



Commission of the European Communities

information management

National bibliographic services in the European Communities: roles and perspectives

Report of a workshop held in Luxembourg,
12 February 1990



Report

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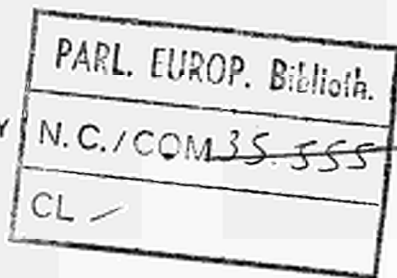
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Report

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INTRODUCTION

The Plan of Action for Libraries in Europe is part of the third Framework Programme of Community Activities for Research and Technological Development (1990-1994). It is expected to be approved before the end of 1990.

The Workshop on National Bibliographic Services was the first of a projected series of workshops and seminars which are intended to assist in the orientation, elaboration and future implementation of the "Action Lines" of the Plan; and of which the principal purpose is to stimulate the submission, and eventual implementation, of fundable projects within the contexts of these Action Lines.

The background to this initiative, and to the primacy of place given to National Bibliographic Services in Action Line 1, is to be found in the Hearing on Libraries held in Luxembourg, 11-12 February 1987, where representatives, experts and library policy makers from all member states stressed the importance of national bibliographies as cornerstones of a "European catalogue area"; and to the Forum for Libraries (Luxembourg, 7-8 March 1989), at which was acknowledged the need for preliminary activities to elaborate further the detail of the Action Lines and to prepare the way for their implementation.

The Workshop on National Bibliographic Services was thus specifically aimed at encouraging the formulation in due course of fundable projects designed:

- i) To improve the performance of national bibliographic services* in member countries,
- ii) To provide better access throughout the Community to bibliographic information supporting the services and assisting the users of all our libraries.

It was organised, as informally as possible, to bring together those responsible for national bibliographic and union catalogue services in the Twelve, with other experts and project managers, for a one-day discussion of all the relevant issues and a general overview of ongoing or envisaged projects that could be candidates for financial support from the European Community Plan. (The Programme is attached as *APPENDIX 6*, and the list of participants as *APPENDIX 7*.)

The plan of the Programme was, in the first three parts, to study the functions and components of national bibliographic services and to examine the opportunities for, and the obstacles to, their further development. In Part 4, two case-studies were presented to exemplify the needs and opportunities for cooperative and interactive development of Community-wide resources, both of them requiring for success close linkages between private and public sector organisations as well as common action among national bibliographic agencies. Finally, participants were invited to indicate the types and areas of developmental activity which, after taking these four parts of the Workshop into account, were likely to be under consideration in their countries for the formulation of fundable projects.

In the event, the concrete nature of the contributions, and the level of the general discussion, had enabled significant progress to be made in spreading awareness of the scope and opportunities for development; and the Workshop also showed that, in spite of the evident disparities in functional development and levels of service among the member countries, there was a promising convergence in the European Community of views and policies related to National Bibliographic Services.

* *For the purposes of the Workshop, National Bibliographic Services are defined as the compilation and distribution of the current national bibliography, and other services related to the use of files and databases of national bibliographic records along with other authoritative bibliographic data and catalogue records.*

1.0 ACTION LINE 1 IN THE CONTEXT OF THE LIBRARIES ACTION PLAN (A Iljon)

Welcoming the participants on behalf of the Commission of the European Community, Ms Iljon emphasised the importance of national bibliographies and union catalogues as the sources, or raw materials, for many bibliographic products, and especially as a reservoir of catalogue records for use by all kinds of libraries.

Summarising actions already taken by the Commission in the area of library and bibliographic information, she made particular reference to the implementation of the pilot and demonstration project for national bibliographies on CD-ROM, covered in more detail by R. Smith in his contribution later in the day (see 3.4 below). This project involved formal collaboration and interactive cooperation between a number of national libraries, and was a significant test-bed for the implementation of the Plan of Action. The formal relationships, and the legal and financial implications of the contract that has been awarded, could be seen as models for proposals to be submitted within any of the Action Lines.

The criteria for projects, she reminded the Workshop, will have to match the four major objectives of the Action Plan itself - which are to stimulate and develop:

Cooperation,
Innovation,
Use of new information technologies,
Adherence to uniform standards,

- as well as the specific objectives of Action Line 1 as outlined in the *Introduction* above. In addition, all projects have to contribute to both national and international development.

Ms Iljon concluded by confirming that principles and rules for co-funding by EC will be determined by the Council of Ministers at the time when the Plan of Action itself is approved. Participants were reminded that initial indications in the earlier drafts of the Plan ranged from a 70 % EC contribution for the less well developed National Bibliographic Services to 20 % for the more advanced ones.

2.0 OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS IN CURRENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES (P R Lewis)

Mr. Lewis introduced the Background Paper, *The Development of National Bibliographic Services: Issues and Opportunities*, included with this Report as APPENDIX 1.

He illustrated the paper's analysis of the aims and functions of national bibliographic services with a diagrammatic model (see APPENDIX 2), showing how the inputs and outputs of a fully developed National Bibliographic Service relate to the flow of published documents between authors and readers, via publishers, book trades and libraries; and to the transmission of the bibliographic information and records which stimulate and sustain that flow nationally and internationally.

The model was based on the national bibliographic services of the United Kingdom, he said, and it had greatly assisted developments there. But, in addition to the probability that the patterns of relationship between publishers, book trade and libraries were not the same in the other member countries as in UK, it was also possible that new technologies of document creation and new trends in text distribution were on the point of making the model obsolescent in the UK itself. He invited discussion of the model and the Background Paper as a whole.

Discussion

The Workshop generally confirmed that the model still has validity in the context of "traditional" publishing industries and well-developed library networks. But definitions have increasingly to be pragmatic, i.e. the national bibliographic services are whatever range of services suits national interests best; and the targets are turning into moving ones. As the Background Paper suggests, the principle of the archival collection as the source of the national bibliographic record is not easily applicable to new kinds of published documents such as audiovisual materials and computer files, for which there are few archival institutions, and even fewer ready to take on bibliographic activities; and the use of desktop publishing to swell the flow of grey literature threatens a flood of documents beyond the power of legal deposit and Cataloguing-in-Publication programmes to control.

New trends are changing the concept of the national bibliographic service, with regard both to the services provided and to the content of the records they create, collect and distribute. Will the 1990s see a less closely specified MARC format for bibliographic information exchange? And closer working links between the book trades and the National Bibliographic Services? All these points were examined in greater depth later in the day.

3.0 MAJOR ISSUES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

3.1 Maximising the Use of National Bibliographic Services (K-D Lehmann, Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main)

Introducing this topic, Professor Lehmann singled out the following areas in which actions may be needed to obtain maximum benefit from national bibliographic services:

Coverage: Most countries rely on legal deposit for the acquisition of their national imprints, but existing legislation does not cover, or covers imperfectly, the newer media and grey literature; and electronic publishing is particularly difficult to legislate for.

Currency: Rapid announcement of newly published items can be improved through:

- expansion of the CIP programme,
- minimal cataloguing standard for certain types of material, in order to reduce the time needed for producing the record,
- shared or cooperative action for the maintenance of authority files,
- closer cooperation with publishers.

Common standards: There is urgent need to develop a current cost-related standard for national bibliographic records in an automated environment. In respect of national standards already in use in most countries as a basis for bibliographic services and data exchange:

- reduction in the content of the ISBD for certain kinds of material should be considered,
- strong support should be given to UNIMARC as an international exchange format,
- distributed networks should be developed for the exchange of records and data, on the basis of considerable improvement of OSI-based library applications standards designed for computer-to-computer links.

Workshop on National Bibliographic Services

Contents: Subject access online, or on CD-ROM, should be available to national bibliographic records; as well as keyword access to titles and subtitles, contents pages and publishers' abstracts.

Customer-orientation: To meet and anticipate user demands and requirements, National Bibliographic Services should develop marketing strategies, and offer more modular services and products; on the principle that record creation occurs only once, but that the records can be distributed in different ways and forms without additional expense.

Conversion: An additional service provided by the National Bibliographic Service could be the retrospective conversion of other libraries' catalogues.

Cooperation: There is increasing need for cooperation between libraries and publishers, as well as between libraries themselves, in the creation and distribution of bibliographic records.

Costs: The National Bibliographic Service must have its own drives to cost-effectiveness if it is to survive in the increasingly competitive information market. Nevertheless, the necessity to recover costs should not become a barrier to the exchange of information, and national bibliographic services must be able to compromise in this respect in their pricing policies.

Discussion

In examination by the Workshop of these propositions, the main points made were:

- a) Recognition of the importance of *Customer-Orientation*,
- b) The need for work to be done on distinguishing the most beneficial relationship in the market-place between the public sector and the private sector providers of bibliographic services,
- c) The very sensitive issues of cost and price policies can only be resolved by agreement and collaboration with the book trade world: but such agreements can only be established and sustained by a strong national bibliographic agency,
- d) Legal deposit is not strengthened by forcing publishers to furnish more copies to more bibliographic agencies: what is needed is reinforced collaboration between national bibliographic services and other libraries with localised or specialised depository rights.

3.2 Collaboration in the Creation of National Bibliographic Resources *(M L Cabral, Biblioteca Nacional, Lisboa)*

Mrs Cabral presented as a case study the development of PORBASE, an online system which includes the national bibliography records and also the catalogue records of other research libraries of Portugal. The lessons to be drawn from this were grouped into two aspects:

3.2.1 Organisation of the collaborative programme

- Successful collaboration requires clear agreement among all parties on the sharing of physical, financial, technical and human resources.
- Sharing includes bibliographic data and know-how, as well as computer facilities and application of the principles of standardisation.
- Clear leadership must be taken by one or more of the collaborating libraries, and must be acknowledged by all of them.

