

# SVUC meeting

**Time:** April 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> 2011

**Place:** Consortium of Icelandic Libraries, Reykjavík, Iceland

## Participants:

Nina Hyvönen, The National Library of Finland

Minttu Hurme, The National Library of Finland

Kristin Olofsson, National Library of Sweden

Christer Larsson, National Library of Sweden

Maria Kadesjö, National Library of Sweden

Maria Hedenström, National Library of Sweden, *chair*

Gunvald Strømme, BIBSYS

Jan Erik Garshol, BIBSYS

Jonny Edvardsen, National Library of Norway

Tommy Schomacker, DBC, Denmark

Per Mogens Petersen, DBC, Denmark

Sigrún Hauksdóttir, Consortium of Icelandic Libraries

Sveinbjörg Sveinsdóttir, Consortium of Icelandic Libraries

Ingibjörg Sverrisdóttir, National and University Library of Iceland (morning - day one)

## 1. Opening

Sveinbjörg Sveinsdóttir welcomed attendees to the Consortium of Icelandic Libraries and opened the meeting. The emphasis in the agenda was shifted from the traditional approach starting with the National reports to discussions on specific topics according to the agenda and ending with the National reports.

## 2. Development in: Discovery Systems, Central Indexes, Data Wells and Next Generation Library Systems

*Iceland and Finland are currently implementing Primo from Ex Libris. Other Nordic countries have implemented other discovery systems. Next generation ILS systems make use of cloud computing, data sharing and software as a service. BIBSYS has joined up with OCLC. In this session we reported and discussed what is happening in the field of discovery and next generation library systems in the Nordic countries.*

### 2.1 Iceland

On March 31<sup>st</sup> 2011 a beta version of an Integrated Search Portal for Iceland was opened on [www.beta.gegnir.is](http://www.beta.gegnir.is). A formal release is planned in the fall of 2011. The portal is built upon the Primo software from Ex Libris. It is hosted and operated by the Consortium of Icelandic Libraries. The Royal Library of Copenhagen acted as a consulting partner during

the implementation and configuration phase. For further information on the background of the project, please refer to the national report from Iceland.

The search portal provides access to the diverse collections of Icelandic libraries and the resources of chosen specialty libraries. The system provides information on holdings and access to electronic content, whether in the case of text or graphical content. Currently, the portal offers content from Gegnir (library catalog), Bækur.is (old Icelandic books) Tímarit.is (periodicals), Skemman (research publications) and Ljósmyndasafn Reykjavíkur (photography). The next step will be to integrate national journal licenses into the portal via the service Primo Central. Integration of additional content from diverse data providers will follow in the near future. Future aim is offer access to libraries, museums and archives via Integrated Search Portal for Iceland.

## **2.2 Finland**

The Finnish Primo project is a work in progress. The beta version will include eight databases, three libraries, three museums and one archive. The main challenges are the different data structures and formats as well as deduplication problems. The formats are:

- Lido – museum
- Marc21 – University libraries
- FINMARC – Public Libraries

The deduplication on bibliographic records is in a nutshell that the bibliographic records come from the Aleph union catalog while holdings are retrieved from the Voyager libraries. Then the daily harvesting is done on the Voyager databases not the union catalog records.

A Primo national licence was acquired for all Finish Libraries. Primo does not fulfill all the technical requirements such as security issues, Scandinavian characters, deduplication and consortia needs. The project has been postponed for half a year.

Primo Central seems to be working well.

Primo does not fulfill all requirements of public libraries. They want to integrate Primo into their websites and preferrably use the Drupal content management system for providing public services.

## **2.3 Sweden**

Libris technical infrastructure has been rethought and the scope of the services has been expanded:

1. From the 1st of January 2011 Libris is serving all public libraries
2. National Open Access infrastructure
3. Infrastructure for Legal electronic deposit

Libris has decided to build a system for open access instead of purchasing one from a commercial vendor. They have three years to build a system for open access. In the mean time the libraries were advised to make short time tenders for new information systems.

Libris will build services to access the data in the datawells. The data will be open for everyone to access and to build services upon. The focus is on three main issues:

- Interface – API
- Data support – how to service libraries with data
- Linking – smart linking services

The systems and the data in the datawell will be open for everyone to use and build upon, both libraries and commercial companies.

## 2.4 Denmark

DBC is currently developing software solutions based on a new platform named OLS, which stands for Open Library Strategy. It is a service based architecture. The Open Library strategy was created five years ago and its main components are:

- Service Oriented Architecture
- Open Source
- Web Services
- Standardization

**Resource sharing:** OSS – Open Source and Services, [www.oss.dbc.dk](http://www.oss.dbc.dk)

All products are renewed under this strategy. All the DBCLib based applications are going to be migrated to the data well, starting with bibliotek.dk.

