



Newsletter

22

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International ISMN Agency • Internationale ISMN-Agentur e.V.

■ TWENTIETH INTERNATIONAL ■

■ ISMN PANEL MEETING ■

■ CHIȘINĂU, MOLDOVA ■

■ 12 SEPTEMBER 2012 ■

■ PARTICIPANTS

Valentina Chitoroagă, Camera Națională a Cărții din Republica Moldova (National Book Chamber of Moldova)

Renata Cozonac, Camera Națională a Cărții din Republica Moldova (National Book Chamber of Moldova)

Joanna Eliades, Cyprus Library

Danilo Fernandez, National Library of the Philippines

Peter Fredin, National Library of Sweden

Aiva Gailite, National Library of Latvia
Eskedar Girum Haile, ISBN Agency, Ethiopia

Stella Griffiths, International ISBN Agency, United Kingdom

Irina Ilina, Russian Book Chamber

Dr. Joachim Jaenecke, International ISMN Agency

Antonín Jeřábek, National Library of the Czech Republic

Alenka Kanič, National Library of Slovenia

Marina Karpova Russian Book Chamber

Magret Kibido, National Library of South Africa

Dariush Matlabi, Iran Book House



Some participants of the ISBN and ISMN Panel meetings at a joint visit of the Book Chamber of Moldova

Renek Mendrun, National Library of Poland

Ali Ojabi, Iran Book House

Davo van Peursen, Donemus Stichting, Netherlands

Iryna Pogorelovs'ka, Book Chamber of the Ukraine

Dr. Bettina von Seyfried, International ISMN Agency

Kassem Al Tarras, ISBN Agency, Syria

Carolin Unger, International ISMN Agency

Mai Valtna, National Library of Estonia

Dr. Hartmut Walravens, International ISMN Agency

Nick Woods, International ISBN Agency, United Kingdom

Silvia Zafirova, National Library of Bulgaria

■ AGENDA

- Opening / Welcome addresses
- Sixth Annual General Meeting of the “Internationale ISMN-Agentur e.V.”
- Progress reports of the national / regional ISMN agencies
- ISMN Manager – The ISMN administrative software (Carolin Unger)
- The Dutch ISMN tool (Davo van Peursen)
- International ISBN Agency update (Stella Griffiths)
- Further contributions

■ OPENING

The Chairman of the Internationale ISMN-Agentur e.V., Dr. Hartmut

Walravens, warmly welcomed the participants of the AGM. He thanked Ms. Valentina Chitoroagă, Director of the Book Chamber of Moldova, for having invited us to the lovely capital of Moldova.



Valentina Chitoroagă, Director of the Book Chamber of Moldova, the host of this Annual General Meeting

Valentina Chitoroagă and Renata Cozonac were especially delighted to host this year's ISMN meeting since this fell together with the celebrations of the 55th anniversary of the National Book Chamber, the Camera Națională a Cărții din Republica Moldova. The Book Chamber did very important work for the preservation of the Moldovan cultural heritage (c.f. page 16).

■ SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE "INTERNATIONALE ISMN-AGENTUR E.V."

Chair Person: Dr. Hartmut Walravens
Rapporteur: Carolin Unger
10.15 - 13.00 h

Participants:

Valentina Chitoroagă (Moldova), Renata Cozonac (Moldova), Joanna Eliades (Cyprus), Danilo Fernandez (Philippines), Peter Fredin (Sweden), Aiva Gailite (Latvia), Irina Ilina (Russia), Dr. Joachim Jaenecke (Vice Chairman, International ISMN Agency, Germany), Antonín Jeřábek (Czech Republic), Alenka Kanič (Slovenia), Marina Karpova (Russia), Magret Kibido (South Africa), Dariush Matlabi (Iran), Renek Mendrun (Poland), Ali Ojabi (Iran), Davo van Peursen (Netherlands), Iryna Pogorelovs'ka (Ukraine), Dr. Bettina von Seyfried (Treasurer of the Board, International ISMN Agency, Germany), Carolin Unger (International ISMN Agency, Germany), Mai Valtna (Estonia), Dr. Hartmut Walravens (Chairman of the Board, International ISMN Agency, Germany), Silvia Zafirova (Bulgaria)

18 members of the association entitled to vote attended the assembly.

Observers attending the AGM as guests:

Stella Griffiths (International ISBN Agency, United Kingdom), Eskedar

Girum Haile (ISBN Agency, Ethiopia), Kassem Al Tarras (ISBN Agency, Syria), Nick Woods (International ISBN Agency, United Kingdom)

AGENDA

- Opening of the Chairman of the General Assembly
- Adoption of the minutes of the Annual General Meeting 2011 in Pretoria, South Africa
- Report of the Board
- Report of the Treasurer
- Reading of the report of the Cash Audits
- Exoneration of the Board
- Election of the Board
- Amendment of the Statutes, § 6.3
- Resolution on membership fees for 2013
- Adoption of the budget for 2013
- Proposal of the British and German ISMN agencies to amend the ISMN membership fees
- Miscellaneous

■ OPENING OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The 6th annual meeting was opened by the Chairman, Dr. Hartmut Walravens. He stated that the invitations had been sent out in due time, according to the Statutes. With 18 members present the representation was sufficient to enable the assembly to vote on resolutions. He welcomed observers from the International ISBN Agency as well as from the ISBN agencies in Ethiopia and Syria.

■ ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2011 IN PRETORIA, SOUTH AFRICA

The minutes had been circulated in time. No additions or corrections were made, so the minutes were adopted unanimously.



Marina Karpova and Irina Ilina

■ REPORT OF THE BOARD

AGM in Pretoria 2011

With view of the 2011 AGM in Pretoria the Chairman described what a splendid meeting the National Library of South Africa had organised. Being there brought ISMN a great step forward on the African continent, with South Africa signing the ISMN contract directly prior to the AGM. Delegates from several other African countries showed their interest to become member of ISMN, as well. The meeting was also the second test of alignment with the ISBN Panel meeting, an arrangement which was of great advantage. Participants of both meetings got a lot of complementary information regarding partly different markets and supply chains for the book trade and the music trade. The same procedures of numbering publications could be looked at from different points of view.

Membership

For the benefit of the ISMN system it was a great success that the Library of Congress signed the contract last fall. The United States was a psychologically important partner because in many parts of the world the music trade follows what the US did, being a very large music market. Especially British music publishers were happy with the new member because until now it did not help them much to have the ISMN printed on their publications when the US market made no use of it. This would change now when the ISMN would help to make the market more transparent, to build a good trade directory and good distribution channels based on the number. To have the Library of Congress on board would have good effects in the future. They currently were building a website which would include online registration for publishers. Also, they decided not to charge for their services which was highly appreciated since otherwise music publishers might refrain from participating in the system. The Chairman stressed the importance of identifying sheet music by the ISMN: If publications did not carry the ISMN number which identified not only the special item but also in general a music publication, consumers would only find a

small portion of what was really available. He expressed his hope that publishers would also start to number their back lists. Much more than book publishers music publishers usually still had older publications in their stock. With the ISMN publishers should get motivated to help build a directory which included their archival material.

As mentioned above, it was good news that South Africa had become a member on occasion of the last AGM. And we had been pleased to see that the Kenya National Library Services followed soon after that. Interest was shown from a number of more African countries which made us hope to have more members from Africa in the near future. E.g. we could welcome the colleague from Ethiopia as an observer at this Chisinau meeting. So the AGM in Pretoria had a very good outcome. Another new member we were happy to welcome was Argentina, after Brazil and Colombia now the third Latin American country using the ISMN.

China was still on its way to join the ISMN system. The Standard had been translated and there were some more steps to take but we hoped for them to establish an agency in the near future. The Chairman would meet with Chinese representatives next month and hoped to learn more then.

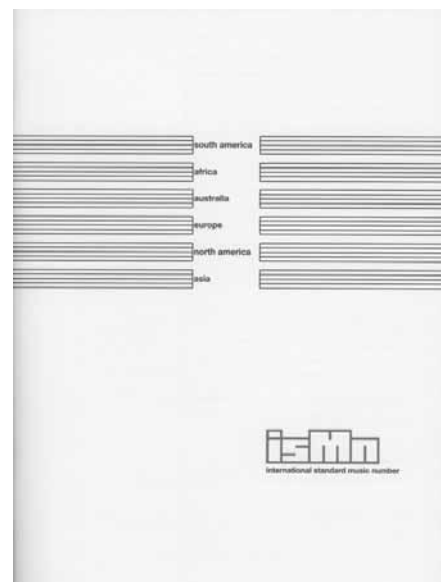
Publications

The *ISMN Newsletter* covered the minutes from the annual meeting and was also available on the ISMN website, like the *ISMN Users' Manual*. Many colleagues preferred the printed form, so for the time being we would continue to publish that. Maybe that might change for financial reasons since we relied on contributions and had to be careful with expenses.

We published a brochure on the benefits of the ISMN for different stakeholders as publishers, the music trade, rights organizations, libraries. This was not especially meant for ISMN administrators, but it might help agencies to find arguments that they could use for advertising.

Applications

In order to find publications trade directories proved to be very important.



The ISMN brochure (cover and contents)

	ismn 4
ismn story 6	
ismn benefits 7	
ismn applications 8	
ismn beneficiaries 12	
	music publisher 13
tracking 14	
communication 17	
interoperability 20	
automation 21	
	music trade 23
tracking 24	
data management 25	
ordering and sales 26	
information exchange 29	
	rights organization 30
metadata 31	
tracking 32	
copyright 35	
royalty payments 36	
	library 37
legal deposits 38	
acquisition 39	
library catalogues 40	
	standards 42
understanding 42	
administration 44	
ismn and isbn 45	

One example was the IDNV (Internationale Datenbank für Noten und Verlagsartikel – International Database for Printed Music and Musical Products), offered by the German and British ISMN agencies. The IDNV was a very well organized and designed di-

rectory, containing now about 580,000 records. Sooner or later it might become the most important directory. But we would encourage everybody who

historical music production in both countries was not so large. Numbering backwards would enable them to have their whole music production in one

the meantime, this was integrated into TROVE where about 320,000,000 Australian and online resources on books, images, historic newspapers, maps, music, archives and more were merged. While working on this they had encountered problems with unidentified historic material since they could not be sure that two certain items were the same. Identifiers would solve and prevent from such problems. So there were great options for the future.

