Recording production, publication, distribution & manufacture statements and copyright date (RDA 2.7-2.11)


Note: this page was created with music cataloging in mind.

Place and Parallel place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture
Name and Parallel name of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer
Date of of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture
Copyright date

See also Production, publication, distribution, manufacture, and copyright notice (MARC 264) [3]

(2.7.1.1) production statement:
° the place(s) of production, producer(s), and date(s) of production of a resource in an unpublished form.
° includes statements relating to the inscription, fabrication, construction, etc., of a resource in an unpublished form.

(2.8.1.1) publication statement:
° identifies the place(s) of publication, publisher(s), and date(s) of publication of a resource.
° includes statements relating to the publication, release, or issuing of a resource.

(2.9.1.1) distribution statement:
° identifies the place(s) of distribution, distributor(s), and date(s) of distribution of a resource in a published form.

(2.10.1.1) manufacture statement:
° identifies the place(s) of manufacture, manufacturer(s), and date(s) of manufacture of a resource in a published form.
° includes statements relating to the printing, duplicating, casting, etc., of a resource in a published form.

Facsimiles and reproductions

(2.7.1.3) production
(2.8.1.3) publication
(2.9.1.3) distribution
(2.10.1.3) manufacture

For a facsimile or reproduction that has a production statement (2.7.1.1), publication (2.8.1.1), distribution (2.9.1.1), or manufacture statement (2.10.1.1) see also Production, publication, distribution, and manufacture (RDA 2.7.1.4, 2.8.1.4, 2.9.1.4, 2.10.1.4) statement relating to the original manifestation or pertaining to a related manifestation.

Recording statements of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture

(2.7.1.4) production statement for a resource that is in an unpublished form (e.g., a manuscript, a painting, a sculpture, a locally made recording).
° transcribe places of production and producers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information.

(2.8.1.4) publication statement:
° transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information.

(2.9.1.4) distribution statement:
° transcribe places of distribution and distributors' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information.

(2.10.1.4) manufacture statement for a resource that is in a published form:
° record a manufacture statement or statements if neither the publisher's name nor the distributor's name is identified, and/or if neither the date of publication nor date of distribution is identified.

Optional omission for recording statements of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture: Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the producer, publisher, distributor, or manufacturer.

LC practice/PCC practice for Optional omission: Generally do not omit levels in corporate hierarchy.

Place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture
If more than one place of production (2.8.2), distribution (2.9.2), or manufacture (2.10.2) appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: If deemed useful for identification and access, transcribe place of production in \texttt{264 \[3\] \texttt{ \texttt{ \texttt{a}} or } \texttt{260 \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{e}}}}. (260 field: \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{260}} field).

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: If more than one place of publication appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: Follow LC-PCC PS: If more than one place is given in the resource and it is unclear which is the "true" place of publication, distribution, foreign office, etc., give all places.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: If transcribing a distribution statement separately from a publication statement, record it in \texttt{264 \[3\] \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{a}}}. It is usually not necessary to record a separate date of distribution if date of publication and copyright are already recorded. When in doubt as to whether a person, family or corporate body is functioning as publisher or distributor, transcribe the name as a publisher's name.

LC-PCC PS: (2.10) LC practice: If manufacture data elements are given in lieu of missing publication and missing distribution elements, give a complete manufacture statement.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: Follow LC-PCC PS: Record place of manufacture in \texttt{264 \[3\] \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{a}} or } \texttt{260 \texttt{\texttt{\texttt{e}}}}.

Sources of information for place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture

- production
- publication
- distribution
- manufacture

Take places of production (2.7.2), publication (2.8.2), distribution (2.9.2), and manufacture (2.10.2) from the following sources (in order of preference):

- a) the same source as the producer's name (2.7.4.2), publisher's name (2.8.4.2), distributor's name (2.9.4.2), or manufacturer's name (2.10.4.2)
  - b) another source within the resource itself (2.2.2 [6])

- c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4
  - b) another source within the resource itself (2.2.2 [6])

- c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4

Recording place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture

Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.

