

SVUC meeting in Mo i Rana 28 and 29 April 2008

Minutes

Norway – The National Library

The national bibliography moves to BIBSYS

The National Library (NL) is planning to move the production of the national bibliography from local outdated separate systems to BIBSYS. At the same time the production of the catalogue and the national bibliography will be integrated, with separate views for the catalogue and the national bibliography. The scope of the national bibliography will also be extended to cover all publications covered by the legal deposit act.

New virtual union catalogue

The National Library, together with The Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority (ABM-utvikling) are working towards a new virtual union catalogue in Norway. To days union catalogue in Norway is run by the National Library and is based on export from the libraries to the union catalogue, but there is a lot of manual work involved in compiling the records in to the union catalogue. There is a need for a service that involves less manual work and a service with improved functionality for the end user, the service should for instance open for end user initiated loans.

Metadata will be harvested from all Norwegian library catalogues with OAI-PMH, holdings will be collected with Z39.50 or SRU/SRW.

The project is now writing functional and technical specifications and running a comparison of the Summa system, developed by Statsbiblioteket in Århus, and the software locally developed for The National Library's own search system (nb.no). One challenge is have all the necessary software running in the libraries, for instance are not all of them capable of setting up an OAI-PMH-repository at the moment.

An important part of the project is to persuade the library community to accept that patrons can order loans directly.

Marc 21

The National Library has decided to change the bibliographic exchange format from Normarc to Marc 21. But so far, all ILS vendors have chosen not to change their internal registration format from Normarc-like formats to Marc 21. A possible scenario might be that public libraries continue with exchange in Normarc while the research libraries use Marc 21 for exchange. BIBSYS is about to change to Marc 21 as the standard exchange format.

Iceland and Denmark use Marc 21. Danmarc2 is influenced by Marc 21 and there are no difficulties in converting between the two formats. In Denmark the export Marc 21 records to World Cat. In Finland they will replace Marc 21-Fin with Marc 21 in December.

BIBSYS

New BIBSYS

BIBSYS has started a process for modernising the library system. The modernising will not include buying a new ILS, but will be done in bits and pieces, some modules will be bought and some developed in-house. The new board has now taken a step forward and initiated a working group that has the mandate to describe what the libraries need in the years to come. The working group will finalise their work by November 30 2008.

New cataloguing client in BIBSYS

A new web-based cataloguing client is being developed. The client will open for copy cataloguing, and the first version should be finalised by spring 2009.

In Finland they have a lot of experience with copy cataloguing. The response time is very good now. A good Z39.50 client is needed. Different targets for different records enables the user to choose the best records. In Finland 90% of all cataloguing is copy cataloguing, and the quality of the records is better than before. The Finish expert group on copy cataloguing will be willing to share their experience with the SVUC members.

Metadata for electronic resources

The routines for import of metadata for electronic resources will be improved and made more efficient.

Revitalising the library catalogue

BIBSYS is working on revitalising the catalogue with scanned table of content and title pages. BIBSYS will import data from BookData and is discussing with a German firm – Dandelon. They scan and produce PDFs for import to library catalogues.

DBC imports TOCs from Bowker, who have cleared the rights.

Integration with accounting systems

BIBSYS is working with integration with accounting systems. This is one example on how BIBSYS in the future must work as a building block together with other systems.

Internal organisation

BIBSYS started last year with agile system development – Scrum, and changed the organisation to fit the new method. The developers are working in teams with 5-9 persons, one team work with a work package for one month, and then “move to the left”. Dedicated persons take care of maintenance and leaved the developers in peace. The new Product owner section is responsible for the product and priorities development.

Sweden

Reorganising Libris

LIBRIS is since some months part of a department of national coordination. The department has two units; the LIBRIS-unit with more or less the same people as before and a unit for bibliographic coordination.

The National Library of Sweden and Statens ljud- och bildarkiv merges

The National Library and The Swedish National Archive of Recorded Sound and Moving Images (SLBA) will be merged from January 2009.

They plan to import data from SLBA to LIBRIS.

