EURIG Annual Meeting 2020 – Community reports

1. Are you a RDA implementer of do you have implementation plans or projects?
2. Do you have plans or projects for adaption work after the 3R Project?
3. In which area do you see an improvement by the new RDA Toolkit?
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1. Are you a RDA implementer or do you have implementation plans or projects?	
Latvia	We follow our RDA implementation plan: step by step. At the beginning of 2020 we finished the national RDA methodologies/profiles for creation of bibliographic descriptions for serials, sheet music and articles in periodicals (analytics). Processing of bibliographic records according to RDA for these resources is started in 2020. RDA glossary: It is envisaged that translation of RDA glossary terms, RDA values and Relationship designators and adaptation to local needs will be completed in 2020. The mapping process is completed in which RDA glossary terms, value vocabularies and relationship designators in English and Latvian have been mapped with CURIE (canonical URI for elements), entity classes, values and properties defined in the RDA Registry. The aim is to submit the resulting document to the RDA Registry for publication in Latvian by the end of 2020. In the course of the work, several problematic issues related to the use of entity classes in the RDA glossary have been highlighted.
Lithuania	We are implementing RDA in eLABa consortium step by step.
Italy	We are gradually implementing RDA, in bib records and authorities as well. In the last six months, two courses about authorities and RDA were organized for our cataloguers.
Finland	Finnish libraries has implemented RDA fully in 2016.
Denmark	For political reasons we are still waiting for implementation of RDA. The stakeholders (the state and the local municipalities) plan to analyze the costs of implementation further in order to reach a decision – also about how to pay for the implementation
Austria	We are part of the D-A-CH community of implementers.
Slovakia	In Slovakia, we implemented RDA in authorities and bibliographic records of all type of document, except graphic documents. We are implementing RDA in cataloguing of graphic documents in 2021. We are implementing RDA in cataloguing of graphic documents in 2021.
Switzerland	The Swiss National Library implemented RDA together with DACH-community.
Hungary	We decided to implement RDA gradually in our new national library system. We are going to build upon the application profile when creating our national version. Meanwhile we are engaged in translation, writing methodology papers, compiling learning objects for cataloguers who are mostly not familiar with LRM approach and Linked Data concepts.
Norway	We have implemented the current RDA Toolkit. We plan to implement the new RDA Toolkit, probably in 2022. Most of the libraries in our community are using the Norwegian version of the current toolkit, but not all. Some libraries still are using the old rules, based on AACR2. The Norwegian translation of the new toolkit is finished. We now have to make application profiles and new policy statements and maybe find new examples. We have not used the new RDA Toolkit yet.
Poland	NUKAT Center is implementing RDA but not as a complete cataloging standard. Our goal is the evolutionary alignment of our cataloging rules with RDA. In the last two years we have significantly modified our cataloging rules, introducing the basic concepts of RDA into them. Now we are working on detailed instructions for cataloging different types of documents. In a very broad sense we could call them application profiles. We are trying to be in accordance with the new RDA Toolkit although it is not always easy due to the complicated and highly theoretical language and the lack of clear examples.
Israel	Implemented RDA in April 2014 for all standard cataloging and authority records. We try to keep all other types of cataloging RDA-friendly if not fully RDA-compatible.

