IFLA Bibliography Section's Survey of European National Libraries: Composite Data

Below are the data from the survey conducted by the Bibliography Section in early 2005 that is described in the introductory letter below. These data are posted to provide a fuller view of the survey results than were able to be included in the presentation given during the Section's Programme in Oslo, Norway, in August 2005. Provided in each question is the number of responses, along with a wide sampling of the narrative responses that further amplify the responses. Also included are URLs to relevant websites that offer more detailed information and official documentation. This composite should provide fuller information for those wishing to mine more deeply the survey results.

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Dear Director:

Attached is a survey prepared by the IFLA Bibliography Section. The survey has been prepared to assist the Section in gathering more comprehensive information on selection criteria used by national bibliographic agencies in preparing their countries' national bibliography. With the exponential availability of web and other digital resources, the Section felt a critical need to address how national bibliographic agencies were incorporating these resources into the national bibliography.

In anticipation of IFLA's World Library and Information Congress to be held in Oslo in August 2005, the survey is being sent to national libraries in Europe. The analyses of the results of the survey will form part of the Section's Open Program. The analyses will further provide data that will enable the Section to meet its goal of 1) developing selection criteria for an electronic national bibliography; 2) drafting guidelines for producing an electronic national bibliography; and 3) providing guidelines for producing a basic national bibliography.

Your willingness to respond to the survey by March 11, 2005, will aid the Section immensely in meeting what it considers an important goal and contribution to bibliographic control and access. We estimate that the survey can be completed in 30 to 60 minutes.

Thank you in advance for your participation.

Bohdana Stoklasova, Chair, Bibliography Section
February 4, 2005

IFLA survey on inclusion of electronic resources in national bibliographies

Name of institution:	
Address:	
Person answering survey:	
Title/position:	
Date survey completed:	E-mail:
Telephone:	Fax:
Please return by **March 11, 2005** to: Beacher Wiggins Director, Acquisitions & Bibliographic Access Library of Congress 101 Independence Avenue, S.E. Washington, D.C. 20540-4300 USA bwig@loc.gov	

Definitions

Acquire. Any electronic resource, remote or direct access, which (1), the library/institution provides access to through official contractual, licensed, or other agreements (any of these electronic resources may or may not be owned by or housed at the library/institution) or (2), the library/institution receives through its acquisitions processes (legal deposit, purchase, gift, exchange, copyright deposit, and transfer).

Archive. The process of maintenance in a secure and permanent digital repository managed by the library/institution or for its benefit.

Collect. Electronic resources owned by the library/institution and selected for its permanent collections. This may also include resources stored elsewhere for which the library/institution has permanent ownership rights.

E-book. Electronic resource, licensed or not, where searchable text is prevalent, and that can be seen as analogous to a print book (monograph). E-books are viewed using a dedicated device and/or a special reader or online using special software. E-books can be lent to users either on portable devices (eBook readers) or by transmitting the contents to the user's PC for a limited time period.

Electronic resource. Any work encoded and made available for access through the use of a computer. It includes electronic data available by (1) remote access and (2) direct access (fixed media). Remote access refers to the use of electronic resources via computer networks. Direct access refers to the use of electronic resources via carriers (e.g., discs/disks, cassettes, cartridges) designed to be inserted into a computerized device or its auxiliary equipment.

Link. Pointers from the library's/institution's web resources or bibliographic records to remote access data.

1. Legal deposit framework

1.1. Does your country have legislation that requires legal deposit of some or all types of publications? (For further comments, please see 1.8.)

Yes:	30	No:	2

1.2. If your country has legal deposit legislation, please specify by name, state when the legislation was passed, and the year of the latest revision (if any). (For further comments, please see 1.8.)

Name of act, regulation etc.	
Which year was the legal deposit act passed?	Earliest=France (1537); next Sweden (1661); Bulgaria (1897) Latest=Iceland (2002)
Which year was the latest revision?	Latest=Latvia (2005, and ongoing)

1.3. Are electronic resources (in full or part) included in your legal framework? (For further comments, please see 1.8.)
Remote electronic resources

Yes: 11		No: 20	

Fixed electronic resources

Yes: 26		No: 5	

1.4. Is the responsibility for legal deposit of electronic resources shared with other agencies? If so, please specify below.

Yes = 17 No = 9

1.5. If you <u>do not</u> have a legal framework, do you have bibliographic control (in full or part) of electronic resources? (For further comments, please see 1.8.)

