

Nordic Networking Group

on bibliographic and infrastructure topics (NNG)

Meeting minutes 4-5 May 2017

Attendees:

Country	Institution	Name
Denmark	DBC	Line Jung Lindhard
	Royal Danish Library	Leif Andresen
Finland	National Library of Finland	Minttu Hurme
		Tommi Jauhiainen
Iceland	Consortium of Icelandic Libraries	Sigrún Hauksdóttir
		Sveinbjörg Sveinsdóttir
	National Library of Iceland	Ragna Steinarsdóttir
Norway	BIBSYS	Asbjørn Risan
	National Library of Norway	Jonny Edvardsen
		Hilde Høgås
Sweden	National Library of Sweden	Anna Berggren
		Miriam Säfström

Meeting day 1, 4th May

1. Welcome round

2. Final approval meeting minutes from 2016

2.1 The meeting minutes were approved.

3. Reports from members

3.1 Denmark:

3.1.1 DBC's focus on user behavior continues. DBC has worked with concepts that "bring the library to the user". The research will continue throughout 2017. Development of these concepts is a part of the company's strategic effort to ensure that the libraries still have a role to play for the end users by 2020.

3.1.2 RDA will become the national standard for cataloguing in the national bibliography and in the union catalogue by January 1st 2018. Preparation for the implementation is ongoing, amongst this specifications regarding: vocabulary, policy statement, authority data, format and education are being conducted. This means that the present cataloguing rules will no longer be maintained, but the shift to RDA will

await further analysis and technological development of the national library infrastructure.

3.1.3 The Royal Library and The State and University Library are merged to Royal Danish Library from 1/1 2017. The merged library still have two databases and are preparing merge of these and investigate the possibilities for the technical platform.

3.2 Finland:

3.2.1 Finna cooperation has grown, all Finnish higher education (under the ministry of education and culture) started to use Finna as their user interface in the end of 2016.

3.2.2 Planning for the acquisition of new technical platform for Melinda. The new technical platform should better suit modern requirements for bibliographic metadata and support the move towards open linked data. The plan is also aiming to increased co-operation with non-library metadata providers (i.e. publishers etc.) and integration with other national and international metadata services.

3.3 Iceland:

3.3.1 As a part of the RDA implementation it is necessary to change the existing AACR2 data in the bibliographic database accordingly. An analysis of the bibliographic data in order to perform massive global changes on the database is currently undertaken. The plan is to carry out the actual changes next winter 2017-2018.

3.3.2 The authority file in the national database is small. It concentrates on Icelandic personal names and Icelandic subject terms. The authority file is not RDA but Iceland has been accepted to the VIAF cooperation and the authority data has been given to VIAF for them to process.

3.3.3 Maintaining data from different metadata standards and making it work smoothly in Primo requires a lot of work and deduplication processes, since some of the resources are stored in more than one of these databases. A milestone was accomplished when the web was certified as secure (SSL) in April 2017.

3.3.4 Good progress in the e-book project. The project started late in the year 2016 and the first library, Reykjavik City Library, went live in January 2017. In the process of adding 40 new libraries. Smooth process, a service bought by Overdrive. User friendly service.

3.3.5 Acquisition for a new system to replace Aleph is at hand. It is difficult to find a system that will care for the needs of both university libraries as well as public libraries. Iceland has discussed and met with some vendors as a preliminary preparation for the tender process.

3.4 Norway / BIBSYS:

3.4.1 Changed library system to Alma 1,5 years ago. It is getting better but still some issues. Major issues with the interlibrary loan. The Norwegian Library System Vendor Group including the National Library, has developed a protocol to connect to each other. It was launched early 2017.

3.4.2 A new interface for the discovery tool is the main focus of 2017. However there is still functionality missing in the new interface and performance is a critical issue.

3.4.3 Authority files: the total is now sent to VIAF (i.e. names and cooperations from all Norwegian libraries). Authority files outside Alma to enable third-parties to interact and contribute to the authority files. The authorities also play an important role in the semantic web/linked data representation at BIBSYS. The authority file is free for all to search and use. Contribution (creation/editing) requires an API-key.

3.4.4 In 2015 - 2016 BIBSYS hosted a project with the largest universities in Norway to look at semantic web technology and to represent the Library database and authorities as RDF. The project was partly funded by the National Library of Norway. There is currently work in progress to establish the semantic web pilot as a foundation for the further work with semantic web within the BIBSYS Consortia. The semantic representation will include bibliographic records and data from the authority-files. The semantic platform will be the master source for the authority field for works and subject headings. There is also work in progress to establish the semantic representation as master for the authority file for persons and corporations.

3.4.5 The National Library is responsible for the National bibliography. The National library has since 2009 purchased a part of the metadata from Biblioteksentralen. From 2017 metadata will be bought from Bokbasen.

3.4.6 The National library is in the process of developing an openly available authority file for works. The authority file will be available for use in the form of an API and as linked open data.

3.4.7 Started distributing free metadata to the Norwegian libraries. A survey to try to find out which libraries are using the free metadata. The vendor, Bokbasen, produce the metadata. Library search, merge metadata from all public libraries. A challenge since the metadata is of quite different quality.

3.4.8 In co-operation with the National Library of Norway and data provided by Sweden, Finland and Russia (in addition to the sami records from Norway), BIBSYS established a joint search interface for bibliographic records related to the Sami culture. The portal is based on Primo and records are harvested locally. Currently based on file import, but hopefully the owners of the data will be able to provide an OAI-PMH harvest for these records. The portal was launched in February.

3.5 Sweden:

3.5.1 The Swedish government has given the National library of Sweden the task of forming a national library strategy. This work is done by a special task group, and will be concluded in 2019.

