



## **IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS)**

### **Strategic Plan 2004-2005**

#### **Mission**

The IFLA ICABS Programme continues the late UBCIM Core Activity in the part related to Bibliographic Standards and parts of the Universal Dataflow and Telecommunications core activity as well as the CDNL digital initiatives which involve preservation and digital resource management, access mechanisms, interoperability and much more.

The focus of the alliance is strategic and offers a practical way to improve international coordination and to steer developments in these key areas. The alliance aims to maintain, promote, and harmonize existing standards and concepts related to bibliographic and resource control, to develop strategies for bibliographic and resource control, and to advance understanding of issues related to long-term archiving of electronic resources, including the promotion of new and recommended conventions for such archiving.

The IFLA ICABS Programme will work closely with other IFLA professional units, namely the Divisions Bibliographic Control and Management and Technology and their Sections, the IFLA UNIMARC Programme, the IFLA National Libraries Section and the Conference of Directors of National Libraries (CDNL) as well as the regional groups of CDNL. It will also, when relevant, liaise with other international organizations such as UNESCO and other funding bodies, ISO, ICA, and other national and international standard making bodies in the area of bibliographic control.

#### **Goal**

##### **1. Ensure the maintenance and promotion of ICABS through the ICABS Advisory Board**

(Professional priorities: "Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices" and "Developing Library Professionals")

#### Actions

1.1 Develop and maintain the ICABS terms of reference

1.2 Arrange ICABS Advisory Board annual meetings during IFLA conferences

1.3 Ensure the official representation of ICABS in IFLA Working groups like ISBD Review Group, FRBR Review Group, FRANAR and others when relevant

#### **Goal**

##### **2. Maintain, promote, and harmonize existing standards and concepts related to bibliographic and resource control**

(Professional priorities: "Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices")

#### Actions

#### 2.1 ISBD maintenance and development

Support the work of the IFLA Cataloguing Section's ISBD Review Group in developing and maintaining the International Standards for Bibliographic Description. Encourage the harmonization of national practices to follow these standards. Promote the results of the ISBD revisions.

Responsible partner: Die Deutsche Bibliothek

#### 2.2 FRBR maintenance and development

Support the work of the IFLA Cataloguing Section's FRBR Review Group in developing and maintaining the conceptual model and related guidelines for the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR). Promote the use of this model.

Responsible partner: British Library

#### 2.3 FRANAR project

Support the IFLA Division IV Working Group on Functional Requirements of Authority Numbering and Records (FRANAR). Promote the use of this model for authority control.

Responsible partner: British Library

#### 2.4 UNIMARC

Promote the development and use of UNIMARC according to the IFLA UNIMARC Programme Strategic Plan.

Responsible partner: Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal

#### 2.5 MARC 21

Promote the development and use of MARC 21 and its XML derivatives.

Responsible partner: Library of Congress

#### 2.6 Z39.50 and Z39.50-International:Next Generation (ZING)

Promote the application and use of Z39.50. Cooperate with Z39.50 implementors to continue development of ZING, and notably its XML-based Search/Retrieve Web Services (SRW) in order to evolve next generation implementations of Z39.50.

Responsible partner: Library of Congress

### **Goal**

#### **3. Develop strategies for bibliographic and resource control and ensure the promotion of new and recommended conventions**

(Professional priorities: "Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices" and "Promoting Resource Sharing")

#### Actions

##### 3.1 VIAF cooperative

Support and promote the idea of the Virtual International Authority File (VIAF) in cooperation with the Sections of IFLA's Division IV: Bibliographic Control and the partners in the current VIAF Proof of Concept project. Explore other VIAF models and promote the testing of prototypes.

VIAF Proof of Concept project partners: Library of Congress, Die Deutsche Bibliothek, and OCLC

##### 3.2 Metadata and XML based metadata schemes

Explore Metadata requirements in close cooperation with the Information Technology Section and the Cataloguing Section of IFLA and their Working Groups. Collect and communicate information on existing Metadata schemes and application profiles.

