Changing the record

A concise guide to the differences between the UKMARC and MARC 21 bibliographic formats

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Introduction

Following an extensive consultation by the British Library in 2000, the UK library and information community has expressed its preference for a move from UKMARC, the national cataloguing format, to the MARC 21 bibliographic format developed by the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada. Format documentation is readily available but is necessarily very detailed and/or technical in nature so that there is scope for a guide which maps the fundamental differences between MARC 21 and UKMARC.

The present guide is intended to achieve this by demonstrating matters of principle rather than differences of detail. In order to discuss how elements of the bibliographic record are expressed in MARC 21 and UKMARC, a topic-based approach has been adopted. Frequent examples are provided, together with a comparative set of records to show cataloguing issues in context.

It is important that readers do not take this guide to be a specification that can be used to create a conversion program. Our purpose is much simpler, which is to offer a means of comparison that, we hope, will enable librarians to obtain an overall appreciation of the differences between the two formats.

It is recommended that readers refer to the *MARC 21 format for bibliographic data* on the Library of Congress web site at http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdhome.html, and to *The UKMARC Manual: a cataloguer's guide to the bibliographic format* (4th ed., 1996 and updates). The conventions used to represent MARC coding follow the formats as far as possible, which, of course, may be different from the conventions used on particular library systems. The examples given are based on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (2nd edition, 1998 revision, including *Amendments 2001*).

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Correction
Section 3.1 (page 11). A correction has been made to the MARC 21 example 100 0# Constantine, $b XI Palailagos, $c Emperor of the East, $d 1405-1453. In the original version, $b was omitted and the Roman numeration and forename were included in $c. The surrounding text has been amended.
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1 MARC 21 and UKMARC: an overview

To bring our subject into perspective, let us make a list of the main features and characteristics of UKMARC and MARC 21 and the standards on which they are based. This will provide us with an overview, which we can use to lay the foundations of a detailed comparison.

1.1 A side-by-side comparison

	UKMARC	MARC 21
Format document	The UKMARC manual: a cataloguer's guide to the bibliographic format	MARC 21 format for bibliographic data
Maintained by:	The UKMARC Office, the British Library	Network Development and MARC Standards Office, Library of Congress in co-operation with Standards and Support, National Library of Canada
Current edition	4th ed., 1996, with updates	1999 edition, with updates
Publisher	The British Library, National Bibliographic Service, Boston Spa, Wetherby, LS23 7BQ	Library of Congress, Cataloguing Distribution Service, Washington, D.C. 20541-4912 USA
Online	Not available	http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/ecbdhome.html
Characteristics	- Book-based format - Hospitable to non-book media	- General format for conveying bibliographic information - Systematic coverage of non-book media - Intended to be a standard for the representation and communication of data in machine-readable form
Related formats	Authority format (not published), covering name headings created by the British Library and those shared with the Library of Congress	- Authority data - Holdings data - Classification data - Community information http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/
Technical specifications	The UKMARC exchange record format (1997)	MARC 21 specifications for record structure, character sets and exchange media (2000) http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/specifications
System support	Supported by most UK library system suppliers and some overseas companies	Primary format for US-based library system suppliers, many of which are active in the UK market-place
Availability of records	UK-based bibliographic utilities and related products and services	Global bibliographic utilities and related products and services
User community	Mainly in the UK, with limited use overseas	International, including national libraries and university/research libraries

The main differences are ones of scope and development. MARC 21 is a set of five communication formats for representing and exchanging data in machine-readable form, of which the bibliographic format is the most widely used. UKMARC is a national format, developed solely for bibliographic purposes. The MARC 21 bibliographic format has been developed as a standard format for conveying

information in a systematic way about print and a wide variety of other types of materials. In this respect, it can be said to be better suited to the diverse nature of library collections today.

1.2 MARC standards

Both formats are based on the international standard for information exchange (ISO 2709), but build on it in different ways. MARC 21 is bedded down in a set of existing standards that are conducive to the development of a general bibliographic format:

a) It is formally defined within the American National Standards Institution (ANSI) standard Z39.2, which supports the exchange of many types of data, especially data relating to materials for which a bibliographic description might be sought.

b) It complies with technical standards developed by the International Office for Standardisation (ISO) for formatting control numbers and other types of data.

c) It relates to various MARC standards supporting bibliographic description that are maintained by the Library of Congress (LC) and the National Library of Canada (NLC).

As a result, MARC 21 has a comprehensive and systematic approach to formatting data for exchange.

How does UKMARC compare? It complies with ISO technical standards and reflects the requirements for cataloguing in accordance with the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR) while following the conventions of the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBD). While these standards are also applied in MARC 21, allowance is made for other rules that might be used by a cataloguing agency. Finally, there are the code lists used for the coding of languages, countries and geographical areas: the UKMARC lists are based on, but are not identical with the joint LC and NLC lists used by MARC 21.

1.3 Related formats

UKMARC is one kind of format, i.e. a bibliographic format. 'MARC 21', however, refers to a family of formats intended as carriers of the following kinds of information:

a) *Bibliographic data*, concerning books, serials, electronic resources/computer files, maps, music, visual materials and mixed materials held in archival/manuscript collections.

b) *Authority data*, concerning the authorised forms of names and subjects to be used as access points in MARC records and as associated references.

c) *Holdings data*, concerning holdings of certain bibliographic items (single part, multi-part and serials) and the organisation holding such items.

d) *Classification data*, concerning classification numbers and the captions associated with them, hospitable to Dewey, Library of Congress and other classification schemes.

e) *Community information*, concerning descriptions of non-bibliographic resources, such as programmes, services, events, organisations, individuals, etc.

Therefore, the MARC 21 formats can be fitted to a range of information needs relating to the processing of resources and materials. We shall be concerned primarily with the bibliographic format, but will refer to the authority format in passing. UKMARC has a name authority format, but this has never been published, being reserved for internal use by the British Library.

The UKMARC and MARC 21 technical specifications lie outside the scope of our discussion, except in relation to the character set and record leader (see chapter 2.6 et seq.)

1.4 A note on the background

'MARC 21' was created by amalgamating the former US and Canadian national formats. The original goal, set in 1994, was that UKMARC would also be included, but this did not happen because of reservations by the UKMARC community when consulted in 1996. At that time, it was agreed to follow a policy of partial convergence so that the formats should not diverge any further, and this policy has been reflected in UKMARC amendments issued since 1996.

For more background, see the MARC timeline (chapter 13).

2 Structure and components of the MARC record

The MARC record has a structure by which the information content can be put into a logical order. The content comprises the description of a book or other item, formulated according to cataloguing standards, along with data to support the processing of the record in an automated database. Certain conventions are used to identify and characterise the data content (known as 'content designation'), among which there are a number of differences between MARC 21 and UKMARC.

2.1 Fields
The data content is held in fields arranged in blocks that correspond to the way in which information is arranged in a catalogue record. 'Top-level' definitions of blocks are broadly the same:

Field tags	Definition	Field tags	Definition
001 – 009	Control fields	500 – 599	Notes
010 – 099	Coded and other information	600 – 699	Subject access points
100 – 244	Main entry access points	700 – 799	Added entry access points
245 – 299	Title and title paragraph	800 – 899	Series access points
300 – 399	Physical description	900 – 999	Local use (MARC 21)
400 – 499	Series statements	900 – 945	References (UKMARC)
		946 – 999	Local use (UKMARC)

In MARC 21, the entire 9xx block is available for local use, but in UKMARC it is divided between reference fields (900 – 945) and local fields (946 – 999). References do not appear in MARC 21 bibliographic records because they are expressed by means of the authority format. Consequently, the mapping of references 'embedded' in UKMARC bibliographic records would be a conversion issue.

Regarding local fields, we should note that UKMARC reserves any tag ending with a '9' for local use. Definition of fields and the tags assigned to them by users may vary, which would be an issue when sharing or exchanging records. Apart from the 9xx block, MARC 21 defines fields for local use in areas such as call numbers (09x), notes (59x) and subject access (69x).

MARC 21 has a unique set of fields for recording holdings data (841 – 88x). Linking entry fields (760 – 787), which identify items related to the item being catalogued, were added to UKMARC in 1997.

2.2 Indicators
Indicators appear after all field tags except fields 001 – 009. There are always two indicators and their purpose is to interpret or supplement the data occurring in the field. Indicator values may be a numeric or lower case alphabetic character. In MARC 21, a blank is used in an undefined indicator position but in a defined position it may have a meaning including 'no information provided'. UKMARC does not use a blank, but the numeric character '0' has a similar role.

MARC 21   245 10   UKMARC   245.10
In displays and in the printed format, MARC 21 uses a space to distinguish indicators from the tag and UKMARC uses a stop, but neither is intrinsic to the respective format.

In this guide, a blank indicator is represented by a hash mark #, because it is not possible to reproduce the character (a 'b' with a / through it) used in MARC 21 (see also page 10).

2.3 Subfields
The unit of data held in a field may consist of one or more elements, which are distinguished by means of subfields. In MARC 21, subfields are defined in accordance with ISBD, AACR and other standards, but in UKMARC they are defined solely in accordance with AACR. Subfields are introduced by a delimiter in MARC 21, represented in the printed format by an equals sign with a vertical stroke through it, and by the dollar sign $ in UKMARC. In this guide, the dollar sign is used throughout because it is not possible to reproduce the MARC 21 character (see also page 10). The subfield code is followed by an alphabetic character, e.g. $a, but MARC 21 also uses numeric codes, e.g. $2 (see 2.4).

If the data held in a field is expressed in subfields, it is necessary to provide punctuation to distinguish elements in screen displays and printed catalogues. In MARC 21, punctuation is entered in subfields at the cataloguing stage. In UKMARC, the subfield coding generates the punctuation.

MARC 21   100 1# $a Milton, John, $d 1608–1674.   Milton, John, 1608–1674.
UKMARC   100.10 $a Milton $h John $c 1608–1674   Milton, John, 1608–1674
In MARC 21, punctuation is included in subfields to distinguish elements of the name heading. Notice the stop used to close the field. In UKMARC, an end-of-field marker is required and would be added by the library system holding the record.

The conventions for applying punctuation are another source of difference. In UKMARC records, punctuation is based on the recommendations of AACR2. In MARC 21, punctuation within fields is determined by the cataloguing code being used. In practice, this points to punctuation based on the International Standard Bibliographic Descriptions (ISBD), but more generalised applications are also available. The results can be very similar, but UKMARC users might feel there is a risk of unwanted variation, which is likely to be met when deriving records from MARC 21 databases.

2.4 Control subfields
Control (or link) subfields, which are unique to MARC 21, are those that are introduced by numeric characters. Their purpose is to link data held in separate fields in a record, as shown below:

$2   Contains a code to specify the source of a heading or term.

$3   Identifies the part of the item being catalogued to which the field applies.

$4   Contains a code to specify the relationship between a name and a work.

$5   Contains a code for the organisation that holds the copy of the item being catalogued.

$6   Permits a link to be made between different script representations of the same data.

$7   Contains a code to indicate special characteristics in linked entries (fields 760-787).

$8   Identifies linked fields and proposes a sequence in which they may occur.

Subfields $5, $6 and $8, which occur throughout, are described in appendix A of the MARC 21 bibliographic format. Subfield $2 occurs in subject fields and elsewhere, $3 in subject and added entries and in notes and holdings fields, $4 in name headings and $7 in linked entries. The code lists to be used are available on the Library of Congress web site at http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/.

2.5 Levels
There is no equivalent of this device in MARC 21. In UKMARC, levels may be used to show when a work included within a publication has been catalogued as a bibliographic entity in its own right. This requirement is partly met by the use of link fields. Levels were used in early BNBMARC records and British Library records but have since been discarded in favour of author/title entries.

2.6 Character set
The data held in a MARC record is represented by means of a character set for computer processing. For each graphic symbol that may occur, a binary code is provided consisting of two numbers or two letters or a number and a letter. The character sets used by UKMARC and MARC 21 overlap, but the latter is broader, because it includes Chinese, Japanese and Korean ideographs and other characters. MARC 21 records are encoded to the MARC 8 or UCS/Unicode UTF-8 character set specifications, the latter being a subset of the total repertoire of characters available in UCS/Unicode which is used for the purposes of exchange until all systems can accept the full repertoire.

 Further information can be found in the *MARC 21 specifications for record structure, character sets and exchange media* http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/specifications.

