, or columns, if readily ascertainable. b) If the number is not readily ascertainable, record an estimated number of pages, leaves, or columns preceded by <i>approximately</i>. c) Record <i>1 volume (unpaged)</i>.</p>	Use ISBD rule
5.1.4.1.5 For older monographic resources:	3.4.5.3.1 Numbered and unnumbered sequences	Unnumbered pages are given in arabic numerals

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>... The number of such pages, leaves or columns is given in arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets. Unnumbered pages at the end of a sequence are given in arabic numerals enclosed in square brackets. When any such unnumbered page, leaf or column is found within a numbered sequence, the first and last pages, leaves or columns are given for the surrounding material.</p> <p>...</p> <p>When the complete extent cannot be inferred, the extent of imperfect copies is given by recording the numeration of the pages and/or leaves according to the provisions of 5.1. However, <i>p.</i> or <i>leaves</i> and a plus sign are used preceding or following the statement of extent (e.g. <i>200 + p. : p. + 41-200</i>), or, in the case of unpaginated or unfoliated resources, the provisions for such cases are used. In these cases, and when the extent of a complete copy has been inferred, an explanatory note is given.</p> <p>If the whole resource is unpaginated or unfoliated, a note on the signatures may be given if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>...</p> <p><i>Exception</i> <i>Early printed resources.</i> For early printed resources, record unnumbered sequences of pages, leaves, or columns.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3.4.5.3.2 Inessential matter</p> <p><i>Exception</i> <i>Early printed resources.</i> For early printed resources, record pages containing advertisements (when this can be done succinctly) if those pages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) included in the same pagination sequence as the text or b) printed on the pages of an initial or final gathering also containing leaves or pages of text or c) printed on a separate gathering in a resource that is continuously signed. <p>3.4.5.8 Complicated or irregular paging, etc.</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Exception</i> <i>Early printed resources.</i> For early printed resources, record the paging, etc., in the form and sequence presented.</p>	<p>enclosed in square brackets.</p>
<p>5.1.4.1.7 If the pages, leaves, columns, sheets, frames, etc., are numbered both internally and as part of a larger sequence, the internal numbering is recorded, and the numbering from the larger sequence is given in area 7 (see 7.5).</p> <p>If the pages, leaves, columns, sheets, frames, etc., are numbered both internally and as part of a larger sequence, the internal numbering is recorded, and the numbering from the larger sequence is given in area 7</p>	<p>3.4.5.7 Pages, etc., numbered as part of a larger sequence</p> <p>If the pages, etc., are numbered as part of a larger sequence (e.g., as part of the continuous paging for a multivolume resource), record the first and last numbers of the pages, etc., preceded by the appropriate term.</p> <p>If the resource has pagination of its own as well as pagination forming part of a larger sequence, record the</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
(see 7.5).	pagination for the individual resource. Make a note on pagination forming part of the larger sequence (see 3.22.2.6).	
5.1.4.1.8 If a resource contains pages or leaves of plates or other inserts not included in the numbering of the main sequence of pages or leaves, the number of pages or leaves of plates or other inserts is given at the end of the sequences of pagination, whether they are found together or distributed throughout the resource. If the pages or leaves of plates are unnumbered, the number is given in brackets.	3.4.5.9 Leaves or pages of plates If the leaves or pages of plates in a resource are separate from the sequence or sequences of pages or leaves of text, etc., record the number of leaves or pages of plates at the end of the sequence or sequences of pagination, etc., whether the plates are found together or distributed throughout the resource, or even if there is only one plate. If the numbering of the leaves or pages of plates is complex or irregular, apply the instructions given under 3.4.5.8. If the resource contains both leaves and pages of plates, record the number in terms of whichever is predominant.	If the pages or leaves of plates are unnumbered, the number is given in brackets.
5.1.4.2 Resources in more than one physical unit 5.1.4.2.1 Continuous pagination If a resource consists of more than one unit of the same physical form (i.e. more than one volume, filmstrip, portfolio, etc.) and the subunits are continuously numbered, the total number of pages, leaves, sheets, etc., is given as in 5.1.3. When only the first unit has a separately numbered sequence of preliminary pages, leaves or columns preceding the continuously paginated, foliated or column numbered main sequence, the pagination, foliation or column numeration of the preliminary and main sequences is given. When each unit has a sequence of preliminary pages or leaves preceding the continuously paginated or foliated main sequence and separately numbered, these sequences are added up and given as a total enclosed in square brackets.	Resource consisting of more than one unit 3.4.5.17 Continuously paged volumes If the volumes are continuously paged, specify the number of pages, leaves, or columns as instructed under 3.4.5.2–3.4.5.13, in parentheses, following the term designating the type of unit. Ignore separately paged sequences of preliminary matter in volumes other than the first. <i>Optional omission</i> For multipart monographs and serials, omit the number of pages, etc. See also 3.4.1.10	Do not ignore separately paged sequences of preliminary matter in volumes other than the first, but add up these sequences and give the total enclosed in square brackets.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>5.1.4.2.2 For resources consisting of more than one physical unit, if the units consist of individually numbered sequences of subunits (pages, leaves, frames, etc.), the numbers of subunits may be given, enclosed in parentheses, in addition to the number of units if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>3.4.1.9 Subunits in resources consisting of more than one unit If the resource consists of more than one unit, each containing the same number of subunits, specify the number of subunits in each unit as instructed under 3.4.1.7 followed by <i>each</i>. If the number of subunits in each unit is approximately the same, specify the approximate number of subunits in each unit as instructed under 3.4.1.8 followed by <i>each</i>. If the number of subunits in each unit is not the same (or approximately the same), specify the total number of subunits as instructed under 3.4.1.7, or approximate total number of subunits as instructed under 3.4.1.8, as applicable. <i>Optional omission</i> Omit the total number of subunits and record only the number of units.</p>	
<p>5.1.5 Playing time</p>	<p>7.22.1.3 Playing Time, Running Time, Etc.</p>	
<p>5.1.5.1 Playing time The extent of any resource having an inherent durational aspect is recorded in terms of playing time.</p>	<p>7.22.1 Basic instructions on recording duration 7.22.1.1 Scope Duration is the playing time, running time, etc., of the content of a resource. Duration also includes performance time for a resource containing notated music or notated movement (see 7.22.1.4). 7.22.1.3 Playing time, running time, etc. If the resource has a playing time, running time, etc., record the time as follows, abbreviating terms for units of time as instructed in appendix B (B.5.3): a) If the total playing time, running time, etc., is stated on the resource, record the time stated. b) If the total playing time, running time, etc., is not</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>stated on the resource but is readily ascertainable, record it.</p> <p>c) If the total playing time, running time, etc., is neither stated on the resource nor readily ascertainable, record an approximate time preceded by approximately.</p> <p>d) If the total playing time, running time, etc., cannot be approximated, omit it.</p>	
<p>5.1.6 If a resource is issued in fascicles intended to be bound into one or more physical units, the number of pages, leaves and/or volumes is given in terms appropriate to its final form, with a note indicating that it was issued in fascicles.</p>	<p>3.4.5.16 More than one volume</p> <p>If the resource consists of more than one volume, record the extent by giving the number of volumes and the term volumes.</p> <p>Exceptions</p> <p><i>Completed serials.</i> For serials, record the extent by giving the number of bibliographic volumes as reflected in the numbering of the serial (see 2.6) rather than the number of physical volumes.</p>	
<p>5.2 Other physical details</p>		
<p>5.2.2 Composition of material</p>	<p>3.6 Base material</p>	
	<p>3.7 Applied material</p>	
	<p>3.7.2 Emulsion on microfilm and microfiche</p>	
<p>5.2.3 Presence of illustrations</p>	<p>7.15 Illustrative content</p>	
<p>5.2.4 Presence of colour</p>	<p>7.17 Colour content</p>	
<p>5.2.4.2 Visual resources</p> <p>The colour characteristics of a visual resource are given as appropriate. The abbreviations <i>col.</i> or <i>b&w</i> (or their equivalents in another language) are used, or not more than three specific colours are given. ...</p>	<p>7.17.1.3 Recording colour content</p> <p>If the content of the resource is in colours other than black and white or shades of grey, record the presence of colour using an appropriate term. Disregard coloured matter outside the actual content of the resource (e.g., the border of a map).</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>7.17.2.3 Recording colour of still images ... If the image or images in the resource are in one or two colours, name the colour or colours. If the image or images are in more than two colours, record an appropriate term as instructed under 7.17.1.3. If the colours are considered to be important for identification or selection, record the details as instructed under 7.17.1.4.</p>	
<p>5.2.4.3 Electronic resources: If a resource displays in two or more colours or is known to produce two or more colours, the abbreviation <i>col.</i>, or its equivalent in another language, is given.</p>	<p>7.17.1.3 Recording colour content If the content of the resource is in colours other than black and white or shades of grey, record the presence of colour using an appropriate term. Disregard coloured matter outside the actual content of the resource (e.g., the border of a map).</p> <p>7.17.2.3 Recording colour of still images If the image or images in the resource are in one or two colours, name the colour or colours.</p>	
<p>5.2.5 Reduction ratio (Microforms)</p>	<p>3.15 Reduction ratio</p>	
<p>5.2.5.1 An indication of the reduction ratio is given for microforms. Where possible the ratio is expressed numerically.</p>	<p>3.15.1.3 Recording reduction ratios Record the reduction ratio of a microform if it is considered important for identification or selection, using one or more appropriate terms from the list below.</p>	<p>Always record the reduction ratio of a microform and express it numerically, where possible.</p>
<p>5.2.6 Presence or absence of sound</p>	<p>7.18 Sound content</p>	
	<p>3.16 Sound characteristic</p>	
<p>5.2.6.1 The abbreviations <i>sd.</i> (for <i>sound</i>) or <i>si.</i> (for <i>silent</i>) (or their equivalents in another language) are</p>	<p>3.16.1.3 Recording sound characteristics If the resource consists primarily of recorded sound,</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>given as appropriate for materials that include sound as an integral feature and for which the presence of sound is not implicit in the specific material designation.</p>	<p>record the following sound characteristics, as applicable to the resource, if they are considered important for identification or selection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) type of recording (see 3.16.2.3) b) recording medium (see 3.16.3.3) c) playing speed (see 3.16.4.3) d) groove characteristic (see 3.16.5.3) e) track configuration (see 3.16.6.3) f) tape configuration (see 3.16.7.3) g) configuration of playback channels (see 3.16.8.3) h) special playback characteristics (see 3.16.9.3). <p><i>Optional addition</i> Record the sound characteristics listed above for a resource other than one that consists primarily of sound, as applicable, if they are considered important for identification or selection. Record details of sound characteristics as instructed under 3.16.1.4.</p> <p>7.18.1.3 Recording sound content Record sound to indicate the presence of sound in a resource other than one that consists primarily of recorded sound.</p> <p><i>Exception</i> <i>Motion pictures and video recordings.</i> For motion pictures and video recordings, record sound or silent to indicate the presence or absence of a sound track.</p>	
<p>5.2.7.1 Frame alignment</p>		
<p>5.2.7.1 Frame alignment For microfilm reels, microfilm slips, and filmstrips a statement of frame alignment is given.</p>	<p>3.11.1.4 Details of layout Record details of layout if they are considered important for identification or selection.</p>	<p>Always record a statement of frame alignment.</p>
<p>5.2.7.2 Process or method of reproduction [of a still image]</p>	<p>3.9 Production method</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
5.2.7.3 Playing speed	3.16.4 Playing speed	
5.2.7.3 Playing speed The playing speed of a resource is given in appropriate terms.	3.16.4.3 Recording playing speed Record the playing speed of an audio recording if it is considered important for identification or selection, using an appropriate measure of speed as instructed below. Record the playing speed of an analog disc in revolutions per minute (rpm). Record the playing speed of a digital disc in metres per second (m/s).	Always record the playing speed of an audio recording.