Yes: 10		No: 2	

1.6. Are there any plans for changes in the overall legal framework during the next five years?

Yes: 21		No: 8	

If yes, please specify below.

"remote electronic resources will control in the catalogue of national electronic library"—Russian State Library "There are plans to apply the Legal Deposit Act on the electronic data available by remote access via computer networks."—Nat Lib or Russia "…inclusion of remote electronic resources"—Macedonia "… to register all of electronic resources .."—Slovakia "… include also remote electronic resources."—Estonia " … include the right of the National Library to download, copy and store any electronic document published via networks and available online, falling within the jurisdiction of

Malta, for the purpose of public access within the library premises."—Malta
"… include specifications regarding legal deposit of electronic resources …"—Norway
" … to specific kinds of Hungarian online documents. … include all non-print formats."—Hungary
"… include all electronic materials including remote electronic materials."—Germany
"… electronic publications, as well as radio and TV material …"—Finland
"Legal deposit of remote electronic resources on the Internet will be included, as an exemption to the law on authors' rights."—France
"With regard to electronic publications … secondary legislation providing full details of deposit is to be devised and published …"—UK
"… includes also remote electronic resources."—Latvia
"… to give more exhaustive exposition of ER types …"—Lithuania
"… include net documents …"—Bibliotecka Narodowa, Poland

1.7. Are there any plans to include/exclude specific types of electronic resources? (For further comments, please see 1.8.)

Yes: 11		No: 6	

1.8. Any comments on section 1. Legal deposit framework.

2. Current archiving and legal deposit practice

2.1. Are remote electronic resources archived by your institution?

Yes: 18		No: 11	

2.2. Are fixed electronic resources archived by your institution?

Yes*: 26*		No*: 3*	

2.3. If yes to 2.1 or 2.2, please specify below.

"Current system for archiving net publications will be integrated in a new system for archiving the harvests. Fixed electronic resources are kept in a special storage area in the stacks. A long-term solution for data on these media is being worked on."—Denmark
"All fixed & remote electronic resources which are deposited directly with the BL are … preserved within our dedicated digital storage solution."—UK
"For online resources …:
- French elections have been archived since the year 2000;
- Experiments on archiving the web took place in 2004;
    - The first Internet harvesting was made at the beginning of 2005 and will be used to better select what the "French" web is."—France
"We archive: numeric data; computer programs; representational files; documents; bibliographic data; games; sound files; interactive multimedia on all types of electronic carriers …"—Bibliotecka Narodowa, Poland
"Current archiving is experimental. It is based on test harvesting and collecting of the Finnish Web and voluntary deposit of electronic publications. Quantities are still relatively small."—Finland
"Scientific remote electronic resources (www.nbuv.gov.ua) and fixed electronic resources are achived by our institution …"—Ukraine

"Remote electronic resources:
The collection building, the workflows and the archiving of remote electronic resources are being built up within the e-Helvetica project (see: www.e-Helvetica.admin.ch). The project is split into two parts:
- Part 1, partial project Archiving
  The partial project Archiving is responsible for the IT related development of the electronic archives and is based on the OAIS generic data model.
- Part 2, partial project Organisation
  the partial project Organisation is responsible for the library related development of the electronic archives and considers selection, workflows, cataloguing, accessibility, dealing with publishers etc. The work is being organized around three pilot projects:
  - POP : pilot project with two major Swiss publishers of commercial electronic publications in the STM and law sector
  - KB : pilot project with the Swiss states libraries for the collection of patrimonial Swiss non commercial websites.
  - Theses & dissertations : collection of Swiss theses and dissertations
  - A fourth pilot project in the field of government publications is planned

Major partners within Switzerland are the National Archives. The archiving system is being built up in cooperation with them.

Partners on the international level are the German national library (Die Deutsche Bibliothek) and the Austrian National Library (Oesterreichische Nationalbibliothek). The cooperation is based on a regular exchange of experiences and on the usage of common standards in the field of persistent identifiers and metadata.