Examples:

- 2013560372 New York, NY
- 2011922634 New York, New York
- 2011564848 N.Y.C.
- 2012564238 Boston, Massachusetts
- 2012560046 Bryan, Tx
- 2011567284 Woodstock, IL
- 2013560454 Corvallis, OR, USA
- 2013561038 Asbury Park, NJ, USA
- 2013560449 Lake Forest, Illinois, U.S.A.
- 2011568265 Oxford, England

Optional additions: Include the full address as part of the local place name to be important for identification or access.

Supply the name of the larger jurisdiction (state, province, etc., and/or country) if it is considered to be important for identification or access, if information was taken from a source outside the resource itself.
Include any preposition appearing with the place name that is required to make sense of the statement. If the place name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual place name, etc.

More than one place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture

If more than one place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is named on the source of information, record the place names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information.

**Examples:**
2011477410 Kassel ; ‡a Basel ; ‡a London ; ‡a New York ; ‡a Praha
2011568072 Mainz ; ‡a London ; ‡a Berlin ; ‡a Madrid ; ‡a New York ; ‡a Tokyo ; ‡a Toronto

If there are two or more producers, publishers, distributors, or manufacturers, and two or more places associated with one or more of them, record the place names associated with each producer, publisher, distributor, or manufacturer in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the place names on the source of information.

Place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture in more than one language or script

If the place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture appears on the source of information in more than one language or script, record the form that is in the language or script of the title proper. If this criterion does not apply, record the place name in the language or script that appears first.

Place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture not identified in the resource

If the place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is not identified in the resource, supply the place or probable place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture as instructed below. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. Note that according to D1.2.1, "when adjacent elements within one area are to be enclosed in square brackets, enclose each in its own set of square brackets."

**Examples:**
2011568079 [Place of publication not identified]
2012562168 London : ‡b Boosey & Hawkes ; ‡a [Place of distribution not identified]

*LC-PCC PS: (2.8.2.6) LC practice/PCC practice:* Supply a probable place rather than give "[Place of publication not identified]."

*Best practices for music cataloging [4]:* Follow LC-PCC PS. Interpret "if possible" to mean "if feasible."

Known place of production (2.7.2.6.1), publication (2.8.2.6.1), distribution (2.9.2.6.1), and manufacture (2.10.2.6.1)

If the place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.

**Examples:**
2013560266 [New York]
2012560043 [King of Prussia, Pennsylvania]
2010619286 [San Juan, Puerto Rico]
2012564320 [Mallorca, Spain]

Probable place of production (2.7.2.6.2), publication (2.8.2.6.2), distribution (2.9.2.6.2), and manufacture (2.10.2.6.2)

If the place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is
of the probable local place. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.
If only the local place name is supplied, follow it with a question mark. If the name of the larger jurisdiction is included, and the place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is known to be within that jurisdiction, but the locality within that jurisdiction is uncertain, add a question mark following the name of the probable local place. Otherwise, add a question mark following the name of the larger jurisdiction.

**Example:**
2012564321 [Mallorca, Spain?]

**Known country, state, province, etc., of production (2.7.2.6.3), publication (2.8.2.6.3), distribution (2.9.2.6.3), or manufacture (2.10.2.6.3)** If the probable local place is unknown, supply the name of the country, state, province, etc.

**Example:**
2012563872 [United States]

**Probable country, state, province, etc., of production (2.7.2.6.4), publication (2.8.2.6.4), distribution (2.9.2.6.4), or manufacture (2.10.2.6.4)** If the country, state, province, etc., of publication, distribution, or manufacture is uncertain, supply the name of the probable country, state, province, etc., followed by a question mark.

**Example:**
2012564297 [United States?]

**Parallel place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture**
A parallel place of production (2.7.3), publication (2.8.3), distribution (2.9.3), or manufacture (2.10.3) is in a language and/or script that differs from that recorded in the place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture elements.

