

To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA

From: Kathy Glennan, ALA Representative

Subject: Revision proposal for RDA instructions for treaties

Introduction

Law catalogers have been dissatisfied with the RDA instructions for access points for treaties since RDA was published. The basic rule is to create an access point based on the name of the first-named government plus a conventional collective title. Only when the signatories cannot be identified is the access point based on the title of the treaty. Especially in the case of multilateral treaties this leads to access points that have nothing to do with the way the treaties are known, referred to, or searched for. As such, they fail to support the user tasks of find, identify, and select.

To aid in understanding this proposal, we have included some definitions for terms used in the background material.

Definitions

- accession** “‘Accession’ is the act whereby a state accepts the offer or the opportunity to become a party to a treaty already negotiated and signed by other states. It has the same legal effect as ratification. Accession usually occurs after the treaty has entered into force.” (United Nations Treaty Collection glossary, http://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/glossary/page1_en.xml)
- adoption** “‘Adoption’ is the formal act by which the form and content of a proposed treaty text are established. As a general rule, the adoption of the text of a treaty takes place through the expression of the consent of the states participating in the treaty-making process. Treaties that are negotiated within an international organization will usually be adopted by a resolution of a representative organ of the organization whose membership more or less corresponds to the potential participation in the treaty in question. A treaty can also be adopted by an international conference which has specifically been convened for setting up the treaty.” (United Nations Treaty Collection glossary, http://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/glossary/page1_en.xml)
- bilateral treaty** “From a general perspective, treaties can be classified according to laterality (bi-, tri-, pluri- and multilateral treaties) At first glance, the terms 'bilateral' and 'multilateral' treaty are self-explanatory with regard to the two (*bi*) or several (*multi*) parties involved. However, a treaty with a multitude of signatories may be bilaterally structured if it is concluded between one or more States on one side and two or more States on the other side, creating rights and obligations only between the mutually facing sides. ... Plurilateral treaties are commonly understood as

treaties open to a restricted number of parties due to their specific subject matter or geography.” (*Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: a Commentary*. Oliver Dörr, Kirsten Schmalenbach, editors. Springer, 2012; p. 30-31)

“*Traité bilatéral*: A. Traité conclu entre deux sujets du droit international. B. Traité conclu par deux groupes d'états, chaque groupe agissant collectivement ou collégialement, ou entre une organisation internationale et une groupe d'états.” (*Dictionnaire de droit international public*. Bruylant, 2001)

“Bilateral treaties are negotiated between a limited number of states, most commonly only two, establishing legal rights and obligations between those two states only.”—UNHCR Refworld

(<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/type/BILATERALTREATY.html>)

**multilateral
treaty**

“A multilateral treaty is a written agreement between three or more sovereign states establishing the rights and obligations between the parties. They often result in international conference or gathering of nations done under the auspices of international organizations. Bilateral treaties, by contrast are negotiated between a limited number of states, most commonly only two, establishing legal rights and obligations between those two states only.” (USLegal,

<http://definitions.uslegal.com/m/multilateral-treaty/>)

ratification

“Ratification defines the international act whereby a state indicates its consent to be bound to a treaty if the parties intended to show their consent by such an act. In the case of bilateral treaties, ratification is usually accomplished by exchanging the requisite instruments, while in the case of multilateral treaties the usual procedure is for the depositary to collect the ratifications of all states, keeping all parties informed of the situation.” (United Nations Treaty Collection glossary,

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/glossary/page1_en.xml)

signature

“Where the signature is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, the signature does not establish the consent to be bound. However, it is a means of authentication and expresses the willingness of the signatory state to continue the treaty-making process. The signature qualifies the signatory state to proceed to ratification, acceptance or approval.” (United Nations Treaty Collection glossary,

http://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/glossary/page1_en.xml)

treaty

“The term ‘treaty’ has regularly been used as a generic term embracing all instruments binding at international law concluded between international entities, regardless of their formal designation. Both the 1969 Vienna Convention and the 1986 Vienna Convention confirm this generic use of the term ‘treaty’. The 1969 Vienna Convention defines a treaty as ‘an international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation’. The 1986 Vienna Convention extends the definition of treaties to include international agreements involving international organizations as parties. In order to speak of a ‘treaty’ in the generic sense, an instrument has to meet various criteria. First of all, it has to be a binding instrument, which means that the

contracting parties intended to create legal rights and duties. Secondly, the instrument must be concluded by states or international organizations with treaty-making power. Thirdly, it has to be governed by international law. Finally the engagement has to be in writing. Even before the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, the word ‘treaty’ in its generic sense had been generally reserved for engagements concluded in written form.” Other terms used to refer to international instruments include: agreement, convention, charter, exchange of notes, declaration, memorandum of understanding, *modus vivendi*, and protocol. (United Nations Treaty Collection definitions, http://treaties.un.org/Pages/Overview.aspx?path=overview/definition/page1_en.xml)

Background

Treaties are agreements between two or more governments or other bodies with treaty-making powers. Treaties may be designated by various terms, e.g. agreement, convention, etc., and corresponding terms in other languages. Legal scholars distinguish between bilateral and multilateral treaties.

Bilateral treaties often name the parties to the treaty in the title and are signed on one particular day. Multilateral treaties often have descriptive titles that do not name any of the parties and may be signed over a long period of time. Some multilateral treaties are major international agreements with well-known titles. Legal scholars use these titles when writing about these treaties, and library users search for these titles when seeking the text of the treaties and works about the treaties.

A multilateral treaty may be opened for signature on a particular day, but the first signature may come at a later time. The period during which a treaty is open for signature may be limited, but governments may ratify or accede to the treaty at a later time without signing it. The fact that a government has signed a treaty does not mean that it has ratified it. Many multilateral treaties are the product of an international conference or are adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations before being opened for signature and ratification. When resources embodying a multilateral treaty give the names of the parties to the treaty, they are often given in alphabetical order and, of course, only list the parties to the treaty at the time of publication. Basing the RDA authorized access points on such resources leads to access points for many multilateral treaties that start with Afghanistan or Albania. Moreover, adding the earliest date of signing to such access points is confusing to users because generally this date does not correspond to the date on which the government named in the access point signed or acceded to the treaty.

For all these reasons, the signatories to a treaty cannot be said to be truly “creators” of the treaty, and that can be said even less for the first-named signatory, which may have signed long after the treaty came into existence.