Responsible partner: Library of Congress

##### 3.3 Monitor work on Persistent Identifiers

Responsible partner: Library of Congress

### **Goal**

#### **4. Advance understanding of issues related to long-term archiving of electronic resources**

(Professional priorities: "Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices" and "Providing Unrestricted Access to Information")

#### Actions

4.1 Explore the requirements/conditions for long-term archiving of electronic resources.  
Responsible partner: Koninklijke Bibliotheek

4.2 Migration & Emulation

Explore and promote strategies, methods and standards for migration and emulation.

Responsible partner: Koninklijke Bibliotheek

4.3 Web harvesting

Explore and promote methods to archive web-based publications collected by web-harvesting.

Responsible partner: National Library of Australia

4.4 Work out a survey of existing standards, guidelines, and codes for preservation of digital materials in co-operation with IFLA's Preservation and Conservation Section.

Responsible partner: National Library of Australia

**Goal**

**5. Monitor, promote and disseminate information relating to ICABS**

(Professional priorities: "Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices", and "Providing Unrestricted Access to Information", and "Developing Library Professionals")

Actions

5.1 Prepare programme for IFLA Conference in Buenos Aires (2004) to disseminate information on the ICABS programme

5.2 Prepare programmes for Buenos Aires (2004) and Oslo (2005) in conjunction with various IFLA sections, divisions and programmes."

5.3 Develop and maintain an ICABS-related website

5.4. Develop and maintain an ICABS e-mail discussion list, disseminate relevant information in ICBC and other relevant professional journals as well as on IFLAnet.

5.5 Ensure the publication of ICABS documents and reports, also making them available on the internet.

5.6 Participate in workshops, conferences and other professional sessions, whenever relevant, to disseminate information on ICABS.

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**Attachments:**

1. Action plans of the responsible partners
    - a. British Library
    - b. Library of Congress
    - c. Koninklijke Bibliotheek
    - d. National Library of Australia
    - e. Die Deutsche Bibliothek
  2. IFLA/UNIMARC Programme Strategic Plan
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## **Attachment 1:**

### **a. British Library Draft Action Plan for ICABS 2004 – 2005**

Under the ICABS agreement, the British Library is charged with strategic responsibility for FRBR maintenance and development and the work of the FRANAR group. This document outlines the proposed strategic activities the British Library will undertake.

The responsibility for the ongoing development of FRBR and FRANAR rests with the IFLA Cataloguing Section's FRBR Review Group and with the IFLA Division IV Working Group on the Functional Requirements and Numbering of Authority Records (FRANAR). The British Library's role will therefore be to support, communicate and promote the existing charges and strategic plans of these two groups.

#### **FRANAR**

The British Library will support the work of the IFLA FRANAR Working Group charged to define the functional requirements of authority records, to study the feasibility of an International Standard Authority Data Number (ISADN) and to serve as the official IFLA liaison to other interested groups concerning authority records.

#### **FRBR**

The British Library will support the work of the IFLA FRBR Review Group as identified in its 5 Working Group foci: FRBR Expressions, Continuing Resources, Teaching and Training, Dialogue with CRM, and Subject Relationships and Classification (TBC).

#### **Main areas of supporting activity:**

##### **Organisational support**

The British Library will provide appropriate organisational and administrative support to facilitate the convening of meetings of Working Groups, as required to continue the momentum of the work of the groups.

##### **Financial support**

The British Library will provide appropriate levels of financial support, where possible, to facilitate the convening of meetings of Working Groups and Review Groups. The level of direct monetary support which may be available within the initial 3 years of the ICABS agreement cannot be guaranteed at this time.

##### **Promotion of results**

As the work of the groups progresses, the British Library will actively promote and support the promotion and dissemination of the results of their work through publication and/or presentation at seminars, conferences and meetings to appropriate professional and commercial bodies.

We will encourage the ongoing use and development of the models by application to appropriate projects and developments over which we exercise influence or control.

##### **Coordination**

In conjunction with the Review Groups and Working Groups, The British Library will liaise with other relevant non IFLA and CDNL organisations and groups working on the development of bibliographic standards, such as the Joint Steering Committee of AACR, to share information, gather feedback and monitor related developments and implementation. We will also liaise with suppliers and developers of bibliographic systems to review the use of models.

**b. Library of Congress Draft Action Plan for ICABS  
2004 – 2005**

The Library of Congress has a major coordination role for four of the ICABS Action areas. For the remainder of 2003-2005 the following program is planned.

