



International Federation of  
Library Associations and Institutions

## **IFLA Cataloguing Section: SC Midterm meeting 2018 in Copenhagen**

### **Participants:**

Renate Behrens, Miriam Björkhem (Chair), Henriette Fog (Secretary), Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi, Unni Knutsen, William Leonard, Mélanie Roche, Marja-Liisa Seppälä, Jennifer Wright

### **Zoom participants:**

Nesrine Abdel-meguid, Vincent Boulet, Agnese Galeffi, Susan Morris, Alejandra Muñoz Gómez, Ricardo Santos, Yoko Shibata

### **Apologies from:**

Barbora Drobiková, Gordon Dunsire, Milena Milanova, Clément Oury

Meeting location: Danish Royal Library, Copenhagen

Time: Monday 23 April, 2018

### **1. Welcome, introduction, agenda**

The Zoom meeting was started for our external participants.

The agenda was approved with some minor changes.

### **2. Follow-up on CATS SC Action plan**

[https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/plans/action\\_plan\\_2017-2018.pdf](https://www.ifla.org/files/assets/cataloguing/plans/action_plan_2017-2018.pdf)

We made some small corrections to the Action plan. The updated version will be published on our website.

#### **2.1 Further clarifying work on IFLA UBC standards**

The IFLA Committee on Standards (CoS) will hold a meeting in the end of May. They plan a revision of the Standards manual and have asked for input from CATS SC. We agreed to summarize our thoughts and recommendations in a short report. A small working group led by Renate Behrens will make a draft and send it to the CATS members for approval this week.

Some bullet points from the CATS discussion:

- Standards are important to the communities we serve and should be freely available.
- Their scope should be international.
- Definitions of what characterizes a standard can benefit from accompanying examples.

- The Committee on Standards cannot be expected to be experts on all the subjects IFLA standards cover. Luckily they have all of the IFLA expertise behind them! When it comes to content and scope of bibliographic/metadata standards the Cataloguing section (and other UBC sections) should be considered the responsible body within IFLA.
- Sometimes a review group is needed, in other cases a temporary working group or consulting the CATS SC could be sufficient. Unnecessary bureaucracy should be avoided.
- Standards are prescriptive, and compilations of “best practices” should not be considered standards. A clear definition of the difference between standards (e.g. cataloguing rules, metadata schemas) and best practices (“how to” aiming at consistent practice), is needed.

## **2.2 Ongoing work with development and maintenance of IFLA standards**

### 2.2.1 ICP revision

Agnese Galeffi made a short report on this. (See appendix A1.) Her hope is that the new version of ICP (which is updated in accordance with the now approved IFLA LRM) will be approved as it is.

### 2.2.2 PRESSoo

No news since IFLA WLIC in Wrocław.

### 2.2.3 Names of persons

Ricardo Santos reported on NoP. (See appendix A2.) It may be good to have one file per language (e.g. Spanish, Arabic), rather than one file per country. The CATS SC agreed that this sounds like a good idea, and that the proposal should be further investigated.

### 2.2.4 Anonymous classics

Ricardo Santos reported on Anonymous classics. (See appendix A2.) A proposal for a new revision on anonymous Classics (European literature) was distributed in January (See appendix A3.). It has yet to be discussed by the SC.

### 2.2.5 GARR (Guidelines for authority records and references)

The work is paused, as several issues need to be settled. What purpose will GARR serve in the larger context? We have to have a clear picture of this before we discuss a revision and how to work with this.

### 2.2.6 MulDicat editorial group

Mélanie Roche made a short report and raised some issues. (See appendix A4.)

## **2.4 “Business as usual”**

### 2.4.1 IFLA website

A new IFLA website will be launched in Kuala Lumpur (see item 3 below). To prepare for this all section information coordinators are urged to go through the content of the section webpages.

CATS information coordinator Agnese Galeffi reports that our portion of the IFLA website is up to date.

We need clarification on how documents can be published in draft form – i.e. when they are not yet approved by the Committee on Standards (CoS). We will need a clearer procedure for publishing such documents. Renate Behrens will take the question to the CoS.

Right now much on the website changes has to go through the FLA webmaster, which is time-consuming and inefficient. We hope the new website will make maintenance easier. We are still lacking a joint page for the Metadata newsletter. Galeffi will ask for this again.

See also appendix A5 for a full report from information coordinator Galeffi.

#### 2.4.2 Metadata newsletter

Unni Knutsen reported on the Metadata newsletter. Its latest issue was published in December, and next issue is scheduled for June. We had a short brainstorm about newsletter topics and authors. Some points of interest are Muldicat (short update by Roche), ICP revision (Galeffi), the NoP language/country discussion (Santos). Susan Morris volunteered to report on BIBFRAME. The newsletter should also contain a teaser for our conference programmes. It would be great to include a report from the Malayan cataloguing community.

IFLA HQ has lifted our newsletter as a good example of cooperation, as it is a joint UBC effort. The CATS SC would like to know how much it is used (download statistics). Unni Knutsen will contact IFLA HQ about this.

#### 2.4.3 Corresponding members

The CATS SC can have two more corresponding members, but have not received any nominations. As next year is election year we may now want to wait with this. CATS SC members are reminded to bear in mind this possibility to engage colleagues who for different reasons cannot serve as regular members.

#### 2.4.4 Midterm meeting 2019?

We will decide on whether or not to hold a midterm meeting next year when we meet in Kuala Lumpur. The members present were in favour of arranging a midterm meeting, although we are aware that not all members have the possibility to attend.

### **3. Report from IFLA President's meeting and Global vision workshop in Barcelona**

#### 3.1 Global vision

Miriam Björkhem and Henriette Fog reported from the IFLA Global vision workshop in Barcelona 19-22 March 2018. The IFLA Global vision report summary, with its top-10 highlights and opportunities (<https://www.ifla.org/node/11905>) was published just before this midterm meeting.

Next step is to engage the IFLA Professional units in the discussion. Björkhem will arrange a Zoom meeting to enable this. The goal is to create an IFLA idea bank and an action plan. This will be launched at IFLA WLIC 2019 in Athens.

### 3.2 Division III meeting

There was also a Division III meeting held in Barcelona. Our Division chair, Maja Žumer told us about the new website that is meant to be launched at WLIC 2018 in Kuala Lumpur. She also informed us about an ongoing discussion about a new IFLA organization. Of course we hope that UBC will be more visible in this. Žumer also reported that the proposed IFLA section logos did not work on social media, so they cannot be used.

## 4. Update on activities on and around IFLA WLIC 2018

### 4.1 CATS open session

We have received many interesting papers for the open session in Kuala Lumpur. As all papers were of high quality it was very hard to select the five papers that will be presented. We are still waiting for the full papers and translations. There is now a final draft of the whole conference programme.

### 4.2 Metadata reports

There will be a joint metadata reports session at IFLA WLIC. We will need to decide what topics to present at this 90-minutes session arranged together with Bibliography and Subject Analysis and Access.