2.7 Record leader and directory

In MARC 21, information for processing the record is held in the leader (called the label in UKMARC) and the directory. Counting of character positions in MARC 21 is by displacement, so that the numbering runs from 00 to 23. This is different to UKMARC, where counting is by position and begins with '1', so that the numbering runs from 01 to 24. Some character positions have the same meaning, which are described in the format documents. Where positions are defined differently, a wider range of coded values is usually available in MARC 21; also, certain positions defined in MARC 21 have no equivalents in UKMARC; these differences are summarised in the table below.

MARC 21	Differences explained	UKMARC
05 Record status	Additional code 'a' to show an increase in encoding level.	06
06 Type of record	A code for the material being catalogued sets the configuration to be applied in the 008 field.	07
07 Bibliographic level	A wider range of codes to characterise the record, including codes for monograph and serial parts.	08
08 Type of control	Can be set to refer to archival items.	No equivalent
09 Character set	Can be set to refer to MARC-8 or UCS/Unicode to support processing requirements.	No equivalent
17 Encoding level	Wider range of codes to show the degree of completeness of a record.	18
18 Descriptive cataloguing form	Codes to indicate the cataloguing code being used, including AACR 2, ISBD and other options.	No equivalent
19 Linked record requirement	Contains a code to show whether a note about a related item can be generated from a linking entry field (760 – 787).	No equivalent

The MARC 21 character positions are so defined in order to accommodate the wider range of material types that the format provides for. In this respect, the type of record code at position 06 of the leader is of particular importance, as it signals the type of material being catalogued, which is then characterised by codes entered in the 008 field. As has already been mentioned, the types of materials, which can be catalogued in this way, comprise books, serials, electronic resources, maps, music, visual materials and archival items. This use of the 008 field is discussed in chapter 11.2.

The MARC 21 leader contains a directory map in positions 20 – 23 (in the UKMARC label, it occupies positions 21 – 24). The map indicates the length of each directory entry and the starting position. The directory itself consists of a series of fixed length data entries, one for each field present in a record. Each entry is 12 character positions in length and contains three portions: the field tag, the field length and the starting character position of the field. In MARC 21, the directory positions are numbered 00 – 11, whereas UKMARC uses 01 – 12. Definitions are more or less the same in either format.

Details about the structure of directory entries can be found in the *MARC 21 specifications for record structure, character sets and exchange media* http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/specifications.

A note on the method of comparison

In chapters 3 – 11, we shall examine differences of treatment in significant areas of the record. It seems to help comparison to think in terms of topics, rather than the tags applied to them, which is the approach taken here. The tags used in a particular area are tabled for comparison at the beginning of each chapter. Examples are provided throughout to illustrate the points being discussed.

3   Name headings
4   Title information
5   Edition and imprint
6   Physical description
7   Series statement
8   Notes
9   Subject entries
10   Additional MARC 21 fields
11   Control information

If we were looking at these topics in tag order, the control and coded data fields (001 – 099) would come first rather than in chapter 11. In the present context, it makes better sense to discuss the cataloguing process before turning to those fields that support bibliographic control. If no comment is made on a particular field, this is because there is little or no difference to discuss.

A comparative set of records is provided in chapter 12. The same items have been catalogued in both formats as a way of bringing out the differences. These records are intended as illustrations and should not be taken to represent British Library cataloguing intentions where MARC 21 is concerned.

Typographical conventions used in this guide
a)   In MARC 21 fields, a blank indicator is represented by the hash mark #, because it was not possible to reproduce the symbol (a 'b' with an / through it) used in the MARC 21 printed format to represent an ASCII SPACE character.
b)   Subfield codes are preceded by the dollar sign $ in both UKMARC and MARC 21, because it was not possible to reproduce the subfield marker (an equals sign with a vertical stroke through it) used in the MARC 21 printed format to represent an ASCII 1F hex character.
c)   Spaces have been inserted after subfield codes to distinguish them from the following text. This has been done in the interests of legibility. In a processing environment, there would be no such spaces, nor do they appear in the format documents.
d)   End of field punctuation in MARC 21 is provided in accordance with the format document. In UKMARC, an end of field marker is required, which may vary according to the library system. In *The UKMARC Manual*, the hash mark # is used to end a field, but in this guide it has been used for a different purpose. Therefore end of field markers do not appear in UKMARC examples.

3 Name headings

The types of name headings and the field tags assigned to them are as follows:

Type of name heading	Main entry	Subject entry	Added entry	Series entry
Personal	100	600	700	800
Corporate	110	610	710	810
Meeting/conference, etc	111	611	711	811

3.1 Personal name headings

The first indicator, showing the type of name entry, has the same values across the x00 fields in both formats: '0' for entry by forename or given name, '1' for surname and '3' for family name. The second indicator is undefined in main entries, but differences occur in subject and added entries. In subject entries (600), the second indicator in MARC 21 shows the thesaurus used to construct the heading; in UKMARC, it can be used, where required, to refer to a Dewey class number corresponding to the heading. In added entries (700), the second indicator is used to show the type of added entry being made, whether it is an analytical entry (MARC 21) or to specify its relation to AACR (UKMARC).

Surname and forename elements are treated in different ways. MARC 21 puts them together in subfield $a along with any punctuation that is required, while UKMARC distinguishes them by means of further subfields, the punctuation in displays being generated by the coding.

MARC 21   100 1# $a Beresford, Maurice, $d 1920-   *Beresford, Maurice, 1920-*

UKMARC   100.10 $a Beresford $h Maurice $c1920-   *Beresford, Maurice, 1920-*
A personal name heading showing how punctuation is treated.

MARC 21   600 10 $a Brunhoff, Jean de, $d 1899-1937 $x Characters $x Babar.

UKMARC   600.10 $a Brunhoff $h Jean de $c 1899-1937 $x Characters $x Babar
In MARC 21/600, the second indicator '0' shows that the field contains a LC subject heading. In the UKMARC field, the second indicator can be used to link the heading to a Dewey class number.

Additions to names include elements such as dates, epithets and Roman numerals and other words associated with a name. The analysis of such elements is the same in UKMARC and MARC 21, although different subfield codes is used to express them, for example:

MARC 21   100 0# $a Constantine, $b XI Palailogos, $c Emperor of the East, $d 1405-1453.

UKMARC   100.00 $a Constantine $e XI Palailogos $f Emperor of the East $c 1405-1453
In MARC 21, $b is used to hold a Roman numeral and forename only when the first indicator is '0'.

In catalogues where additions to names such as titles count for filing purposes, there could be inconsistencies when a name heading exists in both formats:

MARC 21   700 0# $a Young, George, $c Sir, $d 1837-1930.   *Young, George, Sir, 1837-1930.*

UKMARC   700.11 $a Young $e Sir $h George $c 1837-1930   *Young, Sir George, 1837-1930*
Notice the different positioning of the title 'Sir' in this added entry.

The non-display option that UKMARC allows for the fuller form of the name ($q) and for dates ($r) across the range of personal name fields is not available in MARC 21.

MARC 21 provides for a wider set of title elements in added entries, being particularly responsive to special materials when it is desirable to identify parts of items, as this printed music example shows:

MARC 21   700 12 $a Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, $d 1809-1847. $t Lieder ohne Worte, $m piano, $n op. 62. $n No. 6. $p Frühlingslied. $f 1970.

A piano piece identified by title ($p) that forms part of a larger work ($t).

MARC 21 does not have an option for turning off name/title access when required. In UKMARC, this requirement can be met by use of $u.

3.2 Corporate name headings

The first indicator shows the type of name being entered, which is applied in different ways. In MARC 21, first indicator '1' refers to the jurisdiction, as it can include city and ecclesiastical names as well as government names. Therefore, the scope is wider than in UKMARC, where first indicator '1' refers to government names and so excludes ecclesiastical names. MARC 21 distinguishes non-governmental names by type, whether in inverted form (first indicator '0') or in direct order ('2'). This distinction is not observed in UKMARC, where all non-governmental names are coded as '2'.

MARC 21   110 2# $a Standing Committee for the Pottery Industry.

UKMARC   110.20 $a Standing Committee for the Pottery Industry
In MARC 21/110, first indicator '2' shows that a corporate name is being entered in direct order, but in the UKMARC field, the same value shows only that it is a non-governmental name.

MARC 21   110 0# $a Newman (Jean and Dorothy) Industrial Relations Library.

UKMARC   110.20 $a Newman (Jean and Dorothy) Industrial Relations Library
In MARC 21/110, first indicator '0' identifies the heading as an inverted corporate name. There is no equivalent of this value in the UKMARC field where first indicator '2' is used, showing, as in the previous example, that it is a non-governmental name.

The comments made about the role of the second indicator in personal name added entries also apply to corporate name fields (610, 710).

Parts or sections relating to a corporate name are distinguished by use of $n, which can be an indication of sequencing in any form, whereas the equivalent $i in UKMARC covers only conference numbering.

MARC 21   710 2# $a Montevergine (Abbey). $b Biblioteca. $k Manuscript. $n Scaffale XX11, 171.
Part numbering ($n) relating to a manuscript item held in a repository.

Title elements in added entries, including form subheadings such as *Treaties, Protocols*, etc., can be distinguished more closely as a result of MARC 21's more extensive subfields:

MARC 21   710 1# $a Great Britain. $t Treaties, etc. $g Denmark, $d 1974 May 2. $k Protocols, etc., $d Aug. 14.
UKMARC   710 10 $a Great Britain. $t Treaties, etc. Denmark 1974 May 2. Protocols, etc., Aug. 14
In MARC 21, elements of the treaty subheading are distinguished by use of subfields. In UKMARC, the same distinctions are made by means of AACR-determined punctuation.

3.3 Meeting/conference names

In MARC 21, indicator definitions and values in x11 fields are aligned with those used in corporate name x10 fields. As a result, the type of name heading used for a meeting or conference can be specified. This is not provided for in UKMARC, where the indicators in x11 fields are undefined.

Similarly, the broader range of subfields in MARC 21 supports closer identification of data elements in meeting/conference name headings. Subfields are the same as for corporate names, except that $e is used for a subordinate unit where $c would be used in x10 fields:

MARC 21   111 2# $a International Conference of Gerontology. $e Satellite Conference $d (1978 : $c Sydney, N.S.W.)
Subfield $e introduces the subordinate unit associated with the meeting name.

4 Title information

The types of title information and the entries generated in records are shown below:

Types of titles	Main entry	Subject entry	Added entry	Series entry
Uniform title main entries	130 (M21) 240.3 (UK)			
Uniform title with a 1xx heading	240	630 (M21) 640 (UK)	730 (M21) 740 (UK)	830 (M21) 840 (UK)
Key title	222			
Abbreviated key title	210			
Translation of title	242			
Collective title	243			
Title statement	245			
Varying form of title	246			
Former title	247 (M21)			
Part titles	248 (UK)			
Other title added entries		645 (UK)	740 (M21) 745 (UK)	

The main differences are the treatment of uniform titles and the tags assigned to them, the weighting of collective titles, the creation of title main entries and the treatment of part titles.

4.1 Uniform titles

A uniform title is the particular title by which a work is known for cataloguing purposes in the event that it has been issued under different forms of title. For example, editions of the play issued under the titles *Hamlet, Prince of Denmark* or *The tragedy of Hamlet* could be brought together under the uniform title *Hamlet*. This important concept is treated in very different ways.

In MARC 21, the 1xx block is assigned to main entry headings. Therefore, uniform titles used as main entries are assigned the 130 tag in this block. As the table shows, x30 tag numbers are then assigned to uniform title fields in other areas of the record. This differs from the UKMARC practice of using x40 tags and identifying main entries by means of first indicator '3' added to the 240 tag.

MARC 21   130 0# $a Beowulf.
UKMARC   240.30 $a Beowulf
Uniform title main entry achieved by use of different fields.

In MARC 21, the 240 tag is used only when a uniform title depends on a name heading in a 1xx field. The first indicator is used to specify whether the uniform title is to be displayed or not; in UKMARC, the first indicator has a wider role as it may also be used to specify whether an access point is required.

MARC 21   100 1# $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616.
               240 10 $a Two gentlemen of Verona.
UKMARC   100.10 $a Shakespeare $h William $c 1564-1616
               240.40 $a Two gentlemen of Verona
In 240, different first indicator values are used to show that a uniform title access point is required.

There are many differences in definition and coding of subfields, for which one example must suffice. This is that MARC 21 may prefer to use one subfield where UKMARC uses several, as can be seen by comparing the treatment of music numeration:

MARC 21   240 10 $a Symphonies $n no. 5, op. 64. $r E minor.
UKMARC   240.10 $a Symphonies $e no. 5 $f op. 64 $h E minor
MARC 21/240 does not distinguish opus numbering as closely as UKMARC, so that there would be greater reliance on the cataloguer to put data in the correct order and to insert punctuation.

