DRIVERS OF CHANGE
IN SHARED
CATALOGUING

RESULTS FROM A STUDY FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH
CATALOGUING SYSTEM SUDOC

Maurits van der Graaf
Pleiade Management & Consultancy
Introduction (1)

- SUDOC network consists of 182 university libraries that are directly involved (SUDOC) and over 2000 libraries that are indirectly involved (via 24 regional centers; SUDOC-PS)

- The network produces:
  - The national catalogue SUDOC
  - Services based on SUDOC: interlibrary loan service (SUPEB), collection management tool (Periscope) etc.
  - Several other databases: dissertations; manuscripts

- The network is managed by ABES (Montpellier)
A group of over 30 university libraries will start a process (‘competitive dialogue’) directed by ABES with the aim to migrate their LMS to the cloud.

In the slipstream of this, the question on the future of the present SUDOC shared cataloguing system arises.

The study presented here has been carried out from October 2013 – May 2014 by Pleiade in close collaboration with a working party with members of the SUDOC network.
An analysis of the SUDOC network

6 drivers of change in cataloguing

The effects on the catalogues and the SUDOC network

The outlines of the new SUDOC system
Analysis of the SUDOC network
SUDOC production figures 2013
±700.000 new bibliographic records

± 260.000 by regular uploads

± 200.000 by retrieving title by title

± 240.000 newly created records by the SUDOC network

Irregular batch uploads:
- National licences
- From publishers/aggregators at the demand of libraries

90.000 BnF
65.000 ISSN
17.000 by publishers
SUDOC: added physical and electronic documents

- New electronic documents
- New physical documents
SUDOC: added documents per language

- New French-language documents
- New English-language documents
- Documents in other languages
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total number of bibliographic records created</th>
<th>Percentage of the annual production</th>
<th>Number of participating libraries</th>
<th>Number of bibliographic records created per library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>245534</td>
<td>60,8%</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5,000 - 40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125298</td>
<td>31,0%</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>1,000 - 5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32359</td>
<td>8,0%</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>100 - 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>629</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0 - 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>403820</td>
<td>196</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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AL GORE
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Six drivers of change in cataloguing (1)

The large majority of publishers produce metadata and delivered those metadata to the libraries.

As a result, the shared cataloguing systems make a transition towards the management of the metadata flows from the publishers.
Six drivers of change in cataloguing (2)

The acquisition methods of libraries change profoundly:

- Acquisition by manual selection (title-by-title) declines
- New acquisition methods – buying packages or semi-automatic acquisition methods (*demand-driven acquisition*) increase.
Six drivers of change in cataloguing (3)

Ebooks will be replacing the majority of printed scientific books in the medium term:

- The transition in the exact sciences will progress fast and will probably be nearly complete
- The transition in the humanities and social sciences will progress more slowly and probably be not complete
Six drivers of change in cataloguing (4)

The importance of library catalogues for discovery is already diminished

And will diminish more because of the web scale discovery tools that also make use of the full text.
Six drivers of change in cataloguing (5)

The cataloguing rules and the bibliographic format will be adapted because of:

- FRBR and the RDA rules in response to the demands of Internet
- The development of BIBFRAME in response to the demands of Linked Data/ semantic Web
- In the cataloguing process automatic treatments will be used increasingly.
Six drivers of change in cataloguing (6)

The cloud systems that operate at a worldwide scale and are provided by commercial operators become competitors of national/regional systems for shared cataloguing/union catalogues.
6 drivers of change summarized

1. The publishers produce the metadata
2. The acquisition methods change profoundly
3. Scientific books become electronic
4. The discovery function of library catalogues diminishes
5. The formats and rules of cataloguing change
6. Worldwide cloud systems become competitors of regional/national systems
6 drivers of change summarized

1. The publishers produce the metadata
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illustrated by the publisher Springer
All books are available in electronic format (>150,000 titles)

Springer sells electronic book packages only

Orders for printed books are fulfilled by printing on demand

Springer produces three metadata flows
**Metadata in Marc 21 format are delivered to libraries:**
- Under the licence CC0
- With coding of authority systems: DDC; LCC; LCSH
- With the table of contents / titres of chapters

**Metadata in KBART format are delivered to producers of link resolvers:**
- These metadata are less rich than the Marc 21 metadata

**Data in XML format are delivered to producers of webscale discovery tools:**
- More than metadata: including the full text
6 drivers of change summarized