5.2.7.4 Recording method	3.16.2 Type of recording	
5.2.7.4 Recording method The recording method of an analogue sound disc is given if known.	3.16.2 Type of recording 3.16.2.3 Recording type of recording Record the type of recording using an appropriate term from the list below. analog digital 3.16.2.4 Details of type of recording Record details of the type of recording if they are considered important for identification or selection.	
5.2.7.5 Groove direction	3.16.5 Groove characteristics	
5.2.7.5 Groove direction The groove direction of an analogue sound disc is given if known.	3.16.5.4 Details of groove characteristic Record details of groove characteristics if they are considered important for identification or selection.	Always record the groove characteristics if known.
5.2.7.6 Groove size	3.16.5 Groove characteristics	
5.2.7.6 Groove size The groove size of an analogue sound disc is given if known.	3.16.5.3 Recording groove characteristics Record the groove width of an analog disc if it is considered important for identification or selection,	Always record the groove characteristics if known.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>using an appropriate term from the list below. coarse groove microgroove Record the groove pitch of an analog cylinder if it is considered important for identification or selection, using an appropriate term from the list below. fine standard If none of the terms listed above is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the groove characteristics as concisely as possible. Record details of groove characteristics as instructed under 3.16.5.4.</p>	
5.2.7.7 Number of tracks	3.16.7 Tape configuration	
5.2.7.7 Number of tracks The number of tape tracks is given.	3.16.7 Tape configuration 3.16.7.1 Scope Tape configuration is the number of tracks on an audiotape. 3.16.7.3 Recording tape configuration For tape cartridges, cassettes, and reels, record the tape configuration (i.e., the number of tracks on the tape) if it is considered important for identification or selection. Record details of the tape configuration as instructed under 3.16.7.4.	Always record the number of tracks on an audiotape.
5.2.7.8 Track configuration	3.16.6 Track configuration	
5.2.7.9 Number of sound channels		
5.2.7.9 Number of sound channels The number of sound channels is given.	3.16.8 Configuration of playback channels 3.16.8.1 Scope Configuration of playback channels is the number of	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>sound channels used to make a recording (e.g., one channel for a monophonic recording, two channels for a stereophonic recording).</p> <p>...</p> <p>3.16.8.3 Recording configuration of playback channels Record the configuration of playback channels if the information is readily ascertainable, using one or more appropriate terms from the list below. mono stereo quadraphonic surround</p> <p>3.16.8.4 Details of configuration of playback channels Record details of the configuration of playback channels if they are considered important for identification or selection.</p>	
5.2.7.10 Equalization	3.16.9 Special Playback Characteristic	
5.2.7.11 Noise reduction		
5.3 Dimensions	3.5 Dimensions	
<p>5.3.1 Statement of the dimensions If the dimensions of the resource are given, they are given in terms of centimetres rounded up to the next whole centimetre.</p>	<p>3.5.1.3 Recording dimensions Unless instructed otherwise, record dimensions in centimetres to the next whole centimetre up, using the metric symbol cm (e.g., if the height measures 17.2 centimetres, record 18 cm). <i>Alternative</i> Record dimensions in the system of measure preferred by the agency preparing the description. Abbreviate terms for units of measurement as instructed in appendix B (B.5.1), as applicable.</p>	Do not use the alternative.
<p>5.3.1 Statement of the dimensions ...</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.2 Cartridges <i>Audio cartridges.</i> For audio cartridges, record the</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p><i>Exception:</i> the gauge of a film or width of a tape is given in millimeters.</p>	<p>length × height of the face of the cartridge in centimetres followed by the width of the tape in millimetres. Record the width of the tape using the metric symbol mm. Use a comma to separate the width of the tape from the dimensions of the cartridge.</p> <p>...</p> <p><i>Film, filmstrip, and videotape cartridges.</i> For film, filmstrip, and videotape cartridges, record the gauge (i.e., width) of the film or tape in millimetres, using the metric symbol mm. For 8 mm film, indicate whether the gauge is single, standard, super, or Maurer. Make a note on the length of the film or tape if considered important for identification or selection (see 3.22.4.3).</p>	
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure For printed textual: The height of the resource, measured parallel to the spine, is given.</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.14 Volumes Record the height of the volume. If the volume measures less than 10 centimetres, record the height in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>.</p>	<p>Always record the the height of the volume in centimeters.</p>
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure ...</p> <p>For cartographic resources: The dimensions of two-dimensional resources, other than circular resources, are given in the form of <i>height x width</i>. The dimensions of three-dimensional resources other than globes and sections of spheres, are given in the form of <i>height x width x depth</i>. The dimensions of globes, sections of spheres and circular two-dimensional resources are given in terms of the diameter. ... When more than one set of measurements is given, the whole material description area should be given in a clear and unambiguous fashion.</p>	<p>3.5.2 Dimensions of map, etc. 3.5.2.2 Recording dimensions of maps, etc. Record the dimensions of each map, etc., by giving the measurements of the face of the map, etc., measured within the neat line. Record the height × width or diameter, as appropriate. When recording diameter, specify it as such. <i>Alternative</i> For early printed and manuscript sheet maps, etc., record the dimensions to the next tenth of a centimetre, using the metric symbol cm. If the map, etc.: a) is irregularly shaped, or b) has no neat line or c) bleeds off the edge</p>	<p>For cartographic three-dimensional forms other than globes and section of spheres, the dimensions are given in the form of height x width x depth.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>record the greater or greatest dimensions of the map itself.</p> <p>If it is difficult to determine the points for measuring the height and width of the map, etc., itself (e.g., when the shape is extremely irregular, or when it was printed without one or more of its borders), record the height and width of the sheet specified as such.</p> <p>If appropriate, give more than one set of dimensions and indicate specifically the area to which each set of dimensions applies. Separate each set of dimensions by a comma.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.13 Three-dimensional forms <i>Globes.</i> For globes, record the diameter, specified as such. <i>Other three-dimensional forms.</i> For other three-dimensional forms, record the dimensions of the form itself. If necessary, add a word to indicate which dimension is being given. If multiple dimensions are given, give them as height × width × depth. <i>Optional omission</i> If the form is in a container, omit the dimensions of the form itself and record the dimensions of the container (see 3.5.1.5).</p>	
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure ...</p> <p>For multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, and still and moving images: The dimensions of two-dimensional resources (wallcharts, microfiches, slides, transparencies, pictures, etc.) are given in the form <i>height x width</i>. For circular two-dimensional resources (with the exception of sound discs and videodiscs) the diameter is given, followed in parentheses by the abbreviation <i>diam.</i> or its equivalent in another language. For oval two-dimensional resources the length of the vertical</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.4 Discs Record the diameter of the disc.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.6 Flipcharts Record the height × width of the flipchart.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.7 Microfiches Record the height × width of the fiche.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.8 Overhead transparencies Record the height × width of the transparency, excluding any frame or mount. If applicable, make a note on the size as framed or mounted (see 3.22.4.3).</p>	<p>Do not use the alternative.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>axis is given, followed in parentheses by oval or its equivalent. Dimensions relate to the sheet or other surface, but when there is a significant difference between the dimensions of the sheet and the dimensions of the printed area, the latter may be given in area 7 (see 7.5). ...</p>	<p>3.5.3.2 Recording dimensions of still images Record the dimensions of a still image by giving the measurements of the pictorial area. Record the height × width, diameter, or other dimensions, as appropriate, giving the dimensions with reference to the position in which the image is intended to be viewed. When recording dimensions other than height × width of a rectangle, specify them as such. <i>Alternative</i> Record the dimensions to the next tenth of a centimetre, using the metric symbol cm. If appropriate, give more than one set of dimensions and indicate specifically the area to which each set of dimensions applies. Separate each set of dimensions by a comma.</p>	
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure ... For multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, and still and moving images: ... For a folded sheet, two dimensions statements are given.</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.11 Sheets Record the height × width of the sheet, excluding any frame or mount. If applicable, make a note on the size as framed or mounted (see 3.22.4.3). If the sheet is designed to be read in pages when folded, record only the height of the sheet when folded. For other folded sheets, record the height × width when extended followed by the height × width when folded. For scrolls, record the height × width of the unrolled scroll, followed by the height × diameter of the rolled scroll, specified as such. <i>Exceptions</i> <i>Maps, etc.</i> For maps, etc., apply the instructions given under 3.5.2 <i>Still images.</i> For still images, apply the instructions given under 3.5.3</p>	
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure ... For multimedia resources, sound recordings,</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.13 Three-dimensional forms <i>Other three-dimensional forms.</i> For other three-dimensional forms, record the dimensions of the form</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>videorecordings, and still and moving images: ... The dimensions of three-dimensional resources (dioramas, etc.) are given in the form height x width x depth, or when this is inappropriate, height alone.</p>	<p>itself. If necessary, add a word to indicate which dimension is being given. If multiple dimensions are given, give them as height × width × depth.</p>	
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure ... For multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, and still and moving images: ... For resources requiring the use of equipment (e.g. discs, cassettes, reels of tape or motion pictures), the principal dimensions given are those of the resource itself, irrespective of the external dimensions of any container such as an album or sleeve</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.2 Cartridges <i>Audio cartridges.</i> For audio cartridges, record the length × height of the face of the cartridge in centimetres followed by the width of the tape in millimetres. Record the width of the tape using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. Use a comma to separate the width of the tape from the dimensions of the cartridge.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.3 Cassettes <i>Audiocassettes.</i> For audiocassettes, record the length × height of the face of the cassette in centimetres followed by the width of the tape in millimetres. Record the width of the tape using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. Use a comma to separate the width of the tape from the dimensions of the cassette.</p> <p><i>Computer cassettes.</i> For computer cassettes, record the length × height of the face of the cassette.</p> <p><i>Microfiche cassettes.</i> For microfiche cassettes, record the length × height of the face of the cassette.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.4 Discs Record the diameter of the disc.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.9 Reels <i>Audiotape reels.</i> For audiotape reels, record the diameter of the reel in centimetres followed by the width of the tape in millimetres. Record the width of the tape using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. Use a comma to separate the width of the tape from the diameter of the reel.</p>	