### 4.3 Satellite meeting

“Metadata specialists in the machine age”, the joint satellite focusing on paradigm shifts and the changing role of specialists will unfortunately not take place. Despite all efforts from the satellite planning committee and CATS SC corresponding member Anisatul-Wahidah Binti Abdul Wahid, we have not managed to secure a good location for the meeting. The planning group (which consists of representatives from CATS, IT and Subject Analysis and Access) now aims for a satellite meeting in Athens 2019 instead. There will be a slot in the IFLA WLIC programme to have an open planning discussion.

### 4.4 Business meetings

CATS SC secretary Henriette Fog will not attend the IFLA WLIC in Kuala Lumpur. Jenny Wright volunteered to take minutes at our business meetings, with William Leonard as a backup.

### 4.5 Social events

As usual there will be a CATS SC dinner (Friday night), and a UBC drink (Tuesday, organized by John DeSantis).

## **5. Other reports**

### **5.1 RDA**

Renate Behrens made a short report on status of the work. RDA Steering Committee will arrange a whole-day meeting right before the IFLA WLIC in Kuala Lumpur.

### **5.2 ISBD review group**

Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi reported. The main question for the group is how ISBD will be developed for the future? How should it apply the LRM? The group will start working with the manifestation entity. A full implementation will take many years.

### **5.3 ISSN**

Clément Oury reported on the latest ISSN activity. See appendix A6.

## **6. Country presentations**

The SC members reported about the current situation in the cataloguing community they represent. Questions, discussion. All reports from the countries presented on the meeting are attached to these minutes as appendices (B1-12).

## **7. End notes, closing of the meeting**

The chair thanked all participants for their contributions and efforts in the past year. The next meeting of the CATS SC will be in Kuala Lumpur. Hopefully we will learn more at the conference about the reorganization of IFLA divisions, the logos, and the vision plans.

## Appendices

A1: ICP revision task group report

ICP revision Task Group  
Elena Escolano Rodriguez, Agnese Galeffi (chair), and Dorothy McGarry  
Report for the Cataloguing Section Standing Committee Midterm meeting  
Copenhagen, April 23 2018

The revision of the ICP following the publication of IFLA LRM is going on. The task group is working on a text, discussing some final issues. The relationship between ICP and LRM (and other IFLA standards) is crucial and probably it deserves a more in-depth analysis in order to verify if it is possible to establish a kind of hierarchy of abstraction among standards of different nature.

The text will be ready in next few weeks but we wonder about the need of another formal approval by CoS and Professional Committee. Since the last one has taken months, we are afraid not to arrive to a stable version.

Furthermore, many translations of 2016 ICP have been published during these last months. Nine versions are available (German, Spanish, Finnish, Italian, Japanese, Latvian, Lithuanian, Romanian, and Chinese).

The task group has had some email exchange with Melanie Roche as chair of the MulDiCat Editorial Group (MEG) about the degree of consistency among definitions in different IFLA standards.

The task group has also submitted a paper entitled *Mutual influence among IFLA standards. The ICP case* for the WLIC2018 Committee on Standards Open session and it has been accepted.

Respectfully submitted  
Agnese Galeffi on behalf of the Task group

April 17, 2018

A2: Groups report (NoP, Genre/form, AnonClassics)

### **Names of Persons report**

In last summer in Poland, Nesrine Abdelmeguid kindly accepted to join this working group. Her first task was to revise the Arabic names file, which she did (not published yet). She recommended that only one “Arabic names” file existed, and files corresponding to Arabic speaking countries redirect to this only file. The same could be said also for Spanish-speaking community, thus, only one “Spanish names” file should exist, and all of the Spanish-speaking countries files would redirect there. That would mean actually removing some existing files. As this depart from the existing policy, we submit it to the discussion of the Standing Committee.

Furthermore, there has been more attempts to reach more countries. With the valuable assistance of Mr. Takashi Nagatsuka and Nthabiseng Kotsokoane, from the Asia and Oceania and Africa Section’s Standing Committes, respectively, a message for the AFRICA-L and RSCAO-L mailing list were distributed, introducing the project and inviting libraries to contribute.

A new file, from Turkey, has been received, and is under revision.

### **Genre/Form Working Group**

Following WLIC 2017, a general call for members was distributed. As a result, we have a healthy and enthusiastic new Roster, which can be seen at <https://www.ifla.org/node/8526> . In the group’s last meeting, it was decided that, once the results and analysis of our worldwide survey on G/F were published, no more work could be done in that way. New possible and interesting tasks were brought up. Those has been boiled down to three, which has been sent to the group for distributing members into three (or two) small groups. The proposed tasks can be examined here:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1m8xA4HzI1kp1IxWhrPIYRI9oH13QZYeNKjd2QCPJ7MQ/edit?usp=sharing>

### **Anonymous classics report**

As agreed in Wroclaw, a proposal for a new revision on anonymous Classics (European literatura) was distributed on January. It has yet to be discussed by the SC (it is distributed in a separate file).

Submitted by Ricardo Santos  
ricardo.santos@bne.es

### A3: Proposal for a revision of Anonymous Classics Europe

Proposal for a revision of the IFLA publication “[Anonymous Classics: A List of Uniform Headings for European Literatures](#)”.

#### Introduction

Anonymous classics (European literatures) were the first of the *anonymous classics* publications. It exemplified the reach of IFLA for establishing global reference publications for helping cataloguers perform their tasks all over the world. It has been of great help for establishing titles of Works, thus being a time-saving tool for authority work, enhancing standardization and interoperability between catalogues. It was first published in 1978 (now out of print). A second revised edition was published in 2004, and it's now accessible online.

#### Proposal

The aim of this proposal is to bring to the section the question if there is still a need for a 3<sup>rd</sup> revision of the document.

Some reasons support this task:

- There are now more and easily accessible sources than in 2004. These can allow adding or modifying more Works names more accurately.
- Although, obviously, anonymous classic s are a closed subset of Works, digital humanities technologies provides researchers with new and powerful tools that may have helped (since 2004 until now) in finding consistent evidence of authorship, or surfacing new anonymous Works.
- The development of new services, as VIAF or Worldcat Works, or Wikidata, provides valuable framework reference for this task.

Against this effort could be mentioned:

- The widespread availability of sources in the Internet makes these lists unnecessary and the time-saving benefits are not worth the effort.
- The Linked Data environment render useless the effort for a unified authorized form for Works (or for any entity)

#### Updating workflows proposal:

Being an online accessible tool, the file would be split into the original divisions among European literatures, so that every country/agency would work only on its constituency. Work should focus on:

- Adding, amending or deleting works. A change control would be maintained to highlight the differences between 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> edition in an editorial notes.
- Enriching the existing ones with links to VIAF, Worldcat Works or others representing the works.

#### Work plan.

A call for institutions to revise their files would be spread either by contacting with selected participants from 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, or, if unreachable, by a general call for institutions in CATSMAIL list. Once the work of revision is awarded to an institution, no other petitions will be accepted.