Examples

- The North American Free Trade Agreement was signed in 1992 by Canada, Mexico, and the United States. An early publication by the Canadian government in 1992 had the title: *North American Free Trade Agreement between the Government of Canada, the Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the United States of America*, i.e., Canada was named first. An early publication by the U.S. government in 1993 had the title *North American Free Trade Agreement between the Government of the United States of America, the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Mexican States*, i.e., the U.S. was named first. The website of the NAFTA Secretariat [<http://www.nafta-sec-alena.org>] gives the text of the treaty in English, French, and Spanish. The title of the treaty is given there simply as *North American Free Trade Agreement* or its equivalent, but the preamble of the treaty mentions the Government of Canada first in the English and French texts and Mexico first in the Spanish text. So the "government named first in resources embodying the work" varied according to who published it.
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1979 and officially opened for signature on 1 March 1980. The earliest date of signing was 6 March 1980. The treaty came into force in 1981 and was closed for signature. Since then other countries could only accede to it. In the United Nations Treaty Collection [<http://treaties.un.org>] the list of "participants" is in alphabetical order and begins with Afghanistan, which signed on 14 August 1980. In vol. 1249 of the *United Nations Treaty Series* the alphabetical list of participants (in a footnote at the beginning) begins with Barbados, which signed on 24 July 1980. The alphabetical list of signatories at the end of the text begins with Afghanistan.
- The Convention on Psychotropic Substances was first signed on 21 February 1971. In the United Nations Treaty Collection the list of participants begins with Afghanistan, which didn't sign the treaty but acceded to it in 1985. In vol. 1019 of the *United Nations Treaty Series* the alphabetical list of participants (in a footnote at the beginning) begins with Barbados, which acceded in 1975.

The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, the standard guide used in American law reviews, cites all treaties by title. For bilateral treaties it adds the parties after the title; this is optional for multilaterals, but the only example it gives is NAFTA (3 parties). It has various stipulations for adding date, including date opened for signature. The *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed. (section 14.302) seems to follow the lead of the Bluebook.

Recommendations

Based on recommendations from the American Association of Law Libraries, ALA proposes the following:

- Record the title of the treaty as the preferred title for all treaties, and use the title of the treaty as the basis for the authorized access point.

Rationale: As described above, the title of the treaty, and not the signatories, serves best to identify the work.

- Abandon the conventional collective title *Treaties, etc.*

The repeated use of the phrase “treaties, etc.” and similar phrases to refer to all kinds of treaties is cumbersome and unnecessary. We propose creating a generic definition of *treaty* for the Glossary and using that term in the RDA text to signify all kinds of treaties and international agreements. For a list of instructions where the phrase should be revised, see the final numbered recommendation.

- Broaden the definition of RDA 6.20.3 (Date of Signing of a Treaty, Etc.) to include the date of adoption, and simplify the punctuation to always use parentheses.

A named compilation of treaties is better identified by the inclusive dates of signing of the treaties, rather than the earliest date (6.29.1.33). This is more consistent with the treatment of multiple protocols in the same instruction. In some cases, only the year(s) of signing may be available. By not specifying sub-types of dates, the proposed revision leaves the selection of a particular kind of date to cataloger’s judgment.

In suggesting changes to the examples for the years of signing of the Treaty of Utrecht (RDA 6.19.2.8, 6.20.3.3, and 6.29.1.33.2 [proposed]), we based the information on the existing note in RDA 6.19.2.8. As can be seen from the authority record (<http://lccn.loc.gov/n80020292>), there is some disagreement among the sources as to which treaties are counted as part of the Treaty of Utrecht.

- Remove the July 2013 revisions to 6.21.1.3 (Recording Other Distinguishing Characteristics of Legal Works) and 6.29.1.33 (Additions to Access Points Representing Treaties, Etc.), because the other revisions proposed here make them unnecessary.

Twenty-seven specific revision proposals follow.

Proposed revisions

1. Revision of RDA 0.6.3, fourth paragraph [remainder unchanged]

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

When identifying a bilateral treaty, etc., record the following element for both signatories. Record the element as a separate element, as part of the variant access points representing the work, or as both.

Signatory to a treaty, ~~etc.~~

Clean copy:

0.6.3 Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work and Expression

When identifying a bilateral treaty, etc., record the following element for both signatories. Record the element as a separate element, as part of variant access points representing the work, or as both.

Signatory to a treaty

2. Revision of RDA 5.3, fourth paragraph [remainder unchanged]

5.3 Core Elements

When identifying a bilateral treaty, etc., record the following element for both signatories. Record the element as a separate element, as part of ~~the~~ variant access points representing the work, or as both.

Signatory ~~for~~ to a treaty, ~~etc.~~

Clean copy:

5.3 Core Elements

When identifying a bilateral treaty, etc., record the following element for both signatories. Record the element as a separate element, as part of variant access points representing the work, or as both.

Signatory to a treaty

3. Revision of RDA 6.2.1.9

6.2.1.9 Abbreviations

Use only the following abbreviations in titles of works:

- a) those that are integral parts of the title
- b) *etc.* in the titles *Laws, etc.* (see 6.19.2.5) and *Treaties, etc.* (see ~~6.19.2.7–6.19.2.8~~).

[examples omitted; no changes]

Clean copy:

6.2.1.9 Abbreviations

Use only the following abbreviations in titles of works:

- a) those that are integral parts of the title
- b) *etc.* in the title *Laws, etc.* (see 6.19.2.5).

[examples omitted; no changes]

4. Revision of RDA 6.4.1.1, fourth paragraph [remainder unchanged]

6.4.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Date of Work

6.4.1.1 Scope

For instructions on date of signing of a treaty, etc., see 6.20.3.

Clean copy:

6.4.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Date of Work

6.4.1.1 Scope

For instructions on date of a treaty, see 6.20.3.

5. Revision of RDA 6.19.2.7

6.19.2.7 ~~One Treaty, Etc.~~

~~Record *Treaties, etc.* as the preferred title for a treaty or other agreement between two or more of the following:~~

- a) national governments
- b) international intergovernmental bodies
- c) the Holy See
- d) jurisdictions now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers.

~~record as the preferred title (in this order of preference):~~

- a) a short title or citation title used in legal literature
- b) the official title of the treaty
- c) any other official designation by which the treaty is known.

EXAMPLE

Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

Treaty of Portsmouth

Resource described: Traité de paix entre le Japon et la Russie. Title used in legal literature: Treaty of Portsmouth

Exception

If the treaty, etc., is multilateral, and the first signatory cannot be ascertained, record the name by which the treaty is known as the preferred title.

EXAMPLE

Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

Signatories not listed in text nor found in references sources consulted

Clean copy:

6.19.2.7 One Treaty

For a treaty or other agreement between two or more of the following:

- a) national governments
- b) international intergovernmental bodies
- c) the Holy See
- d) jurisdictions now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers,

record as the preferred title (in this order of preference):

- a) a short title or citation title used in legal literature
- b) the official title of the treaty
- c) any other official designation by which the treaty is known.

EXAMPLE

Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

Treaty of Portsmouth

Resource described: Traité de paix entre le Japon et la Russie. **Title used in legal literature:** Treaty of Portsmouth

6. Revision of RDA 6.19.2.8

6.19.2.8 ~~Compilation of Treaties, Etc.~~

Record ~~Treaties, etc.~~, as the preferred title ~~f~~For a compilation of treaties and/or other agreements between one party on one side and one or more other parties on the other side, apply the instructions at 6.2.2.

If a compilation of treaties, ~~etc.~~, is identified by a collective name, record that name as the preferred title. For a single treaty, ~~etc.~~, in the compilation, see 6.19.2.7.

EXAMPLE

Treaty of Utrecht

Collective name for a group of treaties signed between 1713 and 1715

Acordos e convenções internacionais em material de imposto de renda

Australian treaty series

Clean copy:

6.19.2.8 Compilation of Treaties

For a compilation of treaties and/or other agreements, apply the instructions at 6.2.2.