There are minor differences in indicator definitions across uniform title fields, though the purpose is often the same. Additional subfields are available for use in added entries, subject and series entries.

4.2 Collective titles

Collective titles are generic titles assigned by the cataloguer to items, which contain several works, and therefore may be regarded as a form of uniform title. The 243 field is available in both formats but, in practice, US cataloguers would prefer to use 240. However, we should note the difference in the role of the first indicator in 243. In UKMARC, the first indicator is weighted in order to achieve a hierarchical order when a sequence of collective titles appears under a name heading, but in MARC 21 its role is simply to indicate if the collective title is to be displayed or not.

Assuming that records are filed by collective title under a name heading, the order of display in MARC 21 would look quite different to the hierarchical order in UKMARC:

MARC 21	UKMARC
100 1# $a Shakespeare, William, $d 1564-1616.	100.10 $a Shakespeare $h William $c 1564-1616
243 10 $a Plays. $k Selections	243.00 $a Works $o 1983
245 10 $a Comedies / $c William Shakespeare.	245.14 $a The Globe illustrated Shakespeare
243 10 $a Selections	243.20 $a Selections
245 10 $a Wit and wisdom of Shakespeare.	245.10 $a Wit and wisdom of Shakespeare
243 10 $a Works. $f 1983	243.30 $a Plays $s Selections
245 14 $a The Globe illustrated Shakespeare.	245.10 $a Comedies $e William Shakespeare

In MARC 21, the 243 first indicator is set to '1' for display, collective titles being in alphabetical order. In UKMARC, the order of precedence is achieved by the first indicator values (0, 2 and 3).

4.3 Title and statement of responsibility

The 245 field is used to record the title as it appears on an item and a statement of responsibility. Main entry under title is provided for in different ways. In MARC 21, the first indicator is set to '0' when no 1xx heading is present. Strictly speaking, this means that no title added entry is required so that, in effect, it provides for main entry under the title recorded in 245. In UKMARC, first indicator '0' would mean that no title access is required, main entry under title being specified by '3'.

MARC 21   245 04 $a The Yearbook of medicine.
UKMARC   245.34 $a The Yearbook of medicine
Title main entry achieved by different first indicator value in 245.

In MARC 21, first indicator '0' can also be used if the title is to be traced in a different way to how it is recorded in 245. This can happen if, for instance, a variant or parallel title is preferred. To produce a title added entry from 245 the first indicator is set to '1' in either format.

MARC 21 puts all other title elements in subfield $b separated by punctuation while UKMARC distributes them among a range of subfields. Statements of responsibility are all entered in $c, which is always the final subfield so that it may include elements that UKMARC distinguishes more closely.

MARC 21   245 10 $a Rock mechanics : $b journal of the International Society for Rock Mechanics
                = Felsmechanik.
UKMARC   245.10 $a Rock mechanics $b journal of the International Society for Rock Mechanics
                $k Felsmechanik
In MARC 21, 245$b includes all other title information, including parallel titles.

MARC 21   245 10 $a Mr. Rat goes out to dinner / $c Robert Dewey ; illustrated by Gordon Davey.

UKMARC   245.10 $a Mr. Rat goes out to dinner $d Robert Dewey $e illustrated by Gordon Davey
In MARC 21, multiple statements of responsibility are separated by punctuation in 245 $c.

However, MARC 21 supports closer identification of part numbering and includes subfields for handling dates for which there is no equivalent in UKMARC.

4.4 Part titles

The 248 field, unique to UKMARC, is used to record title information and statements of responsibility relating to individual parts or volumes of a work published in multiple parts or volumes. The 248 field

provides a second level of title information, the title for the work as a whole being recorded in 245. The technique enables cataloguers to create a separate record for each part. For example, a work in two volumes would have two records, one for each volume showing its relation to the work as a whole:

Main entry – personal name	100.10 $a Grubb $h Michael
Title of whole work	245.10 $a Energy policies and the greenhouse effect
Title of part 1	248.10 $g Vol. 1 $h Policy appraisal
Main entry – personal name	100.10 $a Grubb $h Michael
Title of whole work	245.10 $a Energy policies and the greenhouse effect
Title of part 2	248.10 $g Vol. 2 $h Country studies and technical options

In UKMARC, individual parts can be shown in relation to the work as a whole.

There is no equivalent of the 248 field in MARC 21, but a close examination suggests there are at least three options for recording multi-part titles:
a) Put all title information in the 245 field.
b) Treat the whole work as a monograph and enter the part details in a contents note.
c) Treat the part as a monograph and enter the details of the whole work in the series area.

Option 1. Put all title information in the 245 field

Description	Tag	Field
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Grubb, Michael.
Title statement (part 1)	245 10	$a Energy policies and the greenhouse effect. $n Vol. 1, $p Policy appraisal / $c Michael Grubb.
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Grubb, Michael.
Title statement (part 2)	245 10	$a Energy policies and the greenhouse effect. $n Vol.2, $p Country studies and technical options / $c Michael Grubb.

This option is used by the British Library to convert BNB records to MARC 21. Added entries could be made for the part titles, which could otherwise only be traced as title words in 245 $p.

Option 2. Treat the whole work as a monograph and enter the part details in a contents note

Description	Tag	Field
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Grubb, Michael.
Title statement	245 10	$a Energy policies and the greenhouse effect.
Contents note incomplete	505 1#	$a vol. 1. Policy appraisal

The contents note has the first indicator '1' to generate the display *Incomplete contents*. There is also no final stop. When the remaining parts are available for analysis, the first indicator would be set to '0' to generate the display *Contents* and the field closed to show the note has been completed.

Contents note completed	505 0#	$a vol 1. Policy appraisal - - vol 2. Country studies and technical options.

The disadvantage of this method is that there is no scope for recording additional part details, e.g. edition, imprint or physical description, should this be desired.

Option 3. Treat the part as a monograph and enter the details of the whole work in the series area

Description	Tag	Field
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Grubb, Michael.
Title statement (part 1)	245 10	$a Policy appraisal / $c Michael Grubb.
Series statement	440 #0	$a Energy policies and the greenhouse effect ; $v v. 1
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Grubb, Michael.
Title statement (part 2)	245 10	$a Country studies and technical options / $c Michael Grubb.
Series statement	440 #0	$a Energy policies and the greenhouse effect ; $v v. 2

Here the part title takes precedence over the title for the work as a whole, which is entered as a series statement. Title entries for parts would be generated along with an added entry for the series title. If filed alphabetically, the titles for the above work would be displayed in the following order:

Part title, v.2	Country studies and technical options
Series title added entries	Energy policies and the greenhouse effect, v. 1
	Energy policies and the greenhouse effect, v. 2
Part title, v.1	Policy appraisal

In this display, the relationship between the parts and the work as a whole is not readily apparent.

4.5 Key titles
The 210 and 222 fields are used to record serial titles. The 222 field holds the key title assigned to a serial according to the rules of the ISSN International Centre by the designated national centre. For purposes of indexing or identification, the key title is given in abbreviated form in 210.

In 210, UKMARC allows only for key title abbreviations created by the UK ISSN Centre. MARC 21, however, is hospitable to key titles created by abstracting and indexing services as well as by national centres. The type of key title abbreviation is shown by the second indicator value:

MARC 21   210 0# $a Int. j. rock mech. min. sci $b (1997)
              222 #0 $a International journal of rock mechanics and mining sciences $b (1997)
A key title abbreviation supplied by a national ISSN centre, shown by the second indicator set to blank (#) in the 210 field.

MARC 21   210 00 $a Plant prot. bull. $b (Faridabad)
              222 #0 $a Plant protection bulletin $b (Faridabad)
A key title abbreviation supplied by an abstracting agency, shown by 210 second indicator '0'.

4.6 Variant and related titles
The 246 field is used to record variant titles such as parallel titles and those that may appear on the cover, spine or elsewhere on an item. Statements of responsibility may be included in the UKMARC field ($d, $e and $f), but are not permissible in MARC 21.

MARC 21   245 10 $a Delia Smith's winter collection.
              246 34 $a Winter collection.
UKMARC   245.10 $a Delia Smith's winter collection
              246.34 $a Winter collection $d Delia Smith
The 246 field provides an added entry for the cover title (shown by second indicator '4').

Related titles are titles of other works that form part of the title of an item. Cataloguing depends on whether or not a related title has been established as a uniform title as shown below.

MARC 21   245 04 $a The Match of the day book of World Cup heroes.
              730 00 $a Match of the day (Television program)
UKMARC   245.34 $a The Match of the day book of World Cup heroes
              740.00 $a Match of the day $j Television program
1. The related title 'Match of the day' exists as a uniform title. Therefore, a uniform title added entry has been made in field 730 (MARC 21) and 740 (UKMARC).

MARC 21   245 04 $a The best of Private eye.
              740 00 $a Private eye.
UKMARC   245.34 $a The best of Private eye
              745.00 $a Private eye
2. The related title 'Private eye' has not been established as a uniform title. Therefore, a title added entry has been made in field 740 (MARC 21) and 745 (UKMARC).

In MARC 21, there is also a former title field (247) for use when a record represents several titles associated with an item. However, this is not a feature of AACR cataloguing. Linking entry fields 780 and 785 are also available to track changes of title (see chapter 10).

5 Edition and imprint

After the title, descriptive information about an item is recorded, comprising the edition statement, imprint and other details contained in the fields shown below:

Field definitions	MARC 21	UKMARC
Edition statement	250	250
Musical presentation statement	254	254
Cartographic mathematical data	255	256
Computer file characteristics	256	258
Publication, distribution, etc.	260	260
Projected publication date	263	350 Price and terms of availability

The main differences are that MARC 21 does not allow for edition statements and publication data relating to parts and that projected publication dates for items notified under CIP programmes are held in the publication area rather than being included with terms of availability. Information on the sequential designation of serials, held in the 255 field in UKMARC, is expressed in the 362 field.

5.1 Edition statement
In the 250 field, UKMARC uses the second indicator to show whether an edition statement relates to a part or volume of a work, but MARC 21 does not do this because, as shown by our discussion of part titles (4.4), it makes no special provision for multi-level description.

There is closer analysis of statements of responsibility in UKMARC because of the range of subfields available, but in MARC 21 all data remaining after the edition statement goes into $b:

MARC 21   250 ## $a Rev. ed. / $b with revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing by E.B. White, 2nd ed. / with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Packard.

UKMARC   250.00 $a Rev. ed. $c with revisions, an introduction, and a chapter on writing by E.B. White, 2nd. ed. $d with the assistance of Eleanor Gould Parkard

MARC 21 uses punctuation to distinguish multiple statements of responsibility in 250 $b.

5.2 Cartographic mathematical data
This field contains mathematical data, such as scale, projection, co-ordinates, etc., associated with maps and other cartographic items. MARC 21 assigns tag 255, which has a wider range of subfields than UKMARC, which uses tag 256. The field may contain complex mathematical data, which is distinguished by punctuation formulated according to ISBD principles:

MARC 21   255 ## $a Scale 1:250,000 ; $b transverse Mercator proj. $c (W97˚ - W94°26′/N31°-N28°30′).
UKMARC   256.00 $a Scale 1:250,000 $c transverse Mercator proj. $d W97˚ - W94°26′/N31°-N28°30′

ISBD punctuation is used in the MARC 21 field, but more generalised applications are also permissible.

5.3 Computer file characteristics
MARC 21 assigns tag 256 to this field, while UKMARC uses 258. It contains data such as type of file, number of records and program details. In UKMARC, use of ISBD (ER) in formulating the description is mandatory but as noted above, MARC 21 is hospitable also to other applications.

5.4 Publication, distribution and manufacture
Both formats use tag 260 for publication and related data. In MARC 21, the first indicator contains a value to sequence chronologically multiple publishing statements when, for instance, the publisher or place of publication changes. In UKMARC, the indicators provide for multi-level description.

Publishers, distributors and manufacturers are distinguished in UKMARC, but MARC 21 practice is different in respect of distributors and manufacturers. MARC 21 also has a unique way of recording changes in publication data. These points are illustrated by the following examples:

a) Publishers
In MARC 21, the first indicator may be set to show changes in the publishing statement, e.g. if the earliest statement is being recorded, the current one or an intervening one.

