Summaries

The system of national document supply (ODR) has been recently renewed within the "Knowledge Depot" grant programme. The renewed system started operation on January 3, 2012. Users are facing substantial changes regarding all features: the earlier bibliographic database was replaced by the MOKKA (Hungarian Shared Cataloguing System) database following considerable technological renewal and extension of participants. Location information was transferred into a continuously updated registry of copies with more detailed data. The "MOKKA-ODR" catalogue enabling the concurrent use of these two information sources was complemented by an ODR search feature which opens up search towards other accessible electronic sources (Electronic Periodicals Archive, National Digital Data Archive), major articles databases (HUMANUS, MATARKA) and institutional repositories with mainly free access to electronic content. The database of libraries has assumed a much wider role than just registering access data and users of member libraries – it manages the processes of uploading and requests administration. In the field of interlibrary loans the registry follows up the whole life cycle of requests within the database, instead of the earlier solution with requests started from the system and received at the providing library in e-mail. The article sums up statistical data from the first month of operation, and describes experience gained from the first 4000 requests, focusing on issues of configuration and data provision to be performed by member libraries to achieve an optimum service.

Research libraries all over the world feel threatened by becoming obsolete and irrelevant. The article enumerates the challenges academic libraries are facing, mainly rapid technological change, competition from the commercial world, less support from the parent institution, decreasing budgets and centralisation of resources and services. Two possible paths are outlined to re-position the research library. One is for academic libraries to demonstrate their value by providing evidence on how they contribute to the overall goals of the parent institution. The other is to undertake new roles in supporting teaching and research, to recognise the blurring boundaries of the research library. New functions include collaboration with faculty in teaching and managing e-learning resources, support of scholarly publishing in the traditional way and through open access repositories, providing expert advice on intellectual property issues and on the measurement of research outcome, and undertaking responsibilities in data curation. Collaboration and teamwork throughout the institution is key to achieve success in these new roles. Libraries will need new kinds of knowledge and expertise, so they will have to rethink their hiring practices as well.

Long-term preservation is one of the crucial problems that a cultural heritage and archiving institution faces, when tasked with collecting digital objects. The goal of the article is to present a possible solution, namely, the implementation of the Rosetta System by ExLibris Group, which was designed in collaboration with the National Library of New Zealand, and successfully implemented in such institutions as the State University of New York at Binghamton, the Getty Research Institute, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, and others. The presented study provides some insight into the Rosetta System's architecture, and its support of current international standards (OAIS, METS).