If a compilation of treaties is identified by a collective name, record that name as the preferred title. For a single treaty in the compilation, see [6.19.2.7](#).

EXAMPLE

Treaty of Utrecht

Collective name for a group of treaties signed between 1713 and 1715

Acordos e convenções internacionais em material de imposto de renda

Australian treaty series

7. Revision of RDA 6.19.3.5, final example [no other changes]

~~North American Free Trade Agreement~~

NAFTA

Tratado Trilateral de Libre Comercio

TTLC

Tratado de Libre Comercio en América del Norte

TLCAN

Accord de libre-échange nord-américain

ALENA

Preferred title recorded as: ~~Treaties, etc.~~ North American Free Trade Agreement

Clean copy:

NAFTA

Tratado Trilateral de Libre Comercio

TTLC

Tratado de Libre Comercio en América del Norte

TLCAN

Accord de libre-échange nord-américain

ALENA

Preferred title recorded as: North American Free Trade Agreement

8. Revision of RDA 6.19.3.6

6.19.3.6 Conventional Collective Titles

When a conventional collective title is used as the preferred title for a compilation of legal works (see [6.19.2.5.1](#) and ~~6.19.2.8~~), record as a variant title:

the title proper of the resource being described

or

the title found in a reference source.

Do not record a variant title if it is the same as, or very similar to, the conventional collective title.

EXAMPLE

Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

Preferred title recorded as: Laws, etc.

Revised ordinances of Newton, Massachusetts, 2001

Preferred title recorded as: Laws, etc.

Bermuda laws online

Preferred title recorded as: Laws, etc.

~~Acordos e convenções internacionais em matéria de imposto de renda~~

~~Acordos internacionais de previdência social~~

~~Tratados ratificados pelo Brasil~~

~~**Preferred title recorded as:** Treaties, etc.~~

~~Australian treaty series~~

~~**Preferred title recorded as:** Treaties, etc.~~

Clean copy:

6.19.3.6 Conventional Collective Titles

When a conventional collective title is used as the preferred title for a compilation of legal works (see 6.19.2.5.1), record as a variant title:

the title proper of the resource being described

or

the title found in a reference source.

Do not record a variant title if it is the same as, or very similar to, the conventional collective title.

EXAMPLE

Acts of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia

Preferred title recorded as: Laws, etc.

Revised ordinances of Newton, Massachusetts, 2001

Preferred title recorded as: Laws, etc.

Bermuda laws online

Preferred title recorded as: Laws, etc.

9. Revision of RDA 6.20.3

6.20.3 ~~Date of Signing of a Treaty, Etc.~~ CORE ELEMENT

6.20.3.1 Scope

Date of signing of a treaty, etc. is the date a treaty, etc., or a protocol to a treaty, etc., was formally signed or was adopted by an international intergovernmental body or by an international conference.

6.20.3.2 Sources of Information

Take information on date of signing of a treaty, etc., from any source.

6.20.3.3 ~~Recording Date of Signing of a Treaty, Etc.~~

Record the date of a treaty, etc., or of a protocol to a treaty, etc., was signed by applying the basic instructions at 6.20.1. Record the date as fully as possible in this order: year, name of the month, number of the day.

EXAMPLE

1978 December 18

Date of signing of a treaty between Australia and Papua New Guinea

1948 March 25

Date of signing of an agreement between Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Chile) and the World Bank

1783 September 3

Date of signing of a treaty between France and Great Britain

1713–1715

Years of signing of the treaties comprising the Treaty of Utrecht: individual dates not available

1994 April 15

Date of signing of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

1979 December 18

Date of adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by the U.N. General Assembly

Indicate the source of information by applying the instructions at 5.8.1.3.

Clean copy:

6.20.3 Date of a Treaty
CORE ELEMENT

6.20.3.1 Scope

Date of a treaty▼ is the date a treaty or a protocol to a treaty was formally signed or was adopted by an international intergovernmental body or by an international conference.

6.20.3.2 Sources of Information

Take information on date of a treaty from any source.

6.20.3.3 Recording Date of a Treaty

Record the date of a treaty or of a protocol to a treaty by applying the basic instructions at **6.20.1**. Record the date as fully as possible in this order: year, name of the month, number of the day.

EXAMPLE

1978 December 18

Date of signing of a treaty between Australia and Papua New Guinea

1948 March 25

Date of signing of an agreement between Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Chile) and the World Bank

1783 September 3

Date of signing of a treaty between France and Great Britain

1713–1715

Years of signing of the treaties comprising the Treaty of Utrecht; individual dates not available

1994 April 15

Date of signing of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

1979 December 18

Date of adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by the U.N. General Assembly

Indicate the source of information by applying the instructions at **5.8.1.3**.

10. Revision of RDA 6.21.1.3: delete first paragraph

6.21.1.3 Recording Other Distinguishing Characteristics of Legal Works

~~For treaties, record a word or words from the title proper that serves to differentiate the treaty from other treaties between the same parties signed on the same date.~~

11. Revision of RDA 6.22.1.3

6.22.1.3 Recording Signatories to a Treaty, ~~Etc.~~

Record the name of a signatory to a treaty, ~~etc.~~, as instructed at **11.2.2**.

Record the name of a signatory as a separate element, as part of an access point, or as both. For instructions on recording the name of a signatory as part of the authorized a variant access point, see ~~6.29.1.15–6.29.1.20~~ 6.29.3.3.

[examples omitted; no changes]

Clean copy:

6.22.1.3 Recording Signatories to a Treaty

Record the name of a signatory to a treaty as instructed at 11.2.2.

Record the name of a signatory as a separate element, as part of an access point, or as both. For instructions on recording the name of a signatory as part of a variant access point, see 6.29.3.3.

[examples omitted; no changes]

12. Revision of RDA 6.29.1.15

TREATIES, INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, ETC.

6.29.1.15 ~~Treaties, Etc.,~~ between National Governments

For a treaty, or any other formal agreement, between two or more national governments,⁵ construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order): using the preferred title for the treaty (see 6.19.2.7).