Fixed electronic resources are being collected since about 20 years. Long-term preservation work is undertaken on a regular basis."—Switzerland

"Fixed electronic resources are archived but the conditions are not ideal. In 2004-5, we started archiving the Slovenian web."—Slovenia

"From 2005 the Norwegian Internet domain will be harvested four times a year. This implies that documents on the .no domain are being archived in the NL's digital safety vault. Accordingly, the NL downloads, archives and catalogues frequently documents on the Internet that are considered equally important as print materials, such as periodicals, including serials and annual reports."—Norway

"The .is domain is harvested 3 times a year and the stored content is indexed and made available via the NWA software."—Iceland

"Archiving of remote electronic resources is subject of an ongoing development project ERIK@ - Estonia Resources on Internet – Registration and Archiving (since 2001) which aims are: work out criteria for selection and bibliographic description; develop methods for collecting and archiving as well as long term preservation."—Estonia

"E-books and project on harvesting the Swedish web."—Sweden

"The KB has a number of archiving agreements with (inter)national scientific publishers."—The Netherlands

"NLR provides archiving of the electronic resources of its generation only …"—Nat Lib of Russia

2.4. Is the responsibility for archiving electronic resources shared with other libraries/institutions? If so, please specify below.

Yes: 11
No: 11
The types of organizations that share in the responsibility included: Academies; Archives (national and special—e.g., Film); Government agencies; Libraries (governmental, research); Museums; Other National libraries

*2.5. How are remote electronic resources collected? (Please indicate with an **x** all that apply.)*

By harvesting	16
Deposited by the publishers	14
Other methods (Please specify below.)	7

Comments

"Currently: download after notification to Royal Library."—Denmark
"Online theses and dissertations (ETDs) are not deposited directly by the publishers (authors) but by the certain university library the graduates have gained their degree from. By using that way, we ensure that we only collect original and "official" ETDs."—Germany
"Voluntary deposit."—Hungary
"Purchase or donation."—Cyprus

*2.6.   Which answer(s) best describe(s) the types of remote electronic resources that are currently being archived? (Please indicate with an **x** all that apply.)*

The entire national domain name space (e.g., ".fi," ".uk")	11
Selected resources within national domain name space	12
Resources published outside your national domain name space (e.g., ".com," ".org," ".net") (Please specify below.)	9
Digital born resources only	7
Only resources that may be accessed without cost	7
Resources that have a fee to be accessed	2
Resources for restricted user groups	2

Comments

"We collect electronic resources outside national domain if they are written by Slovenia authors, in Slovenian language or produced in Slovenia. If these electronic resources are not publicly available, we shall request the permission of the copyright holders."—Slovenia
"Only scientific and information types of remote electronic resources, including digital resources, are selected within national domain name space."—Ukraine
"A selection that can represent the "French" cultural heritage on the web is experimented by the library, working within the whole web collected, and using tools that can help librarians."—France

2.6. How frequently are remote electronic resources deposited/collected? (For further comments, please see 2.13.)

Types of resources	Daily	Week-ly	Bi-Week-ly	Monthly	Every 3-4 months	1-2 times per year	Other frequency
The entire national domain name space (e.g., ".fi," ".uk")	1			1	3	5	1
Topical web sites		1			2	2	4
Web sites of government institutions					1	6	3
Web sites of non-government institutions				2	1	6	3
Web sites of business enterprises					1	4	3
Weblogs (Blogs)		1			1	2	2
Chat groups		1					1
Newsgroups	1	1					1
Monographs (except those mentioned below)	2	1			4	4	4
Research reports, dissertations and other academic works	3				1	2	6
Textbooks	1	1			1	1	5
E-books	2	1			2	2	6
Serials (except those mentioned below)	2		1		1	3	4
E-journals	2			2	3	4	6
Article archives	1						3
Newspapers	3	1	1	1	1		3
Newspaper archives	1				1	1	2
Maps (including databases)	1				1	2	3
Music scores	1	1				1	3
Sound recordings	3					1	2
Motion pictures	1			1		1	2
Games	1				1	1	2
General learning objects and multimedia	1	1			1	1	2

Databases (e.g., bibliographic, full text, numeric, image, audio, mixed)	1				1		3
Ephemera		1			1	2	2
Other (please specify)						1 (whole web—France)	1 (email newsletters)

The most common frequency cited for "other frequency" were: "as often as needed" and "as necessary."

2.8. Have selection criteria been developed for the deposit/archiving of remote electronic resources? (For further comments, please see 2.13.)

Yes: 15		No: 10	

2.9. Have selection criteria been developed for the deposit/archiving of fixed electronic resources? (For further comments, please see 2.13.)