A dedicated web page would be built to make available the revised files to be freely accessed and downloaded. A new publication, either in PDF or in paper, would be considered if deemed relevant. Subsequent additions or corrections would be possible upon contact with the editorial group.

Additional benefits

The eventual success of this task and its positive impact on the community could lend new impulse to other now stagnant anonymous projects, as in African or Latin American literatures.

Submitted by Ricardo Santos  
ricardo.santos@bne.es

## A4: MuldiCat editorial group (MEG) status update

### Muldicat Editorial Group (MEG): Work Status

The work of the group is about dictionary compiling, which means securing unambiguous terms and definitions that will eventually serve as a guide for compiling future IFLA standards and models, and provide a basis for their translations. Fortunately, the group is composed of volunteers from all continents, which represents a real opportunity for the multilingual aspect (although it doesn't make meeting planning easy).

MEG first met in person in Wroclaw, then three times via Skype. An in-person meeting is planned just after the mid-term, and a few others will also probably be needed before Kuala Lumpur. A PBWorks space has been created to enhance collaborative work. The timeline of the work is given in the minutes (enclosed in an Appendix).

The first stage of the work is to consolidate the English terms — the multilingual aspect will come in a second time. To this end, a spreadsheet was compiled with the terms and definitions found in the glossaries of all IFLA bibliographic standards and models. There emerged a few issues that need consultation and harmonisation between the review groups, especially in the wake of the publication of LRM last year.

The main issues that were spotted are:

- Are the definitions found in ICP going to align with the LRM when the term is the same ? This issue needs further discussion.
- In the definitions of the terms we compiled, is it possible to replace the phrase “person, family or corporate body” by “Agent” ? This might prove tricky as the definition of Agent in LRM likely includes computers. This issue needs to be addressed to all the standards review groups and the CoS.
- References to “bibliographic” and “authority” data seem obsolete now with the publication of LRM. Are standards such as ICP or UNIMARC to remove any reference to “bibliographic” or “authority” data because these are not mentioned in the LRM? The group believes that references to bibliographic data actually deal with WEMI, while references to authority data refer to any other entity of the model. This issue needs to be addressed to all the standards review groups and the CoS.

A5: Report from information coordinator

The website has been updated, following the requests coming from chairs.

Many translations of ICP 2016 edition have been published and now 9 texts are available.

Since the name of FRBR RG has changed in BCM, Christine Oliver, chair of the group, has planned a renovation of webpages bringing information about BCM RG activities and publications.

Waiting for WLIC2018, remember to send me calendars, agendas, and other information to be published on our website under Events section in order to communicate Cataloguing related events.

Respectfully submitted  
Agnese Galeffi

April 18, 2018

A6: Report from the ISSN

## **I. Status of the ISSN Network**

The ISSN Network consists of the International Centre, based in Paris, and 89 member countries worldwide: Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Nepal, New-Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

## **II. Cataloguing activity of the ISSN Network**

ISSN are assigned to serial publications by the International Centre and the ISSN National Centres which are hosted by national libraries or scientific and technical research centres. ISSN are registered as identification metadata in bibliographic records which are subsequently published in the ISSN Register.

As of January 2018, the ISSN Register included 2,005,090 records with 61,670 new ISSN registered in 2017. The identification of digital serial resources continues to make good progress with 224,761 digital resources having an ISSN in 2017 (201,663 at the end of 2016, e.g. a 10% increase). All statistics regarding the ISSN Register are available at <http://www.issn.org>.

The ISSN Register is published online via the ISSN Portal (<http://portal.issn.org>).

Significant investments have been made in 2016 and 2017 to update the online portal which was launched in January 2018 and provides enhanced functionalities based on a new search engine and linked data technologies. A Corporate extranet has also been set up to manage the relationships with registrants requesting ISSN assignment for serial publications.

A subset of ISSN data allowing for quick identification of serial materials is available free of charge. Professional users such as libraries, publishers, copyright agencies, system and content providers can access the whole updated register on a subscription basis and benefit from improved services. The ISSN Register is still available through the Z39.50 and OAI-PMH protocols. For specific needs, ISSN Premium is a tailor-made service to check serial data provided by third parties by comparing them with the ISSN Register.

## **III. Standardisation activity**

### **a. ISSN Review Group (ISSN RG)**

The ISSN Review Group is a group of experts, from different ISSN National Centres, in charge of the general maintenance and evolution of ISSN bibliographic rules.

The ISSN Review Group met twice in 2017:

- A remote meeting was organized on April 28th;
- a face-to-face meeting was set up before the Directors meeting in Rabat (November 6th).

Among many different topics, the ISSN RG has been working on:

- the harmonization between RDA, ISBD and ISSN, which was the main topic of discussion;
- the use of the ISSN by abstracting and indexing services;
- how National Centres may use the Transfer Electronic Alerting Service (ETAS), which is a service designed to inform all stakeholders of the serials supply chain whenever there is a transfer of ownership from a publisher to another;
- several other bibliographic issues.

### **b. ISSN Manual**

The ISSN Manual is available in English, French and Spanish. In 2017, the Russian version was reviewed and amended by a member staff of the DNS department, and published on ISSN IC website. This has proved to be helpful to spread best practices among the ISSN network for Russian speaking ISSN Centres. See the different versions at <http://www.issn.org/understanding-the-issn/assignment-rules/issn-manual/>.

### **c. ISO**

The ISSN International Centre is the Registration authority for ISO 3297 -- ISSN acknowledged by ISO.

The revision of ISO 3297 is under way and monthly meetings have taken place since September 2017.

### **d. IFLA**

In 2013-2014, the ISSN IC and the BnF developed the PRESS<sub>00</sub> model, an ontology intended to capture and represent the underlying semantics of bibliographic information about continuing resources.

The standard is maintained by the “PRESS<sub>00</sub> Review Group”, affiliated to the IFLA Cataloguing Section. Clément Oury (head of Data, Network and Standards, ISSN IC) has been elected as chair of the Review Group, whose other members are Vincent Boulet (BnF), Gordon Dunsire (chair of

RDA Steering Committee), Louise Howlett (BL/ISSN UK), Patrick Lebœuf (BnF) and Regina Reynolds (LC/ISSN US).

The standard, now named “Definition of PRESS<sub>00</sub>, A conceptual model for Bibliographic Information Pertaining to Serials and Other Continuing Resources”, was approved by the Committee on Standards and endorsed by the Professional Committee on 31 March 2017.

It has been made available online at: <https://www.ifla.org/publications/node/11408>.

#### **e. RDA**

In June 2015, the ISSN IC signed an agreement with the RDA Steering Committee (formerly RDA Joint Steering Committee) in order to “support the maintenance and development of functional interoperability between data created using the RDA and ISSN instructions and element sets”.

#### **IV. Networking and communication activities**

The 42nd ISSN Directors’ Meeting was held from 7<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> November 2017 at the kind invitation of the National Library of Morocco in Rabat.

