Survey of CIP Programs Report

INTRODUCTION

At the August 2001 IFLA Conference in Boston, participants of the Workshop on Publishing Industry and National Bibliographies (WPINB) discussed the importance of the relationship between the publishing community and the national libraries.   Participants agreed that it was important to expand and improve this relationship.

At the August 2002 IFLA Conference in Glasgow, WPINB participants further agreed that because the Cataloging in Publication programs are an important part of this relationship, a survey of CIP programs might provide information to better understand the publisher/national library relationship and from that increased understanding seek improvements.

The Library of Congress agreed to deploy some of its CIP program resources to develop an online survey, and at the August 2003 IFLA Conference in Berlin, a model of the survey was approved. The Library of Congress then developed and tested the online Survey of CIP Programs and it was made available for respondents in September, 2004.

The survey was available for respondents to access and complete until May, 2004 at which time the application form was closed and the data cumulated.   The cumulated data appears on the IFLA CIP Survey homepage http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cipsurvey/.

The data gathered provides clear evidence of the value of the CIP programs.   Annually, the combined efforts of the programs produce bibliographic records for over 188,892 titles. The number of languages covered by the combined programs, over twenty-four, is also impressive. This means that libraries around the world have a vast source of records to support copy cataloging and therefore to obtain significant savings in resources that would otherwise be expended on original cataloging if the CIP programs did not exist.   As these records are available to libraries, booksellers, and readers weeks and months before publication, they also support acquisition activities in libraries throughout the world and, of course, simultaneously assist publishers by providing exposure for their titles in the market place, often generating sales before the book is published.

The survey results also show that the CIP programs have evolved considerably and variously since the IFLA International Programme for UBC published "Recommended standards for Cataloguing-in-Publication: the CIP data sheet and the CIP record in the book" in 1986. That publication---focusing as it does on standards for the CIP application form and guidelines for printing the CIP data in the book–now seems quite dated.

In the light of the advances made in technology since 1986 and in the light of cataloging funding constraints that all the national libraries are experiencing, the findings also stimulate a number of substantive questions regarding the future of the CIP programs. Should CIP programs require publishers to print the data in the book? Should the programs offer publishers CIP records in machine-readable form? Should the programs offer libraries online access to CIP records? Should the programs require publishers to assist in the development of the records? Should an alternate type of record be developed that does not require the resources of a professional cataloger? Should the programs provide cooperative cataloging for one another? Should the programs provide greater and more immediate access to one another's records?

The data obtained by the survey generates these and other questions. It also suggests that it is time to reexamine the way the programs operate. The examination and resolution of such issues will require the participation of the publishing community and, undoubtedly, a redefinition and reaffirmation of the way the library and publisher communities work together.

STATUS OF CIP PROGRAMS.

Forty-two libraries responded to the IFLA CIP Survey report:

Biblioteca Nacional de Chile	National Library of Indonesia
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	National Library of Iran
Biblioteka Narodowa (Poland)	National Library of Korea
British Library	National Library of Latvia
Central National Library of Montenegro	National Library of Malaysia
Department of the National Library (Jordan)	National Library of Malta
Die Deutsche Bibliothek	National Library of Mauritius
Library and Archives Canada	National Library of New Zealand
Library of Congress (U.S.)	National Library of Nigeria
Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania	National Library of Norway
National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)	National Library of Spain
National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)	National Library of the Czech Republic
National Central Library (Republic of China)	National Library of the Philippines
National Central Library of Florence	National Library Service of Belize
National Diet Library	National Szechenyi Library (Hungary)
National Library Board Singapore	Nunatta Atuagaateqarfia (Greenland)
National Library of Australia	Palau Public Library
National Library of Brazil	Royal Library (Sweden)
National Library of Estonia	Russian State Library
National Library of Ethiopia	Slovak National Library
National Library of Greece	St. Cyril and Methodius Library (Bulgaria)

Twenty-five have active CIP programs:

Biblioteca Nacional de Chile	National Library of Estonia
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	National Library of Indonesia
Biblioteka Narodowa (Poland)	National Library of Iran
British Library	National Library of Korea
Central National Library of Montenegro	National Library of Malaysia
Department of the National Library (Jordan)	National Library of Mauritius
Library and Archives Canada	National Library of New Zealand
Library of Congress (U.S.)	National Library of Nigeria
Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania	National Library of the Czech Republic
National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)	National Library of the Philippines
National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)	Royal Library (Sweden)
National Library Board Singapore	Russian State Library
National Library of Australia	

Two had CIP programs which were terminated :

Die Deutsche Bibliothek	1975-2002
St. Cyril and Methodius Library (Bulgaria)	1996-1996

Three plan to start CIP programs:

National Library Service of Belize	2005
Palau Public Library	2005
Slovak National Library	2005

Some countries that do not have fully developed CIP programs or programs that function on a national level, have regional CIP programs or programs that function out of a university.

The National Library of Malta does not have a CIP program but one or two publishers obtain CIP cataloging from the National Library of Malta and the University of Malta Library on an informal basis.

The National Library of Spain does not have a CIP program on the national level, but several territorial divisions do CIP processing. Some university libraries also do CIP processing.

CIP FACTS

Total annual production for the CIP programs is over : 188,892

British Library	60,000
Library of Congress (U.S.)	57,000
National Library of Iran	30,000
Library and Archives Canada	10,000
National Library of Australia	5,500
National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)	5,000
Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania	4,800
National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)	4,400
National Library of Malaysia	3,123
National Library of Korea	2,400
Department of the National Library (Jordan)	2,100
National Library of Estonia	1,500
Central National Library of Montenegro	500
National Library of Nigeria	480
National Library of New Zealand	450
National Library of the Czech Republic	400
Biblioteka Narodowa (Poland)	350
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	330
National Library Board Singapore	300
National Library of the Philippines	150
Royal Library (Sweden)	60
National Library of Mauritius	40
Biblioteca de Chile	5
National Library of Indonesia	4
Russian State Library	n/a

Collectively the twenty-five CIP programs catalog materials in more than twenty-four languages:

Biblioteca Nacional de Chile	Spanish 100%
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	Portuguese 90% Arabic 5% French 5%
Biblioteka Narodowa (Poland)	Polish 100%
British Library	English 100%
Central National Library of Montenegro	Serbian 95% Other 5%
Department of the National Library (Jordan)	Arabic 95% English 5%
Library and Archives Canada	English 70%, French 25%, Other 5%
Library of Congress (U.S.)	English 95% Other 5%
Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania	Lithuanian 90% English 5% Other 5%
National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)	Croatian 80% English 10% German 5% Other 5%
National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)	Serbian 90% English 5% Other 5%
National Library Board Singapore	English 80% Malay 20%
National Library of Australia	English 100%
National Library of Estonia	Estonian 85% English 5% Russian 5% Other 5%

National Library of Indonesia	Indonesian 90% English 5% Other 5%
National Library of Iran	Persian 90% Arabic 5% English 4% Other 1%
National Library of Korea	Korean 99% English 1%
National Library of Malaysia	Malay 50% English 35% Chinese 15%
National Library of Mauritius*	French English Mauritian Creole Oriental
National Library of New Zealand	English 95% Maori 5%
National Library of Nigeria	English 80% Yoruba 10% Other 10%
National Library of the Czech Republic	Czech 95% English 5%
National Library of the Philippines	English 70% Filipino 20% Other 10%
Royal Library (Sweden)	Swedish 80% English 20%
Russian State Library	Russian 100%

* Percentages not available at the time of this report.