Netherlands	The Koninklijke Bibliotheek, National Library of the Netherlands, and the majority of Dutch university libraries, as well as the libraries of some other institutions have implemented RDA. We have not translated the Toolkit, but we have translated the Registry. Application profiles have not yet been developed. As regards the National Library itself, we are working on a mapping for novels from the PICA-format into RDA-curie. We have developed an entity-finder (https://lab.kb.nl/tool/rda-entity-finder). We follow the RDA webinars. We would like to see more examples in the Toolkit on, for instance, pseudomyms and real names; an elaboration on how agent and nomen are worked out.
Luxembourg	here are the answers of the National Library of Luxembourg, head of the Luxembourg bibnet.lu library network. This network has currently a total of 88 members, which include academic/university and research libraries, school libraries, public and specialized libraries. The members of the network have a unified catalog, using one ILS. The National Library of Luxembourg is gradually implementing RDA, starting with authority records. The first step was made with the review of the standard of the authority for persons. Currently we are reviewing the standard and rules for authority records of corporate bodies, which we intend to finish by the end of 2020. In parallel, an analysis is undertaken in order to align progressively the cataloging rules for bibliographic records, starting with the most commonly used types of documents. As we are also planning to change our ILS, we would like to finish the implementation of RDA before the migration of our data.
Spain	Yes. National Library of Spain implemented RDA for modern books in 2019. This year was scheduled the implementation for sound recordings, notated music and audiovisuals (further delayed by the lockdown). 2021 is expected for Rare Books and Maps, and new RDA-based guidelines for Agents and Works. Finally, serials and graphic materials will complete the full implementation in 2022.
Switzerland, RERO	RERO has partly implemented RDA : We decided to use the RDA DACH Policy Statement and Application Profile with adaptations for French and Italian communities. So far some rules were adopted as well as 33X fields and relation codes in access points. We converted the data of almost all our catalogue (deletion of 245 $h ; addition of 33X fields, etc.). RERO is developing its own ILS (public demonstrator here: https://ils.test.rero.ch/) based on Invenio framework and JSON format. RERO ILS software should be in service in the first quarter of 2021. Our non MARC editor is RDA based, integrating fields and functions that are not available in MARC. In 2021 the Manifestation editor will be ready as well as our new multilingual auhority platform, based on VIAF alignments, called MEF (multilingual entity file). In the future, we plan to have a full LRM based metadata model
Great Britain	We implemented in April 2013
Slovenia	we are going to implement RDA gradually, at the moment we are focusing on authority records (updating rules for corporate bodies). All the changes we make in bibliographic records are in accordance with RDA.

	We are going to translate RDA Reference (we will finish it next year). We do not plan to translate the RDA Toolkit. We plan to implement RDA fully in 2024.
Sweden	The National Library of Sweden implemented RDA in 2017 and from 2018 RDA is used for almost all cataloguing in Libris, the Swedish union catalogue.
Iceland	The National and University Library of Iceland, and the Consortium of Icelandic Libraries partially implemented RDA in 2015. Records in the bibliographic database are RDA compliant MARC records, but we are still working on implementing RDA for the authority database. We have not translated the Toolkit and will probably not do so. We may translate the registry, but this is still to be decided.
Czech Republik	RDA implemented in 2015.
Italy, Casalini Libri	Yes, Casalini libri already implemented RDA in 2013, in all our core level records and in the authority records, we create (or update) for the records we supply to the Library of Congress.
Estonia	National Library of Estonia and the Consortium of Estonian Libraries Network (19 members) is in the process of implementing RDA. We have started with the reviewing of our code for authority data for persons. We wish to implement the new rules starting from June this year. After that we plan to review the rules for corporate bodies which we hope to implement in March 2021. Along with that we are translating the RDA Registry which we should finish by the end of this year.
France	France has chosen not to implement RDA, but to elaborate its own cataloguing code aiming to FRBRized cataloguing (RDA-FR), based on RDA with some discrepencies in the implementation of the library reference models (FRBR and FRAD, now LRM). The issue of adopting RDA in France is discussed again on the occasion of the 3R Project, with the implementation of the IFLA LRM model in RDA and the publication of the RDA Toolkit Beta Site.
Germany	Germany as partner in DACH implemented RDA for authority data in 2014 and for bibliographic date in 2016. We have a full implementation with Policy Statements in the Toolkit and a full translation.
Fundación Ignacio Larramendi	The Ignacio Larramendi Foundation implemented RDA in 2015. The data format used for the current cataloging (bibliographic and authority records) is MARC21 / RDA update No. 29 (November 2019). RDA is intensively used for authority records that are of particular importance to the Virtual Polygraph Library. The Polymath Virtual Library uses Linked Open Data (LOD) technology, specifically the Europeana Data Model (EDM).