**Artesis** is a new web solution for the libraries. Artesis Web is a homepage for the libraries where it is possible to search and give access to different forms of media like traditional books and electronic media combined with news, blogs and critics as library patrons are used to on the web. Artesis is developed in cooperation with the libraries and the TING community.

**Brønden** (the data well) is a general repository. Existing applications to access the data well are:

- OPAC for the moment for 10 libraries, e.g. Copenhagen Public Library: <http://bibliotek.kk.dk/>. Gives access to all the resources in the library, physical resources as well as net resources.
- Palles gavebod (Palles gift shop) a portal for children: <http://www.pallegavebod.dk/>
- Netlydbog.dk a portal for licensed audio material: <http://netlydbog.dk/>
- Bibzoom.dk is a music portal: <http://www.bibzoom.dk/>

## 2.5 Norway (BIBSYS)

BIBSYS has chosen OCLC and its WMS (Web Scale Management Service) system as the system that will take over the present library system. BIBSYS aims at having the new system up and running from January 2nd 2013. Then the system should be ready enough to run the libraries. The project covers migration of relevant data from BIBSYS library system into the new system, an outline of how the transition to the new system should be carried out in the libraries, as well as a plan for building up knowledge in BIBSYS (both librarians and developers). Bibliographic data will be migrated to WorldCat, but it is still not defined how other kinds of data will be integrated into the new system. The contract with OCLC is not a development contract, but a sales contract. OCLC will deliver a

standard system, BIBSYS will however have possibilities to influence the development of the new system. This in particular applies to national specialities and is especially important for the National Library services.

All BIBSYS holdings are available in WorldCat.org but the data is owned by the Norwegian state. Only metadata - not digitized or electronic data is included.

The system deliverables are:

- Web-scale management system (WMS)
- WorldCat as a catalog
- WorldCat local is the end-user tool, see University of Washington

E-resources must follow service oriented architecture as well as full management of all digital media. At the moment there are the three critical issues:

- Legal deposit, does WMS support it?
- Supporting digitizing project at National Library
- Virtual marketplace for acquisition

## 2.7 Norway - National Library of Norway

Currently the main emphasis is cooperation with BIBSYS regarding the new library system. The National Bibliography had to be moved since the underlying system was dieing. A decision was made to make the National Bibliography part of BIBSYS from beginning of 2011. It involves to migrating all data to BIBSYS. Joint search with BIBSYS has created problems for small library systems. BIBSYS has stopped supporting Z39.50 protocol and is now using SRU (Search/Retrival via URL).

**Own system development:** Vendors have incorporated OAI in their product. Thus the National Library will start to collect the data. This will result in a new version of the catalog

**Translation the WebDewey:** There is some license problem that will be solved soon. The translation is a two years project.

**Joint Sami bibliography:** The National Library is leading cooperation between libraries in order to establish a joint search access to the Nordic Sami Bibliography in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

**Digitalization:** The goal is to digitize everything in the Norwegian language:

- Currently 160.000 book have been digitized, 300.000 are left
- Outside the library only books in the public domain license (50.000 books available to everyone in Norway)
- Usage is monitored to show how this material is used and what is the impact on the publishing sector
- Agreement has been made with 6 newspapers to digitize. The National Library does the digitalization but the newspapers pay for the cost. Instead these newspapers are made available in the public libraries for free.

### **3. Electronic resources and access**

*Amount and diversity of electronic resources is growing every day. Electronic reading devices have surfaced and support different formats. Libraries are being offered access to electronic books via i.e. [www.publiclibraryonline.com](http://www.publiclibraryonline.com). How are libraries reacting to these drastic changes and what is possible with the current ILS systems?*

In general the institutions of the attendees were not addressing this topic. The view seems to be that this is a problem that individual libraries have to deal with and make policies regarding use. This evolution is ongoing and is not only a library thing but rather a paradigm shift in the reading of “books”. Collection of statistics is crucial. The question becomes, who is going to pay for the usage? The remark was made, that if the libraries start to be a “pay per view” source then they stop to be libraries and become bookshops.

Everyone agreed that reading devices will be owned by the library patrons - it is not the role of the libraries to provide such devices. It was also agreed that mobile devices are crucial for future development of library services. The future is hard to predict though. The question arose, if recommender services will become more important for the libraries that searching is today? Should SVUC be a platform for discussions on development in the field of mobile devices and e-books in the libraries?