A wider identification by ISMNs would also help against piracy. E.g. a large number of Internet suppliers of notated music were apparently not interested in identification, probably for copyright reasons. The more the ISMN system will become used worldwide the less chance for piracy will there be.



Dr. Bettina von Seyfried, Treasurer, and Dr. Joachim Jaenecke, Vice Chairman

wanted to create a directory of his own. Ideally one could have one huge music directory in the future. Music publications from all over the world would then become available to customers from all over the world.

In many countries the music production was relatively small. This gave a good opportunity to start retrospective numbering of all publications of sheet music the country had. E.g. Norway already started to do so and Australia was also considering this. The

single system. Integrating backlists of publishing houses and music from the music information centers would make that complete.

Australia offered another good way of application for the ISMN: With Music Australia the National Library created one single catalog with not only scores and books but also manuscripts and information on performances, exhibitions and other information from different fields which could be linked and offered by this information system. In

■ REPORT OF THE TREASURER

"This year's treasurer report contains the following main aspects: On the income-level we are happy to see that most countries supplied their membership fees. Together with a small payback of social security contributions we total EUR 48,791.13.

Since the completion of the Financial Report some fees for 2011 have been paid. So by now a total sum of EUR 1550.- is still open including EUR 1000.- deriving from the years 2008 to 2010.

Last year's Panel meeting in South Africa was more expensive than the meetings the years before. Two members of the Board and Carolin Unger attended the meeting. The total costs were EUR 6334.68.

Costs for the Panel meeting increased for two reasons:

- Travel expenses to South Africa were higher than in 2010 when the Panel had taken place in Europe.
- 2011 was the first year in which we had to cover the costs for catering. In former years we had kindly been invited by the hosting agencies.

As Hartmut Walravens already reported, he went to several more meetings, as we decided for outreach and communication purposes. General



Participants during one of the sessions

travel costs were therefore higher since several conferences and meetings had to be attended:

- Dr. Walravens and Carolin Unger attended the IAML meeting in Dublin in order to strengthen the networking of the International ISMN Agency.

had to buy a new colour printer, a new external hard drive, a new telephone, a new fax machine. And the laptop got a virus and needed repair. Carolin Unger did a very good job in finding all we needed at a fair price.

Expenses in that area altogether EUR 1324.92



Dr. Hartmut Walravens, Chairman of the International ISMN Agency, and Mai Valtna from Estonia

- Carolin Unger visited the Frankfurt Music Fair and visited the German ISMN agency.
- Hartmut Walravens attended the ISO TC 46 meeting in Sydney, Australia.
- One of the cash auditors does not live in Berlin, so there were travel costs involved for the cash auditing of the International Agency.

Those expenses are in all: EUR 6887.86

Costs for printing: EUR 824.09

Postage for all mailing purposes: EUR 801.25

Our general budget has been as in previous years regarding salary, office rent and office material.

Expenses for our IT and technical equipment have been much more than usual. We had some technical disaster in September/October 2011 when almost at the same time most of our technical equipment broke down. We

In my responsibility as treasurer, I have to make you aware that we have to be careful with any membership fee-reduction. We try to spend the fees as reasonable as possible.

Right now we have no travel costs for our board meetings since all board members are in Berlin. We as well have two cash audits in Berlin, only the third



Antonín Jeřábek from the Czech Republic

person has to fly into town for the cash auditing. In the years to come, there will be changes in the board personnel which means it might be necessary to have board members to fly or travel otherwise into Berlin.

After next year's Panel meeting in the US we will drop to a sum that we have to save as "security belt". Nobody knows what the next international financial crisis will be like and with what consequences for our agency. We have to make sure to always be able to pay for our rent and the fixed expenses. As we already did for the Indonesian meeting, we again try to get support for the forthcoming meeting in the USA."

Bettina von Seyfried

■ REPORT OF THE CASH AUDITORS

Bettina von Seyfried briefly summarized the report of the cash auditors who had been totally satisfied with the bookkeeping of the International ISMN Agency:

"The cash audit was very intense, precise and positive. All our filing is in best order, all transactions are transparent, and nothing was done without consent of the Board. Therefore the cash audits proposed to exonerate the Board. The report is written in German and all members are welcome to receive a copy if they wish."

■ EXONERATION OF THE BOARD

Antonín Jeřábek proposed to exonerate the Board. There was unanimous consent. The three members of the Board abstained. So the Board was exonerated.

■ ELECTION OF THE BOARD

According to the Statutes, every three years a Board had to be elected. This year, all three members of the old Board ran again and there were no other applicants. Antonín Jeřábek conducted the elections. The assembly voted unanimously, with 3 abstentions (from the Board members), to re-elect the former Board: Dr. Hartmut Wal-

ravens as Chairman, Dr. Joachim Jae-necke as Vice Chairman, Dr. Bettina von Seyfried as Treasurer.

■ AMENDMENT OF THE STATUTES, § 6.3

As the Chairman pointed out, the Board was doubtful about the consistency in view of future elections. On one hand it was a compliment for the Board to get so much faith from the members to be re-elected, on the other hand there should be somebody to take over some of the duties in the future. It would be no ideal way if, according to the current Statutes, the complete Board would retire in 3 years. Successors would need an extended learning period which might be difficult for a smooth transition of work. Therefore the Board came up with the idea to amend the Statutes with respect to this going. If one or two experienced members of the current Board might be re-elected that would help a lot to continue the work smoothly.

