

NNG meeting 2019 - Minutes



Venues

Monday: DBC

Tuesday: The Royal Danish Library

Participants

Finland: Juha Hakala, The National Library Of Finland
Osma Suominen, The National Library Of Finland
Marja-Liisa Seppälä, The National Library Of Finland
Nina Hyvönen, The National Library Of Finland
Minttu Hurme, The National Library Of Finland

Iceland: Ragna Steinarsdóttir, Landsbókasafn Íslands

Sveinbjörg Sveinsdóttir, Consortium of Icelandic Libraries

Latvia: Ilva Āķe, Bibliography Institute of the NLL

Norway: Oddrun Ohren, Nasjonalbiblioteket
Hilde Høgås, Nasjonalbiblioteket
Gro Anita Mortensen, Unit
Asbjørn Risan, Unit

Sweden: Anna Bergren, Kungl. biblioteket - National Library of Sweden
Miriam Björkhem, Kungl. biblioteket - National Library of Sweden
(participated by skype at day 2)

Denmark: Gitte Andersen, Det Kgl. Bibliotek
Leif Andresen, Det Kgl. Bibliotek
Line Jung Lindhard, DBC
Hanne Hørl Hansen, DBC

Monday April 8

Minutes from Monday: Hanne Hørl Hansen, DBC

Line Jung Lindhard welcomed the 17 participants and participants shortly introduced themselves.

Final approval of 2018 minutes

Iceland did made some minor comments which Line found were added in the latest version of the document. The minutes was approved. The document including slides from Osama will be published at NNG's website by Asbjørn. Asbjørn also promised to add a few persons to the mailinglist.

Report from members:

Written reports were received in advance from all participating countries.

Finland

The Finish participants presented the Finish report – each on their area of expertise.

One of the major tasks since last year has been the move in higher education libraries from the library system Voyager into two different systems.

Some has chosen Alma (6-7) and some Koha (23).

One of the motivations for choosing Alma was an expectation that the transition would work more quick and smooth with an established system - but it actually turned out that way, that the ones choosing Koha are more ahead than the ones choosing Alma.

Alma has some issues when it comes to user identification, which need to be solved. Also it is not clear in every aspect how Alma and Finna will work together.

Implementing Koha as a system is the responsibility of each library. The National Library only provide services for Koha, but the libraries can choose to buy help from The National Library for implementation. It has been a big task to ensure integration between Koha and Finna and also implementing Koha was not without any surprises.

The National Library will start implementing Koha in September.

The consequences of two systems for the union catalogue Melinda are not yet clear, but hopefully all issues will be solved.

Also The National Library looks into a modernization of their URN-resolver. The main goal is to be able to add things that qualifies the URN without being part of the URN (for example whether the link goes to metadata, to data concerning rights etc.) Keeping focus on identifiers is essential – citation in research can't often not be proven because of dead URLs.

A new data model is to be defined and the old code will be replaced. Documentation and code will be open source when finished. The new information is requested from the ISSN-center, and The National Library has cooperated with the ISSN-center on this project.

DOI is also revised but in a very closed environment and with no liason to people working with URN. For the time being no resolvers are able to handle more than one identifier.

Iceland

Sveinbjörg presented the report:

Iceland has one national library system and the biggest project this year is replacing the Aleph software with other software.

Before decision was made, there has been an ongoing process with comparison of bids. Part of the process was a presentation – illustrating how to resolve different pre-defined situations, evaluating the requirements etc. Both companies invited for the process got pretty much the same score for the use cases. The final result of the evaluation of tenders resulted in Innovatives Sierra being chosen.

The tasks the vendors were asked to solve within their systems will be shared by the members of NNG.

There is no timeline yet but a goal is to start going live in the middle of next year. The libraries are grouped in to 3 groups in Sierra: public libraries, school libraries and finally the National Library and the academic libraries.

One of the challenges has been patron privacy issues.

On top of Sierra Inspire might be chosen as a discovery system (builds on BIBFRAME / Linked data) – Iceland will examine this and share their experiences with NNG.

Legal deposit: The publishers hesitate to deliver ebooks.

The National Library has an ongoing project on digitizing all old literature.

Latvia

The National Library works in Aleph but is very interested in other countries experiences with other systems as Aleph can't work with linked data.

RDA has been implemented step by step in the union catalogue and the national library has played a major role in coordinating this. Authority data for persons was the first step in 2016 followed by other authority data and in 2017 full description of monographs according to RDA started. Simple works are made as authority data and enriched. Also it is planned at one point to include expressions. The library does not

find MARC21 authority format sufficient as it does not support an object entity. Now the focus is on serials including training of staff in both The National Library as well as in other libraries.

From 2018 all records are produced in the union catalogue.