### **4. Resource sharing – Discussion on development in this field**

*Open Resource Sharing and Inter Library Loans. Status of ILL in the Nordic countries. Our data – Open data: legal policies in Nordic countries for data harvesting and usage. National Authority Register (for names) in Norway and VIAF (Virtual International Authority File).*

**ILL policies** were discussed. In Iceland there seems to be a threshold for libraries to start using ILL. Finland could relate to this problem - in Finland there are different policies and systems. The situation in Sweden, Norway and Denmark is quite different. If a library signs a contract with these consortia they must participate in ILLs. Funds for ILLs differ a lot between countries. In Sweden a library get compensated if it lends more than it borrows. An idea is to provide a NOSP ILL where the libraries in the Nordic countries can search in SVUC databases through a National portal.

#### **Our data – Open data**

The general consensus seems to be that metadata should be open for everyone to use. In this way libraries promote innovation. This is in general the practice in the Nordic countries although it is not necessarily a legal policy license. Libris is considering to put a license on the national bibliography and the national authority file. BIBSYS consider the same for their authority data. The usage of the CC0 license helps free the library data of copyright restrictions. Finland is trying to move in the area of open data. In Iceland the matter is being discussed. Denmark is all for open metadata.

#### **The National Authority Register and VIAF**

In cooperation with the National Library, BIBSYS has developed The National Authority Register for names but not subject headings. Its content is based on the data of the

integrated authority register in the present library system. BIBSYS has made an interface that allows the staff of the National Library to maintain the contents of the authority register and to transfer ownership of selected records to the National Library. The authority register is searchable for everyone by a SRU-service (see <http://sru.bibsys.no/search/authority>).

The plan is to integrate the National Authority Register with the new system and then the Norwegian authority records can be exchanged with VIAF. Regarding VIAF it has been secured that the Norwegian libraries will have full control over Norwegian authority data.

## **5. National Reports**

Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway (BIBSYS) submitted country reports, which will be made available on the SVUC website. Presentations will be made available as well, if authors permit.

- Jan Erik Garshol: Roles at BIBSYS - System architect and product owner
- Danskernes digitale bibliotek – Tommy Schomacker
- Open Library Strategy – Per Mogens Petersen

### **News from Sweden**

New law for the National Library changes the role of Libris. The national union catalog is a top priority. Not all libraries are included at the moment but they are working on a plan.

Another major task is to switch from SAB, the Swedish classification system, to the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system. SAB has been used at the National Library since 1921. The conversion will be done automatically. Training the librarians is another major part in the project which will be done through web meetings.

Pre-study has been made on using Libris as an OPAC for the libraries. The NCIP protocol is needed to make the circulation work. The goal is to make the system work seamlessly via linking, see Uppsala University Library.

### **News from Norway**

See the national report for information on the new library system, as well as chapter 2 Discovery systems. Other project from BIBSYS include services for search system Ask and integrated humanities thesaurus in cooperation with the University of Oslo. The national authority registry in cooperation with the National Library will be made searchable via SRU. The National Library has moved national- and special bibliographies to BIBSYS.

A big digitalization project exists in cooperation with the Norwegian Radio in order to make all Norwegian music available on the web:

- Currently 60.000 CDs have been digitized but the total number is 300.000
- All old LP records will be digitized
- Audio files (music) and metadata for sound files

The current legal deposit law does not permit the National Library to harvest \*.no websites anymore without an explicit permission of the data owners. Changes to the legal deposit laws are in preparation.

### **News from Denmark**

See the national report. DBC software has been developed for 15 years. They continue working according to their 5 year plan on open library strategy. Refer to the DBC web and national tasks, <http://www.dbc.dk/english/national%20tasks>. OCLC developments are:

- Cooperation with OCLC - The Danish libraries do not pay for searching in OCLC.
- Currently about 600 Danish Libraries are uploading their holdings to WorldCat.

### **News from Iceland**

See the national report on the new integrated search portal as well as chapter 2, discovery systems. Other projects of The Consortium of Icelandic Libraries include various system development projects such as:

- Integrated ILL – implementation of a new ISO ILL module in Aleph has revolutionized automated ILL in Gagnir, i.e. between Icelandic Libraries.
- Development of OPAC functionality. The focus has been on issues relating searching and getting better search results in a single library versus searching the whole database.
- Continuous quality related matters.

### **News from Finland**

Three main focus areas in the National Library of Finland for 2011:

- National Digital Library Project, refer to chapter 2 and country report
- Linda: plans to expand it for all the library sector including the public libraries. All the public libraries have purchased the Aleph licenses
- Develop inhouse cataloging client that can serve both Voyager and Aleph systems
- Starting to plan for a new library system. The project is planned to take several years. Both open source solutions and ready made systems will be considered.
- Bibliographic records:
  - Authority file “Asteri”
  - Project on putting the National Bibliography into Aleph
  - Negotiations on joining VIAF