**Sources of information for parallel place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture**
(2.7.3.2) production
(2.8.3.2) publication
(2.9.3.2) distribution
(2.10.3.2) manufacture

Take parallel places of production (2.7.3.2), publication (2.8.3.2), distribution (2.9.3.2), or manufacture (2.10.3.2) from the following sources (in order of preference):
° a) the same source as the place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture,
° b) another source within the resource itself [2.2.2 [6]],
° c) one of the other sources of information specified under [2.2.4 [7]].

**Recording parallel place of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture**
Record parallel places of production (2.7.3.3), publication (2.8.3.3), distribution (2.9.3.3), or manufacture (2.10.3.3) applying the basic instructions on recording production (2.7.1), publication (2.8.1), distribution (2.9.1), and manufacture (2.10.1) statements.

If there is more than one parallel place of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture, record the names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source or sources of information.

**Name of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer**
(2.7.4) producer
(2.8.4) publisher
(2.9) distributor
(2.10.4) manufacturer

If more than one publisher's name (2.8.4), distributor's name (2.9), or manufacturer's name (2.10.4) appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

**Name of:**
(2.7.4.1) producer
(2.8.4.1) publisher

If an audio/video recording bears both the name of the publishing company or a trade name or brand name used by a subdivision of that company (e.g., "label" in the case of audio recordings), give the name of the subdivision or brand name as the name of the publisher.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: If deemed useful for identification and access, transcribe the producer's name in 264 [3] _4 ‡b. Alternatively, transcribe the producer's name in 260 ‡f.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: Treat printers and booksellers of early printed resources as publishers. Transcribe the names of all publishers appearing on the preferred source. If feasible, transcribe the names of all publishers appearing anywhere in the item. Transcribe in 264 [3] _1 ‡b or 260 ‡b.
Recording production, publication, distribution & manufacture statements and copyright date (RDA 2.7-2.11)
Published on Yale University Library (https://web.library.yale.edu)

Note that there is no option to transcribe a publisher name in the "shortest form in which it can be understood and identified internationally." Thus, when in doubt as to whether a presentation of two names in the same source represents a publishing company and the name of a subdivision of that company or a trade name or brand name used by it represents two unrelated publishers, transcribe both names as separate distributing a resource in a published form.

(2.9.4.1) distributor
(2.10.4.1) manufacturer
Sources of information for name of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer
(2.7.4.4) producer
(2.8.4.4) publisher
(2.9.4.4) distributor
(2.10.4.4) manufacturer

Recording producers', publishers', distributors', and manufacturers' names
(2.7.4.3) producer
(2.8.4.3) publisher
(2.9.4.3) distributor
(2.10.4.3) manufacturer

Record name of producer (2.7.4.3), publisher (2.8.4.3), distributor (2.9.4.3), or manufacturer (2.10.4.3) names applying the basic instructions on recording statement of production (2.7.1), publication (2.8.1), distribution (2.9.1), and manufacture (2.10.1).

If the name as transcribed is known to be fictitious, or requires clarification, make a note giving the actual name, etc. (2.20.7.3).

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: 2.10.4. Manufacturer's name: Record manufacturer's name in 264 [3] _2 ‡b or 260 ‡f.

Examples:
Publisher:
2012439060 L'Harmattan
2011568088 Neil A. Kjos Music Company
2012563886 Dan Coleman/Crowded Air Music (BMI)
2012564342 M. Witmark & Sons
2012562555 Merion Music : ‡b Theodore Presser Company, sole representative
2012562026 Published by Irma Von Lackey
2013560449 Tropp Music Editions, LLC
2012571074 Chez Mme. Lemoine Cie
2012560036 chez Adolphe Martin Schlesinger
#785504701 Amadeus Verlag : ‡b Bernhard Päuler

The abbreviations appear on the resource:
2012560206 The George M. Krey Co.
2012563237 Associated Music Publishers, Inc.
2013560414 JSGS Publishing
2013560320 G. Schirmer, Inc.