Yes: 16		No: 10	

2.10. If yes to 2.8 or 2.9, are the selection criteria published? (For further comments, please see 2.13.)

Yes: 12		No: 12	

2.11. Where are the selection criteria published? Please specify, giving links to the information if publicly available.

http://www.onb.ac.at/about/index.htm --Austria
http://www.webarchiv.cz/criteria.html --Czech Republic
http://www.nkp.cz/pages/page.php3?page=weba_weba_pv.html --Czech Republic
http://www.kb.dk/kb/dept/nbo/da/pligtafl/information-en.htm --Denmark (current law)
http://www.kb.dk/kb/dept/nbo/da/pligtafl/newlaw-en.htm --Denmark (new law)
http://www.ddb.de/wir/netzpubl_e.htm --Germany
http://www.ddb.de/wir/sammelauftr_cd.htm --Germany
http://www.stjornartidindi.is/servlet/stjrtid/A/2002/20.pdf --Iceland
Web site of National Library of Serbia –Serbia
http://www.e-helvetica.admin.ch/eng/suppliers/eng-suppl_index.htm# --Switzerland
Kopaleva V.A. Archiving of Internet scientific information resources: The basic conceptual positions. // The Library News. – 2005. - #2 --Ukraine
http://www.bl.uk/collections/britirish/britishandirish.html -- UK

2.12. Are any experiments/pilots planned to test archiving or selecting of remote electronic resources? If so, please describe.

"Several tests have been carried out before the new law was promulgated. See http://www.netarkivet.dk/index-en.htm."--Denmark
"A pilot web archiving is scheduled for second half of 2005."—The Netherlands
"Archiving of all Serbian periodicals as remote resources, creation of Open Archive of Serbian Serials. In the draft of the new Law on legal deposit the archiving of both fixed and remote electronic resources is described in details."—Serbia
"Currently experimenting with continuous harvesting of selected resources."—Iceland
"Finished testing a new harvesting tool (Heritrix) in February 2005."—Norway

"Testing the archiving of Slovenian web resources by Slovenian *.si domain."—Slovenia

"NL with its partners just started to change from the NEDLIB Harvester to Heritrix (testing)."—Czech Republic

"Pilot project on remote electronic resources archiving is represented on the web page: www.nbuv.gov.ua/library/col.html The result of this project is the collection of e-documents: www.nbuv.gov.ua/eb/ep.html"--Ukraine

"A 'Committee for handling digital materials' was established in December 2004 in the National Library. Its task to determine the collection policy of the Digital Archive, to describe the selection criteria and preservation methods, to formulate recommendations for amendments of Legal Deposit Act."—Hungary

"Several WEB harvesting technologies are currently investigated (e.g., wget, httrack) to prepare for the oncoming legal deposit for all electronic materials that also include websites."—Germany

"Our test archiving is based on experimental harvesting and voluntary deposit of electronic resources …:

Our test harvesting includes "universal" harvesting of the Finnish Web (1-2 times a year) *plus* some special targets:

- Websites of Finnish universities and departments of Finnish government (ministries) are harvested more properly and often
- Approximately once a year we carry out a harvesting of Web pages related to some special, actual event (national elections, World Championships in Athletics 2005 etc.)."—Finland

"During 2001/2002 the National Library of Latvia (NLL) performed several tests to evaluate Web content preserving directions and possible solutions. NLL tested Nedlib Harvester 1.1/1.2 and Teleport Pro 1.29 as tools providing some solution for its needs in this field. It was stated that:

1. Nedlib Harvester did not suit well for gathering Web content of typical Latvian sites, as it could not resolve links, embedded in in-page scripts, such as JavaScript and VBScript. Such links were common in many pages, which were of interest for harvesting in Latvia.

    It was necessary to enhance Nedlib harvester with advanced parsing/ emulating technique to cover the omissions. To achieve it, serious programming work is required.

2. Nedlib Harvester only gathers data. Access to the gathered data would be provided by NWA Toolset. At the moment of running the test this product was in test state and was not distributed to libraries outside the NWA project. Only some time after test NLL got access to this archive.

    Other and bigger problem was that Nedlib Harvester & NWA toolset used proprietary format for data archive, elaborated enough, but limited only to this software. So every enhancement over it must be reflected in both applications, which are out of control of NLL.

    Such approach contradicts our trend to open standards, such as XML.

