

# Foreign experiences with RDA – different approaches on implementing RDA

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# RDA implementations

First complete online release of RDA: 2010

After 2010: Implementations (completed or decided)

- US (Library of Congress and others), Canada, Australia and UK
- Europe: German speaking countries (Germany, Switzerland and Austria) came first - followed by a huge majority of European countries.
- In the Nordic countries: Implementation: Finland, Sweden, Iceland – under implementation: Norway and now Denmark.
- France has decided to make a special French version of RDA

Also in other parts of the world: Egypt, Chile, China etc.

# Different approaches

National (or even international) versus institutional implementation

*Denmark - a national implementation*

The content of RDA:

- Full translations
- Partial translations
- No translation

All types in combination with national or institutional profiles, workflows etc.

*Denmark – no translation except vocabulary but a Danish profile*

# Different starting points

RDA is based on AACR2 (*Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 2. edition*):

Using AACR2

*versus*

Using a code based on another cataloguing tradition (for example Germany)

*The Danish code is based on AACR2 but uses less special rules and is more pragmatic.*

Using authority records or not

*Not used on a national level in Denmark - only by DBC on persons*

Using uniform titles for all materials, partial use or not at all

*In Denmark almost only used on classical music and the Bible, - and in public libraries in a slightly different way than AACR2.*

# Three foreign experiences with RDA

The variety in starting points and approaches will be shown in today's three examples:

Alan Danskin – British Library

Renate Behrens – German National Library

Marja Smolenaars – National Library of the Netherlands