Distributor:
2012562449 Exclusively distributed by Hal Leonard Corporation
2013560322 Administered exclusively by G. Schirmer, Inc.
#827561203 Maryland Heights, MO : ‡b Exclusively distributed by K"Hindemith
Milwaukee, WI : ‡b Exclusively distributed by Hal Leonard Corporation.

Manufacturer:
2012563742 Printed by Osiris Publication

Statement of function of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer
(2.7.4.4) producer
(2.8.4.4) publisher
(2.9.4.4) distributor
(2.10.4.4) manufacturer

Record words or phrases indicating the function performed by a person, family, or corporate body as they appear on the source of information.

Optional addition: If the function of a person, family, or corporate body is not stated explicitly or is not clear from the context, add a term indicating the function. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: 2.8.4.4. Publisher's name, statement of function:
Generally do not apply the optional addition.

More than one producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer
| (2.7.4.5) producer | If more than one person, family, or corporate body is named as a producer, publisher, distributor, or manufacturer of the resource, record the producers', publishers', distributors', or manufacturers' names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information. |
| (2.8.4.5) publisher | |
| (2.9.4.5) distributor | |
| (2.10.4.5) manufacturer | |

**Name of producer, publisher, distributor, or manufacturer in more than one language or script**

| (2.7.4.6) producer | If the name of a producer, publisher, distributor, or manufacturer appears in more than one language or script, record the name in the language or script that appears first. |
| (2.8.4.6) publisher | |
| (2.9.4.6) distributor | |
| (2.10.4.6) manufacturer | |

**No producer, publisher, distributor, or manufacturer identified**

| (2.7.4.7) producer | If no producer is named within the resource itself, record producer not identified. |
| (2.8.4.7) publisher | For a resource in a published form, if no publisher is named within the resource itself, record publisher not identified. Note that according to D1.2.1, "when adjacent elements within one set of square brackets, enclose each in its own set of square brackets." |

**Best practices for music cataloging [4]:** If transcribing a separate distributor statement in [3] 2, record "[publisher not identified]" in 264 [3] 2 b or 260 b. If a publisher cannot be identified from other sources as specified under not identified, transcribe the distributor name in square brackets in 264 [3] 1 b or c.

| (2.9.4.7) distributor | For a resource in a published form, if no publisher is named within the resource itself, record publisher cannot be identified from other sources as specified under not identified. Indicate that the information was taken from a source as instructed under 2.2.4 [7]. |

| (2.10.4.7) manufacturer | If no manufacturer is named within the resource itself, record manufacturer not identified. |

**Parallel name of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer**

A parallel producer's (2.7.5.1), publisher's (2.8.5.1), distributor's (2.9.5.1), or manufacturer's (2.10.5.1) name is a producer's name, publisher's name, distributor's name, or manufacturer's name in a language and/or script that differs from that recorded in the producer's, publisher's, distributor's, or manufacturer's name elements.

**Sources of information for parallel name of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer**

Take parallel name of producer (2.7.5.2), publisher (2.8.5.2), distributor (2.9.5.2), and manufacturer (2.10.5.2) from the following sources (in order of preference):

a) the same source as the name of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer,
b) another source within the resource itself 2.2.2 [6]),
c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4 [7].

**Recording parallel name of producer, publisher, distributor, and manufacturer**

| (2.7.5.3) producer | Record parallel producer's (2.7.5.3), publisher's (2.8.5.3), distributor's (2.9.5.3), or manufacturer's (2.10.5.3) names applying the basic instructions on the production (2.7.1), publication (2.8.1), distribution (2.9.1), and manufacture (2.10.1) names of the resource, record the producers', publishers', distributors', or manufacturers' names in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source or sources of information. |
| (2.8.5.3) publisher | |
| (2.9.5.3) distributor | |
| (2.10.5.3) manufacturer | |