	2. Do you have plans or projects for adaption work after the 3R Project?
Latvia	Production of linked metadata is our intention but our LIS does`t provide for it. The enrichment of legacy data with ID, extraction of Work authority data etc. is in process. A pilot project was launched in 2019 — authority records of Persons, Institutions and Geographical names are enriched with identifiers: ORCID, ISNI, Wikidata, VIAF, Researcher ID, ULAN (Union List of Artist Names). These identifiers are added only to Persons and Institutions that are Latvian authors or are in some relationship to Latvia. Identifiers allow to link Latvian authors with the relevant entry of the e-version of the Latvian National Encyclopedia (being prepared by the NLL). Authority records of Latvian Geographical Names are linked with the ID of the Latvian Place Names Database. Created Work authority records are published on Wikidata and then Wikidata URI is inserted in Work authority records created by NLL. NLL is preparing National bibliography data for publishing into the form of linked open data.
Lithuania	RDA implementation team of librarians and IT professionals has been set up in 2019. This team prepared an RDA implementation plan. According to it, our LIS was prepared to work under RDA. Also, in the last few month, RDA training (5 modules) for our catalogers took place, and methodological recommendations for catalogers were prepared as well (for BIB records). Now our catalogers begins to work on RDA, cataloging bibliographic records. Our Discovery system is in progress to make some changes reflect changes in LIS. We discussing about the implementation RDA in AUTH records as well.
Italy	A central system is in progress. It will offer a union catalog and common authorities, based on a clusterization process. And finally the publication of records in LOD. Depending on the impact of the project in URBE, we will evaluate how to improve the use of RDA. Two Koha libraries are adding their identifiers, especially personal names, to Wikidata items, and populating bib and auth records with VIAF, ISNI and other IDs.
Finland	The Finnish 3R project is in process at the National Library of Finland. The implementation of the new RDA will probably happen at the end of 2021.
Denmark	This also await the political decision. From a professional angle we have argued, that we should have RDA in Denmark. It is too expensive to develop and maintain national rules and map these to RDA in order to cooperate and reuse data from abroad. With the current development of RDA we might consider taking this a little bit more step by step and not the whole RDA.
Austria	Yes, as part of the 3R-D-A-CH project.
Slovakia	We are going to implement outcomes of 3R Project probably in 2021.
Switzerland	Yes. Together with the library networks of Austria and Germany we want to update our Anwendungsrichtlinien AWR (Policy Statement and Application Profile).
Hungary	Joining quite late to the RDA users community we started to focus on the post 3R situation. We ran Linked Data pilot projects, general courses on RDA/LRM, a national authority database has also been created.

