

Implementation of RDA: the case of Latvia

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Why RDA in Latvia?

- Extensive growth in amount of e-resources
- New and challenging types of resources
- Shared data environment
- Global authority data
- Global data circulation and exchange

To be a part of the modern world

What facilitates RDA implementation in Latvia

- Local cataloguing rules were never established in Latvia
 - AACR2 standard for Union Catalogue
 - ISBD standard for National Bibliography
- FRBR Latvian edition (in 2005)
- RDA Toolkit available for NLL staff since 2012
- E-resource storage environment

What impedes RDA implementation in Latvia

- Limited staff for authority work
- Lack of funding for RDA translation
 - RDA terms in Latvian (translation and approbation)
- Necessity to change librarian-oriented cataloguing philosophy to user-friendly description of resources
- Not enough comprehension and knowledge of the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records (FRBR) and Functional Requirements for Authority Data (FRAD)

RDA implementation strategy, first phase 2013-2016

- NLL — member of EURIG since 2011
- RDA implementation expert group (6 experts) established in 2012
- Partial implementation of the principles of RDA in bibliographic records and creation of hybrid records for e-resources
- Hybrid bibliographic records of e-books, e-serials, e-sheet music and streaming audio / video files
- Authority data in VIAF — from 2013
- Since April 2016 all new person's authority records are formed according RDA
- Translation and adaption of RDA glossary terms

Hybrid records for e-resources, decisions

- New MARC21 fields for e-resources
(020 |q, 264, 336-338, 347)

Problems:

- E-books that are basically reproductions of printed books, but are not distinctively marked as such
 - 264 field — publishers are not always accurate in providing information about publishing, manufacturing and copyright
-
- Decision to catalogue e-books separately from printed books even they seem to be reproductions — since 2014

RDA MARC21 elements in hybrid records for e-book

100 1 a Akmens, Jānis,
d 1887-1958
4 aut

245 10 a Ģimene /
c J. Akmens.

264 4 a [Alūksne] :
b Eraksti,
c [2016]

264 4 a ©2016

300 a 1 tiešsaistes resurss (50 lapas) ;
c 477 KB

336 a teksts
b txt

337 a datorvide
b c

338 a tiešsaistes resurss
b cr

347 a teksta datne
b PDF
c 477 KB

RDA MARC21 elements in hybrid records for e-sound record

110 2 a Astro'n'out (mūzikas grupa)
4 cmp
4 prf

245 10 a Lion's Share Remixes /
c Astro'n'out.

264 1 a [Latvija] :
b Avantis Promo,
c 2014.

300 a 1 tiešsaistes resurss (7 skaņu datnes (33 min)) :
b digitāls, MP3 (320 kbps)

336 a mūzika
b prm

337 a datorvide
b c

338 a tiešsaistes resurss
b cr

344 a digitāls
g stereo

347 a skaņu datne
b MP3
c 320 kbps

RDA implementation strategy, second phase 2016-2018

- End of 2015 — changes in the NLL RDA implementation strategy
- Complete manual for printed monograph description using RDA and training program for NLL cataloguers — 2016
- At the end of 2016 — beginning of NLL cataloguers training process
- 2017 and onwards — manuals for serials and other types of resources

Changes in authority records

- NLL authority database — since 2000
- 2013 — NLL joined the VIAF
- 2014 — decision to implement new RDA MARC21 fields 370-378
- Starting with 2016 — NLL catalogers create authority records for persons according to RDA
- May 2016 — new fields in authority records for Places (043, 046, 368, 370, 377, 678)
- At the beginning of 2017 NLL catalogers plan to start creating authority records for institutions according to RDA (implementation step-by-step)

Example of RDA authority record, personal name

<u>040</u>	<u>a</u>	LV-RiVB		
	<u>b</u>	lav		
	<u>e</u>	rda		
<u>046</u>	<u>f</u>	19410422		
<u>100</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>a</u> Gulbis, Egils,	<u>374</u>	<u>a</u> Ārsts
		<u>d</u> 1941-	<u>374</u>	<u>a</u> Uzņēmējs
<u>370</u>		<u>a</u> Rīga (Latvija)	<u>375</u>	<u>a</u> vīrietis
		<u>t</u> 1944	<u>377</u>	<u>a</u> lav
<u>370</u>		<u>e</u> Vācija	<u>377</u>	<u>a</u> dut
		<u>s</u> 1944	<u>377</u>	<u>a</u> fre
		<u>t</u> 1946	<u>400</u>	<u>1</u> <u>a</u> Gulbis, E.
<u>370</u>		<u>e</u> Brisele (Belģija)		<u>q</u> (Egils),
		<u>s</u> 1946		<u>d</u> 1941-
		<u>t</u> 1993	<u>500</u>	<u>3</u> <u>w</u> r
<u>370</u>		<u>e</u> Latvija		<u>i</u> Dzimta, kurai pieder persona:
		<u>t</u> 1993		<u>a</u> Gulbju dzimta
<u>372</u>		<u>a</u> Medicīna		<u>c</u> (Blīdenes pagasts, Latvija)
<u>372</u>		<u>a</u> Diagnostika, laboratorā	<u>510</u>	<u>2</u> <u>w</u> r
<u>373</u>		<u>a</u> E. Gulbja laboratorija		<u>i</u> Dibinātā institūcija:
		<u>s</u> 1993		<u>a</u> E. Gulbja laboratorija

Example of RDA hybrid authority record, corporate body

040 a LV-RiVB
 b lav
046 s 1993
110 2 a E. Gulbja laboratorija
370 e Latvija
372 a Diagnostika, laboratorā
410 2 a Gulbja laboratorija
410 2 a SIA Gulbja laboratorija
500 1 w r
 i Dibinātājs:
 a Gulbis, Egils,
 d 1941-

Today's challenges

- Lack of adequate financial and personnel resources for full translation of RDA reminded the same situation as with MARC21 format for bibliographic data, which was not translated in Latvian
- RDA terms — translated terms and interpretations should be comprehensible, so there would be no need for extensive explanations
- Differences between records in Union Catalogue (MARC21 and AACR2) and the National Bibliography database (MARC21 and partly ISBD)
- Implementation of RDA in Latvia will be based only on the knowledge and competence of NLL experts and their skills of self-learning and training the staff by developing knowledge and skills of cataloguers



Thank you for your attention!