We now move on to talking about the basic cataloging principles. IFLA is working on updating the Paris Principles of 1961 that form the foundation of nearly every cataloguing code used in the world today.
Let me remind you of the topics covered in the 1961 Paris Principles.

It mostly covered entry and forms of headings. These days we are not limited to a single linear card file, as they were in 1961, so IFLA has launched a series of international meetings again to review underlying principles that should govern us in the current digital world.
Starting in December 2003 and revised again in September 2005, IFLA produced a draft statement of international cataloguing principles that is being reviewed by cataloguing rule makers worldwide. This new statement updates and reaffirms many of the 1961 Paris Principles, but is now bringing in the FRBR concepts and focusing on the current environment of online catalogs and planning for future systems that take better advantage of system capabilities. The new systems offer users better tools for resource discovery and for better navigation through the bibliographic universe.
IME ICC
Goals & Objectives

Goal
• Increase the ability to share cataloguing worldwide by
• Promoting standards

Objectives
• Develop “Statement of International Cataloguing Principles”
• See if rules/practices can get closer together
• Make recommendations for an International Cataloguing Code

The goal of this series of IFLA regional meetings is
To increase the ability to share cataloguing information worldwide by promoting standards for the content of bibliographic and authority records used in library catalogues.

Objectives were to
Develop and then later to review and update the 2003 draft Statement of Principles from the Frankfurt meeting – the latest draft is Sept. 2005

Also to see if we can get closer together in cataloging practices and to make recommendations for a possible future International Cataloguing Code. This would be a code for code makers – to identify the rules that we can agree should be in all cataloguing codes.
IMEx ICC1

- 54 rule makers/cataloguing experts
- 32 European countries
  - + US and Australia (Planning Committee), AACR2 representatives

http://www.ddb.de/standardisierung/afs/imeicc_index.htm

To date, we have held 3 of the regional meetings. The first in Frankfurt, Germany for the European rule makers and cataloguing experts.

The first meeting brought together 54 experts from 32 European countries, as well as representatives for the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules from the United Kingdom, Australia, and the United States.

The reports of the meeting and background papers are available at this Web site.
For the 2nd regional meeting held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in August 2004, there were 45 registered participants, including national representatives from 14 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Additional countries also participated in the online discussions this past year. More information in English and Spanish is available at this meeting’s Web site – shown here.

The reports from these first two meetings are available from the publisher Saur.
IME ICC3

- 95 cataloguing experts
  - 65 attended in Cairo
- 17 Arabic-speaking Middle East countries
  - + 4 countries (Planning Committee)

http://www.loc.gov/loc/ifla/imeicc/

For the 3rd regional meeting held in Cairo, Egypt in December 2005, there were 95 registered participants, including national representatives from 17 countries in the Arabic-speaking Middle East. Additional countries are also participating now in the online discussions and voting about recommended changes to the draft and Glossary. More information in both English and Arabic is available at this meeting’s Web site – shown here.
Next Meetings

- **2006 Asia**
  - National Library of Korea, Seoul
  - August 15-17, 2006

- **2007 Africa**
  - National Library of South Africa
  - August 2007 (tbd)

Next meetings are for Aug. 2006 in Seoul for the Asian countries hosted by the National Library of Korea, and then a final meeting in 2007 for the African countries before the IFLA meeting in Durban – the exact date is still to be determined. That will be hosted by the National Library of South Africa.

This is a very exciting process and we hope will provide guidance to simplify cataloging practices and improve the user's experience in finding information they need.
Introduction

- Serve the convenience of the users
- Broaden Paris Principles
  - All types of materials (not just text)
  - Description
  - Access (not just choice and form of entry, but all access for bibliographic and authority records)
- Build on
  - Great cataloguing traditions of the world
  - FRBR and FRAR/FRAD and future FRSAR

Let’s take a quick look now at what’s in this draft Statement of International Cataloguing Principles. I mostly want to show you the influence of FRBR on the principles. First in the Introduction it indicated the principles are intended to apply to the description and access for all types of materials – unlike the Paris Principles that was basically just for texts. Also these new principles cover access, not just choice and form of headings and not just bibliographic records, but also now for authority records.