**The complete Annual report of the ISSN International Centre is available at  
<http://www.issn.org>.**

Respectfully submitted by

Clément Oury

Head of Data, Network and Standards Department, ISSN International Centre

April 2018

## B1: Country report Canada

The Canadian cataloguing community is preparing for changes in several areas of practice in the coming year.

### *Descriptive Cataloguing*

Both language versions of RDA used by Canadian libraries are available within the RDA Toolkit: *Resource Description and Access (RDA)* is used when the language of cataloguing is English and *RDA : Ressources description et accès* when the language of cataloguing is French. A coordinated approach to the implementation of the June 2018 release of RDA Toolkit will occur when the French translation of RDA is ready. After that, it will be possible to revise and re-structure the LAC-BAnQ RDA Policy Statements / BAC BANQ Énoncés politiques, developed cooperatively by Library and Archives Canada and Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec.

The governance renewal of the RDA Steering Committee led to the creation of the North American RDA Committee in January 2018. The Canadian Committee on Cataloguing (CCC) revised its Terms of Reference in order to name two members of NARDAC. In mid-2017 the CCC bid adieu to its long-standing chair Christine Oliver. She has assumed a position on the RDA Board as the representative of the Canadian Federation of Library Associations.

### *National Union Catalogue*

The Library System Renewal project has resulted in the move of the National Union Catalogue from AMICUS to Voilà. The new catalogue offers an intuitive interface with modern features for searching published materials located in hundreds of libraries across Canada that subscribe to OCLC services, or had their holdings migrated from AMICUS to OCLC. More information can be found at:

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/news/Pages/2018/voila-nuc.aspx>

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/nouvelles/Pages/2018/voila-ccn.aspx>

The NUC can be searched at:

<https://canada.on.worldcat.org/discovery>

### *Library and Archives Canada Library System Renewal Project*

LAC is in the midst of transforming its integrated library system to a cloud-based service provider. The current structure of a single authority file within AMICUS will be revised. To facilitate the new structure, LAC has joined the Name Authority Co-operative (NACO) and a new French Canadian name authority file will be maintained within the new service. More information can be found at:

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/services/library-system-renewal/Pages/introduction.aspx>

<http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/fra/services/renouvellement-systeme-bibliotheque/Pages/introduction.aspx>

### *Subject Headings*

Canadian libraries mainly use Library of Congress Subject Headings, Canadian Subject Headings, Répertoire de vedettes matières. The Canadian Subject Headings system is treated as a supplement to the LCSH system. It provides headings for historical events, the Canadian political system and for the variety of literature found in our multilingual country when Canadian usage varies from LCSH.

Canadian librarians across the country are concerned about socially inclusive description. Many groups are investigating new ways to provide subject access to materials by, from or describing the indigenous peoples of Canada (First Nations, Métis and Inuit). One of the first actions of the Canadian Federation of Library Associations was to establish a Truth and Reconciliation Committee in response to the national Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Several groups are

investigating how to decolonize existing name and subject systems as well as how to develop new name and subject systems.

[http://cfla-fcab.ca/en/about/committees/indigenous\\_matters\\_committee/](http://cfla-fcab.ca/en/about/committees/indigenous_matters_committee/)

### *Exchange Format*

Until the time of MARC21 harmonization, both USMarc and CanMARC were in use in Canada. Most Canadian libraries now use MARC21 for record exchange. Challenges remain in regards to character sets as some systems and exchange partners only accept the older MARC-8 character set. The use of Unicode will enable description in First Nations languages that use the Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics character set.

Library and Archives Canada continues to produce the Formats MARC21 in French as its contribution to the MARC community. [www.marc21.ca](http://www.marc21.ca)

Library and Archives Canada is a partner in the MARC Steering Group and it also convenes the Canadian Committee on Metadata Exchange (Formerly the Canadian Committee on MARC) which participates in the international MARC Advisory Committee.

B2: Country report Chile

## **Report from Library of Congress of Chile**

### **National Library and RDA**

The National Library of Chile during the second semester of 2017 began to catalog with RDA literature material. This process, in addition, was accompanied by the creation of an internal group of librarians and library technicians in the study of the new RDA standard.

### **Library of the National Congress of Chile and RDA Board**

Main activities of the Library of the National Congress of Chile as a representative of Latin America and the Caribbean in the RDA Board:

- Attendance at annual meetings of the RDA Board in 2017 in the Institute of Library and Information Professionals, CILIP, London
- Attendance at the 9th Cataloging and Metadata Congress in Mexico City with a presentation on the work that is done in the RDA Board and CSR in order to make our work known to colleagues in the region.
- Creation of the RDA Latin America and the Caribbean Discussion Group, coordinated by the National Library of Mexico, sponsored by ABINIA. ABINIA is currently awaiting approval to formally start work on this group, which will be formed by the national libraries of the region and the regional representative of the RDA Board.
- Conference at the National Library of Chile, organized by the Chilean School of Librarians (Chilean association of librarians), with a presentation on the work that is done in the RDA Board and RSC in order to make our work known to colleagues in the country.
- ALA survey on RDA answered by 88 participants from the region.
- Participation in the Marketing Work Group of RDA.
- The official representative of the Library of the National Congress in this group has been invited to attend the 2nd RDA Board meeting in London. The meeting will be between Wednesday 9 to Friday 11 May 2018.

### **Authority Data**

NACO Chile Chimney Project (The Name Authority Cooperative Program)

Library of the National Congress of Chile and others University Libraries of the country continue working on this project. So we send personal and corporate authors made with RDA, to the LC Authorities database, through the Universidad de Concepción, coordinating institution.

At present, the records created in the context of the Project, are already visible on the basis of LC Authorities. Library of Congress of Chile (BCN) registration example at 040 our institutional code appears: <https://lcn.loc.gov/no2016151113>

### **Public Libraries**

The cataloging standard used by Public Libraries in Chile is mainly the AACR2. And for this reason one of the medium-term objectives of the National Library is to provide training to the country's Public Libraries in the new RDA standard.

**Alejandra Muñoz Gómez**

## B3: Country report Denmark

### **Initiation**

The main national focus in Denmark is the change to RDA. The preparation has been going on for almost 5 years and we are looking forward to change over in the middle of 2019. We had hoped for a possibility to change to BIBFRAME at the same time as to RDA, but this was postponed. The Danish Bibliographic Council and the Danish Library Center (the Public Libraries) are working together to ensure the changing.

We have made a roadmap in 4 steps and we don't know how many years it will take to be in step 4.

### **Implementation of RDA**

The preparations for the shift to RDA includes in 2018 mainly further analysis and technological development of the national library infrastructure.

Implementation of RDA as new cataloging rules is the responsibility of Agency for Culture and Palaces. The national Danish Bibliographic Committee advise the agency and preparation of Danish Policy Statement, translation etc. is handled by the committee and working groups set up by the committee.

Implementation of RDA in the national union catalogue is the responsibility of Danish Digital Library and will be carried out by DBC.