- a) ~~the authorized access point representing the government whose name appears first, either in resources embodying the work or in reference sources (see 11.13.1)~~
- b) ~~the preferred title for the treaty, etc. (see 6.19.2.7).~~

EXAMPLE

United States. ~~Treaties, etc.~~ Special economic assistance

Authorized access point for Resource described: Special Economic Assistance : agreement between the United States of America and Burma, effected by exchange of notes

Japan. ~~Treaties, etc.~~

Authorized access point for: Traité de paix entre le Japon et la Russie

Australia. ~~Treaties, etc.~~ Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America

Authorized access point for: Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America (ANZUS)

Argentina. ~~Treaties, etc.~~ Antarctic Treaty

Authorized access point for: The Antarctic Treaty (1959). **Signatories listed in the preamble, beginning with Argentina**

Bolivia. ~~Treaties, etc.~~ Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

Authorized access point for: Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (The Treaty of Tlatelolco). **Signatories listed in reference source by date of signature**

~~Belgium. Treaties, etc. Schengen Agreement~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Schengen Agreement. **Signatories listed in the resource**~~

~~Convention monétaire belgo-luxembourgeoise-néerlandaise~~

~~Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization~~

~~Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women~~

Exception

~~If there is only one government on one side of the treaty, etc., and two or more governments on the other side, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):~~

- ~~— a) the authorized access point representing the single government on one side — (see 11.13.1)~~
- ~~— b) the preferred title for the treaty, etc. (see 6.19.2.7).~~

EXAMPLE

~~Netherlands. Treaties, etc.~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Convention monétaire belgo-luxembourgeoise-néerlandaise. **A convention between the government of the Netherlands on one side, and the governments of Belgium and Luxembourg on the other side**~~

~~If there is no consistency in the order in which the governments are named either in resources embodying the work or in reference sources, construct the authorized access point by combining (in this order):~~

- ~~a) the authorized access point representing the government that is named first in the first resource received~~
- ~~b) the preferred title for the treaty, etc.~~

~~If the first signatory cannot be determined, construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title on its own.~~

EXAMPLE

~~Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization. **Agreement signed on April 15, 1994. Signatories not listed in text nor found in reference sources consulted**~~

⁵ The term *national governments*, as used here, includes bodies exercising treaty powers such as Native American nations and African tribal governments.

Clean copy:

TREATIES

6.29.1.15 Treaties between National Governments

For a treaty, or any other formal agreement, between two or more national governments,⁵ construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title for the treaty (see 6.19.2.7).

EXAMPLE

Special economic assistance

Resource described: Special Economic Assistance : agreement between the United States of America and Burma, effected by exchange of notes

Security Treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America

Antarctic Treaty

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America

Schengen Agreement

Convention monétaire belgo-luxembourgeoise-néerlandaise

Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

⁵ The term *national governments*, as used here, includes bodies exercising treaty powers such as Native American nations and African tribal governments.

13. Revision of RDA 6.29.1.16

6.29.1.16 Agreements Contracted by International Intergovernmental Bodies

Apply the instructions at 6.29.1.15 for agreements between an international intergovernmental body and a body or bodies falling into one or more of the following categories:

- a) other international intergovernmental bodies
- b) national governments
- c) jurisdictions other than national governments
- d) other corporate bodies.

EXAMPLE

~~United Nations. Treaties, etc. Agreement between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the United Kingdom as administering power of the territories of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania regarding technical assistance for Cyrenaica and Tripolitania~~

Authorized access point for: Agreement between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the United Kingdom as administering power of the territories of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania regarding technical assistance for Cyrenaica and Tripolitania

~~Bolivia. Treaties, etc. Development credit agreement (Santa Cruz water supply and sewerage project) between Republic of Bolivia and International Development Association~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Development credit agreement (Santa Cruz water supply and sewerage project) between Republic of Bolivia and International Development Association~~

~~Corporación de Fomento de la Producción (Chile). Treaties, etc. Loan agreement (agricultural machinery project) between Corporación de Fomento de la Producción and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Loan agreement (agricultural machinery project) between Corporación de Fomento de la Producción and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development~~

~~Asian Development Bank. Treaties, etc. Project agreement (Anhui Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project) between Asian Development Bank and Anhui Provincial Government, Hefei Municipal Government~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Project agreement (Anhui Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project) between Asian Development Bank and Anhui Provincial Government, Hefei Municipal Government~~

~~United Nations. Treaties, etc. Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization~~

Clean copy:

6.29.1.16 Agreements Contracted by International Intergovernmental Bodies

Apply the instructions at 6.29.1.15 for agreements between an international intergovernmental body and a body or bodies falling into one or more of the following categories:

- a) other international intergovernmental bodies
- b) national governments
- c) jurisdictions other than national governments
- d) other corporate bodies.

EXAMPLE

Agreement between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the United Kingdom as administering power of the territories of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania regarding technical assistance for Cyrenaica and Tripolitania

Development credit agreement (Santa Cruz water supply and sewerage project) between Republic of Bolivia and International Development Association

Loan agreement (agricultural machinery project) between Corporación de Fomento de la Producción and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Project agreement (Anhui Hefei Urban Environment Improvement Project)
between Asian Development Bank and Anhui Provincial Government, Hefei
Municipal Government

Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property
Organization

14. Revision of RDA 6.29.1.17

6.29.1.17 Agreements Contracted by the Holy See

~~Apply the instructions at 6.29.1.15 f~~For a concordat, *modus vivendi*, convention, or other formal agreement between the Holy See and a national government or other political jurisdiction, ~~construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):~~

- ~~a) the authorized access point representing the party that was named first either in resources embodying the work or in reference sources (see 11.13.1)~~
- ~~b) the preferred title for the agreement (see 6.19.2).~~

EXAMPLE

~~Catholic Church. Treaties, etc. Das Konkordat zwischen dem Heiligen Stuhle und dem Freistaate Baden~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Das Konkordat zwischen dem Heiligen Stuhle und dem Freistaate Baden~~

~~Catholic Church. Treaties, etc. Základná zmluva medzi Svätou stolicou a Slovenskou republikou~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** Základná zmluva medzi Svätou stolicou a Slovenskou republikou~~

If there is no consistency in the order in which the parties are named in the agreement, either in resources embodying the work or in reference sources, construct the authorized access point by combining (in this order):

- ~~a) the authorized access point representing the party that is named first in the first resource received~~
- ~~b) the preferred title for the agreement.~~

Clean copy:

6.29.1.17 Agreements Contracted by the Holy See

Apply the instructions at 6.29.1.15 for a concordat, *modus vivendi*, convention, or other formal agreement between the Holy See and a national government or other political jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE

Das Konkordat zwischen dem Heiligen Stuhle und dem Freistaate Baden

Základná zmluva medzi Svätou stolicou a Slovenskou republikou

15. Revision of RDA 6.29.1.18

6.29.1.18 Other Agreements Involving Jurisdictions

For an agreement between two or more jurisdictions below the national level, apply the instructions at ~~6.27.1.3~~ [6.29.1.15](#).

For an agreement between a national government and one or more jurisdictions within its country, apply the instructions at ~~6.27.1.3~~ [6.29.1.15](#).

EXAMPLE

~~Ontario~~-Memorandum of agreement between the government of the province of Ontario and the government of Canada pursuant to section 4(3) of the Anti-Inflation Act

~~**Authorized access point for:** Memorandum of agreement between the government of the province of Ontario and the government of Canada pursuant to section 4(3) of the Anti-Inflation Act~~

~~Maine~~- Joint agreement between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick

~~**Authorized access point for:** Joint agreement between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick~~

For an agreement involving jurisdictions below the national level and one or more international intergovernmental bodies, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.16](#).

For an agreement between a national government and one or more jurisdictions below the national level outside its country, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.15](#).

EXAMPLE

~~United States. Treaties, etc. Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the British Virgin Islands for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income~~

~~**Authorized access point for Resource described:** Tax convention with the British Virgin Islands : message from the President of the United States transmitting the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the British Virgin Islands for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related note from the government of the British Virgin Islands, signed at Washington on February 18, 1981~~

For an agreement involving two or more national governments and one or more jurisdictions below the national level, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.15](#).

