

## **Bibliographic Control of Electronic Resources within Lithuanian Integrated Library Information System**

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In 2001, a project of the *Electronic Resources Subsystem* of the Lithuanian Integrated Library Information System (LIBIS) was finished, which presents a vision of the Lithuanian Archive of Electronic Resources, necessary material and financial resources for the realization of this vision.

The project of the subsystem is based on the model of the Deposit System for Electronic Publications (DSEP) and NEDLIB documents [1-6]. The subsystem is created on the same principles as other LIBIS modules aiming:

- to avoid duplicity of functions by maximizing the use of the existing LIBIS modules and subsystems performing the analogous functions;
- to ensure one-time creation of bibliographic and authority records and their multifunctional usage, utilizing all information products of ER subsystem in other LIBIS structural subdivisions;
- to solve tasks of the ER subsystem using at the maximum other structural subdivisions of the LNL and the existing LIBIS organizational - functional structure.

Creation of LIBIS Electronic Resources Subsystem as a virtual library will expand not only the capacities of the archive, but also products and services of LIBIS activities, including: current national bibliography, information supply, delivery of full-text electronic resources, preparation of different bibliographic and information publications.

### **Legal Deposit and Accumulation of Electronic Resources**

In Lithuania, legal deposit provisions that apply to the National Library are included in the decree No. 1389 dated November 22, 1996 of the Government "Regarding the order of distribution of legal deposit copies of publications and other documents to libraries".

Legal deposit includes: books, brochures, periodicals, printed music, microforms, sound and video recordings, maps, fine arts, *electronic resources* and books in Braille. According to this decree, producers of the public information have to supply Martynas Mažvydas National Li-

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

brary of Lithuania with legal deposit copies within a two-day period after publication of the print run. This decree is an official basis for publishers of electronic resources to deliver legal deposit copies of the documents.

Since this decree doesn't foresee the coverage of ER, formation principles of AER, principles and criteria of selection of ER, methods have been created, which foresee these principles of accumulation of ER in the AER:

- dependence of ER to the Republic of Lithuania, which is defined by several indications - geographical location, which is identified by the domain ".lt" in the Internet address, publisher's place of residence, author's domicile;
- status of ER. Priority is given to the information products of official publishers and other organizations;
- all confirmed by publishers and officially registered editions of electronic resources;

The following resources not accumulated in the AER are:

- databases for internal usage of institutions;
- unfinished and unofficial documents of individuals;
- products of public communication on the net, e.g., e-mail, net news, news discussion groups, informal communication, listings, internet games.

Methods also define the criteria of selection of ER in the AER, which should be constantly specified and improved in association with publishers, various institutions (locating electronic resources on the net).

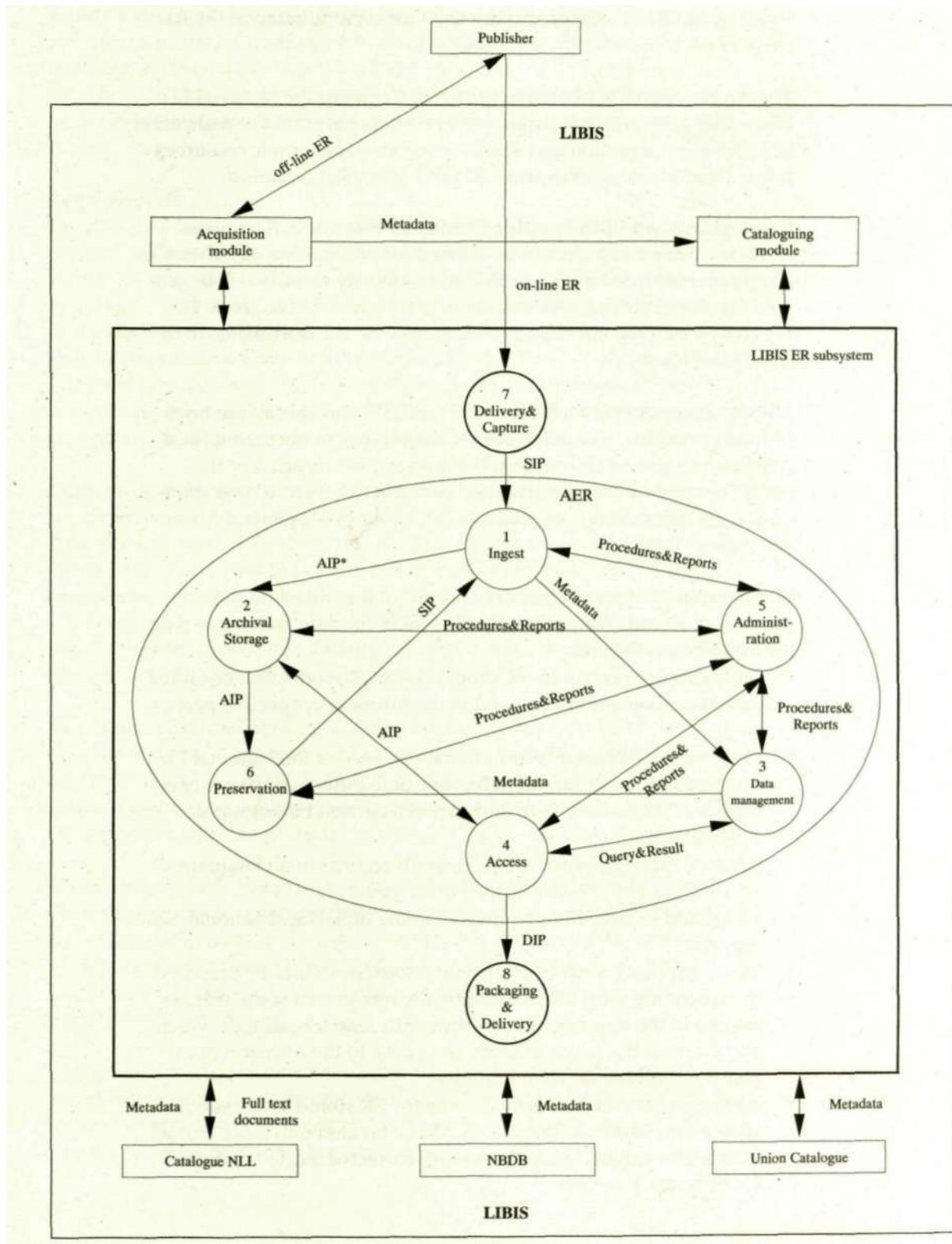
For accumulation of net documents "harvester" software [6] developed by NEDLIB was selected. Practical realization of "harvester" in Iceland, Holland, Finland shows, that this technology is effective for small countries. A server is intended for selection of *Uniform Resource Locator* (URL) of electronic resources belonging to a specific location on the net. These pages are taken and analyzed aiming to find hyperlinks, which exist in them. Then URL's are used for selection of meta-data about the document. This simple method allows retrieving great amount of net information.