The Danish strategy for RDA-implementation entails also the implementation of an entity-relation data-model. The goal is to implement all WEM-entities and convert before-RDA-records into the new model.

A roadmap for implementation in the national union catalogue has been drawn by the national Agency for Culture and Palaces and the Danish Digital Library and is planned to be carried out in four steps:

Step 1: Denmark is cataloguing according to RDA in an expanded danMARC2-format or MARC21 and it is also possible to use foreign RDA records. Some Scientific libraries will change for the MARC21, so the danMARC2 will not be the only marc-format in Denmark.

Authority records can be used at a local level.

The union catalogue will receive bibliographic records according to both old rules and RDA

Step 2:

A national repository for authority entities is established and will be referred to through URI or VIAf-id.

All contributors to the union catalogue are free to contribute and exchange data with the national repository, - and can use the national repository to enrich the local catalogue.

Preparing a change of data model in the union catalogue (from bibliographic record to manifestation records)

Step 3:

Implementation of the new data model (entity/relation model), including handling of "pre-RDA" records in the new model – still in MARC. The catalogue will now be able to honor solutions using new ways of seeking and showing relationships in order to meet the demand for exploring in the catalogue.

Step 4:

The format will change from MARC and library data are now stored as linked data in a www environment.

The present situation is:

- The RDA vocabulary is translated into Danish and uploaded to RDA registry
  - A Danish Policy Statement is formulated
  - An adjustment of the Danish MARC-format is about to be finished in the next months.
  - A working group is working on the requirements and rules for the national repository of authority data
  - A workshop between The national Danish Bibliographic Committee, Danish Digital Library and developers from DBC have discussed different scenarios and visions for using RDA comparing to current rules – what will the users gain from the move to RDA?
  - Further analysis regarding implementation of a new data-model in the national infrastructure, how old records and new entities can co-exist, which formats to use and support, and search, retrieval and presentation of entities in user interfaces is or will be carried out by DBC.
  - A range of Research & development projects on reconciliation of “pre-RDA” records. The first project will focus on person entities, and will be carried out by DBC later this year.
  - Establishing a National Repository for Authority Data – a project plan is not yet prepared
  - Information – ongoing
  - Education - a working group have been set up to prepare a strategic plan.
- In May DBC will host the annual EURIG-meeting and DBC has invited the libraries to a Danish RDA-day informing them on the plans and progress regarding RDA.

B4: Country report Egypt

### **MARC 21 Formats in Arabic:**

The Bibliotheca Alexandrina together with experts in the field of LIS, took the initiative of translating MARC 21 with its five formats into Arabic.

#### **Print Version:**

1. MARC 21 Format for **Bibliographic Data**; covers until update 19 , with selection from updates 20 and 21, updates 22 –25 are in progress.

And regarding the following formats; updates 1 until 19 are **available for purchase on demand**, and updates 20 –25 are in progress:

2. MARC 21 Format for **Authority Data**
3. MARC 21 Format for **Community Information**
4. MARC 21 Format for **Holdings Data**
5. MARC 21 Format for **Classification Data**

#### **Online Version:**

The Arabic online version is accessible from <https://www.bibalex.org/als/en/page/marc21-overview> link. It is a free version that provides Arab cataloguers with a tailored field description structure, featuring the complete Format Summary of each format, and core fields accommodating the RDA, if applicable. Also, It includes Arabic examples boosting Arab cataloging rules and practices.

#### **Translation of DDC 23:**

- One of the BA's missions is to standardize Arab bibliographic tools, systems and practices to enable interlibrary sharing and universal access to resources. Hence came the translation of DDC 23, optimized for Arab and Islamic classification needs.
- Important expansions in several Islamic classification schemes were carefully planned and developed by BA team and proposed to Dewey Editorial Policy Committee (EPC). They were jointly finalized and included in the DDC through a process of long discussions and comments by the Dewey International Islamic Community.
- **BA-OCLC Contract:** BA renewed its contract with Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) to publish the Arabic version of the 23rd edition.
- **BA-Pansoft Contract:** BA signed the contract with Pansoft GmbH, Karlsruhe, Germany to print the Arabic version of the 23rd edition.
- As soon as these two contracts are finalized, the uploading of the Arabic DDC23 will be published online and in print, respectively by the end of 2018.

### **Resource Description and Access (RDA):**

- Bibliotheca Alexandrina took the first steps in adopting RDA; we developed an in-house training course followed by workshops, introducing this new cataloguing tool late 2015.
- Needless to note that the cataloguers had access to RDA toolkit at that time.
- Our internal policy was set by a group of proficient staff in June 2016.
- We started applying RDA creating authority entries of personal names in November 2015, followed by the bibliographic records in April 2016.

### **Arabic RDA toolkit:**

- The Arabic translation became inevitable for the Arab cataloguer to catch up with the ongoing global development, using a world-class tool in his/her own mother tongue.
- **ALA Contract:** Arabic translation contract of RDA Toolkit was signed recently with the American Library Association (ALA).
- The technical work of translating RDA Toolkit into Arabic is planned to begin this month — according to the Action plan prepared by the Bibliotheca.
- The proposed timeframe for the project is 20 to 24 months based on the length of materials and taking into consideration further developments of the standard that may happen during the project implementation.
- In the translation of RDA Toolkit, consistency in terminology throughout all our projects (the 5 formats of MARC 21 in Arabic, Arabic DDC 23) will be maintained.
- The translation is based on profound Arab LIS market assessment, as well as the latest April 2016 Update of RDA Toolkit and the recent Translation Policy for RDA and RDA Toolkit (RSC/Policy/6). In addition, the RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign (3R) Project, initiated in 2017—2018, was considered.

### **The Comprehensive Directory of Libraries in the Arab World:**

- It is a pillar that contributes to increasing communication and cooperation among Arab libraries, providing accurate data and information related to the libraries sector in each country, forming a regional force that interacts with the international library community and a comprehensive guide to be recognized at the level of IFLA.
- The idea started by a call for a meeting by The Secretariat General of the League of Arab States with IFLA on the 18th of January 2016. The meeting was attended by:
- Heads and representatives of Library Associations from 11 different Arabian countries,
- The representative of IFLA Centre for Arabic Speaking Libraries based in the Bibliotheca Alexandrina,
- The Chairman of General Authority for Books and National Archives,
- Permanent delegates of KSA, Iraq and Palestine attended.
- The guide is launched last month in its digital form and can be accessed at <https://bibalex.org/arablib/en/View/AboutUs>. The Bibliotheca Alexandrina took the initiation to input its data.

Nesrine Abdelmeguid

## B5: Country report Finland

### **RDA activities**

The National Library of Finland (NLF) implemented RDA at the beginning of 2016. Now, about 50 libraries use RDA as a cataloguing code. Archives and museums apply RDA in the metadata of agents.

NLF co-operates with the publishing sector and the research sector in order to harmonize the cataloguing practices ("Lite RDA"). The harmonization means creating the list of the shared core elements, aligning the terms/concepts and unifying the instructions, as much as possible. The publishing sector uses the Finnish version of the ONIX standard and the research sector has the self-made data model.