For an agreement between a government at any level and a non-governmental corporate body, apply the instructions at ~~6.27.1.3~~ [6.29.1.15](#).

For agreements involving international intergovernmental bodies, see [6.29.1.16](#).

EXAMPLE

~~Canada. Treasury Board~~-Master agreement (PIPSC)

Authorized access point for Resource described: Master agreement (PIPSC)
: agreement between the Treasury Board and the Professional Institute of the
Public Service of Canada

~~Liberia-~~ Concession agreement between the government of the Republic of
Liberia and Liberia Iron and Steel Corporation

Authorized access point for: Concession agreement between the government
of the Republic of Liberia and Liberia Iron and Steel Corporation

Clean copy:

6.29.1.18 Other Agreements Involving Jurisdictions

For an agreement between two or more jurisdictions below the national level, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.15](#).

For an agreement between a national government and one or more jurisdictions within its country, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.15](#).

EXAMPLE

Memorandum of agreement between the government of the province of Ontario and the government of Canada pursuant to section 4(3) of the Anti-Inflation Act

Joint agreement between the state of Maine and the province of New Brunswick

For an agreement involving jurisdictions below the national level and one or more international intergovernmental bodies, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.16](#).

For an agreement between a national government and one or more jurisdictions below the national level outside its country, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.15](#).

EXAMPLE

Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the British Virgin Islands for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income

Resource described: Tax convention with the British Virgin Islands : message from the President of the United States transmitting the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the British Virgin Islands for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income, together with a related note from the government of the British Virgin Islands, signed at Washington on February 18, 1981

For an agreement involving two or more national governments and one or more jurisdictions below the national level, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.15](#).

For an agreement between a government at any level and a non-governmental corporate body, apply the instructions at [6.29.1.15](#).

For agreements involving international intergovernmental bodies, see [6.29.1.16](#).

EXAMPLE

Master agreement (PIPSC)

Resource described: Master agreement (PIPSC) : agreement between the Treasury Board and the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada
 Concession agreement between the government of the Republic of Liberia and Liberia Iron and Steel Corporation

16. Revision of RDA 6.29.1.19

6.29.1.19 Protocols, Amendments, Etc.

For a separately issued protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, ~~international agreement, etc.~~, use the authorized access point representing the basic agreement (see [6.29.1.15–6.29.1.18](#)).

Treat a general revision of a treaty, ~~international agreement, etc.~~, as a new work.

Clean copy:

6.29.1.19 Protocols, Amendments, Etc.

For a separately issued protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, use the authorized access point representing the basic agreement (see [6.29.1.15–6.29.1.18](#)).

Treat a general revision of a treaty as a new work.

17. Revision of RDA 6.29.1.20

6.29.1.20 ~~Compilations of Treaties, International Agreements, Etc.~~

For compilations of treaties, ~~international agreements, etc.~~, apply these instructions, ~~as applicable: the instructions at [6.27.1.4](#).~~

~~treaties, etc., between two parties (see [6.29.1.20.1](#))~~

~~treaties, etc., between one party and two or more other parties (see [6.29.1.20.2](#))~~

~~other compilations (see [6.29.1.20.3](#)).~~

EXAMPLE

United States agreements with the Republic of Korea

Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949

Resource described: Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949 / compiled under the direction of Charles I. Bevans

Tratados ratificados pelo Brasil

Resource described: Tratados ratificados pelo Brasil / Arnaldo Süsskind. **A compilation of Brazil's treaties**

Acordos e convenções internacionais em matéria de imposto de renda

Resource described: Acordos e convenções internacionais em matéria de imposto de renda : coletânea de edições da Resenha tributária, seções 1.1 e 1.4 : acompanham sumário e índice alfabético-remissivo

~~6.29.1.20.1 Treaties, Etc., Contracted between Two Parties~~

For a compilation of treaties, international agreements, etc., that are contracts between two parties, use the authorized access point that would be appropriate for a single agreement between those parties (see ~~6.29.1.15–6.29.1.18~~).

EXAMPLE

United States. Treaties, etc.

Authorized access point for: United States agreements with the Republic of Korea

Exception

If such a compilation has become known by a collective title, use that title as the authorized access point.

~~6.29.1.20.2 Treaties, Etc., Contracted between One Parties and Two or More Other Parties~~

For a compilation of treaties, international agreements, etc., that are contracts between one party and two or more other parties, construct the authorized access point by combining (in this order):

- a) ~~the authorized access point representing the one party (see 11.13.1)~~
- b) ~~the preferred title for the treaty, etc. (see 6.19.2.8).~~

EXAMPLE

United States. Treaties, etc.

Authorized access point for: Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949 / compiled under the direction of Charles I. Bevans

Brazil. Treaties, etc.

Authorized access point for: Tratados ratificados pelo Brasil / Arnaldo Süssekind. **A compilation of Brazil's treaties**

Brazil. Treaties, etc.

Authorized access point for: Acordos e convenções internacionais em matéria de imposto de renda : coletânea de edições da Resenha tributária, seções 1.1 e 1.4 : acompanham sumário e índice alfabético-remissivo

Exception

If such a compilation has become known by a collective title, use that title as the authorized access point.

~~6.29.1.20.3 Other Compilations of Treaties, Etc.~~

For any other compilation of treaties, etc., apply the instructions at ~~6.27.1.4~~.

EXAMPLE

~~Treaties and alliances of the world~~

~~**Authorized access point for:** ~~Treaties and alliances of the world / [compiled by] N.J. Rengger with John Campbell~~~~

Clean copy:**6.29.1.20 Compilations of Treaties**

For compilations of treaties, apply the instructions at **6.27.1.4**.

EXAMPLE

United States agreements with the Republic of Korea

Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949

Resource described: Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949 / compiled under the direction of Charles I. Bevans

Tratados ratificados pelo Brasil

Resource described: Tratados ratificados pelo Brasil / Arnaldo Süsskind. **A compilation of Brazil's treaties**

Acordos e convenções internacionais em matéria de imposto de renda

Resource described: Acordos e convenções internacionais em matéria de imposto de renda : coletânea de edições da Resenha tributária, seções 1.1 e 1.4 : acompanham sumário e índice alfabético-remissivo

Exception

If such a compilation has become known by a collective title, use that title as the authorized access point.

18. Revision of RDA 6.29.1.33**6.29.1.33 Additions to Access Points Representing Treaties, Etc.**

If the access point representing a compilation of treaties and/or other agreements between two parties is constructed by using the authorized access point representing one of the parties, add the name of the other party to the treaties (see **6.22**).

EXAMPLE

~~United States. Treaties, etc. Korea (South)~~

~~**Resource described:** United States agreements with the Republic of Korea~~

~~France. Treaties, etc. Algeria~~

~~**Resource described:** Accords passés entre la France et l'Algérie de juillet 1962 au 31 décembre 1963~~

For a compilation of treaties between one party and two or more other parties, do not add the names of the other parties.