1. The publishers produce the metadata
2. The acquisition methods change profoundly
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illustrated by the library of the University of Amsterdam
The Library of the University of Amsterdam

- The library has left the national system of shared cataloguing (GGC) several years ago and uses WorldCat.
- If the library buys a package of electronic books, the publisher delivers the metadata of these books to OCLC with the ‘holdings’ data and these metadata are simultaneously imported in WorldCat and in the local catalogue.
- The advantage is a large gain in efficiency
6 drivers of change summarized

1. The publishers produce the metadata
2. The acquisition methods change profoundly
3. Scientific books become electronic
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Illustrated by the library of the Technical University of Eindhoven
The library of the Technical University of Eindhoven

- The acquisition of printed books by this library has been reduced to nearly zero (200-300 printed books per year)
- This library has no need for a system of shared cataloguing and therefore might be the only University library in the Netherlands that will not migrate to the WorldShare platform.
6 drivers of change summarized

1. The publishers produce the metadata
2. The acquisition methods change profoundly
3. Scientific books become electronic
4. The discovery function of library catalogues diminishes
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Libraries Australia

- Libraries Australia is a network that is similar to the SUDOC network
- ± 100 libraries participate direct in the shared cataloguing system
- There are libraries that have migrated their LMS to a cloud system
- The majority of these libraries has chosen to use the shared cataloguing modules of these cloud systems
- For the national union catalogue, this means an inversion of the flow of metadata.
What will be the consequences of these drivers of change for the SUDOC network
A possible development of catalogues as a result of the increase in electronic books 2014-2025

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local catalogues</th>
<th>Union catalogues</th>
<th>Shared cataloguing systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Exact sciences** | A demand will stay for a union catalogue because of the national services based on the union catalogue | • Increasing need for shared management of metadata flows  
• Diminishing need for classical shared cataloguing |
| The local catalogue might be replaced by a webscale discovery tool | | |
| **Humanities and social sciences** | The demand for a union catalogue stays | • Increasing need for shared management of metadata flows  
• Demand for classical shared cataloguing stays |
| The local catalogue stays important | | |
SUDOC Production figures
2013

± 1.000.000 new bibliographic records

Prognosis 2025

700.000 – 800.000
By uploading

200.000 – 300.000
Created by the SUDOC network

The publishers
BnF
ISSN

Contours of a new SUDOC system
A distinction between production environment and national datapool (1)

Production environment:

- Has to be connected to international and French metadata flows
- The management of metadata flows
  - from international publishers should be executed by third party because this task exceeds the capacity of ABES
  - from the French publishers might be executed by ABES in cooperation with BnF and Couperin
- The system has to facilitate mass treatments of metadata (modification or enrichment) by ABES
A distinction between production environment and national datapool (2)

The national datapool:

- The metadata that are produced will be transferred to the national datapool.
- The union catalogue and the services based on the union catalogue will be controlled by the SUDOC network (ABES).
Production environment

The national union catalogue SUDOC

Production of metadata directed by the SUDOC network:
- Management and enrichment of metadata from the publishers
- Manual shared cataloguing

National datapool managed by ABES

BACON: Knowledge database (in development)

IDREF: authority system (used by SUDOC)

Calames (manuscripts)

THÈSES.FR (dissertations)

RCR (list of libraries)

Données propres aux établissements: « holding » des KB commerciales, statistiques etc.

SUPEB (ILL)

Périscope (collection management)

Other national services

LMS in the cloud or local LMS
Two scenarios retained for the production environment

• Scenario of alignment with one or more Cloud systems – based on the CIB project
• Scenario of self-development based on Linked Open Data – based on the development of LIBRIS XL by the National Library of Sweden
LIBRIS XL in Sweden sketched

External sources: Format MARC21

Interface using RDF format

Interface using MARC21 format

LIBRIS XL
Shared cataloguing

Storage format:
RDF syntax
JSON-LD

ILL

Other services

API

Interfaces with LMS
Visits to the 2 exemples

Selection of 1 of the 2 retained scenarios

Development of the national datapool

Competitive dialogue

Implementation of the new production system

Management of metadata flows from editors

Complete transition

SUDOC1

SUDOC2
Thank you for your attention

more information:
the report of the study is available on the website of ABES (www.abes.fr)

Catalogage partagé et production des métadonnées communes au sein du réseau Sudoc et Sudoc-PS: un aperçu des orientations possibles