    As the situation with NWA Toolset was unclear, test was stopped.

Conclusions:

1. There was no "on-shelf solution", which resolve all needs for harvesting Latvian Web content. Nedlib + NWA covers them only partly.

    Serious programming work must be done locally, and NLL must search for necessary financing and other resources for it."—Latvia

"The selection is being tested in order to tune the harvesting. BnF is looking at a smart tool that helps the library staff to make more accurate selection on what is the continuity of the

collections and what is representative of the French culture in the web collected."—France
"The BL is currently lead partner in the UK Web Archiving Consortium (UKWAC). This is a two-year programme involving 5 other partners (National Library of Scotland, National Library of Wales, the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC), the Wellcome Trust, and The National Archives). The intention is to gain expertise in web archiving and to lay the foundations for a collaborative UK approach before Regulations are introduced to enforce legal deposit of websites. An outcome of the project will be the harvesting and archiving of up to 6,000 UK websites, together with access to them, all predicated on an explicit rights-cleared basis from website owners. As well as the UKWAC Pilot (see 1.8 above), a voluntary E-journal pilot under the auspices of the Joint Committee for Legal Deposit is about to get underway with publishers on a voluntary basis to test systems & procedures."—UK
"Several tests have been carried out before the new law was promulgated. See http://www.netarkivet.dk/index-en.htm " --Denmark

2.13. Any comments on section 2. Current archiving and legal deposit practice.

"Legal deposit law needs to be changed or revised. The separate legal deposit law must be submitted to and passed by the Parliament."—Lithuania
"In 2005 the NL of Norway plans these activities regarding legal deposit of remote electronic resources
- Harvesting the entire national domain name space four times a year. This harvesting will include websites and all other types of documents that are available on the Internet
- Harvesting newspapers on a daily basis
- Harvesting serials and e-journals on frequencies based on the update frequency of each individual periodical.
- Harvesting relevant websites on other domains than .no (.com, .org, .net etc.)

Databases and deep web will not be collected in 2005."—Norway

3. Bibliographic description

3.1. Are (some or all) remote electronic resources given a bibliographic description?

Yes: 20		No: 8	

3.2 Are (some or all) fixed electronic resources given a bibliographic description?

Yes: 27		No: 2	

3.3. Is the responsibility for bibliographic description of electronic resources shared with others (e.g., publishers)? If yes, please specify below.

Yes: 9
No: 13
Shared with Archives (special--e.g., film, and government; consortia—e.g., libraries';
Publishers

3.4. Which types of metadata schemas (e.g. MODS (Metadata Object Description Standard), DC (Dublin Core)) are used? Please specify below.

Dublin Core = 11

MARC21 = 6
UNIMARC = 2
NORMARC = 1
BIBSYS MARC = 1
Proprietary = 1
METS = 2
PREMIS = 1
HUNMARC = 1
COMAR = 1
MetaDiss (XMetaDiss) = 1

3.5 What cataloguing tools(s) are used?

Cataloguing tool	Remote electronic resources	Yes	No	Fixed electronic resources	Yes	No
AACR		8			10	
ISBDs		13			21	
Library of Congress Rule Interpretations		2			2	
Others (For further comments, please see 3.16.)	Includes various nat. cat rules (Danish, Finnish,French; RAK	7			11	

3.6. What identifiers (e.g. ISBN, ISSN, URL, PURL, URN) are used? Please specify below.

ISBN = 21
ISSN = 22
ISMN = 5
NBN = 1
URL = 13
URN = 10
PURL = 1
DOI = 1
ARC (IIPC adopted standard) = 1

3.7. What is the level of bibliographic description used for remote electronic resources?

Types of resources	No description (retrievable via search engine)	Basic DC or similar	Enriched DC or similar	Low level cata-logue record	Full standard cata-logue record	Other, please specify	Authority control?
The entire national domain name space (e.g., ".fi,"	7	2			2	1	2