MARC 21   260 ## $a London : $b Macmillan, $c 1995.
UKMARC   260.00 $a London $b Macmillan $c 1995
In MARC 21/260, the first indicator has the value # (blank) to show that the earliest available publisher is being recorded. Otherwise, simple publisher statements are handled in a similar way.

MARC 21   260 ## $a Paris ; $a New York : $b Vogue, $c 1964-
             260 2# $3 1980-May 1993 $a London : $b Vogue
             260 3# $3 June 1993- $a London : $b Elle
How a change in publishing details can be sequenced. The blank first indicator shows that the earliest statement is being recorded, first indicator '2' that an intervening statement is being recorded, first indicator '3' that the statement is the current one. Notice the use of $3 for the dates relating to subsequent phases of publication

b) Distributors
MARC 21   260 ## $a Foster City, Calif. : $b IDG Books Worldwide ; $a [London] : $b Transworld [distributor], $c 2001.
UKMARC   260.00 $a Foster City, Calif. $b IDG Books Worldwide $f [London] $g Transworld $e [distributor] $c 2001
MARC 21/260 has the same subfields for publishers and distributors but UKMARC has additional subfields for distributors.

c) Manufacturers
MARC 21   260 ## $a London : $b Arts Council of Great Britain, $c 1976 $e (Twickenham : $f CTD Printers, $g 1974)
UKMARC   260.00 $a London $b Arts Council of Great Britain $c 1976 $l Twickenham $j CTD Printers $k 1974
Manufacturers are distinguished in both formats, but different subfields are used to do so.

5.5 Projected publication date
Details of advance works are routinely distributed in Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) records. In MARC 21, the projected date of publication is shown in the 263 field. It is represented by six numeric digits in the pattern *yyyymm*, there being four digits for the year and two for the month:

MARC 21   263 ## $a 200206
The numeric digits in $a, when read from the right, show projected publication in June 2002.

This differs from UKMARC practice, which is to present the projected publication date in word form in the context of terms of availability (350 field):

UKMARC   350.00 $a £14.99 : CIP entry (June)
UKMARC cites the month, but not the year, of projected publication.

Notice that there is no 'CIP entry' statement in MARC 21. This is because CIP status would be shown by the encoding level of the record at character position 17 in the leader. The price would be attached to the ISBN in field 020 $c, similar to the way that it may appear in UKMARC 021 $d. The treatment of price information is discussed further in 6.2.

6 Physical description and related details

The physical description in UKMARC includes details of price and availability, but these are entered in other areas of the record in MARC 21. There are further differences in the use and definition of tags.

Field definitions	MARC 21	UKMARC
Physical description	300	300
Price and availability	020	350
	No current equivalents	355 UK price
		356 Overseas price
		358 Trade information
Organisation and arrangement of materials	351	351
Dates of publication and/or sequential designation	362	255 Sequential designation of serials

6.1 Physical description
There is a marked difference in subfield provision in the 300 field. MARC 21 groups data of a particular type together, which UKMARC treats as discrete elements in accordance with AACR rule 1.5. The treatment of part numeration and enriching characteristics are two such examples:

MARC 21   300 ## $a 3 v., 1397p. : $b ill. (some col.), maps, ports ; $c 25 cm.
UKMARC   300.00 $f 3 $n v. $a 1397p $b ill (some col.) $i maps, ports $c 25 cm
In MARC 21/300, volume numeration precedes the pagination details in $a. Broader use is made of $b to record details of illustrations, where a range of subfields is available in UKMARC.

6.2 Price and availability
In UKMARC, the price for the item in hand goes into the 350 field. It is linked to the ISBN by means of status code **m** in 021 $b. In MARC 21, the price can appear only after the ISBN in 020 $c.

MARC 21   020 ## $a 0914378260 : $c £14.00
            263 ## $a 200204

UKMARC   021.00 $a 0914378260 $b m
            350.00 $a £14.00: CIP entry (April)
In MARC 21, the price (020 $c) is held separately from the projected publication date (263). In UKMARC, they are expressed together in the 350 field. In the case of a variant edition, e.g. a paperback, the price would be entered in UKMARC/021 $c after status code v in $b.

There are currently no equivalents of the UKMARC book trade fields (355, 356, 358), although a proposal has been made to add them to MARC 21.

6.3 Sequential designation of serials
This information consists of start/end dates and the alphabetic/numeric designations used to identify the parts of serial items. In MARC 21, it is included in the physical description and entered in field 362. This is different to UKMARC, which uses field 255 in the edition/imprint area.

In MARC 21 field 362, the first indicator may be set to show whether the date is formatted for display following the title and edition statements or whether it is unformatted in the style of a note.

Formatted style   362 0# $a Vol. 1, no. 1 (Apr. 1991)-

Unformatted   362 1# $a Began with April 1991 issue. $z Letter from publisher.
The source may be given in subfield $z. The 255 field in UKMARC has no equivalent of $z.

6.4 Other descriptive fields
Fields 306, 307, 310, 321, 340 and 357 were adopted by UKMARC in January 2000 under the agreement between the British Library and the Library of Congress to avoid format divergence where possible. MARC 21 has three fields for cataloguing data sets, which are of interest to the cartographic community, these being 342 (geo-spatial reference data), 343 (planar co-ordinate data) and 352 (digital graphic representation). The application of these fields is described in the MARC 21 format.

7 Series statements

Series statements are collective titles applying to groups of documents and may include name elements.

Type of series statement	MARC 21	UKMARC
Series statement in title added entry form	440	440
Series statement not in title added entry form	490	490
Series working title		890
Series added entry – personal name	800	800
Series added entry – corporate name	810	810
Series added entry – meeting/conference name	811	811
Series added entry – uniform title	830	840

Series titles are subject to authority control in the same way as name headings and uniform titles. The controlled form of a series title is the one used to create added entries, but this is not necessarily identical with the form of series title that is printed or which appears on an item. The distinction between these types of series title statements is reflected in the definition of the 440 and 490 fields.

7.1 Series statements in title added entry form
The 440 field contains a series title statement transcribed from an item that is the same as the controlled form of the series title and will therefore provide an added entry.

MARC 21   440 #0 $a Theory and decision library. $n Series B, $p mathematical and statistical methods ; $v v.33

UKMARC   440.00 $a Theory and decision library $l Series B, mathematical and statistical methods $v v.33

A series title in added entry form. Part information ($p) is distinguished more closely in MARC 21.

In MARC 21, there are no subfields for including other title information, statements of responsibility and parallel titles, which therefore would not appear in series title added entries. This is different to UKMARC, where subfields are defined for including those data elements.

MARC 21   440 #0 $a Foreign economic policy of the United States. $p Outstanding studies

UKMARC   440.00 $a Foreign economic policy of the United States $l Outstanding studies $e edited by Stuart Bruchey

In MARC 21, the 440 field does not contain a statement of responsibility. In UKMARC, it can be included in $e so that it may, if desired, appear in the series title added entry.

7.2 Series statements not in title added entry form
The 490 field is used for series statements for which no added entry is to be made or when the series statement as transcribed from the item differs from the controlled form of the series title. If the latter condition applies and an added entry is required, the series title is traced in an 8xx field. The first indicator is set to show whether or not the series title has been traced.

MARC 21   490 1# $a Occasional papers / Department of Marine Studies and International Transport, University of Wales, Cardiff ; $x 0967-5566 ; $v no. 13
             830 #0 $a Occasional papers (University of Wales, Cardiff. Department of Marine Studies and International Transport) ; $v no. 13.

UKMARC   490.10 $a Occasional papers $e Department of Marine Studies and International Transport, University of Wales, Cardiff $w 0967-5566 $v no. 13
             840.00 $a Occasional papers (University of Wales, Cardiff. Department of Marine Studies and International Transport) $w 0967-5566 $v no. 13

A series title as it appears on the item, recorded in 490, where first indicator '1' shows that it has been traced to an 8xx field. Note that, in MARC 21, the 830 field has no subfield for the ISSN.

In the MARC 21 field, data elements occurring after the title, such as a statement of responsibility, are distinguished by punctuation while UKMARC assigns subfields.

UKMARC has an additional field (890) for recording series title access points that have either not been transcribed from the item or are not in added entry form, but there is no equivalent in MARC 21.

8 Notes

Notes contain brief descriptive information relating to the item in hand, which appears in the 5xx block of fields. The principles by which notes are defined are quite different in MARC 21 and UKMARC.

8.1 Principles for defining notes

In UKMARC, notes reflect the categories of data set out in AACR2 1.7 with additional fields added as necessary. They appear in records in the sequence prescribed by AACR2 (see *The UKMARC Manual*, 4th ed. 1996, Appendix F, page 11). In MARC 21, notes fields are defined according to principles established by the American Library Association and the Library of Congress and documented in *The MARC 21 formats: background and principles* (rev. ed. 1996, paragraph 6.6).

In the MARC 21 bibliographic format, a note field is defined when at least one of the following conditions is true:
a) Indexing or retrieval is required on the category of data defined for the note.
b) Manipulation of that category of data is a routine requirement. This includes formatting for print/display or selection for and suppression from outputs.
c) Structuring of information for other reasons, for example to support standards for entering data content if existing fields cannot be used.

MARC 21 makes more use of content designation in notes than UKMARC. It is common practice to distinguish data elements in subfields and to include control subfields. Indicators may be used to format notes for display and to generate standard lead-in text, e.g. *Type of file:* in the 516 note on computer files. UKMARC notes rarely have defined indicators or more than one subfield.

8.2 How UKMARC notes match up with MARC 21

MARC 21 provides a detailed description of each note and examples of its application, whereas UKMARC defines all but a few notes solely by reference to AACR2. Unfortunately, it is beyond the scope of this guide to discuss the differences in depth, but a checklist is provided by which readers, with reference to the format documents, can make their own comparisons.

A few general observations:
a) Notes fields with similar definitions that differ in scope and application are marked *.
b) One-to-one matching is not always possible.
c) If a UKMARC note has no equivalent, an alternative MARC 21 field is indicated where possible.

MARC 21	UKMARC
500 General note	500 General note
	503 Bibliographic history note (monographs)
	514 Title information note
	528 Publication, production and distribution note
	531 Physical description note
	556 Item described, when not the first issue of a serial
	557 Graphic index and characteristic sheet note
	563 Binding information note
501 'With' note	501 'With' note
502 Dissertation note	502 Dissertation note
504 Bibliography, etc. note	504 Bibliography and index note
505 Formatted contents note*	505 Contents note
506 Restrictions on access note	506 Restrictions on access note
507 Scale note for graphic material	*No UKMARC equivalent*
508 Creation/production credits note*	508 Statement of responsibility note

If UKMARC/504 refers only to an index, the 500 note in MARC 21 should be used instead of 504. At the time of writing, the 563 binding information note has been proposed as an addition to MARC 21.

510 Citation/references note	534 Reference to published descriptions note
511 Participant or performer note	*No UKMARC equivalent*
513 Type of report and period covered note	*No UKMARC equivalent*
514 Data quality note	*No UKMARC equivalent*

515 Numbering peculiarities note* | 515 Sequence designation of serials note
516 Type of computer file or data note | 537 Type of computer file or data note
No MARC 21 equivalent | 516 Cartographic data note
518 Date/time and place of an event note | *No UKMARC equivalent*

Cartographic data (UKMARC/516) would be recorded in the MARC 21/008 field, using the maps configuration (positions 18-34). For UKMARC/514, see the 500 field in MARC 21. The ISBN/ISSN note (UKMARC/511) could be written to MARC 21 fields 020 or 022 fields respectively.

520 Summary, etc. note* | 512 Detailed summary note
 | 513 Summary note
521 Target audience note* | 521 Audience note
522 Geographic coverage note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
524 Preferred citation of described materials | 524 Preferred citation of described materials
525 Supplement note* | 525 Accompanying materials and supplements
526 Study program information note | *No UKMARC equivalent*

For UKMARC note 528, see the 500 field in MARC 21.

530 Additional physical form available note* | 530 Availability of other versions note
No MARC 21 equivalent | 531 Physical description note
No MARC 21 equivalent | 532 Series note
533 Reproduction note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
534 Original version note* | 534 Notes relating to an original
535 Location of originals/duplicates note | 535 Location of originals or duplicates note
536 Funding information note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
538 System details note* | 542 Mode of use (computer files) note
No MARC 21 equivalent | 538 Numbers on the item note

Publishers' numbers (UKMARC/538) may be recorded in MARC 21 field 028.