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.2 Cartridges</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>...</p> <p>For multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, and still and moving images:</p> <p>...</p> <p>For resources employing film or magnetic tape, the gauge of the film or width of the tape is given.</p>	<p><i>Film, filmstrip, and video cartridges.</i> For film, filmstrip, and video cartridges, record the gauge (i.e., width) of the film or tape in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. For 8 mm film, indicate whether the gauge is single, standard, super, or Maurer. Make a note on the length of the film or tape if considered important for identification or selection (see 3.22.4.3).</p> <p><i>Microfilm cartridges.</i> For microfilm cartridges, record the width of the film in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.3 Cassettes</p> <p><i>Film and videocassettes.</i> For film and videocassettes, record the gauge (i.e., width) of the film or tape in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. For 8 mm film, indicate whether the gauge is single, standard, super, or Maurer. Make a note on the length of the film or tape if considered important for identification or selection (see 3.22.4.3).</p> <p><i>Microfilm cassettes.</i> For microfilm cassettes, record the width of the film in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.5 Filmstrips and filmstrips</p> <p>Record the gauge (i.e., width) of the film in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.9 Reels</p> <p><i>Film and videotape reels.</i> For film and videotape reels, record the diameter of the reel in centimetres followed by the gauge (i.e., width) of the film or tape in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. Use a comma to separate the gauge of the film or tape from the diameter of the reel. For 8 mm film, indicate whether the gauge is single, standard, super, or Maurer. Make a note on the length of the film or tape if considered important for identification or selection see 3.22.4.3).</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p><i>Microfilm reels.</i> For microfilm reels, record the diameter of the reel in centimetres followed by the width of the film in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. Use a comma to separate the width of the film from the diameter of the reel.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.10 Rolls <i>Film and microfilm rolls.</i> For film and microfilm rolls, record the gauge (i.e., width) of the film in millimetres, using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. For 8 mm film, indicate whether the gauge is single, standard, super, or Maurer. Make a note on the length of the film if considered important for identification or selection (see 3.22.4.3).</p>	
<p>5.3.1.1 Choosing the dimensions to measure ... For electronic resources: The dimensions of the physical carrier itself are given, irrespective of the external dimensions of any container (for the treatment of a container for a set of resources see 5.3.1.3) The diameter is given for a disk/disc or a tape reel. The length and width of the tape of a reel may be given. The height of the face of a chip cartridge is given.</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.2 Cartridges <i>Computer cartridges.</i> For computer cartridges, record the length of the side of the cartridge that is to be inserted into the machine. Examples show that are given in cm</p> <p>3.5.1.4.3 Cassettes <i>Computer cassettes.</i> For computer cassettes, record the length × height of the face of the cassette.</p> <p>3.5.1.4.9 Reels <i>Computer tape reels.</i> For computer tape reels, record the diameter of the reel in centimetres followed by the width of the tape in millimetres. Record the width of the tape using the metric symbol <i>mm</i>. Use a comma to separate the width of the tape from the diameter of the reel.</p>	
<p>5.3.1.2 Unusual dimensions ... For sound discs: When a sound disc is of a non-standard shape (e.g. when the playing surface has an irregularly shaped surround), the diameter of the playing surface is given in the material description</p>	<p>3.5.1.4.4 Discs Record the diameter of the disc.</p>	<p>Use ISBD rule.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
area. A statement regarding the external dimensions of the resource is given in area 7.		
<p>5.3.1.5 Physical units of different sizes ... For cartographic resources, multimedia resources, sound recordings, videorecordings, and still and moving images: When the resource consists of a set of two-dimensional units and the individual units vary in size, the dimensions of the largest are given followed by <i>or smaller</i> (or its equivalent in another language).</p>	<p>3.5.1.6 Resources consisting of more than one carrier ... If the carriers are of the same type but differ in size, record the dimensions of the smallest or smaller and the largest or larger size. <i>Alternative</i> If the carriers are all of two sizes, record both. If they are of more than two sizes, record the dimensions of the largest followed by <i>or smaller</i>.</p>	Use the alternative
5.3.2 Bibliographic format and dimensions (Older monographic resources)	3.12 Book format	
5.3.2.1 The bibliographic format of the resource is given in a standard designation as chosen by the cataloguing agency, e.g. 1°, 2°, 4°, 8°, 12°, etc.	<p>3.12.1 Basic instructions on recording book formats 3.12.1.1 Scope Book format is the result of folding a printed sheet to form a gathering of leaves (e.g., a sheet folded once to form a folio, twice to form a quarto, three times to form an octavo). 3.12.1.2 Sources of information Use evidence presented by the resource itself (or on any accompanying material or container) as the basis for recording the book format. If desired, take additional evidence from any source. 3.12.1.3 Recording book formats Record the book format of an early printed book, etc., using an appropriate term from the list below. folio 4to 8vo 12mo 16mo 24mo</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	32mo 48mo 64mo Record details of book format as instructed under 3.12.1.4. 3.12.1.4 Details of Book Format Record details of the book format if they are considered important for identification or selection.	
5.3.2.3 When the format cannot be determined, the assumed format followed by a question mark is given in area 5.		Use ISBD rule.
5.3.2 Bibliographic format and dimensions (Older monographic resources) ... 5.3.2.4 When in a multivolume monographic resource the volumes are of differing formats, all formats are given in repeated material description areas, if they are considered important to users of the catalogue...	3.12.1.4 Details of book format Record details of the book format if they are considered important for identification or selection. 3.5.1.6 Resources consisting of more than one carrier If the carriers are of the same type but differ in size, record the dimensions of the smallest or smaller and the largest or larger size. <i>Alternative</i> If the carriers are all of two sizes, record both. If they are of more than two sizes, record the dimensions of the largest followed by or smaller.	Use ISBD rule.
5.4 Accompanying material statement	27.1 Related manifestation	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
6. Series and multipart monographic resource area	2.12 Series statement (CE)	
<p>Glossary</p> <p>Series: (1) a serial consisting of a group of separate resources issued in succession, numbered or unnumbered, each bearing, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole, i.e., the title of the series.</p>	<p>Glossary:</p> <p>Series: 1):A group of separate resources related to one another by the fact that each resource bears, in addition to its own title proper, a collective title applying to the group as a whole. The individual resources may or may not be numbered.</p>	
<p>6 Introductory note</p> <p>The series and multipart monographic resource area includes the title proper of a series or multipart monographic resource, parallel title of a series or multipart monographic resource, other title information of a series or multipart monographic resource, statement of responsibility relating to a series or multipart monographic resource, international standard number of a series or multipart monographic resource, and numbering within a series or multipart monographic resource.</p> <p>The series area is used when the resource being described belongs to a larger bibliographic resource: series or multipart monographic resource.</p> <p>Especially important to note is the explanation of the terms common title and dependent title that states that these terms, as used in the stipulations, cover the following situations: (a) a common title with a section title, (b) a main series with a subseries, and (c) a common title with a dependent title of a multipart monographic resources.</p> <p>When a resource belongs to more than one larger bibliographic resource, area 6 contains more than one series statement. The order of the statements is determined by the order of preference of the sources for the area; if these are of equal value, the order</p>	<p>2.12 Series statement</p> <p>2.12.1.1 Scope</p> <p>A series statement is a statement identifying a series to which a resource belongs and the numbering of the resource within the series.</p> <p>A series statement may also include information identifying one or more subseries to which the resource being described belongs.</p> <p>Series statements may also include statements of responsibility relating to a series or subseries.</p> <p>The information relating to one series, or one series and one or more subseries, constitutes one series statement.</p> <p>For instructions on recording a series or subseries to which the resource being described belongs as a related work, see 25.1.</p> <p>2.12.1.4 Recording series statements</p> <p>Transcribe the sub-elements of a series statement as they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.</p> <p>For additional instructions on transcribing numbering within series and numbering within subseries, see 2.12.9 and 2.12.17, respectively.</p> <p>2.12.1.5 Resource in more than one series</p> <p>If the resource belongs to more than one series and/or</p>	<p>The concept of series statement is different in the two codes if rules 2.12 and 2.3.1.7 are not taken into consideration jointly and in relation. Series concept is also for multipart monographic resources according to ISBD. For series and subseries statements, apply ISBD general rule under ISBD 1.1.4.6.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>follows the sequence of information found on the chosen source. A continuing resource or a multipart monographic resource may be part of a larger series.</p>	<p>more than one series and subseries, record each series statement separately applying the instructions given under 2.12.2–2.12.17. If parts of the resource belong to different series and this relationship cannot be stated clearly in the series statement, make a note giving details of the series (see 2.20.11.3).</p>	
<p>Prescribed sources The preferred source of information is the series title page or the title page for the multipart monographic resource. If there is no such title page, the preferred sources of information for continuing resources and multipart monographic resources given in A.4.2 are used. Information taken from a source other than one of the prescribed sources is given in square brackets.</p>	<p>2.12.2.2 Sources of information Take the title proper of a series from the following sources (in order of preference): a) the series title page b) another source within the resource itself (see 2.2.2) c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4.</p> <p>2.12.4.2 Sources of information Take other title information of series from the same source as the title proper of the series.</p> <p>2.12.6.2 Sources of information Take statements of responsibility relating to a series from the same source as the title proper of the series (see 2.12.2.2).</p> <p>2.12.8.2 Sources of information Take the ISSN of a series from any source within the resource.</p> <p>2.12.9.2 Sources of information Take the numbering within a series from any source within the resource.</p>	<p>If information is taken from a source outside the series or multipart monographic resource prescribed sources use square brackets to indicate that fact.</p>