In this last connection, the leadership role has been taken in Portugal by the Biblioteca Nacional, not only in the library context but also in cooperation with the publishers, on whose behalf the Biblioteca Nacional has promoted and marketed the Portuguese ISBN and with whom it is now to launch a CIP programme.

3.2.2 Technical aspects

- A thorough and continuous training programme is required for all departments and all participants, covering particularly the application of uniform cataloguing and subject indexing criteria.
- Continuous monitoring and revision of all bibliographic and format standards is required to ensure uniform quality of records in the database.
- A system designed, as PORBASE is, to make available all national and international bibliographic data in the country, must use the best format (i.e. UNIMARC) guaranteeing transportability of data.

Discussion

In discussion, the Workshop confirmed the importance of dealing with the very difficult questions of quality control in record-sharing systems, an issue also for well-established and large utilities like OCLC. The age of the 20-year old MARC standard also raised the question of its continued utility and whether it should not be moving towards a less complex (and less costly) format structure.

Wide support was expressed for UNIMARC as an international exchange format. There was nevertheless recognition of the need to allow for more flexibility in its use, for example by the creation of local fields.

3.3 **Barriers to the exchange of National Bibliographic Records** (K Nowak, Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main)

Mr. Nowak's introduction to this aspect began with some numerical data on the international distribution of the German national bibliographic records:

- 4 % only of foreign users ask for the UNIMARC tapes,
- 15 foreign customers use the recently introduced CD-ROM service,
- 400 foreign libraries buy the printed weekly national bibliography; 350 the half-year cumulations; 250 the expensive 5-year cumulation.

He suggested as the reasons for this pattern of preferences:

- Magnetic tapes, while being cheap, cannot provide adequate preselection of data. ("They are like big white elephants".)
- Records in UNIMARC format cannot be downloaded into local catalogues without adjustments in content and structure.
- The implementation of OSI networks is highly desirable, but local equipment is inadequate to make effective use of them.
- There are numerous legal and contractual limitations on the use of machine-readable records.

As a further illustration of the slow rate at which the potential of machine-readable records is being realised at the present time, he instanced the database of the International Serials Data System (ISDS) in Paris. Considerable international effort, involving input from more than 40 countries, is going into the building up of this valuable resource, which now contains nearly half a million records: but, because of differences in bibliographic standards and some technical barriers, many of the contributor countries (including Germany) have yet to find a cost-effective way of distributing and utilising records from the database in their own libraries.

Possible ways of overcoming the problems included:

- More flexible and user-oriented databases ("cutting the Colossus into smaller pieces"),
- Flagging potentially problematic records and data with warnings (perhaps "pay attention" codes),
- Targeting benefits and advantages in using the system for the exchange of data,
- Researching the most convenient ways of distributing national bibliographic records through OSI, CD-ROM or magnetic tapes.

In this last connection, a causal link might particularly be seen between the very small present market for machine-readable national bibliographic records and the very small amounts of money that have so far been invested in research in the field.

Discussion

The Workshop confirmed the slow pace of change in the library market, and suggested as an added factor the conservatism of end-users familiar with well-established traditional services.

National bibliographic agencies have a role in finding out what are the needs for library cooperation, and establishing services to be provided over a long period of time without perturbation of the market; and in the context of national bibliographic service applications, any development of OSI protocols should keep as closely as possible to protocols already in the market.

The suggestion was made that, rather than new and revised standard formats, algorithms should be developed to enable records to be matched with each other in a range of formats, and USBC (Universal Standard Book Code) was referred to as the principal contribution made in Europe to such developments.

3.4 Using New Technologies for Products and Services: CD-ROM and After *(R Smith, British Library, London)*

Mr. Smith dealt principally with the *British National Bibliography* on CD-ROM, and of the CD-ROM Pilot Project funded by the Commission of the European Community and implemented by a consortium of 7 European national libraries.

The experience with *BNB* suggested that, if the recipe for success in the National Bibliographic Service is a wide range of services for a wide range of users, the CD-ROM is a very helpful new medium. For the specific function of supporting selection and acquisition in libraries, it remains less appropriate than print and online sources; but it is more effective than print and online for all archival and retrospective functions.

In the national bibliographic database's function of assisting cost-effective cataloguing in libraries, it is almost impossible to establish the priorities of user requirements. For many libraries, *currency* is the principal quality required of a centralised or shared cataloguing resource; for many others, *coverage* is the most important thing - the "national" bibliography reflecting the national output and the nation's library interests as fully as possible. And in the last few years, increasing emphasis has been placed on the availability of shorter, flexibly structured records which are adaptable to local users' needs and to the capabilities of local systems.

In all these regards, the immediate future seems to lie with a complementary relationship between the CD-ROM and the online database; and the successor technology to look for is one which combines the compact storage capacity, user-friendliness, flexibility of output, transportability and low cost of the CD-ROM with the speed of update and access of the online database.

To exploit fully the qualities of the CD-ROM as an information resource, and as a resource for retrospective catalogue conversion, a wide range of search keys and the availability of several output formats are respectively needed. These requirements have been considered in designing the project of the three national bibliographies already available on CD-ROM (*British National Bibliography*, *Deutsche Bibliographie* and *Bibliographie de la France*), and they are parameters under consideration in the current CD-ROM Pilot Project sponsored by the Commission of the European Community, of which the fuller account of aims, objectives and projects given by Mr. Smith is summarised in *APPENDIX 3* of this Report.

Discussion

The excitement generated in the library world by the storage capacity and other qualities of the CD-ROM were reflected in contributions to the discussion, especially in the uncertainties voiced about the range of problems which it may raise in the future with respect to ease of use, location of access-points, the enhancement of national bibliographic services and the number of buyers of CD-ROM products and services.

The Workshop agreed that the overriding factors were the size and identification of the market and the ability of the National Bibliographic Service to penetrate it. Technical problems might arise in the future when two or more versions of the same database might be differently packaged on CD-ROM for different markets or different purposes; and there was satisfaction that the CD-ROM Pilot Project's objective of developing "standard approaches to strategies, applications and formats", so as to minimise these problems, was making good headway in respect both of Community involvement and of the world-wide markets for European national bibliographic records and services.

4.0 INTER-COMMUNITY NEEDS AND OPPORTUNITIES

4.1 Public and Private Sector Interaction on Publishers' and Trade Databases

(M D Martin, Book Data Ltd, London)

Mr. Martin's account of the aims and operations of Book Data Ltd, was given to illustrate a) the possibilities of a mutually beneficial relationship between a private sector bibliographic service and a National Bibliographic Service in the development of cost-effective current services, and b) the potential of machine readable "trade" bibliographic records as alternative international resources for national bibliographic services.

Book Data Ltd acts as a management company for bibliographic and other trade data for publishers, to whom it provides a world-wide marketing service. It operates as a clearing-house for new book information, and as a repository of information on all titles currently available; receiving data from 550 participating publishers and processing about

25,000 titles a year (rising to 30,000 in 1991) into its own database for targeted outputs of information in various forms - stocklists, catalogues, subject listings and other on-demand bibliographies - to libraries, booksellers and other agencies in UK and many other countries.

Two valuable features are its management (by agreement with the British Library) of the flow of UK CIP data between its subscribing publishers and the British National Bibliographic Service and its enhancement of these through its own (MARC-compatible) record processing activities with summaries of contents, indicators of audience level, etc.

Discussion

The Workshop endorsed the potential of such agencies as Book Data Ltd for mutually beneficial liaison. It was observed that, in realising this potential, clear understandings would be required on copyright and reuse rights in "hybrid" public-private sector databases, and also on market attitudes where there is a very thin line between cooperation and competition.

4.2 European Databases for Sound Recordings *(G Rust, Mechanical Copyright Protection Society, London)*

Mr. Rust described the work of the MCPS in UK and its development of a machine-readable database system of information on sound recordings which, in collaboration with the (British Library) National Sound Archive, was now maintaining a "national discography" of current music recordings.

Going on to look at the question of documenting sound recordings in general, he noted that:

- There are an estimated 50 million "tracks", most of them going out of print within 6 to 8 weeks, and few of them well documented by their producers,
- All sectors of the industry (producers, manufacturers, retailers, media users) - and therefore the problems themselves - have an international dimension,
- There are minimal language barriers in music recordings, and the market is Europe-wide,
- The industry is becoming highly computerised, with a growing need for centralised databases supporting order systems, etc.,
- Current formats and bibliographic standards are not suitable, and few uniform standards are actually applied or adhered to (though there is a European name authority file for composers).

Further complexities will be introduced with the revolutionary changes of future years: digital technology will probably bring to an end the mass-production and sale of prerecorded discs and tapes. It is already possible to select and record one's own individually by dialling up and listening to a retailer's stock.

For such a complex, international market a single European database is not a practical or commercial proposition. What is needed are common codes, common authorities and common standards in a number of national databases, and Mr. Rust summarised current collaborative activity between the equivalent trade and archival bodies in Europe to establish the standards and set up the systems which would provide the required information resources; observing that every country would set up its own collaborative relationships between libraries, producers, retail trade, broadcasting agencies, etc. all of whom were coming to recognise the need for sharing information and using common standards.