NLF has made the full translation of RDA. The plan is to implement the Finnish 3R by the summer 2019.

The cataloguing standard service of NLF

(<https://www.kiwi.fi/display/Kuvailusaantopalvelu/In+English>) and the national working group of cataloguing standard (<https://www.kiwi.fi/display/Kuvailustandardit>) coordinate the RDA activities in Finland. NLF is a member of EURIG and some working groups of RSC.

### **Platforms for cataloguing**

The Finnish RDA libraries catalogue in the MARC 21 format and in the old library systems like Aleph and Voyager. Some libraries will switch to the open source system KOHA in 2019-2020 and others are in the process of choosing a traditional integrated library system like Alma by ExLibris.

The decision about the system/platform of the union catalogue Melinda has not yet been made.

The interest for a new data model that could replace the MARC 21 format is high in Finland. RDA cataloguing in the MARC 21 has proven to be time-consuming and inflexible by the RDA libraries.

### **ISNI**

The first batch file of the records of corporate bodies has been sent from the national bibliography to the international ISNI database. The results (the records with the assigned ISNIs) are expected to be seen in the ISNI database as well as in the union catalogue Melinda in summer 2018.

Marja-Liisa Seppälä, National Library of Finland

## B6: Country report France

### **Bibliographic Transition National Program**

France has been engaged in a process called Bibliographic Transition<sup>1</sup> for three years. The aim of this program is to update the French cataloguing rules to move towards FRBR/RDA-compliant linked data. Beyond this normative aspect, the program also comprises training for cataloguers, and change management for ILS vendors.

2017 marked a turning point for the Bibliographic Transition, with the publication of the general chapter on the identification of works and expressions, as well as the chapter on the identification of persons. The new rules will be implemented at the national library of France (Bibliothèque nationale de France, BnF) starting from January 2nd, 2019. Meanwhile, work has begun on the preparation of our production format, our in-house cataloguing system, and our training sessions to accommodate these recent evolutions.

On a national level, the French Committee for UNIMARC was integrated into the Bibliographic Transition program in 2017, and had its first meeting under these new colours in March 2018. Apart from the usual follow-up of the evolutions of the format, the committee has been tasked with the translation of the Bibliographic and Authority formats into French. To this day, the latest translations of the format date back from 2004 for UNIMARC/A, and 2010 for UNIMARC/B. The first updated translations of the bibliographic format are expected by June 2018; work on the authority format will begin later this year.

2017 was also the year when BnF launched the work for a more robust, LRM-compliant bibliographic format called “Next-Gen InterMarc”<sup>2</sup>. In parallel, we are relying on the algorithms developed for [data.bnf.fr](http://data.bnf.fr) to take the FRBRisation of our catalogue one step further. Using data.bnf to link bibliographic records to existing work records has already proved successful, and the process can now be routinised. The next step, in which we are currently engaged, consists in the semi-automatic creation of works for XX<sup>th</sup> Century French authors.

### **Authority data**

BnF is highly involved in ISNI. Since the beginning of 2017, we have experimented with a new data flow for ingesting ONIX data from publishers, creating authority data through semi-automation, and sending it to the ISNI database to get ISNIs. This tool is called “Asking for ISNI”, and is in a testing phase. Moreover, as an ISNI board member, we are pressing ISNI to adopt a new business model, considering that public institutions need budgetary predictability. We are eager to get contributions and input from other national libraries interested in ISNI about this point.

We have launched a fundamental revision of RAMEAU (the French-speaking subject headings, based on LCSH) which aims at :

- distinguishing topical and non-topical headings: genre and form, place, events;
- moving from a syntax-based logic to an entity/relationship-based logic.

This revision is expected to go on until 2021.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.transition-bibliographique.fr/enjeux/bibliographic-transition-in-france/> (page in English)

<sup>2</sup> A paper will be presented on the subject at the Open Session of the Cataloguing Section in Kuala Lumpur.

In the next few years, BnF plans to build a National Entity File, which is envisioned as a joint file for co-producing authority data by S&T information and cultural heritage institutions. As a starting point, we are discussing the feasibility of the project with the Bibliographic Agency for Higher Education (Abes).

**Respectfully submitted,**

**Mélanie Roche and Vincent Boulet**

**20 April 2018.**

## B7: Country report Germany

### Report from DACH

#### **Standards**

- After three years of practical experience with the new standard we are able to evaluate the implementation of RDA. Our colleagues are now familiar with the RDA Toolkit, RDA itself and the policy statements for the German-speaking countries (DACH-AWR).
- Nevertheless, there is a need for further rules, explanations and recommendations. Especially rare and special materials are not sufficiently dealt with within RDA. We set up working groups which are trying to work out additional agreements for these communities.
- As members of the RDA European Interest Group (EURIG) the DACH community participated in the commentary phase of the first drafts for the 3R project in summer 2017. The EURIG meeting this year in May will focus on the changes of the 3R project and the adaption of our local policy statements and the translations of the RDA text.
- Since the end of the year 2017 we have been planning our 3R-DACH-Projekt for the German-speaking community. In December 2017 the Committee of Library Standards gave us the order for a project to implement the changes in RDA coming up with the release of the RDA Toolkit in June 2018 and to adapt our DACH policy statements. The 3RDACH project will be realized in the expert group for cataloguing, project head is the Office for Library Standards in the DNB. Actually, we are in a pre-planning phase. So far, we have no documents to start with the work, especially with the translation of the new texts.
- In this context, we will try to organize a stronger cooperation between the European RDA communities concerning standards in general and RDA in particular. The practical work with RDA in the last years showed us, that many problems or requirements are the same and so we will start to work more on an international level. For example, the music community is very international, well organized and so we will try to start a new approach for our policy statements concerning music in cooperation with our partners in Europe.
- The Committee of Standards evaluated the approach of not translating the RDA Toolkit into German. Fearing that the acceptance of RDA would go back significantly, the Committee decided to continue with a complete translation into German for the time being.
- The time-frame for the 3R-DACH project is about 18 months including training. We hope that the first institutions can switch to the new RDA Toolkit at the end of 2019.
- Consequently, there is a strong need for the German-speaking community to have the “old” Toolkit version at least for more than one and a half years.

#### **Organisation**

- At the beginning of the year 2017, we reorganized the structure of our Committees and their working groups. This had become necessary after the implementation of RDA, as we adapted our organizing structure to the structure of RDA. This means that there is no longer a differentiation between bibliographic cataloguing, subject cataloguing and cataloguing of authority data. In practice this means that there is only one expert group for cataloguing and a second one for data formats under the umbrella of the Committee for Library Standards.
- We continued our work with working groups for special or rare materials. These are working groups for images, medieval manuscripts, old books, literary archives and a new one for artists' books.

- Under the same responsibility is the committee for the GND, our database for authority data. This working group is responsible for the strategy of the GND and is a cooperation between partners from Germany, Austria and Switzerland, as is the Committee for Library Standards itself.