Antonín Jeřábek expressed his opinion that it would be very practical if the Board came from the seat in Berlin. The Chairman explained that the fact that the current Board came from Berlin had technical reasons. The International ISMN Agency was founded in Berlin and for this administrative



Joanna Eliades from Cyprus



From left to right: Aiva Gailite (Latvia), Magret Kibido (South Africa), Danilo Fernandez (The Philippines), and Eskedar Girum Haile (Ethiopia)

act we needed 7 founding members on the spot. But it was a normal development that this would change in the future, with the International ISMN Agency being an international association and Board members coming from different parts of the world. The proposal would enable the current Board to pass on experience.

Proposal:

§ 6.3 of the Statutes of the Internationale ISMN-Agentur e.V. currently read “The members of the Board are elected by the General Assembly for a term of 3 years. The term of office starts with the closing of the General Assembly at which the elections take place. Each member of the Board is elected in a separate election.

No member of the Board may be re-elected more than twice.

The term of office of the Board ends with the General Assembly at which a new Board is elected.”

The Board suggested to delete the sentence „No member of the Board may be re-elected more than twice”.

Explanatory statement:

This amendment of the Statutes would allow for a smooth transition in the work of the Board. In case that the cur-

rent Board should get re-elected this year, the original wording would otherwise lead to a situation in which a complete new Board would have to be elected in 2015. There would be no possibility to benefit from the competence of members of the current Board any longer, which might not be conducive for the development of the ISMN system.

Would you be in favor of the change of the Statutes which would in effect just delete this one sentence which for the time being stipulates that no member of the Board may be re-elected more than twice?

There was unanimous consent, no against, no abstentions.

So the participants of the AGM voted to delete the sentence in the Statutes.

■ RESOLUTION ON MEMBERSHIP FEES FOR 2013

In comparison to those for 2012, there was no change other than the addition of new members in the proposed membership fees for 2013.

The assembly adopted the membership fees for 2013. There was unanimous consent, no against, no abstentions.

■ ADOPTION OF THE BUDGET FOR 2013

On looking at the budget for 2013 some concern was expressed regarding the future financial situation of the IA. The Treasurer pointed out that the membership contributions had been dropped a few years earlier. But when that was done everybody had been aware that it could rise again if necessary. The Chairman explained that we were working for the benefit of the whole music sector and there should be no problems as soon as the ISMN was used as much as the ISBN. There was also the possibility to apply for funding, as the Treasurer and Dariush Matlabi suggested.

The assembly adopted the budget for 2013. There was unanimous consent, no against, no abstentions.

■ PROPOSAL OF THE BRITISH AND GERMAN ISMN AGENCIES TO AMEND THE ISMN MEMBERSHIP FEES

As unfortunately the German ISMN delegate who had intended to present this proposal had not been able to attend the meeting, the resolution on this topic was postponed to the next AGM.

■ MISCELLANEOUS

The Annual General Meeting 2013 would take place on Friday, 13 September 2013, in Washington, D.C., USA. It would kindly be hosted by the Library of Congress.

There had been some discussion about the venue since the ISBN Panel meeting would be held in New York earlier that week (11/12 September). It was an excellent idea for ISBN to convene in New York since the US were such an important country in the publishing world. ISMN though would have its meeting in Washington where the Library of Congress was currently establishing the ISMN agency for the United States. The benefit of this venue would be that ISMN participants, many of them coming from libraries, would have the chance to see the music

division and the Library of Congress in general.

We wanted to see to it that the new agency could speed up its operations and that by the time of the meeting it would have become fully operational.

We had done some research regarding the practicability of the change of venue for those participants who would also attend the ISBN meeting. As ISBN would end at lunch time on 12 September, ISMN participants would have all



Alenka Kanič from Slovenia and Davo van Peursen from The Netherlands

afternoon and evening to go to Washington, D.C. The distance was rather short. There were fast train connections (depending on train between 2 hrs 45 min and 3 hours 37 min by train from Manhattan to the center of Washington). Also, Washington offered a very fast and modern metro system, that made it easy to reach hotels, if participants booked accommodation near public transportation. Another option was to use a bus from Manhattan to Washington (4 hrs 20 min). The third option was to fly which depending on the air ticket might not cost much. This would mean to buy an air ticket for the way home town – New York – Washington – home town. So: as far as logistics were concerned it would be no problem to come to Washington. Hotel prices were even a bit lower there than in New York.

Our kind colleagues from LC would organize guided tours through the li-

brary where they would show us very rare and precious objects. There might also be the option for guided tours through Washington.

We were glad to be able to inform already now about the AGM. This gave agencies the possibility to inform their directors early in advance so that their institution could better plan on next year's budget. To attend both meetings would not involve exorbitant additional costs and might improve their library's

relations to the Library of Congress. Member institutions might even commission their staff to stay longer and have talks with divisions of the LC.