5.0 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROSPECTS OF NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

In the final session of the Workshop, participants made short statements on areas and topics for developmental projects in the sphere of National Bibliographic Services which they thought might be of possible interest in their own countries. The ideas were numerous and wide-ranging in scope: some arose out of work already undertaken at national level in the identification of priorities; others reflected a more random approach at this stage. The widespread concerns for timeliness, use and coverage gave rise to interest in projects dealing with new models for collaborative record creation and resource sharing, the optimisation of links with the booktrade including CIP programmes, and better exploitation of legal deposit. Coverage should be extended to include new materials (multi-media, maps, and non-book materials in general were cited) and new software and formats developed to handle these materials. Projects concerned with the conversion to machine-readable form of non-machine readable national bibliographic records were frequently cited, reflecting interest in retrospective coverage and completeness. There was strong support for projects orientated towards demand, user and market studies both from countries with highly developed market approaches and products and from those just embarking on the creation of a national bibliography. A number of ideas involved an extension of the functions of the national bibliography to the development of union catalogues. Standards and formats were a recurring theme with projects involving conversion from national formats and from ISDS to UNIMARC among the most frequently mentioned in support of resource sharing and exchange. Authority file related projects were also seen as valuable to the effective exchange of bibliographic records in a European context. For more detail on the ideas expressed, the indications of member countries' possible areas of developmental interest are cross-linked in APPENDIX 4 to the *Checklist of Possible Subjects for Projects in Action Line 1* originally included in the Background Paper and which served as a starting point for the discussion.

(Data on present national bibliographic services in member countries are summarised in APPENDIX 5)

6.0 CONCLUSION

Mr. M. Hein concluded the Workshop by summarising briefly the themes of the speakers and the main contributions of participants throughout the day. He applauded the positive reactions of the participants in general, and noted the recurrence in their contributions of certain key terms and what appeared to be common areas of interest and concern throughout Europe: these included format problems and problems with format conversion, standards and standardisation, UNIMARC, legal deposit, improved relations with the book trade, and CONSPECTUS.

He ended by emphasising again the significance of the work done during the Workshop, as a launch-pad for the elaboration of projects to be submitted under the first part of Action Line 1.

Workshop on National Bibliographic Services Report

Appendix 1

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

Issues and Opportunities

(Background Paper)

P.R. Lewis
January 1990

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the Workshop is to stimulate the submission, and eventual implementation, of fundable projects in the context of Action Line 1 of the Plan, in order:

- (i) to improve the performance of national bibliographic services in member countries,
- (ii) to provide better access throughout the Community to bibliographic information supporting the services and assisting the users of all our libraries.

OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS OF NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

The "Introduction" to Action Line 1 emphasises the infrastructural importance of the national bibliography as:

- a) Forming "the basis of many other bibliographic products (e.g. library catalogues)" which are designed to provide effective access to published documents in libraries,
- b) Having "a standardising effect on bibliographic descriptions both nationally and internationally", thus enabling information about published documents to be communicated effectively to users in a wide variety of library contexts and bibliographic systems, and across language barriers,
- c) Assisting "the work of libraries in other countries" by helping them to acquire, process, and otherwise give users access to, items recorded in the national bibliography with similar cost-benefits to those of the domestic library community for whom it is primarily intended.

The "Title" of Action Line 1 speaks only of "machine readable national bibliographies". However, these desirable infrastructural effects have long been achieved with national bibliographies in other media; and even today, in those countries which have an integrated range of national bibliographic services, computer-printed paper and COM microform outputs still tend to contribute substantially more than machine-readable ones to the financial viability of the service as a whole.

The achievement of generally effective national bibliographic services to meet the requirements of Action Line 1 depends, in summary, on two factors:

1. Establishing and maintaining effective mechanisms for:

- a) the collection of national publishing output and other source information,
- b) the compilation of authoritative bibliographic records from these, having the essential qualities needed by the national user community.

There are increasing areas of scope (and operational need) for computer-driven mechanisation in this aspect of the National Bibliographic Service.

2. Distributing the records in the forms that can most cost-effectively be used by the national user community.

In this respect, the technical specification of the records, as well as the medium in which they are distributed, must be matched to the processing and retrieval systems of the libraries in which they will actually be used.

Note that the introduction and development of mechanisation in 1 are not related to the acceptability of machine-readable outputs at 2; but that machine readable records at 2 cannot easily be provided without some level of computer-driven mechanisation of processing in 1.

A. FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

1. To assist SELECTION and ACQUISITIONS activities in libraries.

This function serves to support collection development in libraries, and to alert library users to the potential availability of new items.

In addition, there are promotional benefits to the domestic book trade and this function may have significance in the export marketing (within and beyond EEC) of the products of the country's publishing and other information providing industries. The fullest support of publishers in meeting users' needs in all functions (e.g. by prompt delivery to legal depositories, contribution to CIP programmes, cofunding of record distribution) may thus follow from effective national bibliographic services in this function.

For selection, the basic requirements are:

- a) Announcements of new titles immediately on, or in advance of, their publication.
- b) Information in the announcement record to include subject, scope, intended audience and price of item.
- c) Record medium to be appropriate to methods of selection in user libraries (e.g. in UK, marking printed lists still predominates over keyboard/download selection from computer listings).
- d) Frequent (e.g. weekly) distributions of new announcements.

For acquisitions activities, the requirements to be added to these are:

- e) Accurate information on provenance (place, publisher etc.), including standard codings (ISBN, ISSN etc.); terms of availability and price.

- f) The record medium and its format should enable the announcement record to be used without rekeyboarding in electronic and other order-transmission systems; and retrieved in libraries' "on order" files.

In addition, the service should cover the widest possible range of printed and non-book materials that are commonly held in library collections, including those of other producing countries which significantly circulate in the home country's libraries.

2. To assist cost-effective CATALOGUING in libraries

The principle that one cataloguer makes a catalogue record that can serve for the control of all stock copies of the catalogued item in n libraries, so reducing the cataloguing cost for all the libraries to $1/n$ of what would otherwise be incurred, is the corner stone of almost all national bibliographic services.

From the gross savings made by all the record-sharing libraries are funded the additional costs of conformity with uniform standards of bibliographic content and technical structure, and of distributing the records among them; and of measuring the effectiveness of the records in catalogue use.

On the net savings, when these are paid for, the first call is the funding of development for greater efficiency and effectiveness in the bibliographic systems which produce the records and make them accessible to users; and record-sharing systems which do not produce sufficient net savings to allow this cannot be said to be fully cost-effective.

The basic requirements for the successful performance of this function are thus as follows:

a) Authoritative document description

Traditionally, the essential elements in the catalogue record are to be derived from first-hand scrutiny of an actual copy of the document being catalogued; on the assumption that, with 19th-20th century printing technology at least, all members of an edition or issue are identical.

The principle has long been upheld as the only protection for the library user against promotional deceits and technical negligences in the traditional book trade (thus precluding records satisfactory enough for Function 1 from being used unchecked for this function). But it is a principle which may become difficult to sustain in the new technological era of desktop and on-demand publishing; and it already has little practical value for documents in non-print media, e.g. computer files, film and video.

b) Comprehensive access to new publications

In general, the principle is that the provision of national bibliographic services related to any documentary medium should be based on the acquisitions and collections of the institution with primary archival responsibility for that medium in the country.

Legal deposit by publishers and/or printers at the national (or other depository) library is the means by which 11 of the 12 member countries' national bibliography providers have tended wholly to acquire printed publications for cataloguing and adding to the archival collections. Voluntary (as distinct from legal) deposit, long used for print by the 12th, is used also by others for the collection of non-book materials (e.g. sound recordings in UK), of the absence of which from legal deposit laws there are many and varied examples in member countries.

Neither method works well without a great deal of active claiming by the national bibliographic service. Finding out and claiming early enough what you have *not* received can be aided by a comprehensive CIP programme, and by the ability to load and check appropriate machine-readable *trade bibliography* records against the national bibliographic service's own database files.

c) Timeliness in the availability of records

The overall cost-saving for libraries which is a principal justification for the performance of this function is substantially reduced if the required records are not available at the time when the items to which they refer are to be processed in the acquiring library. Repeated searching of the national bibliographic record files and the creation of an alternative temporary or permanent inhouse record are both very expensive of staff time.

This the only quality in national bibliographic record services which has been regularly and objectively measured as a performance indicator of the service. The results have been used (in UK) to assist in the design of new elements in the service, and to measure their effectiveness in practice.

d) Consistent conformity with, and maintenance of, national and international standards

The wider and more complete the conformity in local libraries with international cataloguing standards (e.g. AACR, ISBDs, MARC) the more widely and fully can savings be made in the total cost of cataloguing in member countries, through the national bibliographic services and other record-sharing systems; and the more valuable is reciprocal exchange of catalogue data through national and international MARC networks.

In the context of tape services, the MARC format "family" has been of considerable importance in facilitating the distribution and shared use of national bibliographic records; its value diminished only by the number of different national MARC formats which, while remaining in conformity with ISO 2709, still require software development and maintenance programmes to be converted one to another for use across national boundaries. The development of UNIMARC as an "Esperanto" format to reduce this problem is being led from within the Community, and UNIMARC tape outputs are already available or planned from some national bibliographic services.

In the context of online services, conformity with these format standards is of importance at the database end for downloading catalogue records to local catalogue systems. Even so, "MARC compatibility" is generally a sufficient basis for utility, and full and detailed field and subfield coding may not be essential.