MISSION

Survey respondents provided multiple reasons for the purpose and value of CIP programs, many of which are shared, including:

> to build a national union catalog
> to standardize and simplify bibliographic data
> to reduce duplication in cataloging
> to serve libraries
> to serve readers
> to notify libraries of forthcoming books and facilitate acquisitions
> to improve the efficiency of acquisitions
> to assist publishers and book dealers
> to prepare lists of forthcoming books
> to maintain authority files of authors
> to promote the sale of books
> to promote cooperation between libraries and publishers

Direct quotations regarding the mission of CIP programs follow:

> *"Catalogue in CIP the works that relate to research primarily based upon the patrimonial collections of the DIBAM."*
> Biblioteca Nacional de Chile

> *"Standardized bibliographic data collecting and processing. Simplification of bibliographic processing. Introducing a more efficient acquisitions policy. Introducing a more efficient human resources management."*
> Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal

"From the library community point of view it is important for a book to have correct bibliographic description. Our goal is to involve in the CIP project at least half of Polish publishers. It would enable us to coordinate preparation of CIP records with the creation of Polish national bibliography. It is very difficult to achieve it though as there are almost 10,000 publishers active on Polish market, but over 80% of them are non-professional publishers, not interested in CIP. Every year about 2,000 new publishers are registered in Polish ISBN Agency."

Biblioteka Narodowa (National Library)

"The CIP Programme enables publishers to promote their new books by providing booksellers, wholesalers, and librarians with advance information they can use to select and purchase new books. The CIP data are also printed in the books themselves and can be used by libraries for cataloguing new acquisitions."

Library and Archives Canada

"The purpose of the CIP program is to serve the nation's libraries by cataloging books in advance of publication."

Library of Congress (U.S.)

"To create CIP record and supply publishers with it, to accumulate database and on the basis of it to prepare the periodical reference "Cataloguing in Publication."

Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania

Information about new titles on the market, provides initial cataloguing record."

National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)

"The main purpose of CIP programme is to make the information about titles available at the time of their issue and even before; to present the form and the contents to users, especially to those outside Slovenia; to standardize bibliographic records; to facilitate work in libraries; to maintain authority records for Slovenian authors."

National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)

"The National Library of Singapore's CIP program hopes to serve the nation's libraries by cataloguing books in advance of publication. In this respect, it works with local publishers so that the local library community is notified of forthcoming publications and book ordering is facilitated."

National Library Board Singapore

"Estonian CIP Programme is a free cooperative venture between publishers and National Library of Estonia which enables books to be catalogued before they are published. Comprehensive information is entered in the union catalog of the ELNET Consortium (http://ester.nlib.ee). CIP-records serve as a basis of a definitive record at national bibliography level. A record is excluded from the database of CIP-records after the publication derives in the National Library of Estonia."
<div align="center">National Library of Estonia</div>

"To put cataloging data of a publication inside the publication itself before it is published. So, when the book is available on the market the cataloging data can be used by libraries, publishers and others interested. This standardizes the cataloging format, brings consistency and prevents duplication of work which decreases the cost while enhancing the information services."
<div align="center">National Library of Iran</div>

"The purpose of the CIP program is to help publishers, libraries and bookshops effectively process publications by cataloging books in advance of publication."
<div align="center">National Library of Korea</div>

"CIP data will be sent to the publishers within 2 working days after receipt of the relevant documents."
<div align="center">National Library of Malaysia</div>

"CIP program aims at the standardization of cataloguing and classification of Mauritiana materials."
<div align="center">National Library of Mauritius</div>

"To help library cataloguers and acquirers in their work."
<div align="center">National Library of the Czech Republic</div>

"To avoid unnecessary duplication of cataloging data among libraries; to promote cooperative cataloging; to serve as a cataloging tool for librarians; to promote cooperation between National Library and publishers; to expand the Philippine National Bibliography (PNB) system."
<div align="center">National Library of the Philippines</div>

PROCEDURES & ORGANIZATION

Mail, Internet, other.
Eleven CIP programs accept applications for CIP processing from publishers by both conventional mail and the Internet. Seven accept applications by conventional mail only and three by the Internet only. Five use other means such as FAX and hand delivery.