EXAMPLE

~~United States. Treaties, etc.~~

~~**Resource described:** Treaties between the United States and foreign nations : from the Declaration of Independence of the United States to 1845 : with notes / edited by Richard Peters~~

[revised version of the following paragraph and example included at the end of this instruction]

if:

~~the access point representing a compilation of treaties, etc., is constructed by using the collective name for the treaties, etc., (see [6.19.2.8](#))~~

and

~~the compilation contains all the treaties, etc.~~

then:

~~add the date, earlier date, or earliest date of signing (see [6.20.3](#)).~~

EXAMPLE

~~Treaty of Utrecht (1713)~~

if:

~~the access point representing a single treaty is constructed by using the authorized access point representing one of the parties~~

and

~~there is only one party on the other side~~

then:

~~combine (in this order):~~

~~a) the authorized access point representing the treaty (see [6.29.1.15](#))~~

~~b) the name of the other party (see [6.22](#))~~

~~c) the date, earlier date, or earliest date of signing (see [6.20.3](#)).~~

[6.29.1.33.1 Single Treaties](#)

For a single treaty, add the date, earlier date, or earliest date of the treaty (see [6.20.3](#)).

EXAMPLE

~~United States. Treaties, etc. Kyrgyzstan, 1993 January 19 Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment (1993 January 19)~~

~~**Resource described:** Investment treaty with the Republic of Kyrgyzstan : message from the President of the United States transmitting the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, signed at Washington on January 19, 1993~~

~~Australia. Treaties, etc. Papua New Guinea, 1978 December 18 Treaty between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning~~

Sovereignty and Maritime Boundaries in the Area between the Two Countries, Including the Area Known as Torres Strait, and Related Matters (1978 December 18)

Resource described: Treaty between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning Sovereignty and Maritime Boundaries in the Area between the Two Countries, Including the Area Known as Torres Strait, and Related Matters : Sydney, 18 December 1978, entry into force, 15 February 1985

North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Treaties, etc. Russia (Federation), 1997 May 27-Osnovopolagaïu shchiï akt o vzaimnykh otnosheniïakh, sotrudnichestve i bezopasnosti mezhdû Organiza tsiei Severoatlanticheskogo Dogovora i Rossiïskoï Federatsiei (1997 May 27)

Resource described: Osnovopolagaïu shchiï akt o vzaimnykh otnosheniïakh, sotrudnichestve i bezopasnosti mezhdû Organiza tsiei Severoatlanticheskogo Dogovora i Rossiïskoï Federatsiei. **Signed in Paris on 27 May 1997**

Catholic Church. Treaties, etc. Slovakia, 2000 November 24-Základná zmluva medzi Svätou stolicou a Slovenskou republikou (2000 November 24)

Resource described: Základná zmluva medzi Svätou stolicou a Slovenskou republikou. **Signed by the Catholic Church and the Slovak Republic on November 24, 2000**

International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952 May 9)

Resource described: International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean with a protocol relating thereto : message from the President of the United States transmitting an International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, together with a protocol relating thereto, signed at Tokyo, May 9, 1952, on behalf of the United States, Canada, and Japan

Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (1994 April 15)

Resource described: Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations / General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. — Spine title: Final texts of the GATT Uruguay Round agreements including the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization as signed on April 15, 1994, Marrakesh, Morocco

If there is more than one party on the other side, add only the date, earlier date, or earliest date of signing.

EXAMPLE

~~United States. Treaties, etc. 1952 May 9~~

~~**Resource described:** International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean with a protocol relating thereto : message from the President of the United States transmitting an International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, together with a protocol relating thereto, signed at Tokyo, May 9, 1952, on behalf of the United States, Canada, and Japan~~

If there is more than one treaty between the same parties signed on the same date, add to each authorized access point a word or words from the title proper. Apply the instructions at [6.21.1.3](#).

EXAMPLE

~~Trinidad and Tobago. Treaties, etc. United States, 1996 March 4 (Extradition)~~

~~**Resource described:** Extradition treaty with Trinidad and Tobago~~

~~Trinidad and Tobago. Treaties, etc. United States, 1996 March 4 (Mutual legal assistance)~~

~~**Resource described:** Mutual legal assistance in criminal matters with Trinidad and Tobago~~

If the access point representing a single treaty is constructed by using the name by which the treaty is known, add the date, earlier date, or earliest date of signing (see [6.20.3](#)).

EXAMPLE

~~Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (1994 April 15)~~

~~**Resource described:** Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations / General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. — Spine title: Final texts of the GATT Uruguay Round agreements including the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization as signed on April 15, 1994, Marrakesh, Morocco.~~

~~**Signatories not listed in text nor found in reference sources consulted**~~

[revised version of a paragraph and example deleted above]

[6.29.1.33.2 Compilations of Treaties](#)

if:

the access point representing a compilation of treaties is constructed by using the collective name for the treaties, (see [6.19.2.8](#))

and

the compilation contains all the treaties

then:

add the date or inclusive dates of the treaties (see [6.20.3](#)).

EXAMPLE

Treaty of Utrecht (1713–1715)

Treaties of Nijmegen (1678–1679)

[6.29.1.33.3 Protocols, Etc.](#)

For a separately described protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, etc., combine (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the original agreement
- b) the term *Protocols, etc.*
- c) the date of signing (if there is more than one protocol, etc., use the inclusive dates).

EXAMPLE

Ireland. Treaties, etc. Portugal, 1993 June 1. Protocols, etc., 2005 November 11
Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal

Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc. (2005 November 11)

Resource described: Protocol between Ireland and the Portuguese Republic Amending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and its Protocol, signed at Dublin on 1st June, 1993 : done at Lisbon on 11th November, 2005

United States. Treaties, etc., 1952 May 9. Protocols, etc., 1978 April 25

International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952 May 9). Protocols, etc. (1978 April 25)

Resource described: Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean. **Signed by the governments of the United States of America, Canada, and Japan**

European Economic Community. Treaties, etc. Morocco, 1976 April 27.

Protocols, etc., 1982 March 11–1991 June 26 Agreement between the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Kingdom of Morocco (1976 April 27). Protocols, etc. (1982 March 11–1991 June 26)

Resource described: Protocols to the EEC-Morocco Cooperation Agreement and other basic texts

Clean copy:

6.29.1.33 Additions to Access Points Representing Treaties

6.29.1.33.1 Single Treaties

For a single treaty, add the date, earlier date, or earliest date of the treaty (see 6.20.3).