<p>6.1 Title proper of a series or multipart monographic resource (MA) The title proper of a series or multipart monographic resource corresponds to the title proper in the bibliographic description of the larger bibliographic</p>	<p>2.12.2 Title Proper of Series (CE) The title proper of series is the chief name of a series (i.e., the title normally used when citing the series).</p> <p>2.12.2.5 Title of series in more than one form If the source of information for the title proper of the</p>	<p>The title is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>resource if it were described as a serial or multipart monographic resource according to the provisions of area 1. It is transcribed exactly as to wording, but not necessarily as to capitalization and punctuation. Typographical errors are not corrected. ...</p>	<p>series bears a title of the series in more than one form, and if both or all of the titles are in the same language and script, choose the title proper of the series applying the instructions given under 2.3.2.5. 2.3.2.5 If the source of information for the title proper bears a title in more than one form, and if both or all of the titles are in the same language and script, choose the title proper on the basis of the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source of information. If the sequence, layout, and typography do not provide the basis for a clear choice, choose the most comprehensive title.</p>	
	<p>2.12.10 Title proper of subseries (CE) The title proper of subseries is the chief name of a subseries (i.e., the title normally used when citing the subseries).</p>	<p>When the resource described belongs to a subseries, apply ISBD rule under ISBD 1.1.4.6 for choosing the title proper of series.</p>
<p>6.2 Parallel title of a series or multipart monographic resource</p>	<p>2.12.3 Parallel title proper of series</p>	
	<p>2.12.11 Parallel title proper of subseries</p>	
<p>6.2.1 When the title proper of a series or multipart monographic resource appears in more than one language and/or script, the parallel series title or titles may be given. Parallel titles are given if they are necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.12.3 Parallel Title Proper of Series 2.12.3.1 Scope A parallel title proper of series is the title proper of a series in another language and/or script. 2.12.3.2 Sources of information Take parallel titles proper of series from any source within the resource. 2.12.3.3 Recording parallel titles proper of series Record parallel titles proper of series applying the instructions on recording parallel titles proper given under 2.3.3.3. 2.3.3.3 Recording parallel titles proper Record title proper applying the basic instructions on</p>	<p>The concept of parallel title is different in the two codes. Apply ISBD prescribed sources of information to record the information. The titles are selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>recording titles given under 2.3.1.</p> <p>If there is more than one parallel title proper, record the titles in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the titles on the source or sources of information.</p> <p>If an original title in a language different from that of the title proper is presented as an equivalent to the title proper, record it as a parallel title proper.</p> <p>If a parallel title proper is taken from a different source than the title proper, and that fact is considered important, make a note on the source (see 2.20.2.3).</p>	
6.3 Other title information of a series or multipart monographic resource	2.12.4 Other title information of series	
	2.12.12 Other title information of subseries	
6.3.1 Other title information or parallel other title information relating to a series or multipart monographic resource is given when it appears on the prescribed source of information and if it is necessary for identification of the larger bibliographic resource or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.	<p>2.12.4.2 Sources of information Take other title information of series from the same source as the title proper of the series.</p> <p>2.12.4.3 Recording Other Title Information of Series Record other title information of a series only if it is considered necessary for the identification of the series. When recording other title information of a series, apply the instructions on recording other title information given under 2.3.4.3.</p> <p>2.3.4.3 Recording other title information If more than one element of other title information is being recorded, record the elements in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the elements on the source of information.</p>	The other title information relating to a series is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.
6.3.1 Parallel other title information of a series or multipart monographic resource	2.12.5 Parallel other title information of series	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>6.3.1 Other title information or parallel other title information relating to a series or multipart monographic resource is given when it appears on the prescribed source of information and if it is necessary for identification of the larger bibliographic resource or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.12.13 Parallel other title information of subseries</p> <p>2.12.4.4 Other title information of series in more than one language or script If other title information of series appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the information that is in the language or script of the title proper of the series. If this criterion does not apply, record the other title information that appears first.</p> <p>2.12.5.3 Recording parallel other title information of series Record parallel other title information of series applying the instructions on recording parallel other title information given under 2.3.5.3.</p> <p>2.3.5.3 Recording parallel other title information Record parallel other title information in the same order as the parallel titles proper to which the information corresponds. If there are no parallel titles proper, and if other title information appears in one or more languages or scripts that are different from that of the title proper, record the other title information that appears first as other title information (see 2.3.4.4) and record the other title information in other languages as parallel other title information.</p>	<p>Other title information or parallel other title information relating to a series should be mandatory if ISBD criteria are applicable.</p> <p>The parallel other title information relating to a series is selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.</p>
<p>6.3.3 An edition statement relating to a series or subseries is given as other title information when necessary for identification of the series. It is given according to the provisions of area 2.</p>		<p>Edition statement relating to a series or subseries should be mandatory if ISBD criteria are applicable.</p>
<p>6.4 Statement of responsibility relating to a series or multipart monographic resource</p>	<p>2.12.6 Statement of responsibility relating to series</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	2.12.14 Statement of responsibility relating to subseries	
6.4.1 If the title proper of a series or multipart monographic resource is a generic term, the first statement of responsibility is given. In other cases, the first and subsequent statements of responsibility are given if they are necessary for identification of the larger bibliographic resource or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue.	2.12.6.3 Recording statements of responsibility relating to series Record statements of responsibility associated with the series title only if they are considered to be necessary for identification of the series.	Record the first statement of responsibility associated with a series when the title proper of the series is generic.
6.4.1 Parallel statement of responsibility relating to a series or multipart monographic resource	2.12.7 Parallel statement of responsibility relating to series	
	2.12.15 Parallel statement of responsibility relating to subseries	If there is no statement of responsibility in the language and/or script of the title proper, record the statement selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.
6.4.1 Parallel statements of responsibility may be given. 1.4.5.10.4 When there is no parallel title, but statements of responsibility appear on the preferred source of information in more than one language and/or script, the statement in the language and/or script of the title proper is given. When this criterion does not apply, the statement indicated by the typography of the statements on the preferred source of information or, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence on the preferred source of information is followed. The other statements may also be given.	2.12.6.4 Statement of responsibility relating to series in more than one language or script If a statement of responsibility relating to series appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the statement in the language or script of the title proper of the series. If this criterion does not apply, record the statement that appears first.	If there is no statement of responsibility in the language and/or script of the title proper, record the statement selected according to the ISBD criteria: first typography, if there is no typographical distinction, the sequence of information on the source of information.
6.5 International standard number of a series or multipart monographic resource (MA)	2.12.8 ISSN of series	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	2.12.16 ISSN of subseries	
6.5.1 An international standard number relating to a series or multipart monographic resource of which a resource is a part is given when it is known, preceded by its customary label.	<p>2.12.8.3 Recording the ISSN of series If the ISSN (International Standard Serial Number) of a series appears within the resource, record it as it appears.</p> <p>27.1 Related manifestation 27.1.1 Basic instructions on referencing related manifestations 27.1.1.1 Scope A related manifestation is a manifestation related to the resource being described (e.g., a manifestation in a different format).</p>	Use the ISBN of the multipart monographic resource as the whole to express the relationship.
6.5.2 When the title proper of the series or multipart monographic resource consists of a common title or main series and a dependent title, the international standard number of the common title or main series is omitted in area 6 and may be given in area 7 (see 7.6.1).	<p>2.12.16.3 Recording the ISSN of a subseries ... <i>Optional omission</i> When recording the ISSN of a subseries, omit the ISSN of the main series.</p>	If the international standard number of a subseries appears in the resource, omit the one of main series.
6.6 Numbering within a series or multipart monographic resource (MA)	2.12.9 Numbering within series (CE)	
	2.12.17 Numbering within subseries (CE)	
6.6.1 The numbering of the resource within a series or multipart monographic resource is given in the terms in which it appears on the source of information. Standard abbreviations may be used. Arabic numerals are given in place of other numerals or spelled-out numbers. When the numbering of the resource contains both roman and arabic numerals, the numerals are transcribed as they appear.	<p>2.12.9.1 Scope Numbering within series is a designation of the sequencing of a part or parts within a series. Numbering within series may include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these, with or without an accompanying caption (<i>volume, number, etc.</i>) and/or a chronological designation.</p> <p>2.12.9.3 Recording numbering within series</p>	If information is taken from a source outside the resource itself use square brackets to indicate that fact.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.	
6.6.2 When the title proper of the larger bibliographic resource consists of a common title and a dependent title or subseries, the numbering of the common title is omitted and the numbering of the dependent title or subseries is given after the dependent title or subseries. The numbering of the common title may be given in area 7.	2.12.17.1 Scope Numbering within subseries is a designation of the sequencing of a part or parts within a subseries. Numbering within subseries may include a numeral, a letter, any other character, or the combination of these, with or without an accompanying caption (<i>volume, number, etc.</i>) and/or a chronological designation. 2.12.17.3 Recording numbering within subseries Record the numbering within a subseries applying the instructions on numbering within series given under 2.12.9.	Omit numbering within series when it consists in common title and dependent title.
6.6.3 When the parts of a multipart monographic resource within a series are numbered within the series, the numbering of the first and last parts is given and connected by a hyphen when the numbering is continuous. In other cases, the numbering of each part is given, separated by commas.	2.12.9.8 Separately numbered issues or parts When describing a resource consisting of two or more issues or parts, record numbering within series as instructed under 2.12.9.8.1 (multipart monographs) or 2.12.9.8.2 (serials), as applicable. 2.12.9.8.1 Multipart monographs If parts of a multipart monograph are separately numbered within a series, record the first and the last numbers, separated by a hyphen, if the numbering is continuous. Otherwise, record all the numbers.	When all the numbers not continuous are recorded, separate the number of each part by commas.