**Goal 2. Maintain, promote, and harmonize existing standards and concepts related to bibliographic resource control.**

**Action 2.5 MARC 21 - Promote the development and use of MARC 21 and its XML derivatives.**

The Library of Congress will continue the collaborative development of the MARC 21 formats and the web publication of documentation supporting their use. Work on XML derivatives is well advanced and will continue as more users experiment and comment on directions to be taken. Unicode is a special task for the next year. While the format supports full Unicode use, the MARC exchange environment currently functions most efficiently if the community uses the recognized AMARC8" Unicode sub-repertoire of over 16,000 characters when carrying out global interchange using Unicode. Efficient and successful interchange when the full Unicode repertoire of over 32,000 characters is employed needs to be examined.

**2.5.1 - Develop MARC 21**

- \$ Continue open solicitation and discussion of change needs.
- \$ Continue collaborative development of MARC 21 in XML (MARCXML) and maintenance of transformations to and from other metadata schemas including MARC 21 (2709).
- \$ Conduct a study of the issues for the exchange environment when using the full Unicode repertoire.
- \$ Work with ISO/TC46 on a generalized XML structure specification for use with MARC formats in XML.

**2.5.2 - Provide IFLA forums for presentation and discussion of MARC 21 issues.**

- \$ Hold a user meeting at the International Conference in Buenos Aires.
- \$ Develop MARC 21 information and links on IFLANET.

**2.5.3 - Coordinate with other ICABS activities.**

- \$ Continue development of MARC 21 tools that facilitate analysis using Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR).
- \$ Participate with UNIMARC in a program on Holdings at Buenos Aires.
- \$ Participate in other activities as they are identified.

**Action 2.6 Z39.50 and Z30.50-International: Next Generation (ZING)**

Promote the application and use of Z39.50 information retrieval protocol (Z). Cooperate with Z implementors to continue development of ZING, and notably its XML-based Search/Retrieval Web Services (SRW) in order to evolve next generation implementations of Z39.50.

**2.6.1 - Maintain Z39.50**

- \$ Promote use of the international (Bath) profile for Z implementations.

**2.6.2 - Continue supporting development of ZING and SRU/SRW (SR).**

- \$ Complete, prototype, test, and publish Version 1.1 of SRW.
- \$ Develop registration and editorial arrangements for SRU/SRW.
- \$ Develop the ZIG, the maintenance advisory group for the Z protocol, for participation in SRU and SRW activities.
- \$ Migrate important, additional Z functionality into SRW.

**2.6.3 - Investigate broader Z and SR relationships.**

- \$ Define the relationship of Z and SR with emerging metasearch activities.
- \$ Study the relationship of Z and SR to other protocols and standards, such as Open Archives Initiative (OAI) and OpenURL.
- \$ Work with ISO on completing the standardization of the Z holdings XML schema.

**2.6.4 - Provide IFLA links to Z and SR activities.**

- \$ Develop Z and SR information and links on IFLANET.

- \$ Report Z and SR activities and calls for comment on IFLA listservs.
- \$ Participate in other activities as they are identified.

### **Goal 3. Develop strategies for bibliographic and resource control and ensure the promotion of new and recommended conventions.**

#### **Action 3.2 Metadata and XML based metadata schemes**

Explore Metadata requirements in cooperation with the Information Technology Section and the Cataloguing Section of IFLA and their Working Groups. Collect and communicate information on existing Metadata schemes and application profiles.

##### 3.2.1 - Promote development of the Metadata Exchange and Transmission Standard (METS).

- \$ Support a series of workshops for METS in the US, Europe, and the Pacific.
- \$ Participate in the METS editorial board and disseminate its decisions through the METS web site.
- \$ Promote development of extension schemas for use with METS for different object types and different subtypes of metadata.
- \$ Promote development of METS profiles for different digital archiving applications.
- \$ Promote development of METS use guidelines.

##### 3.2.2 - Develop appropriate use of different metadata schemas and define transformations between them.

- \$ Continue collaborative development of version 3.0 of the Metadata Object Description Schema (MODS).
- \$ Collaborate with ICABS preservation activities on metadata requirements.
- \$ Provide transformations between MODS and MARCXML, Dublin Core, ONIX and other descriptive metadata schemas.
- \$ Collaboratively develop a minimal set of data elements and XML schema for authority records, similar to MODS.
- \$ Carry out a review of rights metadata schemas and differentiate their functionality and uses.
- \$ Carry out a review of current technical metadata schemas for images and differentiate their functionality and use.