In the CD-ROM, MARC has no relevance as a communication format, and output conversion of records to conformity with input MARC takes place in the computer system to which records are downloaded from the CD-ROM. The EEC consortium on CD-ROM development is already working on a PC software package to facilitate conversion to almost any desired format.

e) Continuity of relationship between current and retrospective catalogue records

Changes in the contents and standards of catalogue records create barriers for users of library catalogues; and the high cost of converting large back files to eliminate these barriers may inhibit major users of the national bibliographic service from adopting revised standards. In planning for new services, this factor has to be weighed against the improvements in efficiency and productivity which may come from the adoption of new standards and new practices in the national bibliographic service.

However, recent experience at the British Library and elsewhere has shown that in an online catalogue system even very large retrospective and current catalogue files catalogued to different standards and by different catalogue rules can be searched with equal effectiveness, with the need only for a minimal MARC compatibility.

- f) Availability in media suitable for the catalogue systems in which they are intended to perform

Again, cost-benefits for the national bibliographic service must be weighed against the disbenefits to users of records which cannot be handled efficiently in the majority of systems hardware; and the cost of establishing new products and services may need to include that of assistance with the purchase of new user hardware.

3. INFORMATION SEARCHING and RETRIEVAL for document supply

Over a period of time, national bibliographies cumulating and reflecting the whole mass of publishing output of a country constitute in themselves a resource of significance for the identification of documents of potential use to library users.

Since all are based on legal or voluntary deposit at national archival depositories of publications, they also constitute a part catalogue of the collections of the depository institutions, and provide at least one (usually "last resort") location for the documents they list.

They can thus make in themselves a contribution to the satisfaction of the demand for document supply which their function as a bibliographic information retrieval resource provokes; and, beyond this, their systematic comprehensiveness has given them a role in some countries as the main stem of union catalogues in cooperative acquisition programmes and cooperative document supply.

The basic requirements for these functions are:

- a) A wide range of search keys, ideally accommodating both formal subject etc. terms and codes, and Boolean and keyword searching across the whole content of the record.
- b) The ability of national bibliographic records to accommodate location data, and to perform in union catalogue systems alongside other records with a wide variety of qualities and contents.

B. MAJOR FOCUSES OF SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

4. Library cooperatives, utilities and collaborative action

Library cooperatives and utilities have generally been set up in the first place to enable libraries to share the capital and running costs of computerised cataloguing and record processing. In this function, they characteristically mount and make available to their member libraries, as "potential requirements" files the current national bibliographic records of their own and of other appropriate countries.

From their processing operations have also grown centrally held union catalogues of records of the collections and current acquisitions of participating libraries, including records of the very many items acquired by these libraries which are not represented in national bibliographic records; and, as they have moved away from the management of main-frame operations to the supply and support of decentralised and interlinked mini-computer library systems, these databases and union catalogues now constitute increasingly valuable assets as resources for derived and shared cataloguing, bibliographic information exchange, interlibrary loan and document supply, being possibly more comprehensive and timely than the national bibliographic service and reflecting more fully the cultural interests which the country's libraries seek to satisfy.

Whether as "cooperatives" or "not for profit" corporations, these agencies are typically financed and funded as private sector concerns, and this poses some barriers to interlinking them on both the national and the international scale, and to effective collaboration between them and public sector national bibliographic services. The growth in publication rates in almost all Community countries, and the declining levels of self-sufficiency in meeting user needs in every type of library, makes such collaboration, and the breaking down of these barriers, of increasing importance.

More recently, in some member countries groups of libraries have been formally or informally linked into networks, having online access to (and direct downloading from) their current catalogues, turning them into a kind of distributed database with characteristics resembling some of those of the centralised databases of the cooperatives and utilities. Such networks can also play a significant part as components of the national bibliographic service.

5. Cataloguing-in-Publication and advance information services

To optimise the cost-benefits of automated acquisitions and shared cataloguing systems, the need is predominantly for timely information of authoritative quality.

A number of national bibliographic services have sought to achieve this by establishing Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) programmes, involving the publishing community in voluntary deposit of bibliographic information about new titles far enough ahead of their publication for them to carry within themselves a catalogue entry referring to themselves, which can be copied by the acquiring library without recourse to national bibliographies and databases. The national bibliographic service receiving the deposit and supplying the catalogue entry also publishes the entry as an announcement, and as a cataloguing resource, in the national bibliography and in machine readable form; thereby ensuring 100 % "Hit Rate" for that item.

Guidelines and uniform practices for the setting up and management of CIP Programmes have been developed and promoted by IFLA and Unesco; and, especially where it helps the book trade to reach markets for its products which its own bibliographic announcement and information services do not reach, the CIP programme may be valuable in securing support from the publishing communities for improving the effectiveness of the national bibliographic service in its other functions.

From the user's point of view, not being based on post-publication examination of the item, CIP records are widely thought not to be reliable or authoritative enough to be used with total confidence for acquisitions or cataloguing purposes; and national bibliographic services may find it increasingly difficult to divert sufficient resource to improve their qualities in these respects, or to sustain a CIP programme, without adding to the backlog of post-publication cataloguing of deposited and other acquisitions.

The bibliographic information needed to inform decisions about acquisition and to control the implementation of these decisions in acquisitions systems is by no means identical with that needed by the reader to identify and locate the item through the library catalogue, or by the library management to support it throughout its "shelf-life" in the library. In some countries, developments in the quality and availability of bibliographic information produced by the book trade for its own purposes - e.g. publishers' machine-readable databases, the mechanisation of trade bibliography and (in UK) the operations of Book Data Ltd - are being scrutinised by libraries as potentially preferable alternatives (for the purpose of acquisition, at least) to those of the national bibliographic service.

Such a division of record and information supply would leave the national bibliographic service free to design record structures and develop record contents primarily as components of catalogues and information retrieval systems for use in online public access modes as hosted databases or on CD-ROM.

6. Extending the range of coverage in old and new media

Section 2(b) above indicates the problems and limitations of legal deposit in covering documents other than the traditional print-on-paper book and periodical titles.

The principle of distributed archival collection responsibility noted there suggests the desirability of shared responsibility for bibliographic coverage, and of the development of cooperative and collaborative action.

Even in the case of printed publications, collaborative action in those countries (e.g. Germany, UK) which have several depositories, can extend the categories and titles captured for bibliographic information. In UK, where the annual volume of deposited publications threatens to exceed the capacity of the British Library alone to provide an adequate national bibliographic service, collaboration between all six legal deposit libraries has reached a pilot project planning stage.

If bibliographic responsibility is not distributed in some such way, the inclusion of new media in revised legal deposit legislation, however desirable, may result in the national bibliographic service's spreading its resources for handling both old and new media too thinly to provide adequate service on either.

Again, for new and non-book media trade bibliography and commercial interests may be effectively harnessed to the interests of national bibliographic service, and especially to the creation of databases serving both library users and the marketing interests of producers and publishers.

7. New technology in the service of national bibliography

Member countries show a wide range of divergence in their levels of technological support of national bibliographic service, not all of them yet having progressed to the stage of mechanised handling of bibliographic processing for the compilation of national bibliographic databases. Their ability to produce machine readable outputs for exchange with other member countries requires them to reach this stage at least.

Computer-based systems allowing cataloguers to edit and enter new records directly on to the database do not in themselves lead necessarily to cost-savings in the national bibliographic service. However, they are an essential prerequisite for the national bibliographic service to use records derived from other resources, and derived cataloguing is a potential source of significant cost saving for the national bibliographic service, as it is for their customers.

At the leading edge, existing support from EEC for the application of CD-ROM technology to the distribution of national bibliographic records, and for the development of standardised applications software, is already enabling all those member countries having the capability of producing tape outputs to plan distribution and interchange in this medium for the very near future; and some others will be going straight to this distributed online mode from their present non-machine-readable outputs without going through the intervening stages of tape and hosted database services.

Whether post-CD-ROM or prior to CD-ROM, in all planning for the adoption of new technology, the national bibliographic service must give the heaviest weighting to establishing the capacity of its national users to upgrade their own systems to accommodate the changes in products and services which flow from its adoption.



Conversely, the national bibliographic service required to provide services to meet the needs of users better equipped technologically than itself is in constant danger of losing its customer base, and therefore of being unable to carry out the major function of channeling bibliographic services between the libraries of its own country and those of other members of the Community.

C. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS AND PROJECTS IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

In Section C of the Programme each member group of participants is invited to make statements on the areas of national bibliographic service in their own countries in which there are the most cogent cases for development within the context of this Workshop; and in order to save the time of speakers on behalf of member countries, Summary Data on the present state of national bibliographic services in all the Community countries are given in the *Appendix* of this paper (1).

These data also provide a view of comparative progress throughout the Community in the development of current national bibliography, in which the picture that emerges is as follows:

General summary

In 11 of the 12 member countries, the national bibliography is provided from the cataloguing activity of a single national library - though in its printed form it is published directly by the national library in only 5 cases. In their machine-readable form, national bibliographic records are at present made available on tape in 9 member countries (directly by the national library in 6 cases), as online databases in 8 countries (in only 3 cases with the originating national bibliographic service acting as host); and as CD-ROM services in 3 countries (directly by the national bibliographic agency in only one case). Two countries (Greece and Ireland) have as yet no machine-readable national bibliographic record services of any kind.

Projects for consideration

National bibliographic services which, for whatever reasons, do not adequately meet the needs of their own national library communities are not likely to be of high value to the library communities of other member countries.