Legal deposit programs.
Five of the active programs are part of a legal deposit program. These include:
> Central National Library of Montenegro
> Department of the National Library (Jordan)
> Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
> National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
> National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)

Decentralized.
Nine of the active programs are decentralized. These include:
> British Library
> Library and Archives Canada
> National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)
> National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
> National Library of Indonesia
> National Library of Iran
> National Library of Korea
> National Library of Malaysia
> Russian State Library

Verification.
Twenty-four programs verify the accuracy of the CIP record and update the CIP record after the book is published.

CIP data distribution.
Eighteen distribute their CIP records in machine-readable form. These include:

Biblioteca Nacional de Chile	National Library of Estonia
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	National Library of Indonesia
British Library	National Library of Iran
Library and Archives Canada	National Library of Korea
Library of Congress (U.S.)	National Library of Malaysia
Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania	National Library of New Zealand
National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)	National Library of the Czech Republic
National Library Board Singapore	Royal Library (Sweden)
National Library of Australia	Russian State Library

ELIGIBILITY

The twenty-five active programs catalog the works of publishers of their country and twelve of these also catalog the works of publishers of other countries. Fifteen of the twenty-four catalog the works of self-publishers and ten catalog the works of ebook publishers.

Serials.
Six, however, also include serials:
        Central National Library of Montenegro
        Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
        National Library of Indonesia
        National Library of Mauritius
        National Library of the Czech Republic
        Russian State Library

Music scores.
Seven include music scores:
        Biblioteka Narodowa (Poland)
        Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
        National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)
        National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
        National Library of Australia
        National Library of Estonia
        National Library of Iran

Ebooks.
Eleven include ebooks born digital:
        Central National Library of Montenegro
        Library and Archives Canada
        Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
        National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
        National Library of Australia
        National Library of Estonia
        National Library of Indonesia
        National Library of New Zealand
        National Library of Nigeria
        National Library of the Philippines
        Royal Library (Sweden)

Nine include ebooks originally published as ink-print books:
>Library and Archives Canada
>Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
>National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
>National Library of Australia
>National Library of Estonia
>National Library of Indonesia
>National Library of New Zealand
>National Library of Nigeria
>Royal Library (Sweden)

<u>Audio</u>.
Four include audio tapes/disks/cassettes:
>Central National Library of Montenegro
>Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
>National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
>National Library of Estonia

<u>Video</u>.
Two include video tapes/disks/cassettes:
>National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
>National Library of Estonia

<u>Microform</u>.
Three include microform works when originally published as ink-print books:
>Library and Archives Canada
>National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
>National Library of Estonia

Four include microform works originally published as microform works:
>Library and Archives Canada
>Library of Congress (U.S.)
>National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
>National Library of Estonia

<u>Computer files</u>.
Three include computer files on CDs/ tapes/disks/cassettes:
>Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania
>National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)
>National Library of Estonia

Internet resources.
One includes Internet resources/homepages:

> National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)

Publisher participation.
The number of publishers participating in the twenty-five CIP programs varies considerably from as few as fifteen to as many as 14,000. Throughput time (the time it takes to create a CIP record) varies from one day to twelve. And the number of weeks a CIP record is available prior to the book's publication varies from one week to 100 weeks.

	Number of Publishers	Throughput (Days)	Weeks CIP available before publication
Biblioteca Nacional de Chile	n/a	2	n/a
Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	67	2	8
Biblioteka Narodowa (Poland)	30	2	0
British Library	14,000	n/a	12
Central National Library of Montenegro	47	1	10
Department of the National Library (Jordan)	n/a	1	n/a
Library and Archives Canada	1,500	2	30
Library of Congress (U.S.)	3,500	9	12
Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania	600	1	4
National and University Library (Croatia/Hrvatska)	4,500	5	4
National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)	1,200	2	12
National Library Board Singapore	15	5	1
National Library of Australia	1148	10	n/a
National Library of Estonia	367	1	8
National Library of Indonesia	800	n/a	50
National Library of Iran	2,500	10	n/a
National Library of Korea	630	12	12
National Library of Malaysia	749	2	100
National Library of Mauritius	15	n/a	n/a
National Library of New Zealand	65	1	n/a
National Library of Nigeria	85	3	n/a
National Library of the Czech Republic	20	2	10
National Library of the Philippines	25	n/a	n/a
Royal Library (Sweden)	1,981	n/a	n/a
Russian State Library	34	1	n/a