EXAMPLE

Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment (1993 January 19)

Resource described: Investment treaty with the Republic of Kyrgyzstan : message from the President of the United States transmitting the Treaty between the United States of America and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, signed at Washington on January 19, 1993

Treaty between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning Sovereignty and Maritime Boundaries in the Area between the Two Countries, Including the Area Known as Torres Strait, and Related Matters (1978 December 18)

Resource described: Treaty between Australia and the Independent State of Papua New Guinea concerning Sovereignty and Maritime Boundaries in the Area between the Two Countries, Including the Area Known as Torres Strait, and Related Matters : Sydney, 18 December 1978, entry into force, 15 February 1985

Osnovopolagâiû shchiĭ akt o vzaimnykh otnosheniĭakh, sotrudnichestve i bezopasnosti mezhdu Organizaĭsiei Severoatlanticheskogo Dogovora i Rossiĭskoĭ Federatsiei (1997 May 27)

Resource described: Osnovopolagáiu shchiĭ akt o vzaimnykh otnosheniĭakh, sotrudnichestve i bezopasnosti mezhdú Organiza tsiei Severoatlanticheskogo Dogovora i Rossiĭskoĭ Federatsiei. **Signed in Paris on 27 May 1997**

Základná zmluva medzi Svätou stolicou a Slovenskou republikou (2000 November 24)

Resource described: Základná zmluva medzi Svätou stolicou a Slovenskou republikou. **Signed by the Catholic Church and the Slovak Republic on November 24, 2000**

International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952 May 9)

Resource described: International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean with a protocol relating thereto : message from the President of the United States transmitting an International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, together with a protocol relating thereto, signed at Tokyo, May 9, 1952, on behalf of the United States, Canada, and Japan

Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (1994 April 15)

Resource described: Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations / General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. — Spine title: Final texts of the GATT Uruguay Round agreements including the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization as signed on April 15, 1994, Marrakesh, Morocco

6.29.1.33.2 Compilations of Treaties

If:

the access point representing a compilation of treaties is constructed by using the collective name for the treaties, (see [6.19.2.8](#))

and

the compilation contains all the treaties

then:

add the date or inclusive dates of the treaties (see [6.20.3](#)).

EXAMPLE

Treaty of Utrecht (1713–1715)

Treaties of Nijmegen (1678–1679)

6.29.1.33.3 Protocols, Etc.

For a separately described protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, combine (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the original agreement
- b) the term *Protocols, etc.*
- c) the date of signing (if there is more than one protocol, etc., use the inclusive dates).

EXAMPLE

Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc. (2005 November 11)

Resource described: Protocol between Ireland and the Portuguese Republic Amending the Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and its Protocol, signed at Dublin on 1st June, 1993 : done at Lisbon on 11th November, 2005

International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952 May 9). Protocols, etc. (1978 April 25)

Resource described: Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean

Agreement between the Member States of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Kingdom of Morocco (1976 April 27). Protocols, etc. (1982 March 11–1991 June 26)

Resource described: Protocols to the EEC-Morocco Cooperation Agreement and other basic texts

19. Revision of RDA 6.29.3.3

6.29.3.3 Variant Access Points Representing Treaties, ~~Etc.~~

Use the If a title for the treaty, etc., was not used as the preferred title, use the title as the basis for a variant access point. Add the date of the treaty, earlier date, or earliest date of signing (see 6.20.3).

EXAMPLE

Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1978 April 25)

Resource described: Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean : message from the President of the United States transmitting the Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, together with related agreed minutes and two memoranda of understanding, signed at Tokyo, April 25, 1978. ~~Signatories are the United States, Canada, and Japan.~~

Authorized access point for the work: ~~United States. Treaties, etc., 1952 May 9. Protocols, etc., 1978 April 25~~ International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952 May 9). Protocols, etc. (1978 April 25)

For a bilateral treaty or other agreement between two or more of the following:

- a) national governments
- b) international intergovernmental bodies
- c) the Holy See
- d) jurisdictions now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers

or between one such body and a corporate body, construct additional variant access points by using the authorized access points representing for each of the signatories

to the treaty, etc. (other than the one used to construct the authorized access point)-
by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the signatory
- b) the title of the treaty.

Make additions to the variant access points, if considered important for identification
by applying the instructions at **6.29.1.33**.

EXAMPLE

~~World Intellectual Property Organization. Treaties, etc. United Nations, 1975~~
~~January 21 Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual~~
~~Property Organization (1975 January 21)~~

United Nations. Agreement between the United Nations and the World
Intellectual Property Organization (1975 January 21)

Authorized access point for the work: United Nations. ~~Treaties, etc.~~ World
Intellectual Property Organization, 1975 January 21 ~~Agreement between the~~
United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization (1975 January
21)

~~Portugal. Treaties, etc. Ireland, 1993 June 1. Protocols, etc., 2005 November 11~~
~~Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal~~
~~Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc. (2005~~
~~November 11)~~

Ireland. ~~Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of~~
Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc.
(2005 November 11)

Authorized access point for the work: Ireland. ~~Treaties, etc.~~ Portugal, 1993
June 1. Protocols, etc., 2005 November 11 ~~Convention for the Avoidance of~~
Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on
Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc. (2005 November 11)

For a compilation of treaties between two parties, construct variant access points for
each of the parties by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the party
- b) the preferred title of the compilation.

EXAMPLE

France. ~~Accords passés entre la France et l'Algérie de juillet 1962 au 31~~
décembre 1963

Algeria. ~~Accords passés entre la France et l'Algérie de juillet 1962 au 31~~
décembre 1963

Resource described: Accords passés entre la France et l'Algérie de juillet 1962
au 31 décembre 1963

For a compilation of treaties between one party and two or more other parties,
construct a variant access point for the one party by combing (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the party
- b) the preferred title of the compilation.

EXAMPLE

United States. Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949

Resource described: Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949 / compiled under the direction of Charles I. Bevans

Optional addition

Construct additional variant access points for the signatories to a multilateral treaty.

Clean copy:**6.29.3.3 Variant Access Points Representing Treaties**

If a title for the treaty was not used as the preferred title, use the title as the basis for a variant access point. Add the date of the treaty (see **6.20.3**).

EXAMPLE

Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1978 April 25)

Resource described: Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean : message from the President of the United States transmitting the Protocol Amending the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean, together with related agreed minutes and two memoranda of understanding, signed at Tokyo, April 25, 1978. **Authorized access point for the work:** International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952 May 9). Protocols, etc. (1978 April 25)

For a bilateral treaty or other agreement between two or more of the following:

- a) national governments
- b) international intergovernmental bodies
- c) the Holy See
- d) jurisdictions now below the national level but retaining treaty-making powers

or between one such body and a corporate body, construct additional variant access points for each of the signatories to the treaty by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the signatory
- b) the title of the treaty.

Make additions to the variant access points, if considered important for identification by applying the instructions at **6.29.1.33**.

EXAMPLE

World Intellectual Property Organization. Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization (1975 January 21)

United Nations. Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization (1975 January 21)

Authorized access point for the work: Agreement between the United Nations and the World Intellectual Property Organization (1975 January 21)

Portugal. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc. (2005 November 11)

Ireland. Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc. (2005 November 11)

Authorized access point for the work: Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income (1993 June 1). Protocols, etc. (2005 November 11)

For a compilation of treaties between two parties, construct variant access points for each of the parties by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the party
- b) the preferred title of the compilation.

EXAMPLE

France. Accords passés entre la France et l'Algérie de juillet 1962 au 31 décembre 1963

Algeria. Accords passés entre la France et l'Algérie de juillet 1962 au 31 décembre 1963

Resource described: Accords passés entre la France et l'Algérie de juillet 1962 au 31 décembre 1963

For a compilation of treaties between one party and two or more other parties, construct a variant access point for the one party by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the party
- b) the preferred title of the compilation.