##### 3.2.3 - Coordinate with IFLA Section activities.

- \$ Disseminate results of relevant Section projects and reports.
- \$ Solicit Section review and participation.
- \$ Provide IFLANET links to emerging metadata standards.
- \$ Participate in other activities as they are identified.

#### **Action 3.3 Monitor work on persistent identifiers**

##### 3.3.1 - Monitor and promote development of strategies regarding persistent identifiers.

- \$ Survey the current state of persistent identifier use in national libraries (and others as appropriate).
- \$ Promote IETF acceptance of the Ainfo@ URI scheme and identify possible namespaces for use under it such as DOI, SICI, and LCCN.
- \$ Monitor and report development and use of the URN namespaces such as NBN, ISSN and ISBN.
- \$ Promote development of strategies for use of URI schemes such as URN and Ainfo@.

##### 3.3.2 - Monitor and report on related identifier activities relevant to libraries.

- \$ Promote investigation of implications of the 13-digit ISBN for libraries.
- \$ Define a place on IFLANET to place links to reports and information.
- \$ Participate in other activities as they are identified.

**c. Koninklijke Bibliotheek Draft Action Plan for ICABS  
2004 – 2005**

**Goal 4. Advance understanding of issues related to long-term archiving of electronic resources**

*Actions*

4.1 Explore the requirements/conditions for long-term archiving of electronic resources

The Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KB) will write a state-of-the-art assessment on digital archiving, based on the experiences of the worlds leading institutions in the field of digital preservation. The assessment will address operational and R&D activities aimed at long-term storage of electronic resources.

During recent years, cultural heritage institutions have not only become aware of the challenges to be met in digital preservation, but have also started designing and building 'safe places' to store electronic resources. Co-operation, knowledge-sharing and standardization has been endorsed by several groundbreaking international projects. The OAIS references model has been accepted worldwide and provides a well defined starting point for the design and structure of digital archives.

Because of the growing number of projects being started (and even already finished) designing and building digital repositories, now is the time 'take stock'. What are the results of ongoing developments in this field, what problems occur, how has standardisation contributed and which areas need extra attention? An assessment can point out best practices and can address issues of concern. It will be an important step towards evaluating existing standards, defining possible adjustments and finding the issues for which new standardisation-initiatives will have to be taken.

*Actions:*

- Contact specialists at the worlds leading institutions in the field of digital archiving;
- Collect research-results, reports and working-papers;
- Group ongoing activities according to development phases: designing, building and operational;
- Conduct interviews with selected contacts;
- Perform desk-research on relevant (website-)publications;
- Include the results of earlier surveys focussing on seperate aspects of the subject, such as government-guidelines, organisation of digital archiving (Erpanet/Minerva survey) or preservation metadata (PREMIS survey);
- Write a final report.

*Issues to be addressed:*

- How far along are the institutions with building and or using digital repositories? Are they thinking about it, designing, building or already in production?
- How does legislation influence the development of long-term archiving? Does a country have a deposit-law that applies to electronic resources as well as to analogue material? Is new legislation considered?
- What insights have become apparent from experiences in digital archiving development? What approaches have proven to be successful and what problems occurred?
- Which standards exist and are being applied in the field of digital archiving?
- How do standards and protocols (e.g. OAIS, METS, NEDLIB Guidelines) contribute to setting up a repository? (And do they prove to be helpful or should they be adjusted?)
- What areas are in need for new standardization efforts?

*Expected results:*

- A detailed insight in the actual state of research & development and/or implementation of digital archives;
- 'Trial and error' stories of projects developing repositories will help current and new projects to choose a successful approach: define best practices;
- The final report will contain an up-to-date overview of the state-of-the-art, but will also analyse possible overlaps and will unfold opportunities for synergy.

Duration: December 2003-June 2004

4.2. Explore and promote strategies, methods and standards for migration and emulation

While development of 'safe places' to store electronic resources is well on its way, R&D into permanent access technology is only just beginning. Permanent access stands for the ability to view, use and edit stored documents in the future (this is also called continuous rendering). Tools and methods for permanent access require intensive technological research, and practical testing in the digital archiving community. Different strategies will support different goals and means of access to the stored digital objects.