6.6.4 If the numbering appears in more than one language, it is given following the title proper or parallel title in that language, as appropriate.	2.12.9.5 Numbering in more than one language or script If the numbering appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the numbering that is in the language or script of the title proper of the series. If this criterion does not apply, record the numbering that appears first.	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>6.6.5 Serial within a series</p> <p>6.6.5.1 When all issues or parts of a serial within a series or subseries have the same series number, this number is given in the series statement.</p> <p>6.6.5.2 If each issue or part of a serial within a series has different numbering, the numbering is not given in area 6. The numbering may be explained in area 7.</p>	<p>2.12.9.8.2 Serials</p> <p>When describing a serial, record the numbering within a series only if all issues or parts of the serial carry the same series number.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
7. Note area	2.20 Note on manifestation or item	
7.0.2 A bibliographic reference note is given as the first note.		
7.0.3 A note of the frequency of a serial or the frequency of updates to an integrating resource is given when the frequency is not stated in area 1. When the frequency of a continuing resource is unknown, a note <i>Frequency unknown</i> is given.	<p>2.14 Frequency</p> <p>2.14.1.3 Recording frequency Record the frequency of release of issues or parts of a serial or the frequency of updates to an integrating resource, if known, using an appropriate term from the list below. If the frequency is irregular, or if none of the other terms listed above is appropriate or sufficiently specific, make a note giving details of the frequency (see 2.20.12.3).</p> <p>2.14.1.4 Recording changes in frequency Make a note on a change in frequency (see 2.20.12.4).</p> <p>2.20.12 Note on frequency</p> <p>2.20.12.3 Details on currency of the contents or frequency of updating Make notes providing details on the following: a) the frequency of release of issues or parts of a serial b) the frequency of updates to an integrating resource c) the currency of the contents.</p> <p>2.20.12.4 Change in frequency Make notes on changes in frequency, stating the frequencies and their respective dates in chronological order. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.</p>	Use ISBD rule.
7.0.4 A note on system requirements for use of the	3.20 Equipment or system requirement	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>resource is given as the first note for all direct-access electronic resources when appropriate.</p>	<p>3.20.1.3 Recording equipment or system requirements Record any equipment or system requirements beyond what is normal and obvious for the type of carrier or type of file (e.g., the make and model of equipment or hardware, the operating system, the amount of memory, or any plug-ins or peripherals required to play, view, or run the resource). <i>Alternative</i> Record the equipment or system requirements as they are presented on the resource.</p>	
<p>7.0.5 A note relating to mode of access is given for all remote-access electronic resources.</p>	<p>4.6 Uniform Resource Locator 4.6.1 Basic instructions on recording Uniform Resource Locators 4.6.1.1 Scope A Uniform Resource Locator, or URL, is the address of a remote access resource. Uniform Resource Locators include all resource identifiers intended to provide online access to a resource using a standard Internet browser. 4.6.1.2 Sources of information Take information on Uniform Resource Locators from any source. 4.6.1.3 Recording Uniform Resource Locators Record the Uniform Resource Locator for the online resource being described. If there is more than one Uniform Resource Locator for the resource, record one or more in accordance with the policy of the agency preparing the description. Record a Uniform Resource Locator for a related resource as part of the description of the related manifestation (see 27.1). 4.6.1.4 Changes requiring the addition, revision, or deletion of a Uniform Resource Locator If a Uniform Resource Locator is added or changed, add or revise the Uniform Resource Locator as</p>	<p>Record the mode of access (URL or other) to the remote access resource being described.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>appropriate. If a Uniform Resource Locator no longer provides access to the online resource, add (<i>incorrect</i>) or (<i>invalid</i>) to it, as appropriate, and record a Uniform Resource Locator that does provide access to the resource, if readily ascertainable.</p>	
7.1.1. Notes on the title proper	2.20.2 Note on title	
	2.3.6 Variant title	
<p>7.1.1.1 When the source of the title proper of a printed resource is other than the title page, the source is given in a note.</p> <p>For multimedia, sound recordings, videorecordings, still & moving images: When the source of the title proper is other than a source permanently associated with the resource, the source is given in a note</p> <p>For electronic resources: The source of the title proper is given in all cases.</p>	<p>RDA 2.20.2 Note on title 2.20.2.3 Title source Make a note on the source from which the title proper is taken if it is a source other than: a) the title page, title sheet, or title card (or image thereof) of a resource consisting of multiple pages, leaves, sheets, or cards (or images thereof) (see 2.2.2.2) b) the title frame or title screen of a resource consisting of moving images (see 2.2.2.3) <i>Optional omission</i> If the resource bears only a single title and the title appears on the resource itself, do not record the source from which the title proper is taken. If a parallel title proper is taken from a different source than the title proper, make a note on the source of the parallel title proper if it is considered important. Make a note on the source or basis for a variant title (see 2.3.6.3) earlier title proper (see 2.3.73) or later title proper (see 2.3.8.3) if it is considered important for identification or access. For online resources, make a separate note indicating the date the resource was viewed (see 2.20.13.5)</p>	<p>Do not use the optional omission in the case of printed or electronic resources.</p> <p>Always make a note if a parallel title is taken from a different source than the title proper.</p>
7.1.1.2 Notes on variant titles are given if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.	<p>2.3.6 Variant Title 2.3.6.3 Recording variant titles</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>Record variant titles that are considered to be important for identification or access applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1</p> <p>Make a note on the source or basis for the variant title (see 2.20.2.3) if it is considered important for identification or access.</p> <p>2.3.6.4 Translations or transliterations of the title proper</p> <p>Record a translation or transliterated form of the title proper created by the agency preparing the description as a variant title applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1</p> <p>2.20.2.3 Title source</p> <p>Make a note on the source or basis for a variant title (see 2.3.6.3), earlier title proper (see 2.3.7.3), or later title proper (see 2.3.8.3) if it is considered important for identification or access.</p>	
<p>7.1.1.4.1 Serials</p> <p>Notes on <i>minor</i> changes to the title proper that occur after the first or earliest issue or part are given together with the numbering of the respective issues or parts, if they are necessary for identification of the serial or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue. <i>Alternatively</i>, a note that the title proper varies is given.</p>	<p>2.3.2.12.2 Serials</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the change is a minor change (as defined 2.3.2.13.2) but is considered to be important for identification or access, record the later title as a later title proper (see 2.3.8)</p> <p>2.20.2.4 Title variations, inaccuracies, and deletions</p> <p>If scattered issues or parts, or occasional iterations of a resource have different titles proper, parallel titles proper, other title information, or parallel other title information, and the differences are not considered important for identification or access, make a note indicating that the title, etc., varies.</p> <p>...</p> <p>For multipart monographs and serials, make notes on deletions of parallel titles proper (see 2.3.3.5), other title information (see 2.3.4.7), and parallel other title</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	information (see 2.3.5.4) if considered to be important. Indicate the numbering or publication dates to which the deletion applies.	
7.1.1.4.3 Multipart monographic resources: If the title proper of a multipart monographic resource changes on a part or parts after the one chosen as the basis of the description, the new title is given in a note.	2.3.2.12.1 Multipart monographs If there is a change in the title proper on a subsequent part of a multipart monograph, and the change is considered to be important for identification or access, record the later title as a later title proper (see 2.3.8).	
7.1.2 Notes on the nature, scope, form, purpose or language or the resource	7.2 Nature of the content	
	7.3 Coverage of the content	
	7.21 Medium of performance of musical content	
7.1.2.1 If the nature, purpose, scope, or literary, artistic or musical form cannot be inferred from other elements of the description, a note may be given.	7.2 Nature of the content 7.2.1 Basic instructions on recording the nature of the content 7.2.1.1 Scope The nature of the content is the specific character of the primary content of a resource (e.g., legal articles, interim report). 7.2.1.2 Sources of information Take information on the nature of the content from any source. 7.2.1.3 Recording the nature of the content Record the nature of the content if it is considered to be important for identification or selection. 7.3 Coverage of the content 7.3.1 Basic instructions on recording the coverage of the content 7.3.1.1 Scope The coverage of the content is the chronological or geographic coverage of the content of a resource.	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>7.3.1.2 Sources of information Take information on the coverage of the content from any source.</p> <p>6.3 Form of work <i>Form of work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.</i></p>	
<p>7.1.2.2 Notes on language A note on language is necessary only if the linguistic content is significant and the language of the content cannot be inferred from other elements of the description.</p>	<p>7.12 Language of the content 7.12.1.3 Recording language of the content Record details of the language or languages used to express the content of the resource if they are considered to be important for identification or selection.</p>	
<p>7.1.3 Notes on parallel titles and parallel other title information</p>	<p>2.20.2 Note on title</p>	
<p>7.1.4.1 For multipart monographic resources: If there is a change to the statement of responsibility after the first or earliest part of a multipart monographic resource and the new information is necessary for identification or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue, a note is given.</p>	<p>2.4.1.10 Recording changes in statements of responsibility Record a change in a statement of responsibility as instructed under 2.4.1.10.1 (multipart monographs), 2.4.1.10.2 (serials), or 2.4.1.10.3 (integrating resources), as applicable.</p> <p>2.4.1.10.1 Multipart monographs If a statement of responsibility is added, deleted, or changed on a subsequent part of a multipart monograph, and the addition, deletion, or change is considered to be important for identification or access, make a note (see 2.20.3.6.1)</p> <p>2.20.3.6.1 Multipart monographs Make notes on changes in statements of responsibility that occur on a subsequent part of a multipart monograph if they are considered to be important for</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	identification or access.	