Norway	--
Poland	--
Israel	Work on revising the Israeli cataloging manual was interrupted by COVID-19 and will resume shortly. We are starting to rethink our training, which had been scheduled to be in-person at the start of 2021 – we are now looking at the end of Q1 or at Q2 2021.
Netherlands	--
Luxembourg	--
Spain	Not directly at this moment, but following closely the development and new materials available. Implementation guidelines and policies will need to be reviewd when 3R is official.
Switzerland, RERO	Our new metadata model is still in development and based on the RDA registry and BIBFRAME mainly. We 'll adapt it if necessary when the new DACH Policy statement and application profile will be ready.
Great Britain	Yes. We are planning for implementation in 2021. This will be late 2020 rather than mid 2020 as we had originally planned.
Slovenia	--
Sweden	The National Library of Sweden has decided to await work on the new Toolkit. A transistion to the updated RDA requires considerable resources for translation as well as for work with Swedish practice, instructions, training etc. and we have come to the conclusion that we don't have these resources, at least not in 2020. In 2018 we launched our new national infrastucture, the new Libris, based on BIBFRAME and linked open data. The new Libris is still under development and we need to evaluate the possibilities of applying RDA in Libris. The main focus in 2020 will be on developing fully functioning practices in Libris. However, the Swedish RDA Editorial Group will continue to follow the work on RDA.
Iceland	So far there is no plan or an actual timeline for the implementation of the 3R project in place. We probably won´t start formally working on implementation until 2021, as we have been busy with choosing and implementing a new ILS.
Czech Republik	--
Italy, Casalini Libri	We are currently testing some new functions in order to export our records in BIBFRAME with identifiers (LC, VIAF, ISNI, GND, SHARE-VDE etc.). We are also an ISNI agency so we can create new ISNI identifiers.
Estonia	--
France	An accurate analysis of the RDA Toolkit Beta Site has been undertaken and will allow to evaluate the relevance of adopting RDA in France, from the point of view of both the cataloguing rules and workflows, with some additional criteria (such as economic and political factors) The RDA Toolkit Beta Site analysis has been suspended during the confinement due to some access diuculties; thus no decision will be taken before the end of this year at the very best.
Germany	The DNB started in February 2020 two projects. The first one is the 3R-DACH project for Libraries that has as its goal the RDA DACH manual. The time schedule for the whole project is based on a working period of two years.

	In parallel, we started a second project for the documentation. Actually, the documentation of all working and training documents is very hererogeneous and not completely web-based. This situation is to be reviewed in the course of the adaption work for the new Toolkit. The project started in April and first results are espected in Fall. The working group of the DACH national libraries (German, Austrian and Swiss National Library) which has existed for several years will soon intensify its work again, will participate in the 3R DACH adaption projects and will bring in the interests of the national libraries.
Fundación Ignacio Larramendi	The Ignacio Larramendi Foundation has decided to wait until the definitive publication of the new RDA because its implementation involves a series of resources (such as its translation, the period of learning and practice of the catalogers and the adaptation of our ILS DIGIBIB) that will be necessary to allocate. For these reasons, we will not have this point for 2020-2021.

3. In which area do you see an improvement by the new RDA Toolkit?	
Latvia	LRM alignment as well as possibility to select each entity and WEMI element atributes and relationships. There are more examples then before. The structure of RDA Toolkit is much clearer.
Lithuania	RDA Toolkit for catalogers must be user friendly interface. We will see how it will be useful in near future, when our catalogers start using the RDA Toolkit more actively.
Italy	LRM, in the future. Up to now, a growing attention to identifiers and relator codes.
Finland	The new RDA Toolkit would support the production of linked metadata if it could be integrated into a user-friendly cataloging interface.
Denmark	It is more stringent than the old one
Austria	Some minor improvements in consistency for select elements.
Slovakia	--
Switzerland	- RDA is more and more turning into an international standard Non-book collections (maps, images, sounds etc.) can be better catalogued with the renewed RDA - The renewed RDA is an improvement for the handling and cataloguing of non-book collections (maps, images, sounds etc.) - The renewed RDA creates a useful framework based on LRM for the interoperability of various data - The integration of large datasets (also machine-produced data) into existing catalogs becomes easier - It becomes easier to create RDA data sets by machine (e.g. for online resources). - Linked Data capability
Hungary	The new structure is more logical. We especially like the condition-option pairs, which will make the Description Set Profile and the Usage Guideline part of the application profile much easier.
Norway	The biggest improvements as we see it lies in the adaptation for RDF, entity-based cataloging and the different description methods that makes it possible to move towards more use of controlled vocabularies and machine-readable (linked data) services. But as cataloging rules, we think the new RDA is higly theoretical. How user friendly will it be? We think this depends on how user-friendly the toolkit with application profiles etc., will be.
Poland	--
Israel	We're very hopeful about implementation of the aggregates and diachronic works. The look and feel of the Toolkit is also better than the old version, and the ability to view the Toolkit easily on a mobile phone is much appreciated.
Netherlands	--
Luxembourg	--
Spain	It's much more data-oriented, and linked data friendly, definitively breaking the walls that old RDA began to crack, veering more clearly toward a data dictionary than the classical approach. Fully integration with conceptual models, although this comes with its drawbacks (see next question). More flexibility to accomodate other practices and needs into the RDA Framework (country, language, profesional communities and even institution needs), which will lead to internationalization.