### **Authority Data**

- The topic in the last year concerning authority data has been the opening of the database for more institutions holding cultural heritage. Even if we are working together, for example with archives and museums or publishers in the developing of standards, the focus is mostly on library resources. Authority data is the most important link in this context. We started a process for the opening of the GND for all cultural institutions and further users such as the Wikimedia Foundation.
- Several projects in this context will start this year and we will have a conference “GNDCOn” at the end of the year to bring stakeholders together.

### **ICP**

- The DNB provided a German translation of the International Statement of Cataloguing Principles in January 2018.

Renate Behrens

April, 2018

## B8: Country report Italy

The translation of the IFLA LRM is ongoing. There are a few issues in rendering some English sentences, especially when two adjectives are connected with one word. In occasion of a visit of Pat Riva to Italy, for the presentation of LRM in Florence and Rome universities, these issues were discussed, and she offered her help to clarify the correct meaning, and to verify the translation. There is still to decide how to translate the most controversial term, Item, that will probably be retained, with a Latin pronunciation.

- The revision of the national cataloguing rules REICAT is ongoing, no plan to adopt RDA.
- The national union catalogue SBN is in the process of being LRMised, with the implementation of the UNIMARC fields for Works, new relationships among Works, and, in the OPAC, of aggregations of Expressions. Access points for places and subject headings are in the process of being revised, updated and improved.
- A completely new integrated search platform for bibliographic resources is being developed; it will present a single search interface for all central online catalogues, the national union catalogue SBN, the national catalogue of manuscripts MANUS, the digital library Internet Culturale, the census catalogue of Italian 16th century books EDIT16. The new platform is expected to be publicly available in 2020. As a consequence of its development:
  - authority data and access points for Works and Expressions will be common for all catalogues;
  - consequently, the architecture of ManusOnLine and EDIT16 will be updated, and new applications will be made available in the next future.
- As a result of the collaboration with the Conferenza Episcopale Italiana, ManusOnLine will be extended for a more detailed description of liturgical manuscripts, including the transcription of neumatic notation.
- After a work of more than a decade, new cataloguing rules for non-published music resources (music manuscripts, audiovisual resources, music in electronic format) have been finalised by the ICCU Study group on music, including specialists from the library and archival fields, applying IFLA LRM and the archival model RiC-CM. The new rules will be published online in May 2018 in the wiki platform <http://norme.iccu.sbn.it>; courses and workshops are being organised, starting in May.
- Guidelines for cataloguing music in SBN are being updated, and will include non-published music resources.
- Guidelines for cataloguing maps and graphic resources in SBN are being prepared.
- A new version of the portal Internet Culturale, giving access to the Italian digital library, with new discovery tools and a special search system on the Italian digitised periodicals.
- The IFLA Permanent UNIMARC Committee has held its annual meeting in Rome, ICCU, on 22-23 March 2018.

• The Wiki platform <http://norme.iccu.sbn.it> established in 2017 is now being updated with the new developments of the cataloguing rules and application guidelines:

- REICAT;
- Guidelines for cataloguing in the national union catalogue SBN;
- National rules for cataloguing non-published music resources.

Respectfully submitted

Massimo Gentili-Tedeschi

ICCU, Roma – Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense, Milano

19 April 2018

B9: Country report Norway

### **Authority File for Works**

The National Library of Norway is in the process of developing an openly available authority file for works. During the past year, we have developed a data model to represent works based on the Library Reference Model (LRM) and primarily using vocabulary from the RDA registry. Concurrently, we have developed a simple typology of works, as well as rules for the automatic extraction of works from a shared catalogue to which the National Library and most university and research libraries in Norway belong. We expect to finish work on the automatic extraction in May 2018. The next major stage in the project is devoted to a manual clean-up of the automatically extracted work clusters, involving the merging of identical work clusters, the correction of titles and other attributes and the assignment of relationships between works where possible.

This stage will initially be focused on Norwegian language-based works but will gradually be expanded to include foreign language works and other work types

(music, films, etc.). The authority file will be made available via an API and as

Linked Open Data later this year.

### **Moving to RDA**

RDA has been translated in full into Norwegian by the National Library and the text now appears in the RDA Toolkit. We will have to do necessary corrections once the RDA Toolkit Restructure and Redesign Project (3R Project) has been completed later this year.

The Norwegian Cataloguing Committee works with the National Library to establish national guidelines.

When it comes to the developing of training tools and planning for the general training of cataloguers, we are still in the initial planning stages. Some institutions and bibliographic agencies are identified as vanguard institutions and will provide feedback to the National Library before RDA is formally launched.

### **Abandoning NORMARC**

From the early 1970s, Norwegian libraries have used NORMARC as their exchange format. The academic libraries moved to MARC 21 in connection with the shift to the library system Alma from Ex Libris. The public and school libraries will move to MARC 21 in connection with the implementation of RDA. The conversion of data is now under way.

### **National library strategy / National library service platform**

A few years ago the Swedish government gave the National library of Sweden the task of forming a national library strategy. This work is conducted by a special task group, and will be concluded in 2019. Last September there was a preliminary report on the current state of certain key areas. The group has suggested a parallel study concerning a national library service platform. This has received funding and is just starting up. The study will be carried out during 2018.

### **Resource Description and Access (RDA)**

The National library started using RDA 1 January 2017, and is now well into its second year. A national RDA office has been formed at the National library, and in December the National RDA Committee held its first meeting. The committee consists of the RDA office and representatives from different Swedish library types and other interested parties. Although the National library in Sweden has a coordinating role, the cataloguing situation in the national infrastructure is still hybrid RDA-KRS (*Katalogiseringsregler för svenska bibliotek*, older rules based on AACR2). This is not meant to be a long-time solution, but as the rule sets are compatible it works in the shared infrastructure. Swedish cataloguers are offered a national access to the RDA toolkit also during 2018.

The Swedish RDA office continues to take part in the EURIG cooperation (European RDA Interest Group). The Swedish work with RDA can be followed at [www.kb.se/rda](http://www.kb.se/rda) (content in Swedish).

### **New national infrastructure and the Libris XL platform**

The last few years the National library has been involved in a major infrastructure project. The goal is to replace the current technical platform Voyager with a custom-built open source system – Libris XL. Libris XL is based on RDF and the principles of linked data. This means a new backend, and new support systems but also a new cataloguing client. We are now planning the first release early summer 2018. An important part of the implementation work is communicating with the Swedish library community and offer training e.g. using films. Follow the work at <http://librisbloggen.kb.se/> (content mostly in Swedish, but some also in English).

### **ISNI**

Sweden has been long-time members of the VIAF cooperation (Virtual International Authority File, <http://www.viaf.org/>). VIAF is strongly connected with ISNI (International Standard Name Identifier, <http://www.isni.org/>), which we have just recently joined. The National library has started as a member and is not yet a registration office. This means that we can apply for and add ISNIs to our own data and according to the needs of the national authority work. We hope that this important identifier will make our data even more valuable and increase its usage.