540 Terms governing use and reproduction note | 540 Terms governing use and reproduction note
541 Immediate source of acquisition note | 541 Acquisition note
544 Location of other archival materials note | 544 Location of other archival materials note
545 Biographical or historical data note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
546 Language note | Language note
547 Former title complexity note | *No UKMARC equivalent*

550 Issuing body note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
552 Entity and attribution note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
No MARC 21 equivalent | 554 Frequency of serials note
555 Cumulative index/finding aids note* | 555 Indexes to serials note
556 Information about documentation note | *No UKMARC equivalent*

Frequency of serials data (UKMARC/554) would be entered in MARC 21/310 and in the 008 field, using the serials configuration, at positions 18 (frequency) and 19 (regularity). For UKMARC notes 556 and 557, see the 500 field in MARC 21.

561 Ownership and custodial history* | 561 Provenance note
562 Copy and version identification note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
Proposed as an addition to MARC 21 | 563 Binding information note
565 Case file characteristics note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
567 Methodology note | *No UKMARC equivalent*

580 Linking entry complexity note | 580 Linking entry complexity note
 | 503 Bibliographic history note (serials)
581 Publication about described materials note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
583 Action note* | 583 Preservation action note
584 Accumulation and frequency of use note | 584 Rate of accumulation and frequency of use
585 Exhibitions note | *No UKMARC equivalent*
586 Awards note* | 586 Awards note
590-599 Local notes | *No UKMARC equivalent*

9 Subject entries

Subject entries are held in the 6xx block of fields. MARC 21 definitions are the more inclusive, but the same tags are used for the main types of subject entries. Elsewhere, one field is defined differently, and there are runs of tags that are specific to one format or the other.

Field definitions	MARC 21	UKMARC
Topical terms	650	650
Geographic terms	651	651
Uncontrolled subject term	653	
British Library Map Library subject heading		653
Genre headings and terms denoting physical form	655	655

Name subject headings are discussed in chapter 3.

9.1 Topical terms
The 650 field contains a topical term used as a subject entry, but this is interpreted in very different ways. In MARC 21, it may contain headings from a range of thesauri and indexing systems used by national libraries and other bibliographic agencies. In UKMARC, the field contains only Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), i.e. the thesaurus maintained by LC.

In MARC 21, the level of the subject heading may be indicated by use of the first indicator (undefined in UKMARC) and the thesaurus specified by the second indicator value. There is no equivalent of the second indicator being used to link a subject heading to a Dewey class number as in UKMARC.

MARC 21   650 10 $a Bibliography $x Early printed books $y 18th century $v Catalogs.

UKMARC   650.00 $a Bibliography $x Early printed books $y 18th century $v Catalogs
A topical heading: in MARC 21, the first indicator '1' shows it to be a primary level heading, i.e. one that describes the main focus of the item, and second indicator '0' that it is a Library of Congress subject heading. In UKMARC, the field holds only LCSH and the level cannot be indicated.

If the thesaurus used is one not specified by MARC 21, it may be identified by a combination of second indicator '7' and a code from a list maintained by the Library of Congress.

MARC 21   650 #7 $a Farm buildings $x Washington (D.C.) $y 1890-1910 $2 lctgm
Second indicator '7' shows that the source of the heading is identified by a code in $2.

Additional subfields are available by which a geographic name as entry element in $a may be qualified by topical terms and related data. Such headings are those that might occur in pre-AACR2 records, i.e. those created before 1978 and in recent ones where AACR has not been applied.

MARC 21   650 #0 $a Caracas. $b Bolivar Statue.
A pre-AACR2 heading, in which a topical term ($b) follows a geographic name ($a). Subfield $b and related subfields are available only in 650. The first indicator (blank) shows the level is unspecified.

9.2 Geographic terms
The 651 field holds a place name used as a subject term. In MARC 21, the first indicator is undefined but the second indicator is used in the same way as in 650. The subfields used for the entry element and subject subdivisions are exactly the same as in UKMARC.

MARC 21   651 #0 $a Aix-en-Provence (France) $x Social life and customs $v Early works to 1800.

UKMARC   651.00 $a Aix-en-Provence (France) $x Social life and customs $v Early works to 1800
A Library of Congress geographic heading, identified by second indicator '0' in the MARC 21 field.

9.3 Genre headings and terms denoting physical form
The 655 field is one in which partial harmonisation has already taken place, most subfields being shared. There is a difference in the use of indicators. In MARC 21, the first indicator shows the type of

heading being entered and the second indicator points to the source. This allows a distinction to be made between a basic heading and a faceted heading (not available in UKMARC).

A basic heading is one where the genre term is entered in a single $a subfield:

MARC 21   655 #7 $a Dictionaries $x French $y 18th century. $2 rbgenr
A basic genre heading (shown by a blank first indicator) with the source identified by the code in $2.

A faceted heading contains, in addition to the term entered in $a, one or more non-focus terms in $b subfields, each one preceded by a code in $c to show the hierarchy:

MARC 21   655 07 $c k $b Laminated $c m $b marblewood $c v $a bust. $2 aat
A faceted heading, shown by first indicator '0' and with focus term 'bust' in $a, which as a result of the $c codes, will display as 'Laminated marblewood bust'.

9.4 Uncontrolled subject terms
The 653 field is used for different purposes. In MARC 21, it contains a subject term not constructed according to a thesaurus, but in UKMARC it holds a British Library Map Library subject heading.

In UKMARC, uncontrolled subject terms are entered in the 695 field, where they are known as keyword subject headings. This appears to be the nearest equivalent of the 653 field in MARC 21:

MARC 21   653 1# $a Stamp collecting
UKMARC   695.00 $a Green synthesis
In MARC 21, the first indicator in 653 may be set to show the level of the entry as in 650. The second indicator is undefined, because no reference is being made to an established thesaurus.

9.5 MARC 21-only subject fields
MARC 21 assigns the remaining 65x tags to categories of data, for which there is no equivalent in UKMARC. Indicators and subfields from other subject fields are re-used to varying degrees.

Subject added entry – faceted topical term	654
Index term – occupation	656
Index term – function	657
Index term – curriculum objective	658

The 654 field provides for terms constructed in a string using a faceted vocabulary. Standard published lists are used for the sources of terms entered in fields 656-658. In addition, fields 690-699 are reserved for local subject use and definition.

9.6 UKMARC-only subject fields
UKMARC has a number of fields used for British Library subject headings, namely PRECIS (1974–1990) and COMPASS (1991–1996), which will be present in BNB and other records of the period. As there is no equivalent of these fields (660, 661 and 690) in MARC 21, subject data held there could be treated as 'uncontrolled' for the purpose of conversion and written to the 653 field in MARC 21. This is the solution adopted in the British Library's MARC 21 conversion.

COMPASS topical subject heading	660
COMPASS geographical subject heading	661
Other subject headings (book trade)	668
PRECIS subject heading	690
Subject Indicator Number (SIN)	691
Reference Indicator Number (RIN)	692
Keyword subject heading	695

The 668 field used by the book trade holds subject terms from other thesauri which, in MARC 21, could reasonably be taken to be 'uncontrolled' and written to the 653 field.

10 Additional MARC 21 fields

In MARC 21, there is a unique set of fields for recording holdings data (841 – 88x). Linking entry fields (760 – 787) were added to UKMARC in June 1997.

10.1 Linking entry fields

The linking entry fields contain information that identifies other bibliographic items. Their purpose is to specify the bibliographic relationship that may exist between the item described in a record ('the target item') and a related item. There are three broad classes of bibliographic relationships:

a) Related items that assist the user's search but are not physically required to obtain the target item such as former entries for serials, translations of the target item, etc.

b) Related items that have to be obtained physically in order to use the target item such as the host item for a component part, a journal issue containing a particular article, etc.

c) Related items that are constituent units of a larger whole, such as the items in a collection.

Linking entry fields are designed to generate a note, the first indicator being used to show if this is a requirement. Standard lead-in text is produced by means of the second indicator. In an automated database, linking entries can also be used to provide a link between the record for the target item and the record for the related item, if it is covered by a separate record.

Bibliographic relationships covered by linking entry fields are shown below in tag order:

760	Main series entry	775	Other edition entry
762	Sub-series entry	776	Additional physical form entry
765	Original language entry	777	Issued with entry
767	Translation entry	780	Preceding entry
770	Supplement/special issue entry	785	Succeeding entry
772	Supplement parent entry	786	Data source entry
773	Host item entry	787	Non-specific relationship entry
774	Constituent unit entry		

As an example, the relationship between the current and preceding title of a work could be expressed by using the 780 field:

MARC 21   245 00 $a International flight information manual
            730 0# $a Graphic notices and supplemental data
            780 05 $a Graphic notices and supplemental data

A title recorded in 245, which has absorbed an earlier or related title. Linking field 780 will generate a note, by means of second indicator '5', referring to the other title with the lead-in text 'Absorbed', e.g. 'Absorbed: Graphic notices and supplemental data'. The 730 field has been included in order to provide an added entry for the title recorded in 780.

10.2 Holdings data fields

Fields 841–88x for data relating to holdings, most of which are fully described in the Holdings format. Three fields are defined for use in bibliographic records and these are:

850   Holding institution: contains the code for the institution holding an item.

852   Location: may simply identify the holding institution or may contain details of the location of an item within a collection.

856   Electronic location and access: contains the information needed to locate and access an electronic resource that may be the same as the item described in the main portion of the record or related to it.

The 856 field was adopted by UKMARC under the policy of format convergence in January 2000.

11 Control information

The 001 – 099 block of fields contains data that supports record processing and bibliographic control. Many fields in this block contain data in coded form.

Record processing data	001 – 009
Control numbers and other data	010 – 029
Miscellaneous data	030 – 039
Cataloguing-related data	040 – 049
National library call numbers and copy data	050 – 079
Classification numbers	080 – 089
Local call numbers	090 – 099

11.1 Record control number
The 001 field holds the record control number assigned by the cataloguing agency. In MARC 21, the field has 12 character positions so that it can accept virtually any control number. In UKMARC, there are only 10 positions because the field is intended primarily to hold the ISBN or other control numbers with fewer than 10 characters, e.g. BNB numbers, used in national bibliography records.

MARC 21	001 ###86104385#	001 ##0571207235
	003 DLC	003 Uk
UKMARC	001 0571207235	

In the MARC 21 examples, the 001 field (left) holds a Library of Congress control number and (right) an ISBN as used by the British Library. The 001 field, including blanks (#) in unused character positions, may be system generated. The cataloguing agency is identified by a code in the 003 field.

MARC 21 users importing records from other database systems may wish to use their own control number. They should first move the original control number (001) and system identifier (003) to the 035 field. They can then insert their own control number in 001 and identifier in 003.

11.2 Fixed length data elements
The 008 field contains coded data about the record as a whole and about the item being catalogued. In MARC 21, there are options to configure the field according to the type of material being catalogued, e.g. books, computer files, maps, music, serials, visual materials and mixed materials. The type of record thus configured is identified by a code at position 06 of the leader. This is very different to UKMARC, where the field has a single structure designed primarily to cater for book materials.

The 008 field has a fixed-length of 40 character positions. In MARC 21, they are numbered 00 – 39, (in UKMARC, 01 – 040). A distinction is made between data of a general nature and that relating to the type of material. Provision for general data is very similar with only minor differences in definition:

MARC 21		*UKMARC*	
00 – 05	Date entered on file	01 – 06	Date entered on file
06	Type of publication date	07	Type of publication date
07 – 10	Date of publication 1	08 – 11	Date of publication 1
11 – 14	Date of publication 2	12 – 15	Date of publication 2
15 – 17	Place of publication	16 – 18	Place of publication
18 – 34	Material configuration	19 – 35	Book-based codes
35 – 37	Language	36 – 38	Language
38	Modified record	39	Periodical
39	Cataloguing source	40	Provenance

MARC 21 has a wider range of codes (06) for defining the type of date being entered (07 – 14). There is no equivalent of the periodical code (UKMARC position 39) because of the serials configuration available at positions 18 – 34 (see below). Instead, MARC 21 uses the equivalent position (38) to show whether the record contains a modification of any data that appears on the item, e.g. a transliteration.

As books are still the main kind of material acquired by libraries, the book configuration for use in positions 18 – 34 of the MARC 21/008 field is of particular interest. At first glance, it looks similar to UKMARC, but the definition of data elements and the codes available are more extensive throughout.

