International Cooperation, Resource Sharing and Standardization in LIS
Cooperation & resource sharing

- Terminology
  - Difference between “cooperation” and “resource sharing”
  - Implications of “sharing”
  - Prerequisites?
- Areas of resource sharing
  - What resources can be shared?
Resource sharing strategies

- Centralized vs decentralized
  - British Library Document Supply Centre
    - Boston Spa, Yorkshire, 1962
    - Originally National Lending Library for Science & Technology
  - Germany: Sondersammelgebiete
  - Scandinavia: Scania Plan
  - USA: Farmington Plan, RLG, CRL, OCLC
- Discipline-based vs general
- Appropriate for developing countries?
“Universal” schemes

- UBC: Universal Bibliographic Control
- UAP: Universal Availability of Publications
- Roles of:
  - IFLA (“Core programmes”)
  - UNESCO
  - British Library (Maurice B Line on UAP)
- Theory:
  - Each country responsible for its own output
    - National bibliographies
    - National union catalogs
  - International mechanisms for exchange/sharing
The British Library Document Supply Centre, Boston Spa, Yorkshire

Maurice B. Line
Asymmetries in document supply

- Predominance of major suppliers (net lenders)
  - Examples
    - British Library Document Supply Centre
    - CISTI (Canada)
    - TIB (Technische Universitätsbibliothek Hannover)
  - Push-back from private sector
  - Intellectual property issues

- Dependence relations
  - Lack of domestic resource sharing development
  - UNESCO coupons
OCLC: *de facto* UBC & UAP?

Founded 1967

Ohio College Library Center

Today: “OCLC Online Library Computer Center, Inc.”

Image: Rtenant, [flickr.com/photos/rtennant/576286211/](flickr.com/photos/rtennant/576286211/)
Industry dominance

Power of the markets:

Dewey, LCC vs. UDC
LCSH vs. PRECIS etc.
USMARC, MARC21 vs. UNIMARC
Demise of CANMARC, UKMARC, SAMARC etc.
ISO: International Organization for Standardization

- Not an acronym: "ISO", derived from the Greek *isos*, meaning "equal".
- International non-governmental organization
- A network of national standards institutes in 159 countries
- Central Secretariat in Geneva
- [http://www.iso.org/iso/about.htm](http://www.iso.org/iso/about.htm)

ISO system

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
- Principal officers
- Delegates of:
  - Member bodies
  - Correspondent members
  - Subscriber members

Policy development committees:
- CASCO
- COPOLCO
- DEVCO

Council standing committees:
- Finance
- Strategy

Ad hoc advisory groups

COUNCIL

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT BOARD

Strategic and technical advisory groups and REMCO

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

Technical committees
ISO technical committees

Numbered TC1 to TC 252 (gaps), e.g.

TC 44  Welding and allied processes
TC 45  Rubber and rubber products
TC 46  Information and documentation
TC 47  Chemistry , etc.

Subcommittees

TC 46/SC 4  Technical interoperability
TC 46/SC 8  Quality - Statistics and performance evaluation
TC 46/SC 9  Identification and description
TC 46/SC 11  Archives/records management

Working groups, e.g.

TC 46/SC 11/WG 1  Metadata
Examples of ISO standards

ISO 18:1981
Documentation -- Contents list of periodicals
ISO 233:1984
Documentation -- Transliteration of Arabic characters into Latin characters
ISO 2108:2005
Information and documentation -- International standard book number (ISBN)
ISO 2789:2006
Information and documentation -- International library statistics
ISO 3166-1:2006
Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions -- Part 1: Country codes
ISO 10161-1:1997
ISO 11108:1996
Information and documentation -- Archival paper -- Requirements for permanence and durability
ISO 11620:2008
Information and documentation -- Library performance indicators
ISO 15836:2009
Information and documentation -- The Dublin Core metadata element set
Industry standards (examples)

- ISBN (managed by EDItEUR)
- DOI (Digital Object Identifier)
- ISNI International Standard Name Identifier
- ACAP Automated Content Access Protocol
- ONIX Online Information eXchange
  (XML-based)
Conclusion

Librarians can take pride in long history of cooperation

Impact of neoliberal ideology:

- let the private sector do it
- loss of control of resource sharing systems?

Imbalances: center of gravity in the West

Knowledge knows no boundaries

Globalization: we are all interdependent and need to be connected