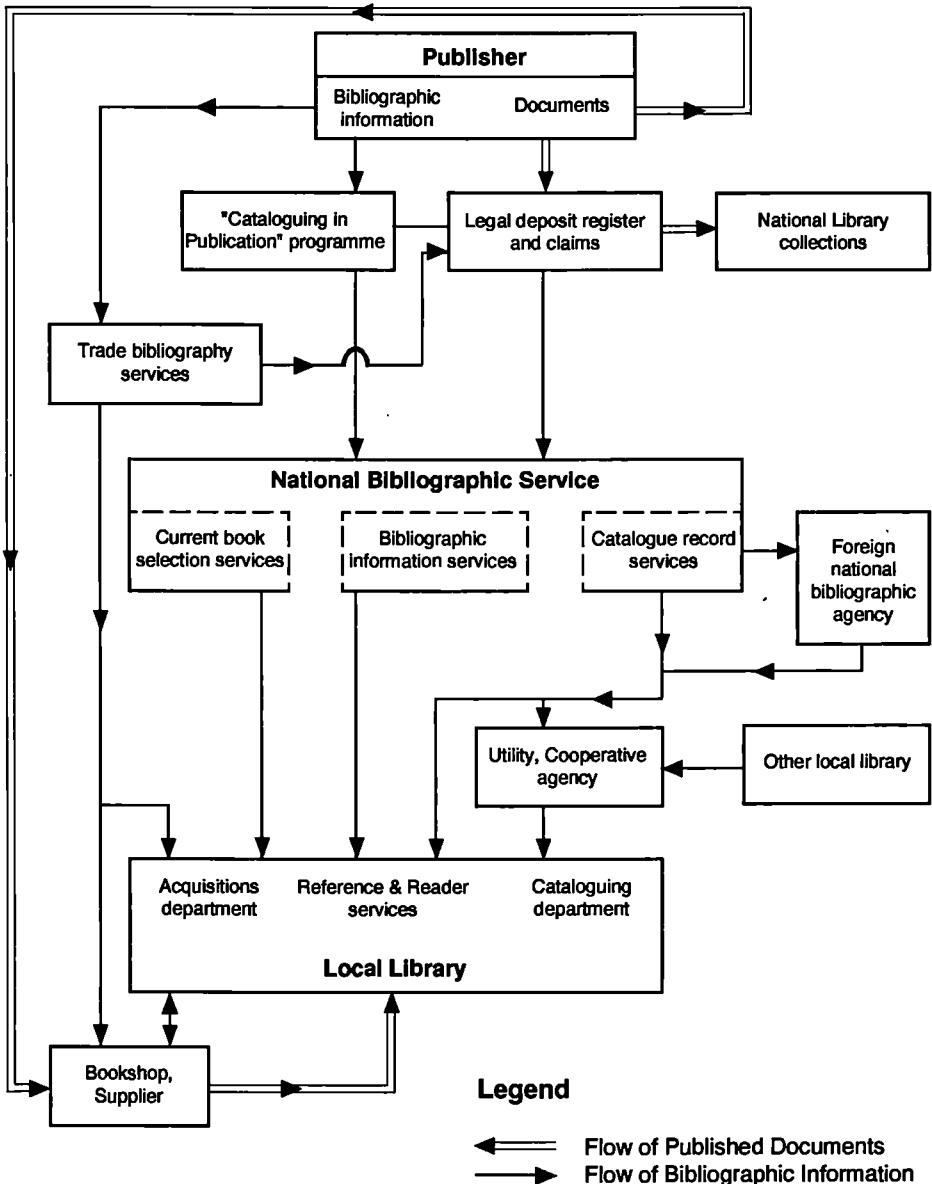
The first priority of Action Plan projects would be to bring up to a basic level of machine readable provision the national bibliographic services of all member countries, to meet the needs first of the library and information community in their own country. The most appropriate areas in which projects may be set up which are designed to achieve this, and to improve the useful quality and performance of existing services, will arise from Section A (Functions of National Bibliographic Services) above.

Extensions beyond this basic level, both within national borders and beyond them, are the main emphasis of Section B, on Major Focuses of Service Development. Collaboration between countries, like cooperation between libraries, depends for its success on their being a reasonable balance of advantage as well as of cost between all the participants; and projects in this area which are designed to remove imbalances and to equalise cost-benefits are especially sought.

The *Checklist of Possible Projects* (2) is arranged accordingly. This is not intended to be a definitive list of all possible types of project, but an indication of the range and types of development projects which examination of the different states of development in the Community suggests as among the most appropriate for consideration.

1. See APPENDIX 5
2. See APPENDIX 4

NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICE (Model diagram)



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Appendix 3

CD-ROM PILOT PROJECT

Seven national libraries have formed a Consortium to cooperate in a Pilot/Demonstration Project to improve the interchange of bibliographic records. The Project is being supported by the Commission of the European Communities as part of its preparatory activities towards the proposed Action Plan for Libraries. The Consortium members are: The Royal Library, Denmark; Bibliothèque Nationale, France; Deutsche Bibliothek, Federal Republic of Germany; National Library of Florence, Italy; The Royal Library, The Netherlands; National Library, Portugal; The British Library, UK. The Project, which takes the form of a series of 9 sub-projects, will be coordinated by the British Library. Work will begin in autumn 1989 and is expected to take between 18 months and two years.

CD-ROM was chosen as a cost-effective delivery medium and a means of ensuring widespread distribution of cataloguing data between European countries. The Project aims to promote better and easier access by more users to European national bibliographies and to promote economies in library cataloguing through greater and more effective sharing of cataloguing source records. An important feature is the development of standard approaches to strategies, applications and formats.

The 9 sub-projects each involve different partnerships between the Consortium libraries and will run, some in parallel, some consecutively, throughout the duration of the Project. The results, taking the form variously of prototypes, specifications and reports, will be made available on a wide and ongoing basis, through publications or licensing mechanisms as appropriate.

Projects fall into a number of categories, all intended to have a general applicability beyond the test systems. Some of the sub-projects focus on the development of soft standards or guidelines for bibliographic applications of CD-ROM. Other projects have a technical rather than bibliographical orientation and are concerned with the interfaces to the DOS environment, to local and to remote systems. An important factor is to ensure that the Projects and bibliographic products keep in step with emerging technical developments and standards.

The nine projects are as follows:

Definition of requirements for a retrieval interface for bibliographic data on CD-ROM.

This project will define basic sets of rules and parameters for the homogeneous specification of the retrieval functions on CD-ROM, independent of specific CD-ROM retrieval software.

Tools for MARC conversion. This project will look at two approaches to providing conversion from the MARC format of the host CD-ROM to the MARC format required by the user. The ultimate goal is the development and testing of a software methodology for the creation of MARC conversion routines.

Definition of a basic European character set. This project will examine the problems of the extended character sets required in a European context, looking at both technical aspects and at standards.

Multilingual interface. The problems here are technical and linguistic: the technical aspects will examine the problems of storing, loading and accessing multilingual user interfaces in a DOS environment; the second strand of the project will deal with harmonising terminology and translations.

Online links from CD-ROM. The objective is to create transparent links between the CD-ROM and the respective online host systems to enhance currency of the data accessible.

Linking CD-ROM to local library systems. This project will, in conjunction with the commercial library systems suppliers, examine the requirements for downloading and transfer of data from the CD-ROM to the local library system.

Menu interface for multiple CD-ROMs. This project is concerned primarily with the interface between CD-ROM and DOS and with compatibility between the national bibliographic products in order to ease the installation of these multiple products and to facilitate ease of movement between databases.

Production of Pilot CD-ROMs. This project has two important aspects: the first is to transfer and test the skills acquired to date amongst national libraries; the second is to test new production methods and new types of product. Libraries, who have not yet a CD-ROM product, will be involved in producing a joint Pilot Disc; a further phase will examine the market for specialist discs (e.g. by subject or material type content) and test in-house production methods.

Distribution mechanisms/marketing agreements. This project looks at regulatory issues concerning the international distribution of bibliographic data on CD-ROM in order to ensure that the interests of bibliographic record agency (supplier) and of user are best served in a European and international context. The intention is to provide a framework for one (or a series of) multilateral agreements addressing bibliographic record exchange.

Taken as a whole, the nine projects address comprehensively the issues identified to date regarding the distribution and use of bibliographic data on CD-ROM.

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Appendix 4

CHECKLIST OF POSSIBLE SUBJECTS FOR PROJECTS IN ACTION LINE 1 ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

This Checklist of Possible Subjects for Projects was originally incorporated in the Background Paper, *The Development of National Bibliographic Services* (see APPENDIX 1), and is arranged to correspond with the sequence of headings in the Background Paper. It is not intended to be a definitive list of all possible types of project, but an indication of the range and types of development projects which examination of the different states of development in the Community suggests as among the most appropriate for consideration by those attending the Workshop.