In 2018 a platform for publishers was launched. Here publishers can get standard numbers and deliver metadata for their materials. The publisher metadata can be reached from the union catalogue. The portal is the first of such kind in the nation Latvia, so it is huge step forward.

Everyone complemented Latvia on the new library building housing the National Library.

Norway

The new legal deposit act from 2016 means a change from focus on distribution of physical objects to access to digital versions. In academic libraries four concurrent user will have digital access to documents, in public libraries two concurrent users - all for research purposes.

Of course not all publishers have digital versions, but a digital copy is made in The National Library. Publishers are still obliged to send physical copies as well.

The Finnish National Library mentioned that they had a strategy for having only digital versions of newspapers in the future.

The Norwegian Government has started working with a new library strategy covering all Norwegian libraries and also including the expectations for The National Library. The work is very concrete.

Work has been going on establishing an authority file for works including identifiers and based on legacy data. ½ million works were extracted and a lot of cleaning up is needed as this is far too many. Six persons are working with editing, cleaning, splitting and merging data. For now the data are stored in an isolated database, while a more modern infrastructure is considered. The differences between a BIBFRAME work and a RDA work complicates decisions further.

The meeting discussed identifiers for work further: The current standard is too vague and other options should be examined and the choice of system carefully considered.

In the new Unit all IT-activities has been united in one department despite different domains. The work continues with Alma Library system and primo Discovery.

The responsibility for a national archive for education in Norway might also be placed at Unit.

Authority data are exchanged with VIAF, but there are some problems with the platform containing work-authorities. Unit's focus are on a new generic platform for representing entities and a new solution (to replace the old ILS) for subject headings will be the first usecase for the new entity-registry. Other entities will be added to the platform later on.

A task has also been ensuring the system according to GDPR.

Sweden

A national strategy for the libraries has been formulated. The result was given to the government in March and await decisions. Hopefully the strategy will mean new missions and tasks for The National Library.

The main issue since last year has been the change of platform in June and as presented in Stockholm when NNG did visit The National Library in December. Now it seems like the work is going back to a more normal

pace again. The new system was received differently – some libraries expected they could work as usual – some libraries took it as a learning by doing experience. The once taking it more pragmatic has actually had a more successful implementation. All the changes meant that some experienced catalogers felt that their skills were devalued. A huge effort and focus has been on support as well as education, workshops and information among library staff around Sweden. More than 500 members of staff have participated in some kind of activity.

BTJ, who mostly serves public libraries, will be cataloguing to the national union catalogue on behalf of some of their customers. This is a change of business model as BTJ so far only has been using their own system.

Some decisions regarding works are urgent for Libris as these for now are not handled separately but only as part of the bibliographic description. (A workshop on works was further discussed and planned at day two of the meeting.)

Also automatic cataloguing using AI instead of manual cataloguing is examined. The dilemma is as always quantity versus quality.

More information will be used from Bookinfo in the future – but data will still need to be enriched by cataloguers.

Denmark

The Royal Danish Library is in the middle of both changing system (to Primo V), format (from danMARC2 to MARC21) and cataloguing code (from Danish rules to RDA) at the same time.

Also the landscape among academic libraries is changing in Denmark: DEFF – Danish Electronic Research Libraries is being closed and moved to The Royal Danish Library and the number of academic libraries is reduced to 4 as most libraries have become part of a consortium under The Royal Danish Library.

The legal deposit has also changed as the two former legal deposit libraries have merged.

At DBC new legislation is awaited during this spring. The state will withdraw from DBC and DBC will be owned by the local government of Denmark alone. RDA awaits this legislation as well, because the new structure is expected to resolve an issue concerning who should pay for the implementation of RDA as well.

Items for next years agenda

The country reports revealed two items we will discuss next year:

- 1) The question on digital resources and their preservation for the future was raised and the meeting agreed that this should be a special item on next years agenda, so each of us has some time to consider and prepare for this discussion.

- 2) Persistent identifiers

[Status on RDA – impressions and comments on and plans for implementation of the new RDA etc.](#)

Finland: Translation awaits the final version. Hope that workflows will make the implementation work – the proposed application profile is considered too general.

Iceland: Await the new version

Latvia: Will properly take implementation of new version step by step.

Norway: The new version is going to be translated. Expect a new set of policy statements when the version is complete. Training materials for an online course in IFLA-LRM is under development.

Sweden: With the new system libraries will have to use RDA – it was optional before. The development team are working with templates.

Denmark: Serious concerns about the theoretical level, the wording and the lack of structure – will RDA actually be a code in its own right when you don't have several supporting documents? Hope that application profiles and workflows will help out cataloguers.

Tuesday April 9

Minutes from Tuesday: Gitte Andersen, The Royal Danish Library