As suggested by Alenka Kanič, we would give some very preliminary information regarding estimated travel and accommodation costs as soon as possible. We would also be trying our best to cooperate with US authorities in advance to help our members get visa.

■ PROGRESS REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL / REGIONAL ISMN AGENCIES

Progress reports of most of the agencies had been circulated prior to the meeting so that only a few participants made some additional remarks.

Iran

There was a large number of music publishers in the country, about 150. Full information about ISMN and bib-

agency staff didn't have time to prepare translations. So there were only two music publishers with ISMN so far. The Book Chamber published lists of music notations twice a year.

allowed a reduced tax for publications with ISBN. But this was not valid for publications with ISMN. As a consequence music publishers used the ISBN which was of course against the ISBN and the ISMN standards. Renek Mendrun declared that they planned to organize a general meeting with the help of the music institute to make more people aware of the ISMN.

Hartmut Walravens commented that it was an uncommon situation to have standard numbers linked with tax ben-



Dariush Matlabi (left) and Ali Ojabi from Iran Book House

liographical data was available on the Iran Book House web site (www.ketab.ir). Publishers could give ISMN information online on that website. Assignment of an ISMN took only one day.

The agency charged a small fee per number for office and management. For the future, they hoped to build up some cooperation with the Romanian ISMN agency which would hopefully start its work soon.



Renek Mendrun from Poland

Netherlands

Davo van Peursen reported that the ISMN work was starting in the Netherlands. The agency had developed an ISMN portal that combined tools for the administration work of the agency, the ISMN allocation directly to publishers, and a title database. They would like to offer this program to other interested agencies as well (c.f. page 11).

Poland

Due to a very special situation in Poland there was not much interest in the ISMN: The government had

efits. He suggested to make a compromise for the time being in allowing par-

Moldova

As Renata Cozonac explained musicians and music publishers did not seem to understand the importance of the number although by using an ISMN they could of course promote their publications much better. It might be that they didn't have enough information about the ISMN but there unfortunately was not enough staff at the Book Chamber to improve the situation. Publishers would need information in the Romanian language, but the



From left to right: Carolin Unger (International ISMN Agency), Renata Cozonac (Book Chamber of Moldova), Dr. Joachim Jaenecke (International ISMN Agency)

allel use of ISBNs and ISMNs on publications of notated music. By this Polish music publishers would have the benefit of a tax reduction but also the benefits to have their publications numbered with the correct identifier.



Peter Fredin from Sweden

Sweden

Peter Fredin added that in Sweden many music publishers still used the ISBN, but the agency was trying to take care of the problem and to convince them to use the ISMN.

ISMN MANAGER – THE ISMN ADMINISTRATIVE SOFTWARE

Carolin Unger

At the Lisbon Panel meeting our German ISMN colleague Wolfram Krajewski presented the idea of an administration program for ISMN agencies. It was a very complex task and so it took a while to create something that is working on an international level offering different kinds of features. It will simplify the cooperation between national agencies and the International ISMN Agency. The program is now almost ready and we will soon offer it to our agencies. It will be available in the English language and use the ANSI Latin I font.

ISMN Manager, as it is called, provides for an error-preventing and time-saving

way of administering ISMN and publisher address data. *ISMN Manager* therefore enables agencies to fulfill the essential tasks of allocating numbers, avoiding double allocation and administering publisher address data. Each interested agency receives the program adapted/customized to the agency's respective ISMN number ranges. That means agencies will of course only be able to administer their own data but will be able to view other agencies' data, such as the addresses of all ISMN agencies, the blocks of numbers each agency administers and, all publisher contact data and publisher identifiers that have been sent to the International ISMN Agency by the national/regional agencies. Like in the past there is of course also the option to send those data separately e.g. in Word- or Excel-files if agencies would prefer to keep their old programs.

Agencies will receive the program pre-filled with the records that so far have been sent to the IA. Then they can check and correct these entries and add new publishers.

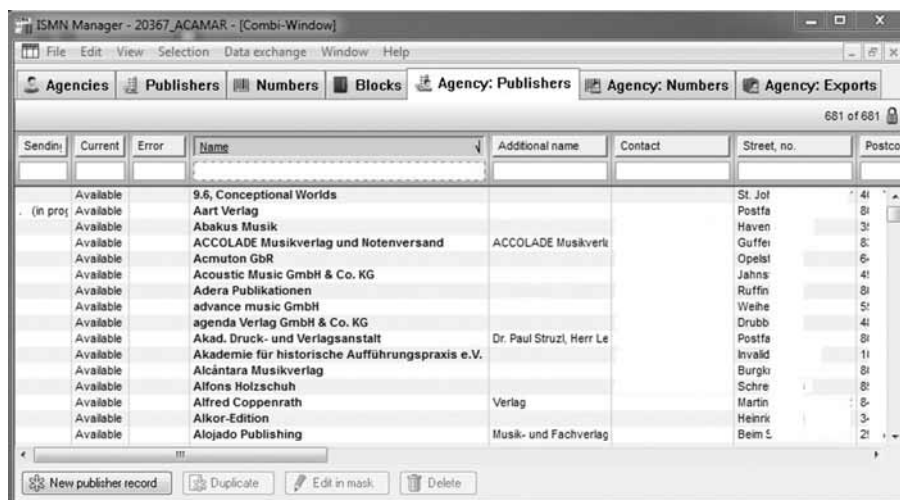
changes (e.g. if a company ceases publishing),

- Automatic file-generation of lists of complete 13-digit ISMNs for these publisher identifiers, i.e. including calculation of check digit, generating a list in either ASCII or html format,
- Generation of barcodes in PDF format,
- Possibility of automatic data exchange of up-to-date statistical data to the International ISMN Agency (i.e. allocated publisher identifiers and publishers addresses).