EXAMPLE

United States. Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949

Resource described: Treaties and other international agreements of the United States of America, 1776–1949 / compiled under the direction of Charles I. Bevans

Optional addition

Construct additional variant access points for the signatories to a multilateral treaty.

20. Revision of RDA 6.29.3.4, next-to-last paragraph [remainder unchanged]

6.29.3.4 Variant Access Points Representing an Expression of a Legal Work

Make additions to the variant access point, if considered important for identification. Apply the instructions at 6.27.1.9, as applicable.

EXAMPLE

Abkommen zur Errichtung der Welthandelsorganisation (1994 April 15)

Authorized access point for the expression: Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (1994 April 15). German

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries between the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay (1938 July 21)

Authorized access point for the expression: ~~Bolivia. Treaties, etc. Paraguay, 1938 July 21.~~ Tratado de paz, amistad y límites (1938 July 21). English

Clean copy:**6.29.3.4 Variant Access Points Representing an Expression of a Legal Work**

Make additions to the variant access point, if considered important for identification. Apply the instructions at **6.27.1.9**, as applicable.

EXAMPLE

Abkommen zur Errichtung der Welthandelsorganisation (1994 April 15)

Authorized access point for the expression: Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (1994 April 15). German

Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Boundaries between the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay (1938 July 21)

Authorized access point for the expression: Tratado de paz, amistad y límites (1938 July 21). English

21. Revision of RDA 19.2.1.1.1, section g) [remainder unchanged]**19.2.1.1.1 Corporate Bodies Considered to Be Creators**

Corporate bodies are considered to be creators when they are responsible for originating, issuing, or causing to be issued, works that fall into one or more of the following categories:

- g) legal works of the following types:
 - i) laws of a political jurisdiction
 - ii) decrees of a head of state, chief executive, or ruling executive body
 - iii) bills and drafts of legislation
 - iv) administrative regulations, etc.
 - v) constitutions, charters, etc.
 - vi) court rules
 - ~~vii) treaties, international agreements, etc.~~
 - viii) charges to juries, indictments, court proceedings, and court decisions

Clean copy:**19.2.1.1.1 Corporate Bodies Considered to Be Creators**

Corporate bodies are considered to be creators when they are responsible for originating, issuing, or causing to be issued, works that fall into one or more of the following categories:

- g) legal works of the following types:
 - i) laws of a political jurisdiction
 - ii) decrees of a head of state, chief executive, or ruling executive body
 - iii) bills and drafts of legislation
 - iv) administrative regulations, etc.
 - v) constitutions, charters, etc.
 - vi) court rules
 - vii) charges to juries, indictments, court proceedings, and court decisions

22. Revision of RDA 19.2.1.3: Remove examples for “Treaties, International Agreements, Etc.”

19.2.1.3 Recording Creators

EXAMPLE
Treaties, International Agreements, Etc.

[Remove this entire section of examples]

23. Revision of RDA B.3

B.3 Titles of Works

For titles of works, use only the following abbreviations:

- a) those that are integral parts of the title
- b) *etc.* in the titles *Laws, etc.* (see 6.19.2.5) and ~~*Treaties, etc.* (see 6.19.2.7–6.19.2.8).~~

Clean copy:

B.3 Titles of Works

For titles of works, use only the following abbreviations:

- a) those that are integral parts of the title
- b) *etc.* in the title *Laws, etc.* (see 6.19.2.5).

24. Revision of RDA B.7, footnote 2 [remainder unchanged]

B.7 Latin Alphabet Abbreviations

...

et cetera

etc.²

...

² Use only in the titles *Laws, etc., Treaties, etc.*, and in the term *Protocols, etc.*

Clean copy:

B.7 Latin Alphabet Abbreviations

...

et cetera	etc. ²
-----------	-------------------

...

² Use only in the title *Laws, etc.* and in the term *Protocols, etc.*

25. Revision of RDA E.1.2.5

E.1.2.5 Access Points Representing Works and Expressions

...

Enclose the date of signing of a treaty, etc., in parentheses.

~~Precede the date of signing of a treaty, etc., by a comma and a space.~~

...

Clean copy:

E.1.2.5 Access Points Representing Works and Expressions

...

Enclose the date of a treaty in parentheses.

...

26. Revision of RDA Glossary

...

~~**Date of Signing of a Treaty, Etc.**~~ The date a treaty, etc., or a protocol to a treaty, etc., was formally signed or was adopted by an international intergovernmental body or by an international conference.

...

Treaty An international agreement concluded between states or international organizations in written form and governed by international law. May be designated by various other terms such as agreement, concordat, convention, charter, declaration, exchange of notes memorandum of understanding, modus vivendi or protocol.

Clean copy:

...

Date of a Treaty

The date a treaty or a protocol to a treaty was formally signed or was adopted by an international intergovernmental body or by an international conference.

...

Treaty

An international agreement concluded between states or international organizations in written form and governed by international law. May be designated by various other terms such as agreement, concordat, convention, charter, declaration, exchange of notes memorandum of understanding, modus vivendi or protocol.

27. Other uses of “treaties, etc.” or “treaty, etc.”

[clean copy not provided]

6.2.2.10.3 Other Compilations of Two or More Works

For compilations of treaties,~~etc.~~, apply instead the instructions at 6.19.2.8.

6.19.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Title for a Legal Work

Treaties, etc. For treaties, ~~etc.~~, apply the instructions at 6.19.2.7–6.19.2.8.

6.19.2.4 Recording the Preferred Title for a Legal Work

Treaties, etc. For treaties, ~~etc.~~, apply the instructions at 6.19.2.7–6.19.2.8.

6.21.1.3 Recording Other Distinguishing Characteristics of Legal Works

For a separately catalogued protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, ~~etc.~~, record *Protocols, etc.*

6.22 Signatory to a Treaty, ~~Etc.~~**CORE ELEMENT**

Signatory to a treaty, etc., is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body. Signatory to a treaty, etc., is also a core element when identifying a bilateral treaty, etc.

6.22.1.1 Scope

A **signatory to a treaty, etc.** is a government or other party that has formally signed a treaty, ~~etc.~~, as an adherent to its terms and conditions.

6.22.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on signatories to a treaty, ~~etc.~~, from any source.

6.27.1.3 Collaborative Works

Treaties, etc. For treaties, ~~etc.~~, apply the instructions at 6.29.1.15–6.29.1.20.

6.29.3.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Variant Access Points Representing Legal Works

Apply these additional instructions, as applicable:

laws, etc. (see 6.29.3.2)

~~treaties, etc.~~ (see 6.29.3.3)

expressions of legal works (see 6.29.3.4)

20.2.1.3 Recording Contributors

EXAMPLE

Compiler of ~~Treaties, etc.~~

D.2.1 Mapping of MARC 21 Bibliographic to RDA [several instances map to:]

6.22 Signatory of a Treaty, ~~Etc.~~

E.1.1 Presentation of Access Points [three instances:]

Additions to uniform titles for treaties, etc.

Other party

6.22 Signatory to a Treaty, ~~Etc.~~

Glossary

Protocols, etc.

Other distinguishing characteristic of a separately catalogued protocol, amendment, extension, or other agreement ancillary to a treaty, etc.