<p>7.1.4.1 For serials If there is a change to the statement of responsibility on later issues of a serial that does not require a new description (see A.2.7) and it is necessary for identification of the serial or otherwise considered important to users of the catalogue, a note is given.</p>	<p>2.4.1.10.2 Serials If a statement of responsibility is added, deleted, or changed on a subsequent issue or part of a serial, and the addition, deletion, or change does not require a new description (see 1.6.2) make a note (see 2.20.3.6.2). If the change is only in the presentation of the name of a person, family, or body, make a note if the change is considered to be important for identification or access.</p> <p>2.20.3.6.2 Serials Make notes on changes in statements of responsibility that occur after the first/earliest issue or part of a serial if they are considered to be important for identification or access. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.</p>	
<p>7.1.4.1 For integrating resources: If an earlier statement of responsibility that is no longer present on the current iteration, or that appeared in a different form on an earlier iteration, is considered important to users of the catalogue, a note is given. If the changes have been numerous, a general note may be given.</p>	<p>2.4.1.10.3 Integrating resources If a statement of responsibility is added or changed on a subsequent iteration of an integrating resource, revise the statement of responsibility to reflect the current iteration. If the earlier statement of responsibility is considered to be important for identification or access, make a note giving the earlier statement (see see 2.20.3.6.3). If a statement of responsibility is deleted on a subsequent iteration, delete the statement of responsibility to reflect the current iteration. Make a note on the deletion if it is considered to be important for identification or access (see see 2.20.3.6.3).</p> <p>2.20.3.6.3 Integrating resources Make notes on statements of responsibility no longer present on the current iteration of an integrating</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	resource, or that appeared in a different form on earlier iterations, if they are considered to be important for identification or access. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note	
7.1.4.2 Source of statement of responsibility ... For older monographic resources: If the statement of responsibility does not appear directly after the title statement on the preferred source of information, its position is described in a note. Statements of responsibility taken from outside the resource are given in a note with the source of such information.	2.20.3 Note on statement of responsibility 2.20.3.1 Scope A note on statement of responsibility is a note providing information on a person, family, or corporate body not named in a statement of responsibility to whom responsibility for the intellectual or artistic content of the resource has been attributed, on variant forms of names appearing in the resource, on changes in statements of responsibility, or on other details relating to a statement of responsibility.	Use ISBD rule for early printed resources
7.2 Notes on the edition area and the bibliographic history of the resource	2.20.4 Note on edition statement	
7.2.1 Source of the edition statement ... For older monographic resources: When edition information has been obtained from a source other than a prescribed source of information or from part of the preferred source of information preceding the title and statement of responsibility, the source from which such information has been obtained is given in a note. For electronic resources: If the edition statement of an electronic resource is taken from a source different from the source of the title proper, the source of the edition statement is given in a note.	2.20.4 Note on edition statement 2.20.4.4 Other information relating to an edition statement Make notes on other details relating to an edition statement if they are considered to be important for identification or access.	Use ISBD rule for early printed resources and electronic resources.

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>7.2.2 Changes to the edition area For serials and multipart monographic resources Changes in edition statements that occur after the issue or part used as the basis of description and do not require a new description are given in a note if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.</p> <p>For integrating resources: Earlier edition statements that are no longer present on the current iteration or that are in a different form on an earlier iteration and do not require a new description (see A.2.7.2) are given in a note if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.20.4.5 Change in edition statement Make notes on changes in edition statements as instructed under 2.20.4.5.1 (multipart monographs), 2.20.4.5.2(serials), or 2.20.4.5.3 (integrating resources), as applicable.</p> <p>2.20.4.5.1 Multipart monographs Make notes on differences in edition statements from one part of a multipart monograph to another (see 2.5.1.6.1) if they are considered to be important for identification. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.</p> <p>2.20.4.5.2 Serials Make notes on changes in edition statements that occur after the first/earliest issue or part of a serial (see 2.5.1.6.2) if they are considered to be important for identification. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.</p> <p>2.20.4.5.3 Integrating resources Make notes on edition statements no longer present on the current iteration of an integrating resource or that appeared in a different form on earlier iterations (see 2.5.1.6.3) if they are considered to be important for identification. <i>Alternative</i> If the changes have been numerous, make a general note.</p>	
<p>7.2.4 Relationships to other resources</p>	<p>24.3 Core elements The recording of relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items is not required except for the primary relationships as specified under 17.3.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>7.2.4.1 Translations When the work contained in the resource is known to be a translation, the original title of the work, or, where appropriate, the key title and ISSN, is given in area 7 (see also 1.2.4). When the translation is known to be a translation of a particular edition of a work with its own title, this title is given first and may be followed by the title of the original work translated.</p>	<p>17.6 Work expressed 17.6.1 Basic Instructions on Recording the Work Expressed 17.6.1.1 Scope The work expressed is the work realized through an expression. 17.6.1.2 Sources of information Take information on the relationship between an expression and the work realized through that expression from any source. 17.6.1.3 Recording the work expressed Record the work expressed applying the general guidelines on recording primary relationships given under 17.4.</p> <p>17.9 Manifestation of expression 17.9.1 Basic instructions on recording a manifestation of an expression 17.9.1.1 Scope A manifestation of expression is a physical embodiment of an expression. 17.9.1.2 Sources of information Take information on the relationship between an expression and a manifestation of that expression from any source. 17.9.1.3 Recording a manifestation of an expression Record a manifestation of an expression applying the general guidelines on recording primary relationships given under 17.4.</p> <p>17.4.2 Conventions used to record primary relationships Record primary relationships using one or more of the conventions described under 17.4.2.1 (identifier), 17.4.2.2 (authorized access point), or 17.4.2.3 (composite description), as applicable</p>	<p>A note giving information on translations is mandatory.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>26.1 Related expression</p> <p>26.1.1 Basic Instructions on Referencing Related Expressions</p> <p>26.1.1.1 Scope</p> <p>A related expression is an expression related to the expression represented by an identifier, an authorized access point, or a description (e.g., a revised version, a translation).</p> <p>26.1.1.2 Sources of information</p> <p>Take information on related expressions from any source.</p> <p>26.1.1.3 Referencing related expressions</p> <p>Reference a related expression applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4.</p>	
<p>7.2.4.2 Reproductions</p> <p>When the resource is an exact reproduction of another resource (for example, a facsimile reproduction or other photographic (or micro-) reproduction of a printed title, a sound cassette copy of a sound disc, a videotape reproduction of a motion picture, a digitisation) a note is given that the resource is a reproduction (see A.2.5). The title of the original resource (when different from the title of the reproduction) and its publication details are given; the frequency of the original resource may also be given.</p>	<p>2.3.2.3 If the title of the original manifestation appears on the same source of information as the title of the facsimile or reproduction, record it:</p> <p>either</p> <p>a) as a parallel title proper, if it is in a language or script different from the title of the facsimile (see 2.3.3)</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) as other title information (2.3.4)</p> <p>or</p> <p>c) as the title of a related manifestation (see 27.1)</p> <p>If the title of the original manifestation appears elsewhere in the resource, record it as the title of a related manifestation (see 27.1).</p> <p>Appendix J.4</p> <p><i>reproduction of (manifestation)</i> A manifestation used as the basis for a reproduction. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: reproduced as</p> <p><i>digital transfer of (manifestation)</i> A manifestation transferred from one digital format to another.</p>	<p>A note giving information on reproductions is mandatory.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p><i>Reciprocal relationship: digital transfer</i></p> <p><i>electronic reproduction of (manifestation)</i> An analog manifestation used as the basis for an electronic reproduction. <i>Reciprocal relationship: electronic reproduction</i></p> <p><i>facsimile of (manifestation)</i> A manifestation used as the basis for an exact reproduction. <i>Reciprocal relationship: facsimile</i></p> <p><i>preservation facsimile of (manifestation)</i> A manifestation used as the basis for an exact reproduction on preservation-quality media, such as acid-free permanent or archival paper. <i>Reciprocal relationship: preservation facsimile</i></p> <p><i>reprint of (manifestation)</i> A printed manifestation that is used as the basis for a reissue with the same content as the resource being described. <i>Reciprocal relationship: reprinted as</i></p> <p>27.1 Related manifestation</p> <p>27.1.1 Basic instructions on referencing related manifestations</p> <p>27.1.1.1 Scope</p> <p>A related manifestation is a manifestation related to the resource being described (e.g., a manifestation in a different format).</p> <p>27.1.1.2 Sources of information</p> <p>Take information on related manifestations from any source.</p> <p>27.1.1.3 Referencing related manifestations</p> <p>Reference a related manifestation applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>7.2.4.3 Resources with different editions When the resource is one of two or more simultaneously published editions differing in partial content and/or language, the name of the other edition or editions is given. If the name of the other edition or editions is not readily available, a general note is made. If a resource is published in more editions than can be named conveniently, a general note is made.</p>	<p>26.1.1.3 Referencing related expressions Reference a related expression applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4.</p>	<p>A note on related editions is mandatory in case of simultaneously published editions differing in partial content and/or language.</p>
<p>7.2.4.5 Supplement to or insert in When the resource is a supplement to or insert in another resource, a note of the title or the key title and ISSN of the main resource is given.</p>	<p>25.1.1.3 Referencing related works Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4</p> <p>Appendix J.2.5 <i>augmentation of (work)</i> A work whose content is added to by another work. <i>Reciprocal relationship:</i> augmented by (work)</p> <p>27.1.1.3 Referencing related manifestations Reference a related manifestation applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4.</p>	<p>When the resource is a supplement to or insert in another resource, a note of the title or the key title and ISSN of the main resource is mandatory.</p>
<p>7.2.4.6 Other relationships ... When two or more resources are published together, each resource is described separately; a note is given with each description stating that the resource has been published with another.</p>	<p>24.3 Core elements The recording of relationships between works, expressions, manifestations, and items is not required except for the primary relationships as specified under 17.3.</p> <p>27.1 Related manifestations 27.1.1.3 Referencing related manifestations Reference a related manifestation applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4.</p> <p>J.4.5 Accompanying manifestation relationships</p>	<p>A note is mandatory when one resource is published with another.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p><i>accompanied by (manifestation)</i> A manifestation issued with another manifestation, without any relationship to its content. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: accompanied by (manifestation)</p> <p><i>issued with</i> A manifestation that is issued on the same carrier as the manifestation being described. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: issued with</p>	