Applying harvester software automatic realization of these functions is ensured:

- arrangement of files and their transmission to the Archive of electronic resources;
- duplicity control;
- transmission of new and validated URL's to the communications filter table.

# BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

## SCHEME OF ORGANIZATIONAL - FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF LIBIS ER SUBSYSTEM



## **BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES**

At the same time, selection of ER according to the methods [8] developed by authors of the project are used for accumulation of the Archive of ER.

The Archive of ER is located in the LIBIS Center of the National Library after acquiring a separate server for this purpose. For realization of archival preservation and access functions of electronic resources Linux Operational system and 3.23 GPG of MySQL are used.

### **Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control of Electronic Resources**

LIBIS software is expected to be utilized for cataloguing of Lithuanian electronic resources. Bibliographic and authority records will be created for electronic resource located in the Archive of Electronic Resources employing the same principles as with the documents in the traditional form.

ER are cataloguing according to ISBD (ER) [7] and special methods [9] of local specialists, which foresee the main types of documents and possible versions of the creation of bibliographic record. For the names of persons, corporate bodies, uniform titles, etc. a corresponding authority record is created and is located in the general Authority records database.

Bibliographic control of electronic resources is realized on the grounds of already functioning LIBIS NBDB module and is based on the following principles:

- bibliographic control of ER should cover all production of Lithuanian electronic publishing and in the future retrospective part as well;
- the Centre of Bibliography and Book Science of the National Library of Lithuania should determine and announce criteria of selection of ER to the NBDB and national current bibliographic publications;
- national bibliography should cover ER records in all languages and (or) scripts, which are used in the country;
- ER should be operatively reflected in the NBDB and national bibliography;
- bibliographic records of electronic resources should be prepared in accordance with the Internationally recognized standards, arranged in the appropriate way and with search headings, which should meet the needs of users according to the format requirements appointed for dissemination;
- bibliographic and authority records for ER stored in the subdivisions of the National Library should be created only once - afterwards they might be supplemented, corrected, edited and used for different purposes.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIC CONTROL OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES

It goes without saying that it won't be necessary to prepare comprehensive bibliographic records for all electronic resources. During the project a decision was made that only documents produced by official publishers would be catalogued according to the requirements established for national bibliography. Short records would be prepared for other electronic resources using metadata presented by publishers and conversion in the UNIMARC format. This will save money and time.

### **Legal Aspects**

In Lithuania, legal usage of electronic resources and punitive responsibility for the infringements of the law are determined by these documents: "Authors and Adjacent Rights Law of the Republic of Lithuania", Bern convention (ratified in Lithuania on 28 05 1996), 192 clause of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania and 214 (10) clause of the "Administrative Code of Infringements of the Law". In short, the National Library should have a legal basis to locate electronic resources in the archive. In Lithuania this legal basis is the aforementioned Government's decree.

From the standpoint of the holder of author's rights, location of documents in the archive is a valuable service, because this ensures long-term preservation of the documents. In case the document is lost, it could always be found in the Archive of electronic resources. If arguments arise regarding the author's rights, these questions could be easily resolved using the archive. Finally, the information staff would always present precise and exhaustive information about the relevant documents preserved in the Archive of ER.

Presenting electronic resources located in the AER for the third parties, the National Library should follow the author's rights and the adjacent rights laws of the Republic of Lithuania. Access to the electronic resources, which are protected by law, should be coordinated in agreement with the protector of author's rights (publisher).

If the publication is not protected by author's rights, e.g., publications from the spheres of common usage, or the period of author's rights has expired, the Library can render additional services on the grounds of deposit publications. Copying of all electronic resources accumulated in the Archive of ER would be allowed for preservation and administrative purposes.

The enumerated questions have been discussed with official publishers of ER. Starting implementation of LIBIS Electronic resources subsystem, contracts would be signed with them concerning depositing of ER and protection of author's rights.

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