Since the development of permanent access strategies (migration and emulation) is still beginning, an assessment of ongoing activities in this field will have to focus much more on research issues than on results and best practices. During the assessment of digital archiving activities, organisations that are already working on the issue of permanent access will be selected. A in-depth study into the issues, experiences and expectations concerning rendering strategies will follow. An attempt will be made to add the commercial view on future technologies to the picture. The result of this study will be a research-outline of possible strategies and methods and defines the consequences in case these are applied. This will set the requirements for future R&D.

#### Actions

- An in-depth inquiry into some major research projects;
- Desk-research on publications, research-reports and experimental prototype descriptions;
- Interview leading researchers in this area;
- Find common ground in tools and methods;
- Group methods and strategies according to type of organisation, goal of long-term storage and nature of the digital object;
- Define possibilities for co-operation, integration, interoperability and future opportunities for standardisation;
- Write a report.

#### Issues to be explored:

- What working prototypes do exist? What goal have they been created for and for which digital object can they be applied?
- What are the differences in permanent access requirements regarding fixed format digital objects, audio/video formats, compound digital objects, web-resources, datasets etc.?
- What can be expected different methods will deliver in the future? (Again described for the above mentioned list of digital objects).
- What does the (commercial and universities) technology sector expect in the area of emerging new technology?

#### Result:

- The study will deliver an outline for future research: it will describe possible strategies and link them to possible goals and expectations on one hand and to the nature of digital objects on the other.
- The outline can serve as a starting point (or a focus point) for organisations to define their requirements regarding permanent access technology.

Duration: March 2004 – December 2004

d. **National Library of Australia Draft Action Plan for ICABS  
2004 – 2005**

**Goal 4. Advance understanding of issues related to long-term archiving of electronic resources**

**Action 4.3 Web harvesting**

*Explore and promote methods\* to archive web-based publications collected by web harvesting.*

*\* for instance, selective harvesting, whole domain harvesting, targeted “intelligent” domain harvesting*

The National Library of Australia has been archiving significant Australian web publications since 1996. The publications are available through PANDORA: Australia’s web archive (<http://www.nla.gov.au/pandora>). The approach to building the archive is collaborative, involving other collecting institutions in Australia, and highly selective. Selection decisions are based on detailed selection criteria and priorities are reviewed regularly.

Harvesting software (HTTrack) is used to gather selected titles from the web. However, it is not possible to collect and archive web publications that are database driven (often known as the “deepweb”) using this approach as harvesting software depends on the presence of hyper-links in documents. It is a priority for the Library to develop a method of archiving database driven web publications.

The Library’s experience to date with web archiving has indicated that in order to increase our level of archiving, more automation of procedures is necessary. It is a priority for the Library to explore ways of automating the selection and harvesting of defined categories of web resources (such as government publications), and the creation of metadata for the resources. It is also a priority to monitor closely develops with the domain harvesting approach to archiving.

Actions

The Library notes that there is the potential for overlap with action 3.3.1, for which the koninklijke Bibliotheek (KB) has responsibility. It is proposed to collaborate with the KB to ensure both sets of actions harmonise.

- (i) Through membership of the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC), lead the work of the Working Group on the Deep Web. The Working Group will commence in October 2003 and has the following objectives:
  - To establish a technical definition of the additional capabilities required for a web crawler to improve the gathering and archiving of deep web sites
  - To establish a deposit methodology for gathering and describing the content behind database driven web sites
  - To develop migration tools for transferring deposited content to XML archive format
  - To develop a generic, automatically generated search and browse web interface.

Timeframe: Commence in October 2003. Complete mid-2005(?)

- (ii) Hold an international conference on digital archiving that explores methods for building archives and identifies major issues for national libraries with web harvesting. The objective is to:
  - Promote work that is underway through international national library consortia, especially the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC) and the IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards (ICABS)
  - Identify gaps in issues being addressed and a strategy for including these on the international agenda
  - Develop guidelines for national libraries on methods of archiving web resources

Proposed date: November 2004 **NOTE: consultation at the international level on the theme and desirable outcomes for the conference will occur in October 2003. This could influence the objectives.**

- (iii) Through collaboration with Australian government agencies, explore the workflows and processes required to automate deposit and archiving of online government resources. The objective is to:
- Automate the contribution of metadata to Kinetica (Australia's National Bibliographic Database)
  - Automate the harvesting of resources associated with the metadata, their "injest" into PANDORA, and quality checking of harvested files.