Great Britain	The content has improved as a result of LRM implementation and decisions taken by RSC. These improvements include the linked data capability; manifestation statements; recording methods; nomen; treatment of aggregates.
Slovenia	--
Sweden	Better support for linked data and alignment with IFLA LRM.
Iceland	The structure of the 3Rsite seems more logical and easier to navigate, but our experience with the new toolkit is limited to viewing. We have not tried it out in practice.
Czech Republik	modifications to text of some rules.
Italy, Casalini Libri	Certainly Linked open data and IFLA LRM.
Estonia	--
France	- More rigorous and strict implementation of the IFLA LRM model, with implementation choices of RDA and RDA-FR coming closer together in some cases - The Guidance chapters which give a clear presentation of the most important cataloguing cases and how to describe them with RDA - Complete examples in context – unfortunately too few in the current version - RDA Beta Toolkit is useful as a common ground between cataloguers and developers/linked data specialists.
Germany	See Switzerland and Austria
Fundación Ignacio Larramendi	In Liked Open Data

4. In which area do you have concerns about the new RDA Toolkit?	
Latvia	It is very hard to find and make citation of the necessary information in the new RDA Toolkit. We still think that the new RDA Toolkit is difficult to navigate and find entity information. It's hard to imagine how cataloguers can practically work with it. Perhaps the integration of RDA rules in the new LIS (Alma or other) or other Linked data platform would be useful. Currently we only use the new Toolkit for comparison to old RDA document and in the process of working with RDA Glossary.
Lithuania	RDA Toolkit for catalogers must be user friendly interface. We will see how it will be useful in near future, when our catalogers start using the RDA Toolkit more actively.
Italy	Examples, especially in Italian.
Finland	The Toolkit is too difficult for a cataloger to use without user-friendly interface.
Denmark	We have problems seeing the new toolkit as a practical toolkit in day to day cataloguing as it is for now. The theoretical level especially in the guidance pages speaks more to experts than day to day cataloguers – it seems sometimes esoteric and difficult to translate exact and understand. You might argue that RDA reflects the future in it's content. There is nothing wrong in striving for the future, but that leaves us working in the present with a problem. It is difficult to combine a traditional workflow and find quick answers to small practical questions. It is our impression that you can't use RDA as a cataloguing code in it's own right without having a large policy statement or application profile to actually say what to do. Small institutions will not have the capacity to establish such tools. The result might be that less people (mainly experts) will attend the RDA Toolkit, while practical cataloguers will use national handbooks etc. based on RDA. We might end up being back on national rules based on RDA as well as we had national rules based on AACR in many countries before instead of a truly international code. A small practical suggestion: I might help a little bit to split the list of attributes and relations into two parts. (Gordon mentioned this as an opportunity in Greece last year)
Austria	Theory above all else. The 3R toolkit is no longer a usable resource for day-to-day work. LRM as theoretical basis does not offer any actual improvements for users (especially where discoverability and identifiability are concerned) but is detrimental to efficient cataloguing.
Slovakia	--
Switzerland	The language is often too incomprehensible and too theoretical. The practical level is often missing. The concepts are often too abstract, e.g. aggregates Creating concrete application profiles and application profiles for practical cataloging is very time-consuming. Practical cataloguing (human-made) remains important, despite the automation. I would expect from a modern standard to work more rigorously with codes, e.g. relationship designators. This would solve many translation problems (gender issue). Codes are also easier to process by machine than text strings. Better coordination with Bibframe and MARC21
Hungary	Though we see the logic and utility behind it, but still, the language of the Toolkit is problematic. The sentences sometimes would be easier to understand if they would be coded using the symbolic formal systems of predicate logic instead of trying to be in English. The layout of the toolkit also makes it hard to compare conditions.