In the final version of the program there might be some minor changes in some fields of the forms but basically it will look like this:

On opening the program there are several index cards: Agencies, Publishers, Numbers, Blocks, Agency: Publishers, Agency: Numbers, Agency: Exports.

The four index cards on the left show the data agencies so far have sent to the International ISMN Agency via data



On opening the ISMN Manager program (example with data from the German ISMN agency)

ISMN Manager offers:

- Automatic suggestion of the next available ISMN publisher identifier, and therefore,
- Prevention of double allocation of an ISMN on the agency level,
- Maintenance of contact data, registration of any address or status

exchange. Agencies can view these entries but not change any of these.

The three index cards on the right represent the national agency's data and are theirs to work with: i.e. Agency: Publishers, Agency: Numbers, Agency: Exports.



ISMN Manager: The publisher record window to key in the address data

Entering a new publisher

To key in a new publisher the ISMN agent just has to click on the 'New publisher record' button below on index card *Agency: Publishers* and fill out the form in the new window 'New Publisher record'. The grey fields will later be filled automatically, if applicable. Below on that form in the field 'Show on website' it can be indicated if this publisher does not agree to have his contact data published in the ISMN Directory, the Music Publishers International ISMN Database on the website of the International ISMN Agency. The field is filled with 'x' (for yes) by default. If the publisher does not agree with publication of his address data, the 'x' just has to be deleted. The minimum data required here is: Name, Country.

To allocate a publisher identifier a click on the 'ISMN publisher numbers' index card in that same window opens a new window. By clicking on the 'New' button there it can be defined which block the publisher should get: For example just one single number because

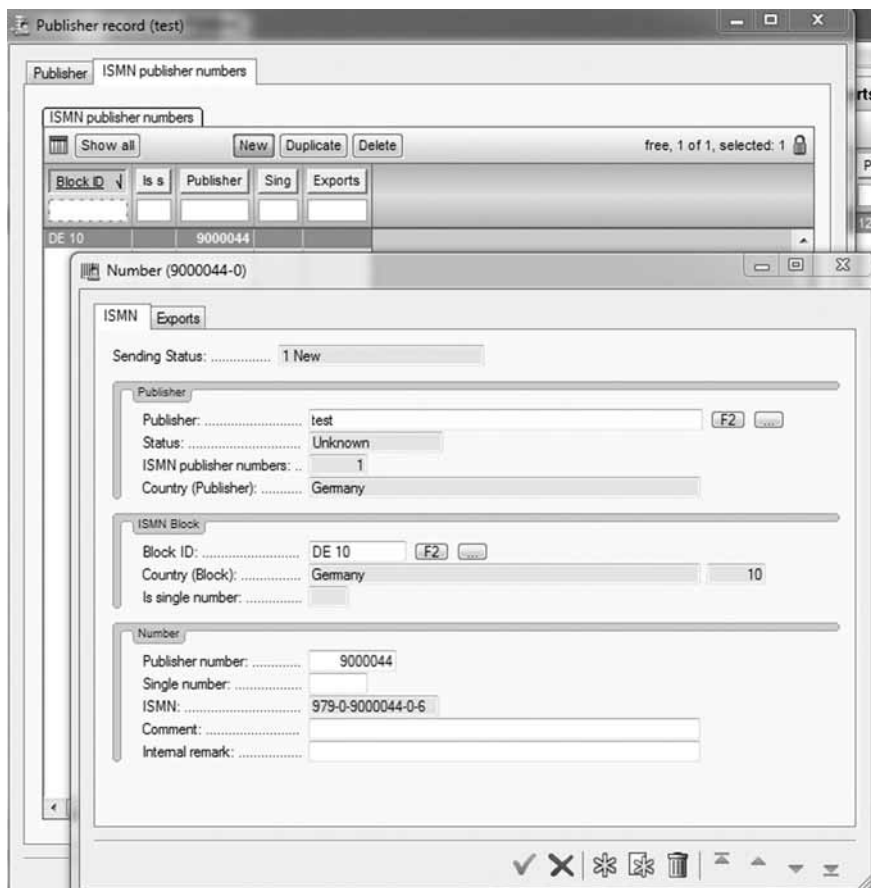
he will only publish a very few times in the foreseeable future or a block of 10, 100, maybe even 1000 – if it's a large publisher – item identifiers. The appropriate block has to be chosen from the 'F2' button in the Block ID field. The program will then automatically generate the next free number from the corresponding block of numbers that has been allocated to the national agency by the International ISMN Agency. Again, the grey fields will later be filled automatically, if applicable.

Change of an already existing entry

To make changes in the entry of an already existing publisher (e.g. because the address changed or because the publisher gets a second or third or ... publisher identifier) a double click on the respective name on the *Agency: Publishers* index card opens the window to make the necessary corrections.