**Date of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture**

| (2.7.6.1) production | is associated with the: |
| (2.8.6.1) publication | inscription, fabrication, construction, etc., of a resource in an unpublished form, publication, release, or issuing of a resource. |
| (2.9.6.1) distribution | Date of distribution is a core element for a resource in a published form if the date of production is not identified. |
| (2.10.6.1) manufacture | |

**Sources of information for date of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture**

| (2.7.6.2) production | Take date of production (2.7.6.2) and date of manufacture (2.10.6.2) |
| (2.8.6.2) publication | |

Sources:
- RDA 2.7-2.11
- 2.7.5.2
- 2.8.5.2
- 2.9.5.2
- 2.10.5.2
- 2.7.6.2
- 2.8.6.2
- 2.9.6.2
- 2.10.6.2
- 2.7.4.7
- 2.8.4.7
- 2.9.4.7
- 2.10.4.7
- 2.7.5.3
- 2.8.5.3
- 2.9.5.3
- 2.10.5.3
- 2.7.6.1
- 2.8.6.1
- 2.9.6.1
- 2.10.6.1
Take date of publication (2.8.6.2) and date of distribution (2.9.6.2) (in order of preference):

- a) the same source as the title proper (2.3.2.2 [5])
- b) another source within the resource itself (2.2.2 [6])
- c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4

For multipart monographs and serials, take the beginning and/or end date from the first and/or last released issue or part, or from another source.

Record date of production, publication, distribution, and manufacture

Take date of production (2.7.6.3), publication (2.8.6.3), distribution (2.9.6.3), or manufacture (2.10.6.3) applying the basic instructions on recording statement of production (2.7.1), publication (2.8.1), distribution (2.9.1), and manufacture (2.10.1).

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: 2.6.7: record date of production in 264 [3] _2 ‡c.
Alternatively, record date of production in 260 ‡c.
Best practices for music cataloging [4]: 2.10.6: Follow LC-PCC Puniversal practice statement of manufacture separately in 264 [3] _2 ‡c or 260 ‡g.

Example:
2012563758 2011

If the date as it appears in the resource is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, add the corresponding date or dates of the Gregorian or Julian calendar. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

If the date as it appears in the resource is known to be fictitious or incorrect, make a note giving the actual date (2.20.6.3).

Chronograms

A chronogram is a sentence or inscription in which specific letters, interpreted as numerals, stand for a particular date when rearranged.

If the date of production (2.7.6.4), publication (2.8.6.4), distribution (2.9.6.6), or manufacture (2.10.6.4) as it appears on the source of information is in the form of a chronogram, transcribe the chronogram as it appears.

Optional addition:
Add the date in numerals (in the script and calendar preferred by the agency preparing the description). Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4 [7].

Alternative:
In place of the chronogram, record a supplied date in numerals (in the script and calendar preferred by the agency preparing the description). Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4 [7].

Make a note giving the chronogram if it is considered to be important (2.20.7.3, 2.20.8.3, 2.20.9.3).

Multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources

If the first issue, part, or iteration of a multipart monograph, serial, or integrating resource is available, record the date of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture of that issue, part, or iteration, followed by a hyphen.

If production, publication, distribution, or manufacture of the resource is complete and the first and last issues, parts, or iterations are available, record the production, distribution of those issues, parts, or iterations, separated by a hyphen.

If production, publication, distribution, or manufacture of the resource is complete and the last issue, part, or iteration is available, but not the first, record the production date of the last issue, part, or iteration, preceded by a hyphen.

If the date of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is the same for all issues, parts, or iterations, record only that date as the single date.

If the first and/or last issue, part, or iteration of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is not available, supply an approximate date or dates as given under 2.7.6.6, 2.8.6.6, 2.9.6.6, or 2.10.6.6.
If the date or dates of publication, distribution, or manufacture cannot be approximated, do not record a date of publication, distribution, or manufacture.