In the present version, the opportunity has been taken to show, by means of the familiar International Vehicle Registration codes, which of the member countries expressed an interest at the Workshop in each of the possible subjects for projects in the Checklist. The IVR codes for countries are as follows:

(B)	Belgium	(GB)	United Kingdom
(D)	Federal Republic of Germany	(GR)	Greece
(DK)	Denmark	(I)	Italy
(E)	Spain	(L)	Luxembourg
(EI)	Ireland	(NL)	Netherlands
(F)	France	(P)	Portugal

Function 1 SELECTION and ACQUISITION

1. Pilot studies and setup costs for new ANNOUNCEMENT SERVICES
 - 1.1 Data collection
 - 1.2 Data processing
 - 1.3 User market research
 - 1.4 Record design and content
 - 1.5 Distribution: publications and networks
 - 1.6 Performance measurement at user end

2. Pilot studies and setup costs for extending existing announcement services to cover NEW MEDIA
 - 2.1 Systems and software development (B)(DK)

3. Systems and software development programmes for ACQUISITIONS management and control
 - 3.1 CIP input and output
 - 3.2 Legal deposit registration and claims (DK)(E)(EI)(F)
 - 3.3 Voluntary deposit registration and claims

17. Development and conversion costs for

- 17.1 Common APPLICATIONS SOFTWARE for national bibliographic record services (L)**
- 17.2 Upgrade of USER SYSTEMS for newer technology based national bibliographic services.**

ADDENDUM

18. Other project areas identified at the Workshop

- 18.1 Study of legal implications of record sharing (D)**
- 18.2 CONSPECTUS programme development (D)(GB)**
- 18.3 Retrospective conversion (GB)**

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Appendix 5

SUMMARY DATA ON PRESENT NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES IN MEMBER COUNTRIES

The data summarised in this Appendix are mainly derived from the two following sources:

- Barbara L BELL *An annotated guide to current national bibliographies*. Alexandria (Va): Chadwick Healey, 1986.
- *International guide to MARC databases and services: national magnetic tape and ONLINE services*. Frankfurt a.m.: International MARC Project, Deutsche Bibliothek, 1986.

Revisions and updates have subsequently been made from information supplied by participants during, and after, the Workshop.

1. BELGIUM

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Bibliographie de Belgique = Belgische Bibliografie**. 1875 -
Bruxelles: Bibliothèque Royal Albert 1er.

Frequency: Monthly, with annual cumulation.

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit (publishers) at the Royal Library

Coverage: Trade and non-trade books, etc. official and government publications, printed theses and dissertations, periodicals (first issue per title)

Arrangement of contents: Classified within 32 classes, with author, title and 2-language subject indexes

International standards in data: ISBD, ISBN, ISSN

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 12 months

Catalogue data to published entry: 4 months

- b) **Bibliographie de Belgique: supplément publications en série
Belgische Bibliografie: supplement seriele publikaties**. 1982 -
Bruxelles: Bibliothèque Royal Albert 1er.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: Periodicals and series published in Belgium

Arrangement of contents: as a)

International standards in data: as a)

1. **BELGIUM** *continued*

- c) **Bibliographie de Belgique: supplément cartes et atlas**
Belgische Bibliografie: supplement karten en atlassen. 1982 -
Bruxelles: Bibliothèque Royal Albert 1er.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: Maps and atlases published in Belgium

Arrangement of contents: classified within 10 classes

International standards in data: as a)

- d) **Bibliographie de Belgique: supplément ouvrages musicaux...**
Belgische Bibliografie: supplement muziekwerken. 1982 -
Bruxelles: Bibliothèque Royal Albert 1er.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: Sheet music and works about music published in Belgium

Arrangement of contents: alphabetical by title

International standards in data: as a)

- e) **Bibliographie de Belgique (CIP): publications annoncées**
Belgische Bibliografie (CIP): aangekondigde publikaties. 1982 -
Bruxelles: Bibliothèque Royal Albert 1er.

Frequency: 2 a month

Source of document descriptions: CIP programme

Coverage: as a)

Arrangement of contents: as a)

International standards in data: as a)

TAPE & ONLINE SERVICES

- f) **[Bibliographie de Belgique = Belgische Bibliografie]**
Tape distribution in UNIMARC format of a) above, available on request from the Royal
Library

g) **NEW-WAVE**

Bibliographic database (for internal purposes of the Royal Library)

Source of entries: Royal Library catalogue records since 1985, and (since 1975) as a) above

Size of database: approx 450 000 records

Annual intake: 30 000 records

2. DENMARK

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Dansk bogfortegnelse** [The Danish national bibliography. Books]. 1841/58 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: Weekly (in **Bogmarkedet**), monthly with quarterly, annual and 5-year cumulations

Sources of document descriptions:

Publishers' deposit at Bibliotekscentralen

Printers' legal deposit at Det kongelige Bibliotek, Danish Dept.

Coverage: Publications in book and micro- form, including trade and non-trade books etc., official and government publications, periodicals and other serials (entries for new, changed and ceased titles), atlases, printed theses and dissertations

Arrangement of contents: Author-title alphabetical (full entries), subject classified (short entries)

International standards in data: AACR, DDC, ISBD, ISBN, ISSN

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 4 to 8 weeks

Catalogue data to published entry: 2 weeks

- b) **Dansk bogfortegnelse. Mikrokortudgave** [The Danish national bibliography. Books. Microfiche edition]. 1976/78 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: Annual snowball cumulation from annual issue of a)

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: as annual issue of a)

- c) **Dansk periodicafortegnelse** [Danish national bibliography. Serials]. 1972 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: 5 years

Source of document descriptions: Acquisitions of Danish Department, Royal Library

Coverage: Newspapers, periodicals, annuals, series

Arrangement of contents: Alphabetic by title

International standards in data: as a)

Currency and timeliness: Item publication to Entry publication: 5 years max.

- d) **Dansk musikfortegnelse** [Danish national bibliography. Music]. 1934 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: Monthly (in **Bogmarkedet**) and annual cumulation

Source of document descriptions: Acquisitions of Music Department, Royal Library

Coverage: Printed sheet music

International standards in data: as a)

Currency and timeliness: Item publication to Entry publication: 4-8 weeks

2. **DENMARK** *continued*

- e) **Dansk lydfortegnelse** [Danish national bibliography. Sound recordings]. 1982 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Source of document descriptions: Publishers' information to Bibliotekscentralen
Coverage: Non-music discs, CDs and tapes
Arrangement of contents: as a)
International standards in data: as a)
Currency and timeliness:
Item publication to entry publication: 2-6 months
Catalogue data to published entry: 1-3 months

- f) **Dansk billedfortegnelse** [The Danish national bibliography. Visual recordings]. 1984 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: Quarterly, with multi-year cumulations
Source of document descriptions: Publishers' information to Bibliotekscentralen
Coverage: Slide series, overhead transparencies, motion pictures, videorecordings (tape and disc)
Arrangement of contents: as a)
International standards in data: DDC, ISBD, ISBN, ISSN
Currency and timeliness:
Item publication to entry publication: 2-6 months
Catalogue data to published entry: 1-3 months

- g) **Danske musikoptagelser** [The Danish national bibliography. Music recordings]. 1987 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: 10 a year with annual cumulation
Sources of document description:
Purchases and publishers' deposit at Statsbiblioteket
Purchases at Bibliotekscentralen
Coverage: Records, tapes, compact discs
Arrangement of contents: as a)
International standards in data: DDC, ISBD
Currency and timeliness:
Item publication to entry publication: 1-3 months
Catalogue data to published entry: 4-8 weeks

- h) **Dansk artikelindeks** [The Danish national bibliography. Articles]. 1979 - Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: Monthly with annual cumulation
Source of document description: Subscriptions and publishers' deposit at Biblioteks-centralen
Coverage: Articles in newspapers, periodicals and other serials
Arrangement of contents: as a)
International standards in data: AACR, DDC, ISBD
Currency and timeliness:
Item publication to entry publication: 5-21 weeks
Catalogue data to published entry: 1-2 months

2. **DENMARK** *continued*

- i) **Dansk anmeldelsindeks** (mikroform) [The Danish national bibliography. Reviews (microform)]. 1979 -
Ballerup: Bibliotekscentralen.

Frequency: 2-months with annual cumulation

Source of document description: as h)

Coverage: Reviews from newspapers, periodicals and other serials

Arrangement of contents: Alphabetical within five categories

International standards in data: AACR, ISBD

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to entry publication: 3-7 months

Catalogue data to published entry: 3-4 months

- j) **Bibliografi over Danmarks offentlige publikationer. 1948 -**
Kobenhavn, IDE Danish Institute for International Exchange of Publications.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document description: Departmental and institutional deposit

Coverage: All departmental and institutional publications, regardless of size, plus Danish dissertations

Arrangement of contents: Formal categories, alphabetical by (corporate) author, name and subject indexes

International standards in data: modified AACR, ISBD, ISBN

Currency and timeliness: Item publication to entry publication: 2 years max.

TAPE & ONLINE SERVICES

- k) **Danish national bibliography. 1984+**
Originator: Det kongelige Bibliotek, Copenhagen
Distributors: Det kongelige Bibliotek Forskningsbibliotekernes edb-kontor

Distribution frequency: Quarterly

Coverage: as a) 1976+, c) 1984+ and d) 1984+

Records added: 13 000 per annum.

Standards in data: ISO 2709, danMARC and as in a)

Availability: Complete tapes (not selective records)

- l) **ALBA**
Host: Forskningsbibliotekernes Edb-kontor, Copenhagen

Size of database: approx 4 000 000 records

Records added: 280 000 per annum

Update frequency: Daily

Coverage: Acquisitions of books, periodicals and other materials in Danish research libraries, including a), c) and d) above

3. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis. Reihe A, Erscheinungen des Verlagsbuchhandels. 1957 -**

Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler Vereinigung.

Frequency: Weekly, cumulated monthly (as **Deutsche Bibliographie Monatsregister**) and half-yearly (as **Deutsche Bibliographie Halbjahres Verzeichnis**)

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit at Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main

Coverage: Books, new periodical titles, official publications, audiovisual materials published for sale in FRG, GDR, Austria, Switzerland (German language)

Arrangement of contents: Subject classified with author, title, etc. indexes

International standards in data: ISBD, ISBN, ISSN, UDC

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 3 months(?)

Catalogue data to published entry: 1 month(?)

- b) **Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis. Reihe B, Beilage: Erscheinungen ausserhalb des Verlagsbuchhandels. 1965 -**

Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler Vereinigung.