<p>7.2.4.7 Relationships between continuing resources 7.2.4.7.1 Continuation</p> <p>If a continuing resource is the continuation of another continuing resource, the title or key title and ISSN of the <i>previous</i> resource is given in a note introduced by the word <i>Continues</i>: (or the equivalent in another language).</p> <p>If a continuing resource is continued by another continuing resource, the title or key title and ISSN of the <i>subsequent</i> resource is given in a note introduced by the words <i>Continued by</i>: (or the equivalent in another language).</p>	<p>25.1.1.3 Referencing related works</p> <p>Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4</p> <p>Appendix J.2.6 Sequential work relationships <i>continues</i> (work) The work that is continued by the content of a later work under a new title. Apply generally to serials. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: continued by (work)</p>	<p>Notes on relationships are mandatory, y for resources that continue, or are continued by, other resources.</p>
<p>7.2.4.7.2 Merger</p> <p>If a continuing resource is the result of a merger of two or more other continuing resources, the titles or key titles and ISSNs of the previous continuing resources are given in a note introduced by the words <i>Merger of</i>: (or the equivalent in another language).</p> <p>If a continuing resource has merged with one or more continuing resources to form a new continuing resource, the title or key title and ISSN of each of the other continuing resources is given in a note introduced by the words <i>Merged with</i>., followed by the words <i>to become</i>: (or the equivalent in another language) and the title of the new resource.</p>	<p>25.1.1.3 Referencing related works</p> <p>Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4</p> <p>Appendix J.2.6 Sequential work relationships <i>merger of</i> (work) One of two or more works which came together to form a new work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: merged with ... to form ... (work)</p>	<p>A note on the merger of continuing resources is mandatory.</p>
<p>7.2.4.7.3 Split or separation</p>	<p>25.1.1.3 Referencing related works</p>	<p>A note on a split in a continuing resources or that one</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>If a continuing resource is a new resource resulting from the split of a continuing resource into two or more continuing resources, the title or key title and ISSN) of the <i>previous</i> continuing resource from which it split is given in a note introduced by the words <i>Continues in part</i>: (or the equivalent in another language).</p> <p>If a continuing resource splits into two or more continuing resources, the titles or key titles and ISSNs of the subsequent continuing resources are given in a note introduced by the words Split into: (or the equivalent in another language).</p> <p>If a continuing resource has separated from another continuing resource, the title or key title and ISSN of the continuing resource from which it separated is given in a note introduced by the words <i>Separated from</i>: (or the equivalent in another language).</p>	<p>Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4</p> <p>Appendix J.2.6 Sequential work relationships <i>continues in part</i> (work) A work that split into two or more separate works with new titles. Apply generally to serials. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: split into (work)</p>	<p>continuing resource continues in part another is mandatory.</p>
<p>7.2.4.7.4 Absorption</p> <p>If a continuing resource has absorbed one or more continuing resources while retaining its own title, the title or key title and ISSN of each <i>absorbed</i> continuing resource is given in a note introduced by the word <i>Absorbed</i>: (or the equivalent in another language).</p> <p>If a continuing resource has been absorbed by another continuing resource, the title or key title and ISSN of the <i>absorbing</i> continuing resource is given in a note introduced by the words <i>Absorbed by</i>: (or the equivalent in another language).</p> <p>The date the absorption occurred is included in the note if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>25.1.1.3 Referencing related works</p> <p>Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4</p> <p>Appendix J.2.6 Sequential work relationships <i>absorbed</i> (work) The work that has been incorporated into another work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: absorbed by (work)</p> <p><i>absorbed in part</i> (work) The work that has been partially incorporated into another work. <i>Reciprocal relationship</i>: absorbed in part by (work)</p>	<p>A note on absorption of one continuing resources by another is mandatory.</p>
<p>7.2.4.7.6 Subseries</p> <p>When the serial being described is a subseries, details of the main series are given in area 6 and not in area 7.</p>	<p>2.12 Series statement (CE)</p> <p><i>Title proper of series, numbering within series, title proper of subseries, and numbering within subseries</i></p>	<p>When the serial being described is a subseries, details of the main series are given as instructed in RDA 2.12 (Series statement), not (or not only) in 25.1.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p><i>are core elements. Other sub-elements of series statements are optional.</i></p> <p>2.12.1 Basic instructions on recording series statements</p> <p>25.1 Related work 25.1.1.3 Referencing related works Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4.</p> <p>Appendix J.2.4 Whole-part work relationship <i>subseries of (work)</i> A work in which the part consistently appears; all issues or parts of the subseries bear the title of the larger work. <i>Reciprocal relationship: subseries (work)</i></p> <p><i>subseries (work)</i> A serial or multipart work that consistently appears in a larger work; all issues or parts of the subseries bear the title of the larger work. <i>Reciprocal relationship: subseries of (work)</i></p>	
7.3 Notes on the material or type of resource specific area	3.19.8.4 Details of digital representation of cartographic content	
	2.20.5 Note on numbering of serials	
<p>7.3.1.3 Digital cartographic resources ...</p> <p>The data type (e.g. raster, vector, point), the object type (e.g. point, line, polygon, pixel), the number of objects used to represent spatial information and the format name (e.g. digital transfer information) may be given for an electronic resource.</p> <p>Point/vector count. The number of point or vector objects or each type of object used in an electronic resource is given.</p>	<p>3.19.8 Digital representation of cartographic content 3.19.8.3 Recording digital representation of cartographic content For digitally encoded cartographic content, record the following information if it can be readily ascertained and is considered important for identification or selection:</p> <p>a) data type (i.e., <i>raster</i>, <i>vector</i>, or <i>point</i>) b) object type (e.g., <i>point</i>, <i>line</i>, <i>polygon</i>, <i>pixel</i>) c) number of objects used to represent spatial</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>Raster object count. The number of rows x columns x voxels (vertical) in a raster electronic resource is given. Row and column count are used for rectangular raster resources.</p>	<p>information. 3.19.8.4 Details of digital representation of cartographic content Record details of the digital representation of cartographic content (e.g., topology level, compression) if they are considered important for identification or selection.</p>	
<p>7.3.3.4 Notes are also made on any complex or irregular numbering not given in the numbering area, or on any other numbering peculiarities if they are considered important to users of the catalogue (see 3.3).</p>	<p>2.20.5 Note on numbering of serials 2.20.5.4 Complex or irregular numbering Make notes on complex or irregular numbering of a serial, or numbering errors, not already specified in the numbering of serials element if they are considered to be important for identification.</p>	
<p>7.4 Notes on the publication, production, distribution, etc., area</p>	<p>2.20.7 Note on publication statement</p>	
<p>7.4 Notes on the publication, production, distribution, etc., area</p>	<p>2.20.8 Note on distribution statement</p>	
<p>7.4 Notes on the publication, production, distribution, etc., area</p>	<p>2.20.9 Note on manufacture statement</p>	
<p>7.4.1 For older monographic resources When publication, production, distribution, etc., information has been obtained from a source other than a prescribed source of information, the source from which such information has been obtained is given in a note.</p>	<p>2.2.4 Other sources of information If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1) take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference): a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file) b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box, case made by the owner) c) other published descriptions of the resource d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source).</p>	<p>For older monographic resources, a note is mandatory if the information is taken from a source other than the prescribed source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).</p> <p>...</p> <p>Publication statement Place of publication Parallel place of publication Publisher's name Parallel publisher's name Date of publication</p> <p>Distribution statement Place of distribution Parallel place of distribution Distributor's name Parallel distributor's name Date of distribution</p> <p>Manufacture statement Place of manufacture Parallel place of manufacture Manufacturer's name Parallel manufacturer's name Date of manufacture</p> <p>2.20.7.3 Details relating to publication statement Make notes on details relating to place of publication, publisher, or date of publication not recorded in the publication statement element, if they are considered to be important for identification or access.</p> <p>2.20.8.3 Details relating to distribution statement Make notes on details relating to place of distribution, distributor, or date of distribution not recorded in the distribution statement element, if they are considered to be important for identification or access.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	<p>2.20.9.3 Details relating to manufacture statement Make notes on details relating to place of manufacture, manufacturer, or date of manufacture not recorded in the manufacture statement element, if they are considered to be important for identification or access.</p>	
<p>7.4.2 Changes to information in the publication, production, distribution, etc., area For serials and multipart monographic resources: Changes in the place of publication and/or the name of the publisher that occur after the first or earliest issue or part are given in a note, together with the numbering of the respective issues, if they are considered important to users of the catalogue. For integrating resources; Earlier places of publication and/or names of publishers that are no longer present on the current iteration, or that appeared in a different form on earlier iterations, are given in a note, if they are considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>2.20.7.5 Change in publication statement Make notes on changes in place of publication and/or the publisher's name as instructed under 2.20.7.5.1 (multipart monographs), 2.20.7.5.2 (serials), or 2.20.7.5.3 (integrating resources), as applicable. 2.20.7.5.1 Multipart monographs Make notes on differences in place of publication and/or publishers' names from one part of a multipart monograph to another (see 2.8.1.5.1) if they are considered to be important for identification or access. 2.20.7.5.2 Serials Make notes on changes in place of publication and/or publishers' names that occur after the first/earliest issue or part of a serial (see 2.8.1.5.2) if they are considered to be important for identification or access. 2.20.7.5.3 Integrating resources Make notes on place of publication and/or publishers' names no longer present on the current iteration of an integrating resource, or that appeared in a different form on earlier iterations (see 2.8.1.5.3) if they are considered to be important for identification or access.</p>	
<p>7.5 Notes on the material description area</p>		
<p>7.5.1 For older monographic resources: ... The number of lines to the page and the type used are given if these aid identification of the printer or are considered important to users of the catalogue. Physical description of the resource, including a list of</p>	<p>3.11 Layout 3.11.1.3 Recording layout Record the layout of the resource if it is considered important for identification or selection, using an appropriate term from the list below. double sided</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>signatures is given, if it is considered important to users of the catalogue.</p>	<p>single sided If neither of the terms listed above is appropriate-or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the layout as concisely as possible. Record details of layout as instructed under 3.11.1.4 3.11.1.4 Details of Layout Record details of layout if they are considered important for identification or selection. 3.12 Book format 3.12.1.4 Details of book format Record details of the book format if they are considered important for identification or selection.</p>	
<p>7.6 Note on series and multipart monographic resources area</p>	<p>2.20.11 Note on series statement</p>	