3.5.2 The RDA progression project was successfully concluded in December 2016. This means that manual cataloguing at the National library now follows RDA.

3.5.3 The National library has been involved in a major infrastructure project the last few years. The goal is to replace the current system with a custom-built solution – Libris XL, based on RDF and the principles of linked data. This means a new backend, and new support systems but also a new cataloguing client.

4. Libris XL

4.1 The National library of Sweden is currently in the process of replace the technical platform Voyager with an open source system developed by the National library. The Libris XL team presented the work. The team's presentation is attached to the meeting minutes.

Meeting day 2, 5th May

5. Report on the BIBFRAME workshop in September

5.1 Agreed on date, 26-27 September and venue, Frankfurt / Germany, hosted by the National library of Germany.

5.2 Invitations to be sent out. The big national libraries will be invited. Max 40 persons. We need to keep the workshop format. NNG-group should be guaranteed presence on the conference, max 1 person/organization.

5.3 Agreed on an organizers group also for next year.

6. Linked open data (LOD) – current status

6.1 Sweden:

LOD in Libris XL. Work in progress on using authority data by linking different internal systems. A new service for authority data was developed in 2016 as a part of the Libris XL project, id.kb.se.

6.2 Norway:

Norwegian national strategy states that the library data should be published as LOD. The national library is responsible for the legal deposit. Deichmanske add for instance works that are not part of the legal deposit as LOD. Several music catalogues has been merged and are now published as LOD.

6.3 Iceland:

VIAF links for the Icelandic names. Published as open but not linked data.

6.4 Finland:

National Library is working on opening the Finnish National Bibliography Fennica as open linked data using Schema.org. The National Library will construct a service for linked open data (data.kansalliskirjasto.fi), which will serve as the Library's data catalogue and open-data publication platform for bibliographic data.

6.5 Denmark:

6.5.1 Waiting on the RDA implementation and the development of BIBFRAME.

6.5.1 The latest version of DBC:s webservice OpenFormat supports Schema.org mark-up. The service is used by the website bibliotek.dk, which is the public main entry to the union catalogue. For a time being the Schema.org mark-up is limited to books. However it is not possible to see if and who's is using the service.

7. RDA – status from each country

7.1 Iceland:

7.1.1 Up and running with RDA cataloguing. The formal implementation project was finished in May 2016 after sixteen months of intensive work on every aspect of the cataloging environment. It runs really smoothly. Iceland still has to decide what to do with authority data which is not in RDA, and do not want to work with it in MARC. The authority data has been given to VIAF for them to process.

7.1.2 As part of implementing RDA the education of the cataloguers were mandatory. Every year in-service training is conducted. LoC has some educational material online. Iceland can share their educational material with the NNG. Only translated small parts of the Toolkit.

7.1.3 There is a process to explore closer cooperation with other cultural heritage institutions, i.e. museums etc. Other institutions are not as used to using standards.

7.2 Denmark:

7.2.1 Now preparing for implementation. RDA will become the national standard for cataloguing in the national bibliography and in the union catalogue by January 1st 2018. This means that the present cataloguing rules will no longer be maintained, but the shift to RDA will await further analysis and technological development of the national library infrastructure.

7.2.2 Have chosen to translate all the terms even though not all the Toolkit. Implementation is planned not only of cataloguing rules, but also to change the data model. RDA, authority file and a new data model, three steps at one time.

7.3 Finland:

7.3.1 All major libraries are cataloguing in RDA. Some changes in the data model are done. Implementation of RDA and converting old data into 'hybrid records' went generally well, but still working on a national level solution for how to handle RDA's inability to describe main performer in popular music resources. Libraries are positive except for the music parts.

7.3.2 Recorded trainings for the cataloguers to use.

7.4 Norway:

7.4.1 The NL will translate RDA into Norwegian. The work started in spring 2016 and is done by a translator. The glossary is done, the whole job is planned to be done in end June. Due to the reconstruction/update of the RDA, the implementation is postponed until 2018.

7.5 Sweden:

7.5.1 The RDA progression project was successfully concluded in December 2017. This means that manual cataloguing at the National library now follows RDA. Certain media types are still excluded, the major effort has been directed towards the material which was earlier described according to the Swedish AACR2 version KRS (Katalogiseringsregler för svenska bibliotek).

7.5.2 Educational presentations will be published on the web.

7.5.3 The core terminology is translated, started with the glossary.

7.5.4 National access to the Toolkit, now 30 licenses. Swedish cataloguers will have access to the RDA toolkit at least during 2017.

7.5.5 The Swedish RDA office values the EURIG cooperation which has had Swedish representation since its start. The RDA office has also arranged a Nordic workshop on RDA for serial resources. Read more about RDA in Sweden at www.kb.se/rda (content in Swedish).

8. SVUC agreement

The members are urged to sign the agreement and send to Sweden. All members will then receive copies of the signed agreement.

9. NNG members and membership matters

9.1 ELNET wants to be part, but unsure to have the funding to participate in meetings. It has proved hard to get in contact with ELNET. Faeroese and Latvia could be contacted. Latvia could also be contacted to let them know the network exists.

9.2 Mailing list works perfect.

10. Next meeting

Finland offers to host the meeting. Decision to hold NNG meeting in Helsinki 19-20 April 2018.

11. Other issues

11.1 Norway: The legal deposit act was changed in Norway this year. National library should have both print and digital copy from the publishers. From July 1st the National library start to receive the material, prepare the systems.

11.2 Denmark pilot project, looking into print-on-demand, metadata for posters and postcards, magazines/fanzines. Digital distribution even if only in the National Library would be an important work.

11.3 Finland raised a question on the complexity on how to describe board games and video games according to MARC21 and RDA.

12. Closing