PUBLISHERS' OBLIGATIONS

Application forms.
Of the nineteen respondents to the Publishers' Obligations section of the survey, fifteen programs require publishers to submit a completed application accompanied by the text or various parts of the text. One program (Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania) works exclusively with an application form and two programs (National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia) and National Library of the Czech Republic) work exclusively with the text of the forthcoming works.

For those programs requiring publishers to submit an application, follow through by publishers is generally very good. For eleven programs, compliance is 100%. For the others it is 95%, 85%, 80%, 70%, and 20%.

Text.
Nine programs ask publishers to submit the full text, and six of these also request any art, tables, indexes, etc that might be part of the work.

Provision of full text (with or without accompanying art, tables, indexes, etc), however, is much less satisfactory than the submission of applications. Only one program (Department of the National Library (Jordan) gets the full text 100% of the time, two programs (National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia) and National Library of Iran) get full text 90% of the time, one 70% of the time, one 60%, one 50% and one 20%.

Front matter.
The success rate obtaining front matter is better. Seven programs, for example, obtain front matter 100% of the time.

Summaries.
Fourteen programs request summaries but only ten receive them with one receiving summaries 100% of the time, three 90%, one 85%, one 70%, two 50%, one 20%, and one 10%.

Author information.
Eleven request information about the author, but success in receiving author information is limited with only two programs receiving author information 100% of the time, one 90%, one 85%, one 60%, two 50%, one 20%, two 10% and one 0%.

Books.
Nine of the active programs require publishers to submit a copy of all books for which CIP data was provided upon publication. In many instances statistics for the number of books actually submitted were not available, but for those that did provide numbers they varied from as many as 120,000 books per year submitted to the British Library to 200 submitted to the National Library of the Philippines.

<u>CIP data printed in the book</u>.
Fourteen of the active programs require publishers to print the CIP data in the book.. The overall success rate is very good . Many programs report that 80% or more titles for which CIP data was obtained are published with the data printed in the book.

Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal	95%
Central National Library of Montenegro	60%
Department of the National Library (Jordan)	90%
Library and Archives Canada	75%
Library of Congress (U.S.)	70%
Martynas Mazvydas National Library of Lithuania	95%
National and University Library in Ljubljana (Slovenia)	100%
National Library Board Singapore	80%
National Library of Australia	n/a
National Library of Indonesia	85%
National Library of Iran	90%
National Library of the Philippines	30%

<u>Sanctions.</u>
The number of sanctions available to the various CIP programs, when publishers fail to submit adequate applications, text, front matter, the published book, etc, are limited. Most programs contact the publisher by phone or mail to explain more fully program needs. Programs that are part of the legal deposit system can also prosecute or threaten prosecution though this option is seldom implemented. The other option available to many programs is to suspend the publisher from receiving CIP processing for future titles. In general, however, as most programs are not obligatory, there are few completely effective sanctions. Consequently the prevailing option invoked when confronted with publisher compliance issues is to provide the publisher a fuller explanation of the purpose and value of CIP not just for libraries but publishers and readers as well.

THE FUTURE

Responses to the three questions concerning the future of CIP programs often included information about current activities as well as future plans. Despite this merger, the observations are, nonetheless, interesting as activities that are current for one program may not be for another and may, in fact, be activities that other programs may want to implement in the future.