Production of lists of allocated numbers

Agencies can produce exports directly from any publisher entry in *Agency:*



ISMN Manager: The publisher numbers window to allocate new numbers

Publishers or *Agency: Numbers*. They have to click on the index card 'ISMN publisher numbers' and double click on the respective publisher identifier they want to generate a list of possible 13-digit ISMNs for.

A new window opens with two index cards: 'ISMN' and 'Exports'. A click on the 'Exports' index card followed by clicking the 'New' button leads to a new window where, under 'Type', there are three possibilities to choose from:

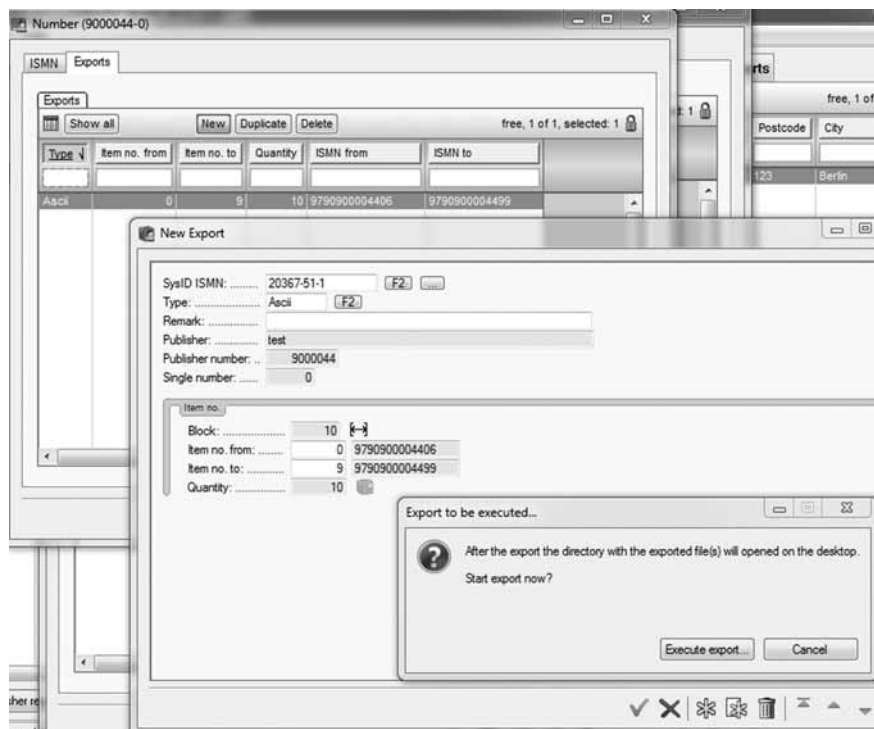
- Agencies can create an ASCII file with a plain list of numbers. The publisher then can transfer this ASCII-file into for example an Excel-file and use it according to his needs, for example enrich it with his metadata.
- Agencies can generate a html list for direct print out and later filling in by hand-writing.
- And/or agencies can generate bar-codes for the ISMNs in PDF format.

Now the item numbers wanted for the list have to be specified ('Item no. from ... to ...'). The export can be started by clicking on a little brown cube symbol next to 'Quantity'. The export will be filed on the desktop.

More features

- The index card *Agency: Exports* shows a history of the exports that have already been made.
- A *View* section on the upper menu gives the possibility to adjust the columns or the font according to the agency's needs.
- Very important is the regular *Data exchange* with the International ISMN Agency because only then changes will be validated. This is done via pressing the 'Start' button in the Data exchange window in the upper menu. The data exchange is encrypted and packed.

ISMN Manager was adapted by the German ISMN agency and will be offered to all ISMN agencies free of charge for storing and administering their data.



ISMN Manager: The export windows to generate lists of ISMN numbers

There will also be a possibility to enter records into the IDNV (Internationale Datenbank für Noten und Verlagsartikel, International Database for Printed Music and Musical Products), the German-based international database for printed music and musical products. When interested, please contact our colleague Wolfram Krajewski from the German ISMN agency to get more information on this.

THE DUTCH ISMN TOOL

Davo van Peursen

The Dutch publisher Donemus recently built an ISMN Tool for agencies. With this tool agencies can easily handle their tasks in a highly automated way.

The Netherlands was one of the most recent countries that got its ISMN agency. It took a long while before the Dutch music publishers agreed on the need to incorporate the ISMN system into their catalogues. Unlike other countries there is no national library or archive that takes care neither of ISBN nor of ISMN which means that there is no subsidy from the government available to cover

the cost of an ISMN agency. When Donemus decided to take up the ISMN responsibility there were a few preconditions:

- 1) There wasn't any common database of sheet music in The Netherlands
- 2) There was no funding available to maintain the work of an agency.

Donemus is part of Music Centre of the Netherlands. This MCN will cease at the end of 2012, but was able to help Donemus to build an ISMN tool to meet the requests of Donemus as ISMN agency. For this purpose, Donemus listed a few aims.

- 1) The tool should be able to handle most common ISMN actions,
- 2) It should reduce the manual labour as much as possible to save costs,
- 3) The tool should build a complete catalogue of repertoire with an ISMN and
- 4) The tool should be flexible and accessible to the agency, for publishers and for other partners.