Timeframe: Commenced. Complete by Dec 2004.

- (iii) Review coverage by the PADI gateway (<http://www.nla.gov.au/padi>) of information about methods of archiving web resources and update coverage if necessary. The objective is to:
- ensure PADI provides access to current resources that are useful in evaluating the characteristics and advantages and disadvantages of different methods of archiving
  - ensure PADI is structured in the best way to facilitate access to this information.

Timeframe: Complete March 2004

#### **Action 4.4 Preservation of digital materials**

*Work out a survey of existing standards, guidelines and codes for preservation of digital materials (in co-operation with IFLA's Preservation and Conservation Section)*

Development of programs for preserving digital materials is a daunting challenge for many libraries. The purposes of this action are to identify factors that influence the readiness of libraries to get involved, and to identify forms of guidance that libraries can use to improve their readiness or to make their existing programs more effective.

The National Library of Australia has continued to use ongoing awareness and review of readiness factors and guidance documents as a way of informing its own evolving programs. The PADI subject gateway (<http://www.nla.gov.au/padi>) was established specifically to help those interested in digital preservation programs to find useful information. It is already a powerful tool for this purpose, but some changes are needed to make it easier for users to find information they need. Use of PADI to identify existing guidance documents, and making PADI more useful as a source of guidance, are central to this action.

The National Library of Australia serves as the Regional Centre for Oceania and South East Asia for the IFLA Preservation and Conservation Program, and has also established strong links with the UNESCO Information Society Division's campaign for the preservation of digital heritage. These connections provide an excellent opportunity for assessing what models for guidance would be most useful in a large, diverse region.

#### Actions

- (i) By means of PADI, prepare a review of existing guidance documents that address digital preservation issues and identify any significant gaps in PADI coverage.

Timeframe: Commence in October 2003. Complete November 2003.

- (ii) Critically review existing PADI structures and interfaces to ensure they offer useful and easy access to information about existing standards, guidelines and codes for preservation of digital materials (i.e., guidance documents)

Timeframe: Commence February 2004. Complete April 2004.

- (iii) Work with IFLA PAC partners and UNESCO to identify digital preservation "readiness" issues in SE Asian and the Pacific. The objective is to:
- Review information that is already available on the issue
  - Develop a set of "readiness" indicators
  - Provide guidance on how to improve levels of readiness

Timeframe: Commence November 2003. Complete June 2004.

**e. Die Deutsche Bibliothek Draft Action Plan for ICABS  
2004 – 2005**

Under the ICABS agreement, Die Deutsche Bibliothek is charged with strategic responsibility for ISBD maintenance and development and the work of the ISBD Review Group. This document outlines the proposed strategic activities Die Deutsche Bibliothek will undertake.

The responsibility for the ongoing development of ISBD rests with the IFLA Cataloguing Section's ISBD Review Group. The role of Die Deutsche Bibliothek will therefore be to support the work of this group in developing and maintaining the International Standards for Bibliographic Description, to encourage the harmonisation of national practices to follow these standards and to promote the results of the ISBD revisions.

Main areas of supporting activity:

**Organisational support**

Die Deutsche Bibliothek will provide appropriate organisational and administrative support to facilitate the convening of meetings of the group, as required to continue the momentum of the work of the groups.

**Financial support**

Die Deutsche Bibliothek will provide appropriate levels of financial support, where possible, to facilitate the convening of meetings of the group. The level of direct monetary support which may be available within the initial 3 years of the ICABS agreement cannot be guaranteed at this time.

**Promotion of results**

As the work of the group progresses, Die Deutsche Bibliothek will actively promote and support the promotion and dissemination of the results of their work through publication and/or presentation at seminars, conferences and meetings to appropriate professional and commercial bodies.

We will encourage the ongoing use and development of the ISBDs by application to appropriate projects and developments over which we exercise influence or control.