1. Regarding plans intended to benefit *libraries*, the following ideas were noted:

      a.   Make more information about forthcoming books available to libraries such as book jackets, table of contents, summaries, sample text, URL for publisher's homepage, etc.

b. Create a national database of "Editions Prepared for Publication".

c. Add table of contents to CIP data.

d. Reduce processing time so CIP data becomes available sooner.

e. Make the CIP database available online.

f. Improve current procedures.

g. Move CIP data to MARC 21.

h. Enhance CIP data with the inclusion of subject heading (for a program currently providing UDC only).

i. Enlighten the public of the value of CIP. Advertise in national newspapers and electronic media.

j. Increase the visibility of the benefits provided to libraries.

k. Encourage publisher participation.

l. Expand the number of cooperating publishers.

m. Increase CIP cataloging in the most important publishing houses.

n. Ensure standardization in cataloguing and classification.

o. Represent national production.

p. Provide control for national copies.

q. Assist cataloging and speeds book processing.

r. Support cataloging standards.

s. Support the national and international exchange of information on new publications.

t. Include more Federal/Provincial and electronic publications.

2. Regarding plans intended to benefit *publishers*, the following ideas were noted:

    a.   Enable publishers to directly update information elements about their forthcoming books without approval or communication with library staff.

    b.   Advertise forthcoming books by including them in "Editions Prepared for Publication" database.

    c.   Streamline electronic transmission of table of contents and summary data for publishers.

    d.   Prepare manual of instructions to guide publishers in preparation of title page and other preliminaries.

    e.   Educate publishers of the value of CIP data, the savings it provides to libraries, and the additional value that books with CIP have for libraries.

    f.   Enlighten the public of the value of CIP. Advertise in national newspapers and electronic media.

    g.   Develop a "Books in Print" product.

    h.   Assist publishers and book shops in listing their publications for the purpose of arranging, dispatch, acquisition, and advertisement.

    j.   Standardize information about different library materials.

    k.   Promote and publicizes book titles.

    l.   Help buyers to make book selection prior to publication

    m.   Improve sales.

    n.   Increase exposure to online databases.

    o.   Include the New Book Services of the Library and Archives Canada.

3. Regarding efforts publishers could make to improve the CIP programs, the following ideas were noted:

    a.   More timely submission of CIP applications.

    b.   Include all data elements required on the application form.

c.   Publishers need to train their staff about the importance of accurate bibliographic records.

d.   Print CIP data as provided and not in an artful manner.

e.   Increase the number of participating publishers.

f.   Provide metadata in electronic form.

OBSERVATIONS

The combined effort of all CIP programs annually produce an impressive number of records-- over: 188,892. The number of languages covered by the combined programs, over twenty-four, is also impressive. This means that libraries around the world have a vast source of records from which to obtain copy and therefore to obtain significant savings in resources that would otherwise be expended on original cataloging if the CIP programs did not exist.

The average number of days, from one day to twelve days, to create CIP records is also impressive. While many titles no doubt take significantly longer than these averages reflect, most programs, nonetheless, provide very timely service.

Furthermore, not only are a significant number of titles being cataloged quickly for books in a large number of languages, they are also cataloged well in advance of the publication date. Most are cataloged four, eight, ten, and twelve weeks in advance of publication. This means that publishers obtain valuable exposure for their books to booksellers, libraries, and readers prior to publication. This also means that libraries and others have significant lead time to review, recommend, and order forthcoming titles. And this also means that many books are being ordered before the book is actually published--a significant benefit to publishers.

As these achievements indicate, the various CIP programs share common values and a common mission–to reduce duplication in cataloging costs; to encourage standardized cataloging practices; to facilitate acquisitions; to assist publishers and book dealers; and, of course, to serve libraries and readers.

The programs also have many common practices. Many require publishers to submit applications forms with some portion of the text.   Many, if not all programs, want the submissions well in advance of publication to provide maximum time for processing. Many accept applications by both conventional mail and the Internet.   Many require similar data elements and many desire similar data elements such as summaries, author information, table of contents, etc. Most require a copy of the book immediately upon publication. Many require the publisher to print the data in the book. Many verify the records they create after the book is published. And many distribute CIP records in machine-readable form.