".uk"							
Topical web sites	*3*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*		*2*
Web sites of government institutions	*3*	*3*		*1*	*3*		*1*
Web sites of non-government institutions	*3*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*3*		*2*
Web sites of business enterprises	*3*	*1*		*1*	*1*		*1*
Weblogs (Blogs)	*4*						
Chat groups	*2*						
News-groups	*2*						
Mono-graphs (except those mentioned below)	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*11*		*6*
Research reports, disserta-tions & other academic works	*1*	*1*		*3*	*10*		*5*
Textbooks	*1*	*1*		*1*	*7*		*4*
E-books	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*10*		*6*
Serials (except those mentioned below)		*1*		*3*	*11*		*6*
E-journals	*1*	*1*		*4*	*12*		*5*
Article archives	*2*	*1*		*1*	*4*		*2*
News-papers	*1*			*3*	*9*		*3*
Newspaper archives	*2*			*1*	*3*		*1*
Maps (including databases)	*1*	*1*			*7*		*4*

Music scores	*1*				*7*		*2*
Sound recordings	*1*			*1*	*7*		*4*
Motion pictures	*2*				*4*		*1*
Games	*2*				*4*		*1*
General learning objects and multimedia			*1*	*1*	*6*		*3*
Databases (e.g., biblio-graphic, full text, numeric, image, audio, mixed)	*1*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*5*		*3*
Ephemera	*2*					*1*	
Other (please specify)					*2*		

3.8. What is the level of bibliographic description for fixed electronic resources? Please specify below.

Full = 22
Full ISBD = 2 (France, Hungary)
Low level = 1 (Netherlands)
Standard Russian Federation = 1
FUSMARC = 1
If included in NB, full, with authority control; if not, low level, with no authority control = 1 (Denmark)

3.9. In which databases do the bibliographic records/description appear? (Check all that apply.)

Remote electronic resources					
Types of resources	Web archive	OPAC	Union catalogue	National Bibliography	Other (please specify)
The entire national domain name space (e.g., ".fi," ".uk")	*5*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1 (Nat Lib Rus)*
Topical web sites	*3*	*4*	*1*	*2*	
Web sites of government institutions	*4*	*4*	*1*	*2*	
Web sites of non-	*6*	*6*	*2*	*4*	

government institutions					
Web sites of business enterprises	*3*				
Weblogs (Blogs)	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	
Chat groups	*2*				
News groups	*2*				
Monographs (except those mentioned below)	*4*	*13*	*7*	*11*	*2*
Research reports, disserta-tions & other academic works	*3*	*10*	*8*	*10*	*2*
Textbooks	*3*	*7*	*4*	*7*	*2*
E-books	*4*	*11*	*8*	*12*	*2*
Serials (except those mentioned below)	*4*	*12*	*7*	*12*	*3 (ISSN base—Denmark)*
E-journals	*4*	*14*	*8*	*13*	*3 (ISSN base—Denmark; DARSI—Slovenia)*
Article archives	*4*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*1*
Newspapers	*2*	*12*	*5*	*9*	*2 (ISSN base—Denmark)*
Newspaper archives	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*1*
Maps (including databases)	*3*	*4*	*3*	*4*	*1*
Music scores	*1*	*5*	*3*	*5*	*1*
Sound recordings	*2*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*
Motion pictures	*2*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*
Games	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*
General learning objects and multimedia	*1*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*
Databases (e.g., bibliographic, full text, numeric, image, audio, mixed)	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*1*
Ephemera	*3*				
Other (please specify)		*1*			*1 (Database of Hungarian Elibrary)*
Fixed electronic resources (For further comments please see 3.16.)	*1*	*19*	*13*	*18*	*3*

3.10. Have selection criteria been developed for the inclusion of bibliographic records for remote electronic resources in the national bibliography? (For further comments, please see 3.16.

| Yes: | 10 | No: | 16 |

3.11. Have selection criteria been developed for the inclusion of bibliographic records for fixed electronic resources in the national bibliography? (For further comments, please see 3.16.)

| Yes: | *17* | No: | *9* |

3.12. If yes to 3.10 or 3.11, are the selection criteria published? (For further comments, please see 3.16.)

| Yes: | 5 | No: | 14 |

3.13. Where are the selection criteria published? Please specify, giving links to the information if publicly available.

http://www.webarchiv.cz/criteria.html
http://www.nkp.cz/pages/page.php3?page=weba pv.html
http://www.snl.admin.ch/d/online/ind_na_sb.htm
Sammelrichtlinien fur Die Deutsche Bibliothek. – Stand : 1. September 1997. – 3., uberarb.Aufl. – ISBN 3-922051-85-5. – EUR 9,00
www.bl.uk/services/bibliographic/exclude.html
http://dbcnyt.dbc.dk/cmrc/java/HtmlReplace?type=HTML&image=optagelseskriterier&version=1
http://www.dbc.dk/english/indoreg/

3.14. If selection criteria are not available online, please provide the information below or in an attachment.

3.15 Are there any experiments/pilots planned related to bibliographic description of electronic resources? If so, please describe below.