MARC 21		UKMARC	
18 – 21	Illustrations	19 – 22	Illustrations
22	Target audience	23	Intellectual level
23	Form of item	24	Material designation
24 – 27	Nature of contents	25 – 28	Form of publication
28	Government publication	29	Government publication
29	Conference publication	30	Conference proceedings
30	Festschrift	31	Festschrift
31	Index	32	Index
32	Undefined	33	Heading repeated in title
33	Literary form	34	Literary text
34	Biography	35	Biography

Certain differences in the definition of character positions reflect the North American origins of MARC 21. A few examples will give the flavour. 'Target audience' (MARC 21 position 22) provides for coding according to US education and reader categories (subject, at the time of writing, to a revision proposal), while the UKMARC intellectual level codes (23) are based on an IFLA classification. Government publication codes (MARC 21 position 28) distinguish between federal, state and other tiers of government, while UKMARC (29) uses one code for all types of government headings. 'Form of item' (MARC 21 position 23) refers mainly to reproductions but includes codes for large print and Braille, which is surely of interest to UK libraries wishing to identify their holdings of such items.

The advantage of a material-specific configuration can be seen by a brief look at serials, perhaps the next largest category of material to be acquired by libraries.

MARC 21

18	Frequency
19	Regularity
20	ISDS Centre
21	Type of serial
22	Form of original item
23	Form of item
24	Nature of entire work
25 – 27	Nature of contents
28	Government publication
29	Conference publication
30 – 32	Undefined
33	Original alphabet or script of title
34	Successive/latest entry

The frequency codes (18) cover a wide range of publishing patterns. The nature of a serial (24) and the variety of its contents (25 – 27) can be indicated. The original script on which a key title is based (field 222) is shown at position 33 (useful for dealing with items not in Western languages): this data is mandatory in records created by national ISSN centres. None of these features has any equivalent in UKMARC, which can identify only the type of material by the periodical code (39).

For further details of the 008 field, users should refer to the comparative set of records in chapter 12. A commentary is provided on the way it has been applied in the cataloguing of typical library materials.

11. 3 MARC 21 fields for use in coding additional material characteristics
Field 006 has 18 character positions (00-17) in structures relating to the types of material defined in the context of the 008 field, which are used to record special characteristics that cannot be entered in 008. An instance of its use might be when an item consists of more than one material, such as a book and accompanying disc, and it is considered desirable to record these additional characteristics.

Field 007 contains coded data about the physical characteristics of an item, which may often relate to information recorded elsewhere in the physical description (300 field) or in a note. Tree structures are provided for a range of materials: the category that is being applied is defined by a code in position 00 and its characteristics recorded in positions 01-22.

11.4 Other fields containing coded information
Fields 010 – 099 contain a great variety of coded data, which, to assist discussion, has been sorted into broad categories with comments made on fields of particular interest to UK users.

010 – 029 Control numbers and other numeric data
The ISBN and data relating to it appears in field 020 (021 in UKMARC). Qualifying information is treated differently in MARC 21 and there is also no equivalent of UKMARC status codes.

MARC 21   020 ## $a 0571114288 (pbk.) $c £2.50

UKMARC   021.10 $a 0571114288 $b v $c pbk $d £2.50
In MARC 21 field 020, qualifying information is recorded after the ISBN in $a. There is no equivalent of the status codes that are available in UKMARC field 021 $b.

The 028 field is available for storing publisher numbers used on sound and video recordings, printed music and other music-related material.

030 – 039 Miscellaneous data
The 030 field contains the CODEN designation, a unique identifier of scientific and technical periodical titles, which may be encountered in imported MARC 21 records.

Users wishing to insert their own control number in the 001 field of an imported record can move the original control number (001) and system identifier (003) to the 035 system control number field.

040 – 049 Cataloguing-related data
In the 041 field, there is not an exact correlation between indicator definitions for translations and works containing language material, although the sense is roughly the same.

Coded music information, supplementary to data entered in the 008 field, may be recorded in fields 047 (form of musical composition) and 048 (number of musical instruments or voices) respectively. When made available for searching, such codes could enhance access to scores and other music items.

050 – 079 National library classification/call numbers and copy statements
These fields contain mainly data relating to North American national libraries and other collections, which may occur in imported MARC 21 records.

The 066 field contains a code to identify the character set used in a record should it be a set other than ISO 10646 (or Unicode), which is the standard set used in MARC 21 records. This field alerts users that special processing may be required.

080 – 089 Decimal classification numbers and other call numbers
The Dewey classification number assigned to an item is entered in the 082 field. In UKMARC the indicators are undefined, but in MARC 21 each one has a role. The first indicator can be set to show whether a full or abridged edition of the schedules is being used, and the second indicator may contain a value to identify the cataloguing agency.

MARC 21   082 04 $a 388.0919 $2 21

UKMARC   082.00 $a 388.0919 $c 21
In the MARC 21 field, first indicator '0' shows that a full edition of the Dewey schedules has been used; second indicator '4' identifies the cataloguing agency as one other than the Library of Congress. Note the use of subfield $2 to specify the edition.

Although there is no equivalent of the UKMARC/081 field for storing earlier Dewey numbers, the 082 field can be repeated when this is necessary and the edition of the schedules specified in $2.

090 – 099 Local call numbers
These fields are reserved for local use and definition. In co-operative cataloguing projects, there would be a need for consistency by partners in the definition and use of these fields to support the sharing and exchange of records.

12 A set of MARC 21 and UKMARC records for comparison

The same items are presented in MARC 21 and UKMARC in order to demonstrate cataloguing issues in the context of whole records. A range of typical printed items is covered, such as might occur in the cataloguing intake of any library. The MARC 21 records are provided for illustration only and should not be taken to represent British Library cataloguing intentions.

12.1	Monograph with a personal name as the main heading	a) b)	MARC 21 UKMARC
12.2	Local government item with a corporate name as the main heading	a) b)	MARC 21 UKMARC
12.3	Conference proceedings with the conference name as the main heading	a) b)	MARC 21 UKMARC
12.4	Serial item with the title as the main entry	a) b)	MARC 21 UKMARC
12.5	Printed music item with a personal name as the main heading	a) b)	MARC 21 UKMARC
12.6	Sound recording with a personal name heading	a) b)	MARC 21 UKMARC
12.7	Microform with the title as the main entry	a) b)	MARC 21 UKMARC

Notes on the presentation of records
a) A description of each field appears alongside the tag and field contents.
b) The symbol # is used to represent any character position filled by a blank.
c) Character positions in 008 fields, which contain no data, have been omitted. In MARC 21, at 008 position 39, the cataloguing source is shown as the national bibliographic agency by means of a blank (#), which is then specified by the code in the 040 field. The British Library does not apply 040 in UKMARC records, but it may appear in records contributed by cataloguing partners.
d) In MARC 21, the code at position 06 of the leader identifies the type of record being created. This indicates the configuration specific to the material being catalogued that is applied in positions 18-34 of the 008 field. These positions are so defined as to reflect the characteristics of the type of material, e.g. books (examples 1-3), a serial (4), printed music (5), a sound recording (6) and a microform containing textual material (7).
e) In the interests of legibility, spaces have been inserted around subfield codes to distinguish them from cataloguing text. Repeat marks are shown only when a field is being repeated.
f) Punctuation in MARC 21 records is based on examples given in the bibliographic format.
g) UKMARC fields traditionally end with an end-of-field marker, which is added by the user's library system. No marker is provided in these examples.

For further information, please refer to the appropriate format documentation.

12.1 a) MARC 21: Monograph with a personal name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Type of record (book)	Leader/06	a
Bibliographic level (monograph)	Leader/07	m
Record control number	001	0750918489
Control number identifier	003	Uk
Fixed length data elements	008	
0-5: Date entered on file		980119
6: Single date code		s
7-10: Date of publication		1998
15-17: Place of publication		enk
18-21: Illustrations		abeh
23: Form of item		#
31: Index		1
33: Literary form		0
35-37: Language		eng
39: Cataloguing source		#
National bibliography number	015 ##	$a GB98-Z5651
National bibliographic agency control number	016 7#	$a GB98-Z5651 $2 Uk
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	020 ##	$a 0750918489 (pbk.) : $c £14.99
Cataloguing source	040 ##	$a BDS $c Uk
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082 04	$a 942.009734 $2 21
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Beresford, Maurice, $d 1920-
Title statement	245 14	$a The lost villages of England / $c Maurice Beresford.
Edition statement	250 ##	$a Rev. ed. / $b introduction by Christopher Dyer.
Publication, distribution, etc.	260 ##	$a Stroud : $b Sutton, $c 1998.
Physical description	300 ##	$a xxxvii, 445p., [16] leaves of plates : $b ill., facsims., maps, plans ; $c 25cm.
Series statement	490 0#	$a Sutton history handbooks
General notes	500 ##	$a Previous ed.: i.e. 1st ed. London: Lutterworth, 1954.
	500 ##	$a Folded maps attached to p. 232.
Bibliography, etc. note	500 ##	$a Includes index.
Library of Congress topical subject headings	650 #0	$a Extinct cities $z England.
	650 #0/1	$a Cities and towns, Medieval $z England.
	650 #0/2	$a Historic sites $z England.
Library of Congress geographical subject headings	651 #0	$a Great Britain $x History $y Medieval period, 1066-1485.
	651 #0/1	$a Great Britain $x Historical geology.
Added entry – personal name	700 1#	$a Dyer, Christopher, $d 1944-

There are no name reference fields in MARC 21 bibliographic records. Instead, they are held in a separate authority file of names, references and subjects that have been verified for library use.

12.1 b) UKMARC: Monograph with a personal name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Record control number	001	0750918489
Control number identifier	003	Uk
Information codes	008	
1-6: Date entered on file		980119
7-11: Single date code	$a	s
8-11: Date of publication		1998
16-18: Country of publication	$b	en#
19-22: Illustrations	$o	abeh
24: Material designation	$p	W
32: Index	$h	1
33: Heading repeated in title	$i	1
36-38: Language	$l	eng
40: Provenance	$n	b
National bibliography number	015.00	$a b98Z5651
International Standard Book Number(ISBN)	021.10	$a 0750918489 $b m
Cataloguing source	040.00	$aBDS
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082.00	$a 942.009734 $c 21
Personal name main entry heading	100.10	$a Beresford $h Maurice $c 1920-
Title and statement of responsibility	245.14	$a The lost villages of England $e Maurice Beresford
Edition statement	250.00	$a Rev. ed. $c introduction by Christopher Dyer
Publication, distribution and production	260.00	$a Stroud $b Sutton $c 1998
Physical description	300.00	$a xxxvii,445p,[16] leaves of plates $b ill $i facsims., maps, plans $c 25cm $e pbk
Price and terms of availability	350.00	$a £14.99 : Formerly CIP
Series area	490.00	$a Sutton history handbooks
Bibliographic history note	503.00	$a Previous ed.: i.e. 1st ed. London: Lutterworth, 1954
Index/bibliography note	504.00	$a Includes index
Physical description note	531.00	$a Folded maps attached to p. 232
Library of Congress topical subject headings	650.00	$a Extinct cities $z England
	650.00/1	$a Cities and towns, Medieval $z England
	650.00/2	$a Historic sites $z England
Library of Congress geographical subject headings	651.00	$a Great Britain $x History $y Medieval period, 1066-1485
	651.00/1	$a Great Britain $x Historical geology
Personal name added entry heading	700.12	$a Dyer $h Christopher $c 1944-
Reference from a personal name	900.10	$a Beresford $h M. W. $x See $a Beresford, Maurice, $x 1920- $z 100#

12.2 a) MARC 21: Local government item with a corporate name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Type of record(book)	Leader/06	a
Bibliographic level (monograph)	Leader/07	m
Record control number	001	0904428605
Control number identifier	003	Uk
Fixed length data elements	008	
0-5: Date entered on file		970509
6: Single date code		s
7-10: Date of publication		1996
15-17: Place of publication		enk
23: Form of item		#
28: Local government item		1
35-37: Language		eng
39: Cataloguing source		#
National bibliography number	015 ##	$a GB97-35514
National bibliographic agency control number	016 ##	$a GB97-35514 $2 Uk
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	020 ##	$a 0904428605 : $c £29.00
Cataloguing source	040 ##	$a Uk
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082 04	$a 372.87043 $2 21
Main entry – corporate name	110 1#	$a Essex. $b England. $b Education.
Title statement	245 10	$a Music curriculum handbook.
Publication, distribution, etc.	260 ##	$a Chelmsford : $b Essex Advisory and Inspection Service, Essex County Council, $c c1996.
Physical description	300 ##	$a 1v., various pagings ; $c 32 cm.
General notes	500 ##	$a Cover title.
	500 ##/1	$a In ring binder.
Library of Congress topical subject headings	650 #0	$a Curriculum planning $z England $z Essex.
	650 #0/1	$a Music $x Instruction and study $z England $z Essex.
	650 #0/2	$a Education, Elementary $z England $z Essex.
Added entry – corporate name	710 1#	$a Essex. $b England. $b Education. $b Advisory and Inspection Service.