The programs also have many hardships in common. Many find that publishers do not submit titles far enough in advance of publication. Many are concerned that not enough publishers participate and/or not enough of the major publishers participate in the programs. Many are concerned that publishers do not print the data in the book or do not print it accurately. Many are concerned that publishers do not submit copies of the printed book immediately upon publication. And many are concerned that publishers do not fully understand the importance of the CIP program and what is required to make the program work well.

There are many differences among the various programs. Some are decentralized while others are centralized. Some are part of a legal deposits program while others are not. Some include self-published works while others do not. Some include ebooks, serials, music scores, web homepages, and audio and video works while others do not. Some use just an application form or just the text to create CIP data while others require both an application form and some portion of the text. Some depend solely on the Internet for receipt of publications while others use a variety of means including FAX and hand delivery. And some do not require that the CIP data be printed in the book while others do.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey results clearly reveal that the CIP programs have evolved considerably and variously since the IFLA International Programme for UBC published "Recommended standards for Cataloguing-in-Publication: the CIP data sheet and the CIP record in the book" in 1986. It also suggests that this publication–the singular IFLA document to guide the CIP programs– should be reconsidered in the light of observations drawn form the results of the survey.

Almost two decades have passed since the publication of "Recommended standards for Cataloguing-in-Publication". Enormous changes in technology have occurred during this time. The number of titles published worldwide has grown exponentially. The Internet alone has generated millions of new electronic resources. Meanwhile, the cost of cataloging has risen steadily while funding for cataloging activities has, at best, remained level.

In the context of these realities, observations from the survey stimulate thoughts that program managers and decision makers may want to consider. For example:

1.   Many programs require publishers to print the CIP data in the book, but some do not. Given the Internet and the connectivity it provides so many libraries and given the fact that some programs succeed without requiring publishers to print data in the book, should this requirement be reconsidered. Do the reasons for printing CIP data in the book continue to justify this requirement?

2.   Many programs transmit CIP records in machine-readable form. As so many libraries are now connected to the Internet and as so many publishers present information about their works on the Internet, should CIP data be transmitted to publishers in machine-readable

form? Should the CIP programs develop convenient mechanisms for libraries, readers, and book sellers (in place of or in addition to the CIP data printed in the book) to easily obtain CIP record by ISBN, record number, title, subject, proposed date of publication, etc., individually or in batch?   In MARC? In PDF? In XML? In ONIX? In other formats?

3.   Are the national libraries benefitting fully from the collected efforts of the CIP programs? Given the number of records and the variety of languages, content, and formats covered, and the fact that many programs distribute records in machine-readable form, do the individual programs have adequate mechanisms to allow colleague programs to conveniently and immediately obtain colleague program records individually or in batch?

4.   A significant portion of "Recommended standards for Cataloguing-in-Publication" is dedicated to defining the requirements of the application form.   Should those requirements be rethought in the light of the Internet and redefined as requirements for an online application form?   Given the fact that some libraries already have experience with decentralized systems, does the Internet provide an opportunity for cooperative CIP cataloging among the various programs? In addition to standards for the form, could standards also be developed for a mechanism (an online tracking system) to enable programs and their national libraries to move application data readily from national library to national library?

5.   The CIP program which the Slovak National Library is developing will require the larger publishers to prepare the CIP record themselves.   Given the cost of cataloging and the large number of titles published annually, should the other programs also require publishers to do more? Can records created by publishers (and with the assistance of automated programs that extract select data elements from the application form) suffice for some titles and/or for certain periods of time during the life cycle of the work?

6.   Given the interest of some programs to enhance the CIP record with summaries, author information, table of contents, the book jacket image, sample text, etc., should a different type of record be created for the CIP programs that is not constrained by the limits of the MARC format and is more amenable to the Internet environment?