Common search service

LIBRIS is planning to develop a common search service with data from LIBRIS, SLBA and Riksarkivet. Riksarkivet will be coordinating the project.

Search service for Swedish scientific publications

LIBRIS is joining a joint project with Swedish universities where the aim is to create a search service for all Swedish scientific publications. Metadata will be harvested from the universities in MODS format and a search interface build; one for public search and one for statistical purposes.

There is a similar project in Finland. The National Library is also discussing with the universities about they taking over the cataloguing of university publications for the national bibliography.

New LIBRIS

The new version of LIBRIS was released in December. The intention is to have a continuing development of the service. New LIBRIS was developed in multidisciplinary project team using agile development methods, and iterative process and a user oriented approach. The development team had close contact with the users during the process; user groups, pilots, interviews and filming of users during searching.

New LIBRIS has not been formally evaluated, but they have had many positive reactions. The main impression is that it works well. The old version will be shut down by the summer.

LIBRIS is experimenting with semantic web on the technical infrastructure level. A public seminar on semantic web is planned in September where the LIBRIS work will be presented.

KB and BTJ have agreed to import records from each other in order to reduce the amount of material that is being catalogued twice in Sweden. In Finland publishers have been divided between HUL and BTJ, BTJ catalogues directly in to the HUL catalogue.

ILL: A new version of the ILL system has been released. The system is developed internally and has a service that allows patrons to order loans directly.

OCLC

Finland is about to negotiate a new agreement with OCLC. Finland, Sweden and Denmark have all different agreements with OCLC. In Finland they have First Search for free but pay for copy cataloguing. HUL wants to negotiate a contract that gives them copy cataloguing for free. Sweden has a test agreement and delivers records to World Cat, they pay for First Search but copy cataloguing is free. Denmark has had a contract with OCLC since 2004 and is a distributor for OCLC in Denmark. Most research libraries pay normal price and uses First Search. Denmark has a national licence where First Search is included. A national initiative has been taken to export Danish literature to World Cat, including holdings. Bibliotek.dk will be exported to World Cat.

The meeting agreed that it should be made a joint action to have the same type of agreement for all Nordic countries. Juha sends a letter from SVUC to NORON and suggest that NORON agrees on common Nordic guidelines for negotiating with OCLC.

Denmark

DBC has changed the organisation. Biblioteksmedia is sold and DBC now concentrates on producing the national bibliography and running Danbib and Bibliotek.dk.

The main priority is to develop an open library strategy, change the IT-system, and make a new system based on an open catalogue, open standards and open source. The cataloguing client will be an open system. ILL will be the first to be released, using the Danish ILL profile.

New project: Danbib union catalogue, partners are DBC, Statsbiblioteket, KB, Roskilde university library.

Bibliotek.dk: New development plan every year. DBC is paid from the government for service and development of the system. New features will be user reviews, user ratings. A tender will be sent out for a national database for user created data available for all library systems in Denmark

There is ongoing work with a new ILL protocol where huge changes is needed.

Finland

New ILL system: there are two proposals on the table and there will be made a decision during next year.

Linda proceedings: a merge of 20+ databases in Aleph. The duplicate control is better in Aleph than in Voyager. The cataloguing process will be done in different databases. In Aleph it will be done in the union catalogue and downloaded to the local systems.

Semantic web 2.0. project: There is a need for authority records.

The tendency in Finland is that the number of universities and polytechnic schools are reduced; the same happens with the number of catalogues, they are merged or there are build portals on the top. Both Finland and Denmark are aiming at having only one database and to stop exporting data to local databases. It should be a SVUC issue to write an article about the situation in each country.

National digital library initiative: All memory institutions are behind it, when they agree on the aims, it is easier to get funding. According to a rough estimate 10. Mill. Euro will be needed to realise the aims. The Ministry is positive, and EU is asking for digital resources.

Legal deposit is now extended to digital resources and includes preserving of broadcasting, harvesting of the web and extended deposit of music.

There are plans for harvesting data from museums, archives and libraries to a common system with a common user interface. The semantic is diverse; data must be pre-processed before indexing.

Next meeting

In Helsinki November 6 or 7.