**Coordination**

In conjunction with the ISBD Review Group, Die Deutsche Bibliothek will liaise with other relevant non IFLA and CDNL organisations and groups working on the development of bibliographic standards to share information, gather feedback and monitor related developments and implementation.

## Attachment 2:

### IFLA/UNIMARC Programme

#### *Strategic Plan 2004-2005*

#### **Mission**

The IFLA UNIMARC Programme (UP) succeeds the late UBCIM Core Activity in the part related to International MARC. Its mission is the maintenance, promotion and development of UNIMARC (the Universal MARC format) originally created by IFLA to facilitate the international exchange of bibliographic data. Over the years the format has been extended to other data (Authorities, Classification and Holdings) and has also served as model for, or been used as, internal format by a range of countries. The IFLA UNIMARC Programme will work closely with other IFLA professional units, namely the Division of Bibliographic Control, working groups like FRBR and FRANAR, and alliances such as ICABS, the IFLA CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards.

It will also, when relevant, liaise with other international organizations such as ISO TC46, the ISBN and ISSN International Agencies, ICA/CDS – Committee on Descriptive Standards and the Consortium of European Research Libraries (CERL).

#### **Goals**

##### **1. Ensure the maintenance and promotion of UNIMARC through the Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC).**

**(Professional priorities:** (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (h) Developing library professionals; (i) Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices)

#### **Actions**

*1.1 Participate in the revision of PUC's terms of reference and membership.*

*1.2 Arrange PUC's annual meetings in Lisbon and provide for interim or ad-hoc meetings during IFLA Conferences (Buenos Aires and Oslo).*

*1.3 Ensure the official representation of PUC in IFLA Working Groups like FRBR and FRANAR.*

##### **2. Develop and promote various UNIMARC formats and guidelines with particular attention to developments in other bibliographic standards.**

**(Professional priorities:** (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (h) Developing library professionals; (i) Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices)

#### **Actions**

*2.1 Publish UNIMARC/Bibliographic Update 5.*

*2.2 Revise UNIMARC/Authorities with the input from FRANAR and other interested parties.*

*2.3 Edit UNIMARC/Classification after last working phase of development in cooperation with the Universal Decimal Classification Consortium (UDCC).*

*2.4 Edit UNIMARC/Holdings after the draft revision comes to an end.*

*2.5 Develop UNIMARC Guidelines for Music.*

*2.6 Consider the development of UNIMARC Guidelines for Manuscripts.*

*2.7 Develop a functional analysis of the UNIMARC format, in the light of FRBR model to provide a framework for the future developments of the format.*

**3. Promote technological developments and appropriate tools for UNIMARC in order to adjust the format to new and emerging technologies.**

**(Professional priorities:** (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (h) Developing library professionals; (i) Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices)

**Actions**

*3.1 Develop a UNICODE implementation in the UNIMARC format.*

*3.2 Develop XML derivatives of the UNIMARC format.*

*3.3 Promote and maintain harmonization activities and/or mappings between UNIMARC and other MARC formats (especially MARC 21), as well as other schemes such as Dublin Core, ONIX and MODS.*

**4. Monitor, promote and disseminate information relating to UNIMARC.**

**(Professional priorities:** (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (h) Developing library professionals; (i) Promoting standards, guidelines and best practices)

*4.1 Prepare programme for IFLA Conference in Buenos Aires (2004) under the topic "The holdings format as a bibliographic control tool", in conjunction with ICABS MARC 21 activity and Division on Bibliographic Control.*

*4.2 Prepare Programme for IFLA Conference in Oslo (2005) under the topic "MARC/XML derivatives", in conjunction with ICABS MARC 21 activity and IFLA Information Technology Section.*

*4.3 Develop and maintain a UNIMARC dedicated site to provide a broader awareness of the format, its usability by different groups, languages and scripts as well a set of practical examples, conversion tools, working papers of the PUC, comments or queries on UNIMARC, announcements of relevant events and technological development.*

*4.4 Maintain the UNIMARC/DIS list, disseminate relevant information in ICBC (International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control Journal) as well as on IFLANET.*

*4.5 Ensure the publication of UNIMARC manuals and other documentation also making them available on the Internet.*

*4.6 Participate in workshops, conferences and other professional sessions, whenever relevant, to disseminate information on UNIMARC.*