	The Toolkit is not for the day-to-day use for the cataloguers, that's a fact. But from the viewpoint of the application profile it does not seem to be a problem. If we preserve the toolkit for being a framework and the added policy would be a highly formalized version of our policy, it would support the easier creation of crosswalks. And the actual, usable-for-daily-work policy would be phrased in a more natural language, and it could be but not necessary would be part of the Toolkit.
Norway	see answer above
Poland	see answer above
Israel	I'm very concerned about turning the theory of the new Toolkit into day-to-day cataloging policy.
Netherlands	--
Luxembourg	--
Spain	Fully and literal translations on conceptual models leads to lack of usability, as other respondents have noted. It's difficult to find appropiate and precise instructions, a more general and structure view of entities and attributes and relationships would be appreciated. It's difficult to find relevant instructions. The widening gap between models and actual implementations and software capabilities are only increasing with the new 3R. The feeling is that we are not even closer to fully implement RDA in its more essential meaning. Of course, this is not 3R to blame. Also, the relationship between RDA (3r-RDA) and RDa registry, and Bibframe is still fuzzy, at best.
Switzerland, RERO	The old toolkit was difficult to understand by catalogers. The new one is even worse for them and even sometimes for standards specialists: it is too theoretical and complex, we also regret the lack of practical level and a table of contents.
Great Britain	Usability. The shredding process has made some instructions harder to understand and apply. Cost of user contributed content. We have already devoted a lot of time to identifying and developing new policy statements. We are also working on application profiles and will have to rewrite the workflow documentation and all or the training and orientation documentation. We can't benefit from a lot of this work in our current ILS or in MARC 21.
Slovenia	--
Sweden	Usability. The new Toolkit will be difficult to use for cataloguers.
Iceland	Complicated instructions and language that is hard to follow. This is already a problem for catalogers using the current toolkit. The majority of catalogers in our consortium rely on a local manual and rarely use the Toolkit, as they feel it´s too complicated to use. Maybe this is something that can be sorted with application profiles – but creating the profiles will take time and resources.
Czech Republik	too difficult (impossible?) to use for routine cataloging work.
Italy, Casalini Libri	As before it's not very user-friendly. The instructions are not always clear and the language is sometimes complicates.
Estonia	--
France	- It is no more a cataloguing code, but something intermediate between the conceptual IFLA LRM model (to which RDA remains too close in implementation, e.g.the Nomen entity which will not be used by cataloguers in the same way as another "bibliographic" entity such a WEMI or an Agent) and the concrete and practical rules needed by cataloguers; it seems to be a tool more for data processors and linked

	data specialists than for cataloguers. In consequence, detailed cataloguing rules and policy statements have to be elaborated in addition to the Toolkit in order to allow catalogers to work according to the implementation profile of their institution and with some comfort with their working tools. - As many rules now pertain to implementation profiles, which level of interoperability will be maintained? The practice of copy cataloguing will still be able to continue? - Too much jargon; the name of some elements and some rules are in a wording very difficult to understand in English and even more difficult to translate in French. - The bibliographic information is split in elements listed in alphabetic order: the process of identification of any instance of an entity is lost IT CAN NOT BE USED ANYMORE AS A TOOLKIT FOR CATALOGUERS
Germany	See Switzerland and Austria
Fundación Ignacio Larramendi	The elimination of the mandatory elements and minimum requirements will require a greater effort in the creation of profiles. Otherwise it will be difficult to apply RDA for most cataloguers and institutions. In a sense, the shift brings RDA closer to LRM, more a conceptual model than cataloging rules. These profiles must be explicit, public and common to certain areas of exchange, especially on Linked Open Data.