There are no name references for the same reason as given for record 12.1 a). The local government code at 008 position 28 is the alphabetic '1' (not the numeric digit '1').

12.2 b) UKMARC: Local government item with a corporate name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Record control number	001	0904428605
Information codes	008	
1-6: Date entered on file		970509
7: Single date code	$a	s
8-11: Date of publication		1996
16-18: Country of publication	$b	en#
24: Material designation	$p	W
29: Government publication	$e	1
33: Heading repeated in title	$i	1
36-38: Language	$l	eng
40: Provenance	$n	b
National bibliography number	015.00	$a b9735514
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	021.10	$a 0904428605 $b m
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082.00	$a 372.87043 $c 21
Corporate name main heading	110.10	$a Essex $e England $c Education
Title	245.10	$a Music curriculum handbook
Publication, distribution and production	260.00	$a Chelmsford $b Essex Advisory and Inspection Service, Essex County Council Education $c c1996
Physical description	300.00	$f 1 $n v. $a various pagings $c 32 cm
Price and terms of availability	350.00	$a £29.00
Title information note	514.00	$a Cover title
Physical description note	531.00	$a In ring-binder
Library of Congress topical subject headings	650.00	$a Curriculum planning $z England $z Essex
	650.00/1	$a Music $x Instruction and study $z England $z Essex
	650.00/2	$a Education, Elementary $z England $z Essex
Corporate name added entry heading	710.11	$a Essex $e England $c Education $c Advisory and Inspection Service
Reference from another form of name to the main heading	910.10	$a Essex $e England $c Education Service $x See also $a Essex $x(England). Education $z 110
References from other forms of name to the added entry	910.20/1	$a Essex Advisory and Inspection Service $x See $a Essex $x (England). Education. Advisory and Inspection Service $z 710
	910.20/2	$a EAIS $x See $a Essex $x (England). Education. Advisory and Inspection Service $z 710
	910.10/3	$a Essex $e England $c Education Department $c Development and Advisory Service $x See also $a Essex $x (England). Education. Advisory and Inspection Service$z710

12.3 a) MARC 21: Conference proceedings with the conference name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Type of record (book)	Leader/06	a
Bibliographic level (monograph)	Leader/07	m
Record control number	001	0953243990
Control number identifier	003	Uk
Fixed length data elements	008	
0-5: Date entered on file		000714
6: Single date code		s
7-10: Date		2000
15-17: Place of publication		enk
23: Form of item		#
29: Conference		1
35-37: Language		eng
39: Cataloguing source		#
National bibliography number	015 ##	$a GBA0-47857
National bibliographic agency control number	016 ##	$a GBA0-47857 $2 Uk
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	020 ##	$a 0953243990 (spiral) : $c No price
Cataloguing source	040 ##	$a Uk
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082 04	$a 025.62 $2 21
Main entry – meeting name	111 2#	$a Interlending & Document Supply International Conference $n (6th : $d 1999 : $c Pretoria, South Africa)
Title statement	245 10	$a Interlending and document supply : $b empowering society through the global flow of information ; proceedings of the 6th Interlending & Document Supply International Conference, held Pretoria, 25-29 October.
Publication, distribution, etc.	260 ##	$a Wetherby : $b IFLA Offices for UAP and International Lending, $c2000.
Physical description	300 ##	$a 228p. : $b ill. ; $c 30cm.
Added entry – personal name	700 1#	$a Gould, Sara.
Added entry – corporate name	710 2#	$a International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. $b Offices for UAP and International Lending.

12.3 b) UKMARC: Conference proceedings with the conference name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Record control number	001	0953243990
Information codes	008	
1-6: Date entered on file		000714
7: Single date code	$a	s
8-11: Date of publication		2000
16-18: Country of publication	$b	en#
19-23: Illustration codes	$o	a###
24: Material designation	$p	W
30: Conference	$f	1
33: Heading repeated in title	$i	1
36-38: Language code	$l	eng
40: Provenance code	$n	b
National bibliography number	015.00	$a bA047857
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	021.10	$a 0953243990 $b m
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082.00	$a 025.62 $c 21
Conference name main entry heading	111.00	$a Interlending & Document Supply International Conference $i 6th $k 1999 $j Pretoria, South Africa
Title and statement of responsibility	245.10	$a Interlending and document supply $b empowering society through the global flow of information $b proceedings of the 6th Interlending & Document Supply International Conference, held Pretoria, 25-29 October
Publication, distribution and production	260.00	$a Wetherby $b IFLA Offices for UAP and International Lending $c2000
Physical description	300.00	$a 228p. $b ill. $c 30cm. $e spiral
Price and terms of availability	350.00	$a No price
Personal name added entry heading	700.11	$a Gould $h Sara
Corporate name added entry heading	710.21	$a International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions $c Offices for UAP and International Lending
Reference from another form of name to the corporate name added entry	910.20	$a IFLA Offices for UAP and International Lending $x See $a International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions $x Offices for UAP and International Lending $z 710

12.4 a) MARC 21: Serial item with the title as the main entry

Definition	Tag	Field
Type of record (serial)	Leader/06	a
Bibliographic level (serial)	Leader/07	s
Record control number	001	GBA1-15194
Control number identifier	003	Uk
Fixed length data elements*	008	
0-5: Date entered on file		010228
6: Current serial item date code		c
7-10: Starting date of serial		1997
11-14: Ending date (not known)		9999
15-17: Place of publication		wlk
18: Frequency		b
19: Regularity		r
20: ISSN centre		2
21: Type of serial		p
23: Form of item		r
35-37: Language		eng
39: Cataloguing source		#
National bibliography number	015 ##	$a GBA1-15194
National bibliographic agency control number	016 ##	$a GBA1-15194 $2 Uk
International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)	022 ##	$a 1466-4097
Source of acquisition	037 ##	$c £2.00 (per issue)
Cataloguing source	040 ##	$a Uk
Languages used	041 0#	$a engwel
Key title	220 #0	$a Dragon news $b (Cardiff)
Title statement	245 00	$a Dragon news : $b the magazine of the Dragons Rugby Trust = Newyddion y ddraig.
Publication, distribution, etc.	260 ##	$a Cardiff (Custom House, Custom House St., Cardiff, CF10 1RF) : $b Dragons Rugby Trust, $c 1997-
Physical description	300 ##	$a v. : $b col. ill., col. ports. ; $c 30 cm.
Current publication frequency	310 ##	$a Six issues yearly
Dates of publication and/or sequential designation	362 0#	$a Issue 1 ([1997])-
General note	500 ##	$a Description based on: Issue 14 (winter 2000).
Language note	546 ##	$a Text in English and Welsh.
Library of Congress topical subject heading	650 #0	$a Rugby Union football $z Wales $v Periodicals.
Added entry – corporate name	710 2#	$a Dragons Rugby Trust.

* 008: Fixed length data elements. The meaning of the serial item codes is as follows: bimonthly (position 18 'b'), regular publishing pattern (19 'r'), ISSN centre other than those based in North America or the international centre in Paris (20 'z'), periodical (21 'p') print production (23 'r') in English (35-37). The language codes in field 041 show that the text is in Welsh as well as English.

12.4 b) UKMARC: Serial item with the title as the main entry

Definition	Tag	Field
Record control number	001	bA115194
Information codes	008	
1-6: Date entered on file		010228
7: Multiple date code	$a	m
8-11: Start date		1997
12-15: End date (not known)		9999
16-18: Country of publication	$b	wl#
19-22: Illustrations	$o	ac##
24: Material designation	$p	W
33: Heading repeated in title	$i	1
36-38: Language	$l	eng
39: Periodical	$m	p
40: Provenance	$n	b
National bibliography number	015.00	$a bA115194
International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)	022.00	$a 14664097
Languages used	041.00	$a eng $b wel
Key-title	222.00	$a Dragon news $b Cardiff
Title and statement of responsibility	245.30	$a Dragon news $b the magazine of the Dragons Rugby Trust $k Newyddion y ddraig
Sequence designation	255.00	$a Issue 1 ([1997])-
Publication, distribution and production	260.00	$a Cardiff $d Custom House, Custom House St., Cardiff, CF10 1RF $b Dragons Rugby Trust $c 1997-
Physical description	300.00	$n v. $b col. ill. $i col. ports. $c 30 cm.
Price and terms of availability	350.00	$a £2.00 per issue
Language note	546.00	$a Text in English and Welsh
Frequency of serials note	554.00	$a Six issues yearly
Item described note – when not the first issue of a serial	556.00	$a Description based on: Issue 14 (winter 2000)
Library of Congress topical subject heading	650.00	$a Rugby Union football $z Wales $v Periodicals
Corporate name added entry heading	710.21	$aDragons Rugby Trust

12.5 a) MARC 21: Printed music item with a personal name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Type of record (notated music)	Leader/06	c
Bibliographic level (monograph)	Leader/07	m
Record control number	001	mu9708080
Control number identifier	003	Uk
Fixed length data elements*	008	
0-5: Date entered on file		000405
6: Single date code		s
7-10: Date		1997
15-17: Place of publication		enk
18-19: Form of composition		ch
20: Format of music		a
23: Form of item		r
24-29: Accompanying matter		d#####
35-37: Language		sco
39: Cataloguing source		#
National bibliography number	015 ##	$a mu9708080
National bibliographic agency control number	016 ##	$a mu9708080 $2 Uk
ISBN (price details only)	020 ##	$c £7.50
Cataloguing source	040 ##	$a Uk
Language code	041 0#	$a sco
Form of musical composition code	047 ##	$a ch
Number of musical instruments or voices code	048 ##	$a ca
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082 04	$a 782.5 $2 21
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Macmillan, James, $d 1959-
Title statement	245 14	$a The gallant weaver : $b for mixed choir a cappella / $e words by Robert Burns.
Musical presentation statement	254 ##	$a Score.
Publication, distribution, etc.	260 ##	$a London : $b Boosey & Hawkes, $c c1997.
Physical description	300 ##	$a 1 score (10p.) ; $c 26cm.
General note	500 ##	$a With the words, for reference.

008: Fixed length data elements. The meaning of the music codes assigned to character positions is as follows: choral work (18-19 'ch'), full score (20 'a'), regular print production (23 'r'), libretto (24-29 'd') and Scots language (35-37). The choral work code is repeated in field 047 and the language code in 041. The code in field 048 confirms that the work is intended for a mixed choir.

There is no MARC 21 equivalent of the UKMARC British Library Catalogue of Music field 039, which has therefore not been converted (see page 39).

12.5 b) UKMARC: Printed music item with a personal name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Record control number	001	mu9708080
Information codes	008	
1-6: Date entered on file		000405
7: Single date code	$a	s
8-11: Date of publication		1997
16-18: Country of publication	$b	en#
24: Material designation	$p	P
33: Heading repeated in title	$i	1
34: Literary text	$j	r
36-38: Language	$l	sco
40: Provenance	$n	b
National bibliography issue number*	039.00	$a 0001
Languages used	041.00	$a sco
Music information	046.00	$a c $d d
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082.00	$a 782.5 $c 21
Personal name main entry heading	100.10	$a Macmillan $h James $c 1959-
Title and statement of responsibility	245.14	$a The gallant weaver $b for mixed choir a cappella $e words by Robert Burns
Musical presentation	254.00	$a Score
Publication, distribution and production	260.00	$a London $b Boosey & Hawkes $c c1997
Physical description	300.00	$f 1 $n score $a 10p $c 26cm
Price and terms of availability	350.00	$a £7.50
General note	500.00	$a With the words, for reference

Field 039 is a British Library field, which refers to the selection of a record for publication in a particular issue of a national bibliography. In this example, reference is made to the British Catalogue of Music, interim issue no. 1 of the year 2000 ('0001').