It states that the principles are built on the great cataloguing traditions of the world and on the conceptual models of FRBR, FRAR (Functional Requirements for Authority Records), and the future FRSAR (Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Records) – those are the foundations and we intend to keep what remains basic to organizing information and providing controlled access and bibliographic relationships.
Here’s the outline of topics covered in this new draft statement.
1. Scope

- Guide development of cataloguing codes
- Bibliographic and authority records
- Library catalogues +
- Consistent approach to descriptive and subject cataloguing
- All kinds of resources

In the scope, besides reminding us that it is for all kinds of resources and meant to guide the development of cataloging codes, the principles also state
Scope, continued

- Highest principle for constructing cataloguing codes =
  
  *convenience of the users* of the catalogue

That the highest principle for constructing cataloging codes is the convenience of the users. It is recognized that sometimes there are other principles that must be followed and that sometimes convenience for one user may differ from what would be convenient for other users, but keeping the user at the center of focus should always be our guide.
2.1 Entities in Bibliographic Records

- **FRBR entities**
  - Work
  - Expression
  - Manifestation
  - Item

- **Separate bibliographic record for each manifestation**
  - Collection
  - Individual work
  - Component

The terminology for the draft Statement of Principles follows FRBR - entities, relationships, attributes….

FRBR terminology is followed – even to the point of indicating that a separate bibliographic record is usually made for each manifestation – but that record can be at the level of a collection or an individual work or a component of a work.

The entities are those described or identified in not only bibliographic records, but…
2.2 Entities in Authority Records

- Controlled forms of names
  - Person
  - Family
  - Corporate Body
  - Work
  - Expression
  - Manifestation
  - Item
  - Concept
  - Object
  - Event
  - Place

entities covered also in authority records; and the FRBR entities are actually listed.
2.3 Attributes and 2.4 Relationships

- Attributes
  - Identify the entity
  - Data elements in bibliographic and authority records

- Relationships
  - Bibliographically significant
  - Identified through the catalogue

The attributes of entities and relationships are described – to focus on attributes that identify the entity (this is a primary one of the FRBR User tasks); and to limit relationships to those considered bibliographically significant.
3. Functions of the Catalogue

To enable a user to
  • Find
  • Identify
  • Select
  • Obtain
  • Navigate

The Statement of International Cataloguing Principles goes on to list the functions of the catalogue – again in FRBR terms.
5. Access Points

- Formulate following general principles

- Controlled
  - Provide consistency
  - Normalize following a standard (“authorized headings”)
  - Record in authority records (normalized forms and variant forms to use as references)

- Uncontrolled
  - Title proper found on manifestation
  - Keywords

And it makes it clear that we want to take advantage of both controlled and uncontrolled access points and why we would want to offer controlled vocabularies
6. Authority Records

- Construct to control authorized forms of names and references used as access points (FRAR/FRAD, FRSAR)
  - Persons
  - Families
  - Corporate bodies
  - Works, expressions, manifestations, items
  - Concepts
  - Objects
  - Events
  - Places

The Section 6 of the draft Statement of International Cataloguing Principles goes on to build on FRAR – Functional Requirements for Authority Records– and plans for the FRSAR for subject authority records…
There are also some basic objectives for constructing cataloguing codes as shown here. We want the future codes and rules to be easy to understand and to provide only as much metadata as is needed to meet user tasks - to provide accurate data and the minimally necessary elements to identify the resources. In addition to include data to help the user navigate the pathways to related resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives for Construction of Cataloguing Codes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Convenience of user</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common usage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Representation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accuracy</td>
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<td>Sufficiency and necessity</td>
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<td>Significance</td>
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<td>Economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Standardization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defensible, not arbitrary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If contradict, take a defensible, practical solution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Questions?