Frequency: 2 weeks, cumulated as a)

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: as a) but for not-priced publications

Arrangement of contents: as a)

International standards in data: as a)

- c) **Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis. Reihe C, Beilage: Karten. 1965**

-

Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler Vereinigung.

Frequency: Quarterly + annual index

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: Newly published maps and atlases

Arrangement of contents: By geographic region

International standards in data: as a)

- d) **Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis. Reihe H, Hochschulschriften-Verzeichnis. 1971 -**

Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler Vereinigung.

Frequency: Monthly, with annual index

Coverage: Accepted university theses and dissertations

- e) **Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis. Reihe M, Musikalien-Verzeichnis. 1976 -**

Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler Vereinigung.

Coverage: Printed music

3. FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY *continued*

f) Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis. Reihe N, Neuerscheinungen-Sofortdienst. 1975 -

Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler Vereinigung.

Frequency: Weekly cumulated bimonthly, monthly (as **Neuerscheinungen-Monatsverzeichnis**), quarterly

Source of document descriptions: CIP programme

Coverage: as a)

Arrangement of contents: as a)

International standards in data: as a)

Currency and timeliness: Item publication to Entry publication: -4 weeks

g) Deutsche Bibliographie. Wöchentliches Verzeichnis. Reihe T, Musikonträger Verzeichnis. 1974 -

Frankfurt am Main: Buchhändler Vereinigung.

Frequency: Monthly

Coverage: Music sound recordings issued in Germany and Austria

TAPE SERVICES

h) Magnetbanddienst der Deutschen Bibliothek

Distributor: Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt am Main

Distribution frequency: Weekly

Coverage: as a) - f) above + BNB/MARC (British Library)

Records added annually: 110 000

Standards in data: as a) + MAB, UNIMARC

Availability: Complete and selective services

ONLINE/CD-ROM SERVICES

i) BIBLIO-DATA

Online host: INKA Online-Service, Leopoldshafen CD-ROM version: Buchhändler Vereinigung, Frankfurt, May 1989 -

Size of database: 1 800 000 records

Records added annually: 110 000

Update frequency: (online) bi-weekly

Coverage: as a) - f) above

4. FRANCE

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Bibliographie de la France. Bibliographie officielle. Livres. 1977 -**
Paris: Cercle de la Librairie.

Frequency: 2 a month, with cumulating quarterly and annual indexes
Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit at Bibliothèque Nationale
Coverage: Trade and non-trade books published in France
Arrangement of contents: Subject classified list
International standards in data: ISBD, ISBN, ISSN, UDC
Currency and timeliness: Item publication to Entry publication: 6 months

- b) **Bibliographie de la France. Supplément I. Publications en séries. 1977 -**
Paris: Cercle de la Librairie.

Frequency: Monthly, with annual index
Source of document descriptions: as a)
Coverage: French periodicals and series
Arrangement of contents: as a)
International standards in data: as a)

- c) **Bibliographie de la France. Bibliographie officielle. Supplément II. Publications officielles. 1977 -**
Paris: Cercle de la Librairie.

Frequency: 2 a month, with annual *Index récapitulatif*
Source of document descriptions: as a)
Coverage: Government and other official publications of France and France outre-mer
Arrangement of contents: Publication categories
International standards in data: as a)

- d) **Bibliographie de la France. Bibliographie officielle. Supplément III. Musique. 1977 -**
Paris: Cercle de la Librairie.

Frequency: Quarterly
Source of document descriptions: as a)
Coverage: Sheet music published in France
Arrangement of contents: Types of works
International standards in data: as a)

- e) **Bibliographie de la France. Bibliographie officielle. Supplément IV. Atlas, cartes et plans. 1977 -**
Paris: Cercle de la Librairie.

Frequency: Annual
Source of document descriptions: as a)
Coverage: Maps etc. not included in *Livres-Hebdo*
Arrangement of contents: Alphabetic by regions etc.
International standards in data: as (a) *Currency and timeliness:* Catalogue data to published entry: 12 months maximum

4. **FRANCE** *continued*

TAPE SERVICES

- f) **Bibliographie de la France**
Originator: Bibliothèque nationale, Paris
Distributor: Bibliothèque nationale, Paris

Distribution frequency: 2 weeks

Coverage: as a), b) and c) above

Records added annually: 31 000

Standards in data: UNIMARC, ISDS + as a)

Availability: Complete tape (not selective)

- g) **Liste des acquisitions de la Bibliothèque nationale**
Originator: Bibliothèque nationale, Paris
Distributor: Bibliothèque nationale, Paris

Distribution frequency: Monthly

Coverage: Foreign books and serials acquired at the Bibliothèque nationale

Records added annually: 20 000

Standards in data: as f)

Availability: Complete tape (not selective) as add-on subscription to f)

ONLINE/CD-ROM SERVICES

- h) **OPALE** (CD-ROM database)
Originator: Bibliothèque nationale, Paris

Size of database: 275 000 records

Records added annually: 50 000

Update frequency: daily (database) quarterly (CD-ROM)

Coverage: as a), b),c) and g) above

- i) **LEDA** (Lecture encyclopédique de données audiovisuelles)
Host: SUNIST, Bourgoing-Jallieu

Size of database: 100 000 records

Records added annually: 50 000

Update frequency: 2 a month

Coverage: Sound and video recordings published or distributed in France

- j) **[Bibliographie de la France en CD]**
Originator: Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris

Coverage: as a)

5. GREECE

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Hellenike vivliographia. Greek national bibliography. 1972-1982**
Athens: Vivliographike Hetaireia tes Hellados.

Ceased publication.

6. IRELAND

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Irish publishing record. 1967 -**
Dublin: University College.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit at University College, Dublin

Coverage: Books, new periodical titles, selected official publications etc. published in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland

Arrangement of contents: Subject classified, author/title index

International standards in data: AACR, ISBD, DDC

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: average 1 year

Catalogue data to published entry: minimum 6 months

7. ITALY

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Bibliografia nazionale italiana 1958 -**
Roma: Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche Italiane

Frequency: Monthly, with annual cumulation

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit at Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze

Coverage: Books, new serial titles; selected official publications, maps, music, recordings

Arrangement of contents: Subject classified list, with separate indexes

International standards in data: ISBD, ISBN, ISSN, DDC

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: Up to 3 years

Catalogue data to published entry: Up to 2 years

TAPE SERVICES

- b) **Bibliografia nazionale italiana - ANNAMRC**
Distributor: Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico, Roma

Distribution frequency: [not known]

Coverage: as a)

Records added annually: 13 000

Standards in data: as a) + ISO2709

Availability: Comprehensive (not selective)

7. **ITALY** *continued*

ONLINE/CD-ROM SERVICES

- c) **B.N.I.(Bibliografia nazionale Italiana)**
Host: Corte Suprema di Cassazione, Roma

Size of database: 200 000
Records added annually: 13 000
Update frequency: monthly
Coverage: as a)

8. **LUXEMBOURG**

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Bibliographie luxembourgeoise. 1945 -**
Luxembourg: Bibliothèque nationale.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit and other acquisitions at the Bibliothèque nationale

Coverage: Books, new serials, official publications, maps, music, sound recordings published in Luxembourg or by nationals or about Luxembourg

Arrangement of contents: Subject lists

International standards in data: none

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 1.5 years

Catalogue data to published entry: average 6 months

TAPE SERVICES

- b) **[Catalogue de la Bibliothèque nationale]**

Planned availability of SIBIL format catalogue records as described at a)

9. **NETHERLANDS**

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Brinkman's cumulatieve catalogus van boeken. Nederlandse bibliografie... 1846 -**
Alphen aan den Ryns: Samsom.

Frequency: Monthly + quarterly, half-year and annual cumulations

Source of document descriptions: Legal/voluntary deposit and CIP programme at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague

Coverage: New books, periodical titles, official publications etc. published in Netherlands and Flanders; and new Dutch language books in other countries

Arrangement of contents: Alphabetical author/title, alphabetical subject index

International standards in data: ISBD, ISBN, ISSN

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 3 months(?)

Catalogue data to published entry: 10 weeks

9. **NETHERLANDS** *continued*

- b) **Nederlands bibliografie. A-lijst In Boekblad. Nieuwblad voor het boekenvak**
Alphen aan den Ryns: Samsom

Frequency: Weekly

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: New trade books and priced new periodical titles of Netherlands and Flanders

Arrangement of contents: classified

Currency and timeliness: 1-7 weeks ahead of a)

- c) **Nederlands bibliografie. B-lijst. 1983 -**
's-Gravenhage: Nederlands Bibliografisch Centrum.

Frequency: Monthly, cumulated with a) cumulations

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: New non-trade printed publications, theses and other university and research organisation documents

Arrangement of contents: Form categories

- d) **Bibliografie van in Nederland verschenen officiële uitgaven bij Rijksverheid en provinciale besturen**

's-Gravenhage: Koninklijke Bibliotheek

Coverage: New Netherlands Government and provincial department publications

- e) **Bibliografie van in Nederland verschenen kaarten**

's-Gravenhage: Koninklijke Bibliotheek

Coverage: New maps published in Netherlands

- f) **Uitgaven in voorbereiding/CIP**

's-Gravenhage: Koninklijke Bibliotheek

Coverage: Forthcoming publications in the CIP Programme, prior to listing in a), b) and c)

MACHINE READABLE DATA SERVICES

- g) **Project for Integrated Catalogue Automation (PICA)**

Host/distributor: PICA, The Hague

Coverage: Online accessed, current and retrospective catalogue requirements files for Netherlands academic libraries, including contents of a) - f), and OCLC, BNB/MARC and LCMARC tape inputs

Standards in data: as a) + MARC (ISO2709)

Availability: Limited to Netherlands academic libraries

10. PORTUGAL

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Boletim de bibliografia portuguesa [1935]. Monografias.** 1981 -
Lisboa: Biblioteca Nacional.