12.6 a) MARC 21: Sound recording with a personal name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Type of record (musical sound recording)	Leader/06	j
Bibliographic level (monograph)	Leader/07	m
Record control number	001	###nbs000001
Control number identifier	003	[MARC code for organisation]
Fixed length data elements	008	
0-5: Date entered on file		020503
6: Reissue and original date		r
7-10: Reissue date		1988
11-14: Original date		1966
15-17: Place of publication		nyu
18-19: Form of composition		jz
20: Format of music		n
24-29: Accompanying matter		f#####
39: Cataloguing source		d
Publisher number	028 00	$a 833 771-2 $b Verve Records
Cataloguing source	040 ##	$a [MARC code for organisation]
Main entry – personal name	100 1#	$a Evans, Bill, $d 1929-
Title statement	245 10	$a Intermodulation ; $h [sound recording] / $c [performed by] Bill Evans, piano ; Jim Hall, guitar.
Publication, distribution, etc.	260 ##	$a [New York] : $b Verve Records, $c 1988.
Physical description	300 ##	$a 1 sound disc (32 min.) : $b digital, stereo. ; $c 4 ¾ in.
General notes	500 ##	$a Booklet containing program notes by James Isaacs including biographical notes on performers laid in container.
	500 ##/1	$a Recorded at Rudy Van Gelder's, Engelwood Cliffs, N.J, April 7 and May 10 1966.
Contents note	505 0#	$a I've got you under my skin - - My man's gone now - - Turn out the stars - - Angel face - - Jazz samba - - All across the city.
Genre subject heading	655 #7	$a Jazz $y 1961-1970. $2 [source code]
Added entry – personal name	700 1#	$a Hall, Jim, $d 1930-

A 'dummy' record to show how a sound recording, in this instance a CD, might be catalogued. Fields 001 and 008/0-5 contain obviously fictitious data. Where codes would have to be provided from MARC 21 lists, this is shown in the appropriate field. The type of material, coded at position 06 of the leader, is expressed as the medium at 245 $h. In the 008 field, the configuration for music has been applied in positions 18-34. After the date information, the meaning of the 008 codes is as follows:

15-17	The place where the recording company is located is New York State.
18-19	Jazz is the form of composition.
20	The item is a sound recording.
24-29	The accompanying material includes biographical information about the performers.
39	The cataloguing source is shown to be other than a national bibliographic agency, which would be identified by a code in the 040 field.

12.6 b) UKMARC: Sound recording with a personal name as the main heading

Definition	Tag	Field
Record control number	001	#nbs000001
Control number identifier	003	[MARC code for organisations]
Information codes	008	
1-6: Date entered on file		020503
7: Reissue date code	$a	r
8-11: Reissue date		1988
12-15: Original date		1966
16-18: Country of publication	$b	ny#
24: Material designation	$p	V
40: Cataloguing source	$n	d
Cataloguing source	040.00	$a [MARC code for organisations]
Personal name main entry heading	100.10	$a Evans $h Bill $c 1929-
Title and statement of responsibility	245.10	$a Intermodulation $z sound recording $e [performed by] Bill Evans, piano $e Jim Hall, guitar
Publication, distribution and production	260.00	$a [New York] $b Verve Records $c 1988
Physical description	300.00	$f 1 $n sound disc $a 32 min. $h digital, stereo. $k 4 ¾ in.
General notes	500.00	$a Booklet containing program notes by James Isaacs including biographical notes on performers laid in container
	500.00/1	$a Recorded at Rudy Van Gelder's, Engelwood Cliffs, N.J., April 7 and May 10 1966
Contents note	505.00	$a Contents: I've got you under my skin – My man's gone now – Turn out the stars – Angel face – Jazz samba – All across the city
Numbers on the item note	538.00	$a Verve Records $b 833 771-2
Genre subject heading	655.00	$a Jazz $y 1961-1970 $w [source code]
Personal name added entry heading	700.10	$a Hall $h Jim $c 1930-

Things to note, when comparing the UKMARC 'dummy' with the MARC 21 version:
a)   The item is designated as a sound recording by code 'V' at 008 position 24, but there is no scope in UKMARC to clarify further particulars such as the form of musical composition, accompanying matter, etc.
b)   The 300 field has more subfields to support the physical description than in MARC 21.
c)   The 505 field begins with the word 'Contents', which in the MARC 21 field would be generated by means of first indicator '0'.
d)   Publisher's numbers are put into a 538 note, while in MARC 21 the 028 or 500 fields are available depending on the nature of the number being recorded.
e)   The cataloguing source is shown to be one other than a national agency by the code at 008 position 40. As in the MARC 21 record, the agency could be identified by a code in the 040 field.

12.7 a) MARC 21: Microform with the title as the main entry

Definition	Tag	Field
Type of record (book)	Leader/06	a
Bibliographic level (monograph)	Leader/07	m
Record control number	001	1899130209
Control number identifier	003	Uk
Fixed length data elements	008	
0-5: Date entered on file		990826
6: Single date code		s
7-11: Date of publication		1998
15-17: Place of publication		enk
23: Form of item		a
35-37: Language		eng
39: Cataloguing source		#
National bibliography number	015 ##	$a GB99-60467
National bibliographic agency control number	016 7#	$a GB99-60467 $2 Uk
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	020 ##	$a 1899130209 : $c £1
Cataloguing source	040 ##	$a Uk
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082 04	$a 929.50942183 $2 21
Title statement	245 00	$a St. Martin's Church, W. Drayton, Middx. M.I.s.
Varying form of title	246 33	$i Booklet title : $a Monumental inscriptions, St Mary's Church, West Drayton, Middlesex on microfiche.
Publication, distribution, etc.	260 ##	$a Gerrards Cross : $b Hillingdon Family History Society, $c 1998.
Physical description	300 ##	$a 1 microfiche (59 fr.) : $3 negative.
General note	500 ##	$a Microfiche in wallet with booklet attached.
Corporate name subject heading	610 20	$a St. Martin's Church (West Drayton, London, England)
Library of Congress topical subject heading	650 #0	$a Inscriptions $z England $z London.
Library of Congress geographical subject heading	651 #0	$a West Drayton (London, England) $v Genealogy.
Corporate name added entry	710 2#	$a Hillingdon Family History Society.

The type of record code for books has been applied in the leader/06, because the item contains textual material. The form of item code at 008/23 shows that it is a microform. The booklet title, which differs from the fiche title, has been entered as a variant 'other title' in 246, which will generate an access point. Compare this procedure with the UKMARC record, where the booklet title has been recorded in a 514 note in order to justify the 745 title added entry. In the MARC 21 record, general note 500 has been used to refer to the accompanying materials because the 525 note is reserved for supplements.

12.7 b) UKMARC: Microform with the title as the main entry

Definition	Tag	Field
Record control number	001	1899130209
Information codes	008	
1-6: Date entered on file		990826
7: Single date code	$a	s
8-11: Date of publication		1998
16-18: Country of publication	$b	en#
24: Material designation	$p	M
33: Heading repeated in title	$i	1
36-38: Language	$l	eng
40: Provenance	$n	b
National bibliography number	015.00	$a b9960467
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)	021.10	$a 1899130209 $b m
Dewey Decimal Class Number	082.00	$a 929.50942183 $c 21
Title main entry	245.30	$a St. Martin's Church, W. Drayton, Middx. M.I.s
Publication details	260.00	$a Gerrards Cross $b Hillingdon Family History Society $c 1998
Physical description	300.00	$f 1 $n microfiche $a 59 fr. $h negative
Price	350.00	$a £1.00
Title information note	514.00	$a Booklet title: Monumental inscriptions, St Mary's Church, West Drayton, Middlesex on microfiche
Accompanying materials note	525.00	$a Microfiche in wallet with booklet attached
Corporate name subject heading	610.20	$a St. Martin's Church $e West Drayton, London, England
Library of Congress topical subject heading	650.00	$a Inscriptions $z England $z London
Library of Congress geographical subject heading	651.00	$a West Drayton (London, England) $v Genealogy
Corporate name added entry	710.21	$a Hillingdon Family History Society
Title added entry	745.10	$a Monumental inscriptions, St Mary's Church, West Drayton, Middlesex on microfiche

13 MARC timeline: towards a common format

Developments in the UK and North America are shown in parallel columns and joint developments across the page.

	In the United Kingdom	**In North America**
1965 – 1968	The Council for the British National Bibliography sets up the BNBMARC project to investigate the feasibility of using machine-readable data to produce the national bibliography.	The Library of Congress sets up the MARC 1 project to investigate the feasibility of producing cataloguing data in machine-readable form.
1968	The MARC II project by BNB and LC leads to the establishment of separate UKMARC and USMARC formats. *The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (AACR) are published in British and North American editions.	
1969 – 1973	MARC records distribution services are developed by BNB in the UK and by the Library of Congress in the US.	
1975	*The UK MARC Manual* is published, following the assimilation of the BNB into the British Library.	The Library of Congress develops USMARC documents for different types of material during the 1970s.
1977	IFLA publishes *ISBD (G): General International Standard Bibliographic Description*, laying the basis for the second edition of AACR in 1978.	
	IFLA publishes *UNIMARC: Universal MARC Format*, with the express purpose of facilitating the exchange of MARC records between national bibliographic agencies.	
1978	*The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (2nd edition)* reconciles the separate British and North American texts of 1968 and establishes a standardised framework for cataloguing in a machine-readable environment.	
1980	*The UK MARC Manual (2nd edition),* published by the British Library, takes account of AACR2 and covers a wider range of materials.	*MARC formats for bibliographic data*, published by the Library of Congress, is a compilation of documents developed between 1969 and 1977.
1981 – 1987	Growing international commitment to shared cataloguing resting on the exchange of MARC records leads to the 1988 revision of AACR2.	
	Proliferation of national MARC formats leads to difficulties in exchanging records internationally. UNIMARC is developed as a solution to the problem of format incompatibility; a second edition of UNIMARC is published in 1987.	
1988	*The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (2nd edition, 1988 revision)* reflects international usage and the commitment to networks and shared cataloguing.	
1988		*USMARC format for bibliographic data (1988)* incorporates the 1980 base text and updates issued up to 1987.
1990	*The UKMARC Manual (3rd edition)* takes account of AACR2 (1988 revision).	
1994	MARC harmonisation is launched, with the goal of achieving an integrated format:	

- The British Library and the Library of Congress discuss the possibility of improving compatibility between UKMARC and USMARC.
- The Library of Congress holds similar discussions with the National Library of Canada on reconciling USMARC and CANMARC.

The three national libraries perceive the advantage of a common format to be that they would be able to exchange records without the need to convert them.

1994		*USMARC format for bibliographic data (1994)* incorporates the 1988 text and updates issued up to 1991.
1995	European consortium, including the British Library, develops the USEMARCON record conversion system, enabling users to create and transfer records easily between national formats and UNIMARC. The software is released in 1997.	
1996	A consultation shows that UKMARC users favour harmonisation only if certain unique features can be preserved, but the scale of change to USMARC proves to be too great. Discussions concentrate on partial convergence in order to co-ordinate future developments within the joint framework of the three national libraries.	The Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada decide to harmonise their formats under the name MARC 21, i.e. 'the MARC format for the twenty-first century'.
1996	*The UKMARC Manual (4th edition)*, reflects the policy of partial convergence. Further MARC 21-related fields are adopted in updates issued up to July 2001.	
1998	*The Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (2nd edition, 1998 revision)* consolidates all amendments issued since 1988 and emphasises the international role of AACR2 in encouraging co-operation and harmonisation of cataloguing practices beyond national boundaries. A further batch of amendments is published in 2001.	
1999	At the request of the British Library, the Book Industry Communication (BIC) technical subgroup prepares a report on MARC harmonisation.	*The MARC 21 format for bibliographic data (1999 edition)* is published jointly by the Library of Congress and the National Library of Canada.
2000	The British Library consults the UKMARC community, using the BIC report as a reference to harmonisation issues. A majority of UKMARC users decides in favour of moving to MARC 21.	
	There will be no further development of UKMARC, which the British Library agrees to maintain while UK users make their arrangements for transferring to MARC 21. The Library decides to move to MARC 21 on implementation of its new cataloguing system in late 2003/early 2004.	Updates to the *MARC 21 format for bibliographic data* are issued: no. 1 (October 2000), no. 2 (October 2001).
2002	The British Library issues a 'white paper' on the transition: *The MARC 21 format and the UK library community: proposals by the British Library*.	

14 Short bibliography

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The UKMARC manual: a cataloguer's guide to the bibliographic format; edited by A. E. Cunningham and Brian Holt. 4th edition. Boston Spa: British Library, 1996. Including updates 1 – 6 issued May 1997 – July 2001.

A wealth of related material is available on the Library of Congress web site, including concise versions of the family of MARC 21 formats and associated code lists mentioned in this guide. The most convenient way of accessing this material is from the Library of Congress MARC Standards page at http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/.