- *Metadata generator and an URN resolution service (Sweden)*
- *Two pilots to test mechanism of description of remote resources using Dublin Core. "Systematic catalogue of the Internet resources" (State Library of Russia); and "Register of full-text and bibliographic Internet resources for libraries" (State Library of Russian and National Library of Russia)*
- *Project for access to article full texts (in newspapers archive owned by private company) from article descriptions in article data base of NLL (National Library of Latvia)*
- *Experimenting with bibliographic description of remote electronic resources with the use of MARC21 and metadata (National Library, Poland)*
- Investigating alternative methods of making digital resources accessible apart from traditional description; pilot to examine the most efficient way of cataloguing the Library's purchased e-journals titles; looking at using the LC core data set for creating catalogue records for BL website guides (British Library)
- *Experimenting with a registration in Dublin Core of dynamic resources of a high quality (Kongelige Bibliotek, Denmark)*

3.16. Any comments on section 3. Bibliographic description.

> *Other cataloguing tools: National Rules for Bibliographic Description "Reglas de Catalogacion" (1995 ed.); The Royal Library Cataloguing Rule Interpretations (Katalogiseringspraxis)*
>
> British National Bibliography (BNB) – Remote electronic resources are only included in the BNB if they have a British place of publication and fall within scope guidelines (see 3.14). Voluntary deposit remote electronic resources will be suppressed from the Library's WebOPAC until access to the material is available from the Library's digital object management system (DOM) currently under development.
> Purchased databases and e-journals are available on the WebOPAC.
> All electronic resources are available via CURL (Consortium of Research Libraries)

4. Access to web archive

4.1.Does your country have legislation concerning the rights of access and use of electronic resources?

Yes:	*14*	No:	*14*

4.2. Does your institution give the users access to the web archive?

Yes:	10	No:	14

4.3. Does your institution have a digital repository for archiving electronic resources?

Yes:	*16*	No:	*8*

If no, does another library/institution have responsibility for such a repository? If so, please specify below.

> A third party, Magus Research Ltd has been contracted to help extend the PANDAS software for UK needs and provide the shared hardware and technical support they require. It is hosting the UKWAC web archives collected through UKWAC. In the longer-term, there are plans to encompass the archiving within the DOM (Digital Object Management) programme, which aims to store and preserve BL digital materials in perpetuity--UK

4.4. Is information on the technical framework for your institution's web archiving publicly available? If yes, please provide the link.

> *www.netpreserve.org/about/framework/php*
> *http://www.ddb.de/professionell/projekte.htm#kopal*
> *http://mek.oszk.hu/indexeng.phtml*
> *www.nbuv.gov.ua*
> *www.e-helvetica.admin.ch*
> *http://www.webarchiv.cz/documents.html*
> *http://bibnum.bnf.fr/ecdl/2003/*
> *http://www.netpresere.org/about/index.php*

4.5. Any comments on section 4. Access to web archive.

> *User access to the Archive of Electronic Resources is limited to several terminals in the National Library due to copyright restrictions—Lithuania.*

As part of the Regulations (see above 1.6/1.7), it is clear that there will be stipulations around access to websites archived under the Legal Deposit Libraries Act 2003. The nature of these provisions will emerge in due course as part of the Regulations for this format. At the present time, the right to provide access is covered by the permissions licence signed by all website owners agreeing to take part in the UKWAC project. There is provision for access beyond the length of the project—UK

Access to the web archive will be web-like using a web search engine but not through a conventional bibliographic description.

It will use : URLs, period of crawl, full text searching.--France

The archiving of the web is still in an experimental phase. We have decided to start with a non-selective approach, harvesting public Slovenian web pages on *.si domain. For commercial sites we shall contact the copyright holders, asking them for permission. Since the present Legal Deposit Law does not include remote electronic resources, for a regular archiving practice we shall need to redefine the concept of "published documents" extending this way the scope of document collection into the web. The web archive will not be accessed by the public, since this is still an "illegal" practice. In the future the access will be very limited, unless the Slovenian government gives us a special decree.--Slovenia