<p>7.6.1 For older monographic resources: When series information has been obtained from a source other than a prescribed source of information, the source from which such information has been obtained is given in a note.</p>	<p>2.2.4 Other sources of information If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1) take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference): a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file) b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box, case made by the owner) c) other published descriptions of the resource d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source). If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets). ... Series statement Title proper of series Parallel title proper of series</p>	<p>For older monographic resources, a note is mandatory if the information is taken from a source other than the prescribed source of information.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	Other title information of series Parallel other title information of series Statement of responsibility relating to series Parallel statement of responsibility relating to series Numbering within series Title proper of subseries Parallel title proper of subseries Other title information of subseries Parallel other title information of subseries Statement of responsibility relating to subseries Parallel statement of responsibility relating to subseries Numbering within subseries	
7.7 Notes related to the contents	7.16 Supplementary content	
7.9 Notes on the issue, part, iteration, etc. that forms the basis of the description	2.20.13 Note on issue, part, or iteration used as basis for identification of the resource	
<p>7.9 Notes on the issue, part, iteration, etc., that forms the basis of the description</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the description of a serial or multipart monographic resource is not based on the first issue or part published, the issue or part that forms the basis of the description is given in a note.</p> <p>For serials: The numbering is recorded in the form it would have if recorded in area 3.</p> <p>For unnumbered monographic series: If a description is made for an unnumbered monographic series itself, a note is given of the earliest analytic consulted and its date of publication, production, distribution, etc. If other analytics also have been consulted and the latest analytic can be identified, that analytic and its date of publication are</p>	<p>RDA 2.20.13 Note on issue, part, or iteration used as the basis for identification of the resource</p> <p>2.20.13.3 Issue or Part Used as the Basis for the Identification of a Multipart Monograph or Serial For multipart monographs and serials, if the identification is not based on the first released issue or part (see 2.1.2.3), make a note identifying the issue or part used as the basis of the identification. Apply the additional instructions given under 2.20.13.3.1 (numbered serials), 2.20.13.3.2 (unnumbered serials), or 2.20.13.3.3 (multipart monographs), as applicable.</p> <p>...</p> <p>2.20.13.3.1 Numbered serials If more than one issue or part has been consulted, make a separate note identifying the latest issue or part consulted in preparing the description. Do not make a note of earliest and/or latest issues or parts recorded in the numbering of serials element (see 2.6).</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>also given.</p> <p>For integrating resources: If the description is not based on the first iteration, a note is given on the latest iteration consulted in preparing the description.</p> <p>For remote-access electronic resources: The issue or iteration that forms the basis of the description of a remote-access electronic resource is given in a note, along with the date on which it was viewed.</p>	<p>...</p> <p>2.20.13.3.2 Unnumbered serials Make a note identifying the earliest issue or part consulted and its date of publication. If other issues or parts have also been consulted, make a separate note identifying the latest issue or part consulted and its date.</p> <p>...</p> <p>2.20.13.3.3 Multipart monographs Make a note identifying the part of a multipart monograph on which the identification of the resource is based and/or its number or publication date, as appropriate. If more than one part has been consulted, make a separate note identifying the latest part consulted in making the description.</p> <p>2.20.13.4 Iteration used as the basis for the identification of an integrating resource Make a note identifying the latest iteration of an integrating resource consulted in preparing the description.</p> <p>2.20.13.5 Date of viewing of an online resource For online resources, make a note identifying the date on which the resource was viewed for description.</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
8. Resource identifier and terms of availability area	2.15 Identifier for the manifestation (CE)	
<p>8 Introductory note</p> <p>When a resource has more than one identifier and it is considered important to users of the catalogue to record more than one identifier, the area may be repeated. The resource may have more than one identifier for various reasons, for example, (a) because it is issued in more than one format or medium or by more than one publisher, producer, distributor, etc., or (b) because it has an identifier for the individual part and also an identifier for the whole group of which it is a part.</p> <p>In both cases, the identifier that specifically identifies the resource being described is given first. Other identifiers (e.g. for other formats, for the whole group, for other publishers) are given next, as repetitions of the area.</p>	<p>2.15 Identifier for the manifestation</p> <p><i>If there is more than one identifier for the manifestation, prefer an internationally recognized identifier, if applicable. Additional identifiers for the manifestation are optional.</i></p> <p>2.15.1.5 More than one identifier for the manifestation</p> <p>When describing a resource consisting of two or more parts bearing an identifier for the resource as a whole as well as identifiers for the individual parts, record the identifier for the resource as a whole. When describing only a single part, record the identifier for that part.</p> <p><i>Optional addition</i></p> <p>Record both the identifier for the resource as a whole and any identifiers for individual parts, adding a qualification to each identifier applying the instructions given under 2.15.1.7.</p> <p>Alternative</p> <p>If there are more than three identifiers for individual parts, record only the first identifier and the last identifier, separated by a hyphen if the identifiers are consecutive, or by a diagonal slash if they are not.</p>	
8.1 Resource identifier (MA)	2.15 Identifier for the manifestation (CE)	
8.1.1 An identifier is given if it is known and considered important to users of the catalogue.	<p>2.15 Identifier for the manifestation (CE)</p> <p><i>If there is more than one identifier for the manifestation, prefer an internationally recognized identifier, if applicable. Additional identifiers for the manifestation are optional.</i></p>	
8.1.2 standard identifier (MA)	2.15.1.4 Recording identifiers for manifestations	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>8.1.2 A standard identifier is recorded in accordance with its relevant standard, as appropriate. The standard identifier is preceded by its customary label, such as ISBN, ISSN, ISMN.</p>	<p>2.15.1.4 Recording identifiers for manifestations If the identifier for the manifestation is one for which there is a prescribed display format (e.g., ISBN, ISSN, URN), record it in accordance with that format. If there is no prescribed display format for the identifier, record it as it appears on the source. Precede the identifier with a trade name or the name of the agency, etc., responsible for assigning the identifier, if readily ascertainable.</p>	
<p>8.1.2 For notated music resources: The publisher's number of a notated music resource is given when known. The publisher's number is preceded by the term <i>Publ. no.</i> or its equivalent in another language. The plate number may be given following the ISBN and/or the publisher's number and any qualifications that relate to either. The plate number is preceded by the term <i>Pl. no.</i> or its equivalent in another language.</p>	<p>2.15.2 Publisher's number for music 2.15.2.1 Scope A publisher's number for music is a numbering designation assigned to a resource by a music publisher, appearing normally only on the title page, the cover, and/or the first page of music. A publisher's number may include initials, abbreviations, or words identifying the publisher. 2.15.2.3 Recording publishers' numbers for music Record publishers' numbers for music. If a publisher's number is preceded by an abbreviation, word, or phrase designating a publisher, include that abbreviation, word, or phrase as part of the number. 2.15.3 Plate number for music 2.15.3.1 Scope A plate number for music is a numbering designation assigned to a resource by a music publisher, usually printed at the bottom of each page, and sometimes appearing also on the title page. A plate number may include initials, abbreviations, or words identifying a publisher and is sometimes followed by a number corresponding to the number of pages or plates. 2.15.3.3 Recording plate numbers for music Record plate numbers for music. If a plate number is</p>	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
	preceded by an abbreviation, word, or phrase designating a publisher, include that abbreviation, word, or phrase as part of the number.	
8.1.3 Qualification to identifier	2.15.1.7 Qualification	
8.1.3 When a standard identifier is incorrectly printed on the resource being described, the correct standard identifier is given if known, and the term <i>corrected</i> or its equivalent in another language is added enclosed in parentheses. The invalid number is given as it appears, with the qualification <i>invalid</i> (or its equivalent in another language) enclosed in parentheses.	2.15.1.6 Incorrect identifiers If an identifier is known to be incorrectly represented in the resource, record the number as it appears and indicate that the number is incorrect, cancelled, or invalid, as appropriate.	If an identifier is known to be incorrectly represented in the resource, give in addition the correct standard identifier if known, and indicate that it is the correct number by the addition of the term corrected enclosed in parentheses.
8.1.4 Label names and catalogue numbers	2.15.1.4 Recording identifiers for manifestations	
8.1.4.1 Whether or not a commercially issued sound recording, videorecording, etc., has a standard identifier, the label name and all catalogue numbers supplied by the issuing company are given. The catalogue number is preceded by a label name and can include a numerical symbol alone or a symbol composed of letters and numbers; spaces and marks of punctuation are transcribed exactly as they appear on the source of information.	2.15.1.1 Scope ... Identifiers for manifestations include identifiers registered applying internationally recognized schemes (e.g., ISBN, ISSN, URN), as well as other identifiers assigned by publishers, distributors, government publications agencies, document clearinghouses, archives, etc., following internally devised schemes. 2.15.1.4 Recording identifiers for manifestations If there is no prescribed display format for the identifier, record it as it appears on the source. Precede the identifier with a trade name or the name of the agency, etc., responsible for assigning the identifier, if readily ascertainable.	When describing a commercially issued sound recording, videorecording, etc., which have a standard identifier and an identifier assigned by its publisher or distributor, record both identifiers.
8.1.4.2 When there is a catalogue number for the whole resource and also numbers for the individual parts, the catalogue number for the whole resource is given. The numbers of the individual parts may be	15.1.5 More than one identifier for the manifestation When describing a resource consisting of two or more parts bearing an identifier for the resource as a whole as well as identifiers for the individual parts, record the	

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
<p>given in parentheses following the number for the whole resource.</p>	<p>identifier for the resource as a whole. When describing only a single part, record the identifier for that part. <i>Optional addition</i> Record both the identifier for the resource as a whole and any identifiers for individual parts, adding a qualification to each identifier applying the instructions given under 2.15.1.7. Alternative If there are more than three identifiers for individual parts, record only the first identifier and the last identifier, separated by a hyphen if the identifiers are consecutive, or by a diagonal slash if they are not.</p>	
<p>8.1.5 Fingerprint (Older monographic resources)</p>	<p>2.15 Identifier for the manifestation (CE)</p>	
<p>The fingerprint system was developed from experiments to extract identifying information from older monographic resources. It has been considered as a substitute for a standard number for older resources.</p>	<p>2.15.1.1 Scope Identifiers for manifestations include "fingerprints" (i.e., identifiers constructed by combining groups of characters from specified pages of a printed resource).</p>	
<p>8.2 Key title (Continuing resources) MA</p>	<p>2.3.9 Key title</p>	
<p>8.2 The key title assigned by the ISSN Network is given even when it is identical to the title proper of the continuing resource. However, a key title is given only if the ISSN to which it applies is given.</p>	<p>2.3.9 Key title 2.3.9.1 Scope A key title is the unique name assigned to a resource by an ISSN registration agency. 2.3.9.2 Sources of information Take the key title from the following sources (in order of preference): a) the ISSN Register b) a source within the resource itself c) any other source. 2.3.9.3 Recording Key Titles Record a key title as it appears on the source.</p>	<p>Record key title only in conjunction with ISSN assignment.</p>

ISBD rule	RDA rule	ISBD RG members comments
8.3 Terms of availability	4.2 Terms of availability	
8.3.2 Qualifications to terms of availability	4.2.1.3 Recording terms of availability	