## **Automated vs manual cataloguing**

For many years the work in the Swedish national infrastructure has used data from the publishers as a means of getting bibliographic information early and support the manual cataloguing work. This is an ongoing work in which we try to find additional sources for metadata, and cooperate with others, both within and outside the library community. We are also exploring different ways of enriching our metadata. In Swepub (a database for Swedish scientific publications) we are currently testing a tool for automated classification building on abstracts.

## B11: Country report UK

The British Library is preparing for 3R which is due to be released in June, with a focus on the new RDA Toolkit functionality, impact on MARC mappings and the potential need for MARC changes. The BL has recently introduced an e-book batch upgrade process and have started the process of looking for a system replacement. They're also in consultation with OCLC regarding the future FAST service. The BL's strategy document available [here](#)

The Cataloguing and Indexing Group (CIG) is in a conference year, so the organisation of that event on 5-7 September is well underway. The main conference will take place over the first two full days, and on the third day of the conference will be an inaugural RDA event, with a demo of the new Toolkit and presentations on development and implementations. More details about the event can be found [here](#)

The RDA Day is an initiative of the UK Committee on RDA (formerly known as the [CILIP/BL Committee on RDA](#)), intended as part of a new drive to engage the UK cataloguing community more fully with the RDA guidelines. Bibliographic data created using the RDA guidelines is widely used, with most of the significant institutions having implemented RDA, and by being more proactive the committee hopes to contribute to the work of EURIG and the RSC.

CIG has recently conducted a membership consultation survey, including questions on training needs, and the results will be reported in September at the conference.

Beyond our national agency and professional body's activities, academic libraries are interested in the JISC (Joint Information Systems Committee) plan to provide a [National Bibliographic Knowledgebase](#) and in how to improve and sustain accessibility and discovery of Open Access resources.

## B12: Country report USA

### **FEDERAL BUDGET and CATALOGING PRODUCTION**

Along with all other U.S. federal government agencies, the Library of Congress operated under a series of “continuing resolutions” for the first half of U.S. federal fiscal year 2018 – Oct. 1, 2017 through March 31, 2018. Under a continuing resolution, existing operations can continue but no new initiatives can be undertaken. Nevertheless, during this period the Library of Congress completed 145,733 new bibliographic records and 31,304 new name authority records. Several thousand bibliographic records were created first in BIBFRAME and then converted to the MARC format.

The federal budget that was enacted by the U.S. Congress on March 23, 2018, provides an increase of 5.2 percent in funding for the Library, bringing its total budget to \$719.82 million for fiscal year 2018. Much of the increase is designated for improvements in the Library’s information technology infrastructure and security program, which will benefit the full range of Library of Congress units, including its cataloguing operations.

### **BIBFRAME**

In 2011 the Library of Congress began development of BIBFRAME, a new framework to enable interchange and display of metadata in a linked open data environment such as the Semantic Web. The Library undertook the BIBFRAME initiative in response to community demands for a new bibliographic framework that could eventually replace MARC, the Machine-Readable Cataloging exchange format that supports nearly all current library catalogs in Anglo-heritage countries. The basic BIBFRAME framework has been stable since early 2016 and has been tested by Library of Congress catalogers in a production pilot that is taking several phases. In the first phase of the pilot, begun in fiscal 2015 and analyzed and reported out to the library community in fiscal 2016, about 30 catalogers were trained to produce metadata in BIBFRAME. This was a proof-of-concept pilot that showed that skilled catalogers, after modest training, could produce BIBFRAME descriptions for print materials in several languages. The BIBFRAME model and description tools were refined in light of findings from the Phase One pilot and were republished as BIBFRAME 2.0 in April 2016. In Phase Two of the pilot, begun in August 2017 and continuing through the end of fiscal 2018, sixty catalogers are producing BIBFRAME 2.0 metadata for seven different collection formats--printed books both rare and nonrare, printed serials, maps, printed music, moving images, pictorial materials, and sound recordings—in a simulated production environment. To emulate an actual BIBFRAME production environment, the Library converted 19 million MARC records to BIBFRAME 2.0 so that catalogers need not consult MARC databases at all for their BIBFRAME work and can search, retrieve, reuse, and update metadata entirely in the BIBFRAME database. If the Library adopts BIBFRAME, future pilot phases will be necessary to establish workflows and will involve extensive training and revision of cataloging instructions and other documentation.

The Library expects to determine, by late June 2018, whether BIBFRAME is scalable to a large metadata production operation. The Library has involved the external community throughout the development and testing of BIBFRAME, through a listserv, semiannual fora held at American Library Association conferences, cooperative projects with other research institutions, and consultations with OCLC, Inc., and the international Program for Cooperative Cataloging. In addition, the Library makes its BIBFRAME tools available on Github and its BIBFRAME training materials available on its own website. The Library will inform its internal stakeholders and the

larger library and information communities as its plans for BIBFRAME and MARC progress. If the Library of Congress adopts BIBFRAME as its primary format, the expectation is that the shift to BIBFRAME on a community scale will take two to five years. The Library would commit to distributing its cataloging production in both BIBFRAME and MARC during the transition and for at least several years thereafter, so that libraries can make use of Library of Congress cataloging in the format they prefer. The goal for BIBFRAME is to offer library users everywhere access to high-quality, authoritative metadata via the World Wide Web.

### **CATALOGING IN PUBLICATION (CIP)**

By the end of March 2018, the CIP Program had 881 publishers participating in the “ECIP for E-Books” program. These publishers receive CIP cataloging data for their forthcoming e-books and in return submit a copy of the e-book to the Library for permanent retention. Because of the methods that publishers use to submit their e-books, we have found that they often send e-books that have not been cataloged, simultaneously with the e-books that they submit in compliance with CIP program requirements. The Library of Congress has received 20,882 e-books through the CIP Program, but only 10,296—fewer than half—have been fully cataloged and ingested into the Library’s permanent collections. The ABA Directorate is developing plans to deal with the resulting backlog of uncatalogued e-books. The 5,470 publishers who also participate in the CIP Program for conventional (print) resources continue to request CIP data at a great pace, and currently we have a backlog of several thousand forthcoming print titles to be catalogued.

The backbone of the electronic Cataloging in Publication program, including the CIP e-book infrastructure, is PrePub Book Link (formerly named ECIP Traffic Manager), the software that manages data flows among publishers, Library staff, and the Library’s Online Catalog. The existing software is outdated and does not fully meet Library of Congress requirements for information security. A revised PrePub Book Link is under development by a contractor, and we hope it will go live by the end of September 2018. At present, PrePub Book Link generates basic bibliographic records, by harvesting and converting data from publishers’ electronic manuscripts, in only the MARC format. As the BIBFRAME initiative proceeds, we will need to consider outputting bibliographic data from PrePub Book Link in both formats.

Susan R. Morris, Special Assistant to the Director, Acquisitions and Bibliographic Access Directorate, Library of Congress