**Date of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture not identified in a single-part resource**

(2.7.6.6) production  
(2.8.6.6) publication  
(2.9.6.6) distribution  
(2.10.6.6) manufacture

If the date of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture is not identified in the single-part resource, supply the approximate date of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture. Apply the instructions on supplied dates given under 1.9.2 [8].

Note that according to D1.2.1, "when adjacent elements within one area are to be enclosed in square brackets, enclose each in its own set of square brackets."

**Examples:**

2012564266 [1995?]
2013561035 [not after 2004]
2012560221 [not before 1772]
2013560310 [between 1995 and 2012]
2012564398 [January 2004]

If the date or an approximate date of production, publication, distribution, or manufacture for a single-part resource cannot reasonably be determined, record date of production not identified, date of publication not identified, date of distribution not identified, or date of manufacture not identified.

**Best practices for music cataloging [4]:** 2.8.6.6: Follow LC-PCC PS. Note that copyright date (whether © or ℗) is a separate element in RDA. It may be used to infer a publication date, but may not "stand in" as one. Give such inferred dates in square brackets, even if it is the same as the stated or inferred publication date. Give both dates in 260/264 [3] ‡c. See 2.11 for guidelines on selecting and recording copyright dates.

**Examples:**

2012563883 [2002]
2012564374 [1998?]

If the resource is in an unpublished form (e.g., a manuscript, a painting, a sculpture), record nothing in the date of distribution element.

**Copyright date (2.11)**

(2.11.1.1) A copyright date is a date associated with a claim of protection under copyright or a similar regime.

Copyright dates include phonogram dates (℗)(i.e., dates associated with claims of protection for sound recordings).

Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.

(2.11.1.2) **Sources of information for copyright date**

Take information on copyright dates from any source.

(2.11.1.3) **Recording copyright dates**

Record copyright dates applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8 [9].

Precede the date by the copyright symbol (©) or the phonogram symbol (℗), or by copyright or phonogram if the appropriate symbol cannot be reproduced. If the resource has multiple copyright dates that apply to:

- various aspects (e.g., text, sound, graphics):
- a single aspect (e.g., text, sound, or graphics):

Record any that are considered to be the latest copy only.

**Optional addition:**

(2.20.10.3) record copyright dates of related manifestations (27.1)

**LC-PCC PS:** Record a copyright date for a single-part monograph if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified. It is not required to record copyright dates for multipart monographs, serials, and integrating resources.

**Best practices for music cataloging [4]:** Follow LC-PCC PS, that is, generally do not record copyright dates for incomplete or fragmented monographs. For notated music:

- Routinely record the latest copyright date, either following a transcribed or inferred publication date in 264 [3] ‡c or 260 [3] ‡c.
- Do not transcribe a copyright renewal date as the copyright date.
Do not transcribe a date of copyright transfer as the copyright date. For audio recordings:

- Record the latest phonogram copyright date either in a separate 264 [3] _4 ‡c, or following a transcribed or inferred publication date in 260 ‡c.

- Code Date type and Dates 1 and 2 [10] in 008/06-14 as appropriate.

Note: According to MARC 21 format for bibliographic data: 008: all materials [11], 06 - Type of date/Publication status, t - Publication date and copyright date: "Deposit dates (i.e., those preceded by "D.L." (Dépot légal), etc.) may be treated as copyright dates."

**Examples:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place of publication</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Date type</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>008 date q</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>New York, NY</td>
<td>‡b G. Schirmer, Inc.</td>
<td>©2012</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008 date s</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Duluth, MN</td>
<td>‡b Christina Cotruvo</td>
<td>©2012</td>
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**Problematic copyright dates:**

- Score and unmarked violin part have copyright date ©2000; supplemental violin part has copyright date ©2013.
- Copyright date from page 3; date on title page: ©1945.
- Copyright date on title page: ©2009.

Optional addition: Make a note giving the other copyright dates (2.20.10.3) or record the other dates as copyright dates of related manifestations (27.1).