The IFLA Statement of

International Cataloguing Principles and RDA

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Paris Principles

- International Conference on Cataloguing Principles (1961 : Paris)
- Integrated into cataloguing rules the world over
- 2001, call for renewal

IME-ICC

- IFLA Meetings of Experts on an International Cataloguing Code
- 2003 Frankfurt (Germany) – Europe and North America
- 2004 Buenos Aires (Argentina) – Latin America and the Caribbean
- 2005 Cairo (Egypt) – Middle East
- 2006 Seoul (South Korea) – Asia
- 2007 Pretoria (South Africa) – Africa

New Principles

- World-wide review and vote (June 2008)
  - 71 votes (37 countries) – 66 yes, 5 no
- IFLA 2008 in Québec City, final revisions
- Adopted Dec. 2008, by the Standing Committee of the Cataloguing Section
- ICP published in 2009, in 20 languages

Introduction to the Principles

- These new Principles
  - replace the Paris Principles
  - and broaden their scope
  - build on:
    - the great cataloguing traditions of the world
    - and the IFLA conceptual models

1. Scope

- Guide the development of cataloguing codes
- Apply to bibliographic and authority data and current library catalogues
- Also can be applied to bibliographies and other data files created by libraries, archives, museums, and other communities

2. General Principles

- 9 Principles to direct the construction of cataloguing codes
- Based on Elaine Svenonius (2000)
- Rules should be defensible and not arbitrary

3.Entities, Attributes, Relationships

- From the FRBR model
- 11 entities
    - Work, Expression, Manifestation, Item
    - Person, Family, Corporate Body
    - Concept, Object, Event, Place
- Attributes should be used as data elements
- Relationships should be bibliographically significant

4. Objectives and Functions of the Catalogue

- An effective and efficient instrument that enables a user to
- Find
- Identify
- Select
- Acquire or obtain
- Navigate

4.1 Find

- Find a single resource
- Find sets of resources representing all resources:
    - belonging to the same work
    - embodying the same expression
    - exemplifying the same manifestation

4.1 Find (2)

- Find sets of resources representing all resources:

  - associated with a given person, family, or corporate body

  - on a given subject

  - defined by other criteria (language, place of publication, publication date, content type, carrier type, etc.)

4.2 Identify

- Identify a bibliographic resource or agent

- confirm that the described entity corresponds to the entity sought or to distinguish between two or more entities with similar characteristics

4.3 Select

- Select a bibliographic resource that is appropriate to the user's needs

- choose a resource that meets the user's requirements with respect to medium, content, carrier, etc.
- or to reject a resource as being inappropriate to the user's needs

4.4 Obtain

- Acquire or obtain access to the item described

- provide information that will enable the user to acquire an item through purchase, loan, etc., or to access an item electronically through an online connection to a remote source
- or to access, acquire, or obtain authority data or bibliographic data

4.5 Navigate

- Navigate within a catalogue and beyond

- through the logical arrangement of bibliographic and authority data and presentation of clear ways to move about, including presentation of relationships

5. Bibliographic Description

- One bibliographic record per manifestation
- Description should be based on an international standard (ISBD)

6. Access Points

- Choice of access points for a bibliographic record
- Form of name for authorized access points
- Follow the usage of the country and language associated with the name (or title)

7. Foundations for Search Capabilities

- Searching devices or mechanisms
- Essential access points
- Additional access points
- Retrieval results

7.1.2 and 7.1.3 Essential and Additional Access Points

- Name of (first named) creator
- Work/Expression
- Title proper
- Year(s) of publication
- Controlled subject terms, classification numbers
- Standard numbers

- Names of other creators
- Other names
- Variant titles
- Series
- Language
- Place of publication
- Content type, Carrier type

2.1 Convenience of the user

- Decisions taken in the making of descriptions and controlled forms of names for access should be made with the user in mind

- Hard to translate (<u>convenience</u> of the user)

2.2 Common usage

- Vocabulary used in descriptions and access should be in accord with that of the majority of users

- Facilitate understanding of cataloguing records

2.3 Representation

- Descriptions and controlled forms of names should be based on the way an entity describes itself

- Following the resource in hand
- Following the expressed preferences of persons and corporate bodies

2.4 Accuracy

- The entity described should be faithfully portrayed

- Without errors but also limiting interpretation

2.5 Sufficiency and necessity

- Only those data <u>elements</u> in descriptions and controlled forms of names for access that are <u>required</u> to fulfil user tasks and are <u>essential</u> to uniquely identify an entity should be included

- Enough but not too much

2.6 Significance

- Data elements should be bibliographically significant

2.7 Economy

- When alternative ways exist to achieve a goal, preference should be given to the way that best furthers overall economy (i.e., the least cost or the simplest approach)

2.8 Consistency and standardization

- Descriptions and construction of access points should be <u>standardized</u> as far as possible. This enables greater <u>consistency</u>, which in turn increases the ability to share bibliographic and authority data

2.9 Integration

- The descriptions for all types of materials and controlled forms of names of all types of entities should be based on a common set of rules, insofar as it is relevant

- A single catalogue for all types of resources

ICP in RDA

- Section 3 => RDA 0.3
  - Alignment with FRBR and FRAD
- Section 4 => RDA 0.0
  - 4 user tasks according to FRBR
- Section 7 => RDA 0.6
  - Core elements include all the essential access points

Principles in RDA

- RDA 0.4 Objectives and Principles
- 0.4.1 "The IFLA *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles* informs the cataloguing principles used throughout RDA"
- The 9 ICP Section 2 principles are divided between 0.4.2 Objectives and 0.4.3 Principles

Principles in RDA (2)

- Some principles have overall application:
  - Convenience of the user, economy, consistency and standardisation, integration
- Common usage:
  - Common terminology, no more Latin
- Representation:
  - Direct transcription, no abbreviating
  - "second edition"
- Accuracy

Bibliography

- ICP:
- http://www.ifla.org/en/publications/statement-of-in

- IME-ICC: http://www.ifla.org/node/576
- IME-ICC5 documents:
- http://www.imeicc5.com/index.php?content=pape