Frequency: 3 months

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit at Biblioteca Nacional, Lisboa

Coverage: New books, periodical titles, official publications, music, etc. published in Portugal; works by Portuguese or about Portugal published elsewhere

Arrangement of contents: Subject classified

International standards in data: ISBD, UDC

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 2.5 years

Catalogue data to published entry: 2 years

- b) **Boletim de bibliografia portuguesa. Documentos não textuais.** 1981 -
Lisboa: Biblioteca Nacional.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: Maps and graphics published in, or about, Portugal or by Portuguese

International standards in data: as a)

- c) **Boletim de bibliografia portuguesa. Publicações em sérié.** 1981 -
Lisboa: Biblioteca Nacional.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: New serials titles at Biblioteca Nacional

ONLINE/CD-ROM SERVICES

- d) **PORBASE - National bibliographic database**

Online (GEAC) database operated by Biblioteca Nacional, with 300,000 records, in cooperation with 42 libraries, from mid-1988

Coverage: Mainly Portuguese Bibliography (from 1950 onwards)

Standards: UNIMARC (ISO270)

Frequency of updating: daily

11. SPAIN

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **Bibliografia española.** 1958 -
Madrid: Instituto Bibliografico Hispanico.

Frequency: Monthly, with annual cumulation

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit at Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid

Coverage: New books, official publications, and other non-serial items published in Spain

Arrangement of contents: Subject classified with title and author indexes

International standards in data: ISBD, ISBN, ISSN, UDC

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 1 year

Catalogue data to published entry: 1 month

11. **SPAIN** *continued*

- b) **Bibliografía española. Suplemento de publicaciones periódicas. 1979 -**
Madrid: Instituto Bibliografico Hispanico.

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: as a)

Coverage: New serial titles published in Spain

Arrangement of contents: Subject classified, title and name indexes

International standards in data: ISBD, UDC

- c) **Bibliografía española. Suplemento de cartografía. 1980/87 -**
Madrid: Instituto Bibliografico Hispanico.

Frequency: Annual (from 1988)

Source of description: as a)

Coverage: Maps and other cartographic materials published in Spain

Arrangement of contents: Alphabetical by place, author index

International standards in data: ISBD

TAPE AND ONLINE SERVICES

- c) **Bibliografía española (BIBL)**
Originator: Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid
Distributor: Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid

Distribution frequency: Quarterly

Coverage: as a) and b)

Standards in data: as a) + IBERMARC

Availability: Complete tape (not selective records)

- d) **Bibliografía española (BIBL)**
Host: Puntos de Información Cultural, Madrid (Biblioteca Nacional from 1990)

Size of database: 360 000 records

Records added annually: 30 000

Update frequency: 3 months

Coverage: as a)

12. **UNITED KINGDOM**

PRINTED SERVICES

- a) **British national bibliography. 1950 -**
London: British Library.

Frequency: Weekly with monthly cumulated index, interim and annual cumulations

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit and CIP programme at British Library

Coverage: New books and serial titles, selected new official publications, etc. published in UK and (English language) Ireland

Arrangement of contents: subject classified

International standards in data: AACR, ISBD, ISBN, ISSN, DDC

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 6 months maximum

Catalogue data to published entry: 3 weeks

12. **UNITED KINGDOM** *continued*

- b) **The British catalogue of music. 1957 -**
London: British Library.

Frequency: Quarterly with annual cumulation

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit and British Library acquisitions of non-UK items

Coverage: New printed music published/ distributed in UK and/or acquired for British Library collections

Arrangement of contents: DDC classified with name and form indexes

International standards in data: as a)

- c) **Serials in the British Library. 1981 -**
London: British Library.

Frequency: Quarterly, with annual cumulation on microfiche

Source of document descriptions: Legal deposit and purchased, etc. acquisitions of the British Library

Coverage: New, and newly acquired, serial titles of all kinds in British Library collections

Arrangement of contents: Alphabetic by title with keywords index

International standards in data: as a)

- d) **Index to theses accepted for higher degrees by the universities of Great Britain and Ireland... 1953 -**

London: Aslib. (Also on magnetic tape)

Frequency: Annual

Source of document descriptions: Author abstracts

Coverage: Accepted dissertations of UK universities, etc.

- e) **Government publications of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).** (Also on magnetic tape and as online file)
London: HMSO

Frequency: Monthly with daily short list, annual cumulation

Source of document descriptions: Published copy

Coverage: Central government publications published/sold by HMSO; IGO publications for which HMSO is agent in UK

Arrangement of contents: Official category and issuing department

Currency and timeliness:

Item publication to Entry publication: 1 day

Catalogue data to published entry: 2+ months

- f) **Catalogue of British official publications not published by HMSO... 1980 -**
Cambridge: Chadwick-Healey.

Source of document descriptions: Published copy

Coverage: Directly issued publications of central government departments and other public sector organisations related to them; as collected, and of which copies are offered for sale on microfiche, by Chadwick-Healey Ltd.

12. **UNITED KINGDOM** *continued*

TAPE SERVICES

- g) **BLAISE Exchange tape service**
Distributor: British Library, London

Distribution frequency: Weekly
Coverage: BNB MARC (i.e. as a) and LCMARC (US Library of Congress)
Records added annually: 60 000+
Standards in data: as a) + UKMARC
Availability: Complete tapes

- h) **BLAISE Select record service**
Distributor: British Library, London

Distribution frequency: Monthly
Coverage: as g) + BL MARC (British Library Humanities, Social sciences and Science catalogues), SIGLE (European "grey literature") and WHITAKER (UK book trade "in print" file) + online link to OCLC
Records added annually: 100 000+
Standards in data: as g)
Availability: In UK limited to BL MARC licensees, direct from British Library, or from cooperative agencies (BLCMP, LASER, SWALCAP, SCOLCAP), utilities (OCLC) and other libraries

ONLINE/CD ROM SERVICES

- i) **BLAISE-Line service**
Host: British Library, London

Size of database: 2 500 000+ records
Records added annually: 100 000+
Update frequency: Weekly (BNB MARC), monthly (most other files)
Coverage: as h) + Conference Proceedings Index, ESTC, ISTC and other British Library bibliographic files
Access: Unlimited. BNB MARC also accessible through other hosts in UK and other European countries (e.g. Germany, Netherlands), and North America

- j) **British national bibliography on CD-ROM**
Originator and publisher: British Library, London

Coverage: Complete BNB MARC database as a)

Workshop on National Bibliographic Services Report

Appendix 6

WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

Luxembourg, 12 February 1990

(Action Line 1 of the Libraries Action Plan)

PROGRAMME

- 09h00 - 09h15 - **Introduction**
- 1.0 Action Line 1 in the context of the Libraries Action Plan
Ariane Iljon
- 09h15 - 09h45 - **Objectives and targets in current national bibliographic services in the European Economic Community**
- 2.0 Discussion of the Background paper
Peter Lewis
- 09h45 - 11h00 - **Major issues in the development of national bibliographic services**
- 3.1 Maximising the use of national bibliographic services
Klaus-Dieter Lehmann, Deutsche Bibliothek Frankfurt-am-Main
- 3.2 Collaboration in the creation of national bibliographic resources
Luisa Cabral, Biblioteca Nacional Lisboa
- 11h00 - 11h15 - **Coffee break**
- 11h15 - 12h45 3.3 Barriers to the exchange of national bibliographic records
Kurt Nowak, Deutsche Bibliothek Frankfurt-am-Main
- 3.4 Using new technologies for old and new products and services: "CD-ROM and after"
Robert Smith, British Library London
- 12h45 - 14h15 - **Lunch**

- 14h15 - 15h15 - **Inter-Community needs and opportunities**
- 4.1 Public and private sector interaction in publishers' and trade databases, etc.
David Martin, Book Data Ltd
 - 4.2 A European database for sound recordings
Godfrey Rust, Mechanical Copyright Protection Society
- 15h15 - 17h15 - **Development projects and prospects of national bibliographic services**
- 5 Ideas for projects and comments from representatives:
 - 1 Belgium
 - 2 Denmark
 - 3 F.R. Germany
 - 4 France
 - 5 Greece
 - 6 Ireland
 - 7 Italy
 - 8 Luxembourg
 - 9 Netherlands
 - 10 Portugal
 - 11 Spain
 - 12 United Kingdom
- 17h15 - **Workshop Ends**

Workshop on National Bibliographic Services Report

Appendix 7

List of Participants

WORKSHOP ON NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

12 February 1990

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The document reports on the conclusions of a workshop on national bibliographic services, the aim of which was to assist in the orientation, elaboration and future implementation of the first part of action line 1 of the EC plan of action for libraries.

Major issues in the development of NBS are presented as well as innovative services. Issues are maximization of the use and cooperation, both in creation and exchange of records, between national bibliographic services. Innovative areas concern the production of several European national bibliographies on CD-ROM (a project supported by the CEC), areas of interaction between private and public sectors (i.e. publishers and libraries) and European databases for sound recordings.

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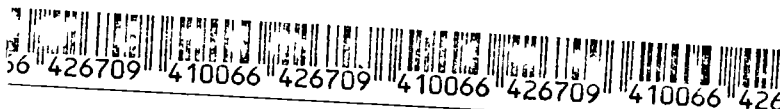
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