	5. How are you and your community actually?
Latvia	Our library will be closed to the public until 12 May. During this period, the NLL only provide online services (access to the Digital library, databases, other resources). We are prepared to start serving readers in person to a limited extent next week.
Lithuania	Recently we are working more with the serving users remote access (to the Databases, full text documents, etc.). We plan to open more face to face services from next month.
Italy	There is a number of unhealthy people in the Salesian Univ., unfortunately. A retired teacher of my univ. died :-(He was studying in the library up to the spread of the epidemia. Libraries will open in one or two weeks, depends, starting from basic services and waiting for the permission to use reading rooms. Lot of us are "smart" working.
Finland	--
Denmark	Denmark has been closed since the middle of March and is now planning a controlled reopening. So far we have been spared many deaths and many sick people, so compared to others we shall not complain! Denmark has been closed since the middle of March and is now planning a controlled reopening. So far we have been spared many deaths and many sick people, so compared to others we shall not complain!
Austria	The Austrian cataloguing community is holding up well and our work continues despite the ongoing restrictions.
Slovakia	--
Switzerland	We're fine. Even if the corona virus is holding us back: We have plenty of conference calls in the DACH region to make good use of the RDA
Hungary	Just before the current situation, we had plans to make our working group (RDA-HU) more effective with the support of the new management, and we had many important issues to discuss, including a new implementation schedule and a concept to share tasks between institutions. We had to postpone it and focus on other problems, such as creating proposals for cataloguers working from home office to make their database „more prepared to RDA".
Norway	--
Poland	--
Israel	Our restrictions are being lifted, subject to the number of new infections continuing to drop. Librarians have gone back to work full-time, partially from home and partially from their libraries. Public libraries have begun to do curbside pick-ups. The day before our Annual Meeting we will open the National Library to the public. Thankfully, as far as I know we only lost one librarian in the whole country.
Netherlands	--
Luxembourg	--
Spain	Paradoxically, the absence of everyday work and duties at the BNE has had a "positive" side effect, as works on the RDA application profiles mentioned above has profited from the stay-at-home orders.
Switzerland, RERO	As many colleagues, the RERO team has been teleworking since march 15. We are quite at ease with it. Swiss libraries will start to reopen next week to public and Universities will reopen on june 8 for the exams sessions.
Great Britain	We are all adapting to a new way of working, which I think will prove beneficial in the longer term. However, it has shifted my focus from RDA to more day to day concerns of ensuring staff have work to do and are kept in contact with what is going on. More widely the UK community is discussing online orientation for LRM and 3R. We also need to develop training content that

	reflects implementation contexts and practical workflows, such as record re-use rather than record creation.
Slovenia	--
Sweden	The National Library has changed opening hours and routines. It's only open for those who book their visit in advance and who needs access to our collections. Most of the staff are working from home.
Iceland	Most of us are getting used to the changed work environment/remote work. But we are lifting most restrictions now and getting back to the old normal.
Czech Republik	--
Italy, Casalini Libri	We're fine. Italia has been strongly hit by the virus. The most part of Casalini colleagues are now working at home.
Estonia	--
France	Puzzled by the evolution of RDA (particularly by the new Toolkit, its structure and wording). Confinement rules have just been relaxed in France, with no major changes for our working conditions on a daily basis. We should be able to return to our offices at the French national library (Paris) and at Abes (Montpellier) gradually, starting in June. Several working group meetings have been cancelled during this two months of strict confinement, but as a fuzzy situation will continue for some indeterminate time, virtual meetings will be set up. In the meantime, the chairs of the RDA-FR working groups are preparing the material and drafting the rules to be discussed and finalized in the next meetings.
Germany	Most libraries have been closed in the last weeks and the staff continued to work remotely from home. Most institutions will be gradually reopened over the next few weeks. The vast majority of staff work still from home, but here too, operations in the institutions are slowly resuming. The work on the 3R DACH projects could all be continued from home.
Fundación Ignacio Larramendi	Our library is virtual and is open 24 hours on the Web. All crew members are fine, working from home.