With this in mind Donemus concluded that the best solution was an Open Source portal, which would make the tool easy to share with other agencies.



Silvia Zafirova from Bulgaria, Davo van Peursen from The Netherlands and Kassem Al Tarras from Syria (right)

The portal should be web-based, accessible from every common web-browser, without the need of downloading local software. And of course the portal should be simple and secure.

The portal was built by a company called Nextfactory. The portal was created with three entrances, one for publishers, one for the agency and one public entrance. The agency is the 'admin' of the portal with the ability to overview all processes. The portal is set up in the Dutch language, and the graphic design of the portal will change at the end of 2012. Starting from January 1, 2013, the portal will be online at www.ismn.nl. The small website will help publishers to find their way in the portal and the website will embed the portal itself. The illustrations used for this article may differ from the pages you will find when looking at the portal on the internet. But all functionalities are exactly the same.

The Publisher

At the home page of the portal publishers can fill in their account details. (Illustration 1) And of course before logging in they need to apply for an account. Publishers need to fill in their basic information and give an expectation about the amount of ISMN they will need. (Illustration 2) The admin of the portal, the national agent will check the information, if necessary contact the

publisher and then confirm their account. A publisher needs to pay for the prefix and can do this automatically through the portal. The admin receives the payment information and can distribute a prefix to the publisher. Automatically the publisher gets notified of the updated status and can again log-in to start working.

When logged in again, the publisher can click the button for 'Works' that will contain an empty list and a red button to bring in a first title. (Illustration 3) A long list can be filled with all detail information. The marked fields are mandatory. After submitting the request the publisher needs to pay for the ISMN. When the payment through the

portal is processed the number is available at the list of works of the publisher.

Batch Process

To repeat this for all required numbers might take too much time for the publisher. For this reason the portal also offers the option to work through a 'batch process'. (Illustration 4) At the fourth button at the home page the publisher can select the Batch option. On that page an Excel sheet can be downloaded that is ready for the ISMN tool. In this Excel sheet the publisher can copy and paste all information for more than one title and for more articles belonging to a title, like score, parts, solo-parts etc, according to the ISMN rules. If this information is pasted into the right columns,

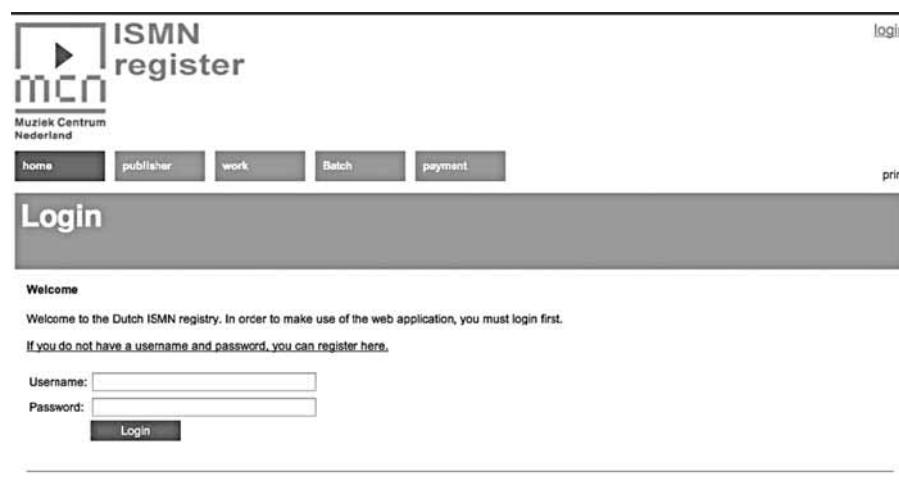


Illustration 1

the publisher can upload the finished Excel sheet on the same page of the portal. The portal will assign all required numbers and the publisher needs to pay for the range of numbers. The more numbers a publisher needs, the cheaper each number will be.

The Agency

The national ISMN agency can log in as admin of the portal. As admin the agency can perform all necessary actions to keep the portal running. The portal gives the admin

- 1) an overview of publishers,
- 2) an overview of used numbers,
- 3) an overview of available prefixes and
- 4) gives the agency the ability to activate new publishers.

The portal doesn't generate the prefixes, because this should be arranged by the international ISMN office in Germany. The available prefixes need to be entered manually into the portal. But for many agencies this isn't the most time consuming part of their work. Once entered into the portal all prefixes are available and can be dedicated to a new publisher. It is the task of the agency/the admin to choose the right amount of digits depending on the size of the catalogue of publishers that require ISMN. (Illustration 5)

The public catalogue

All title information that was given to the portal by the publishers can be listed as a complete catalogue and can be searched by whoever the agency allows to do so. This catalogue can be shared only with publishers or can be accessible for everyone. This feature is especially interesting for agencies in countries like The Netherlands when no other union database covers published music works. The Dutch ISMN Tool offers some basic search actions, but it can be easily extended with more search options. (Illustration 6)

Conclusion:

The Dutch ISMN Tool can be very useful for agencies that can't rely on an al-

Please complete all fields marked with an asterisk with information to be able to submit your registration. In case of questions, please call us at 020-xxxxxxx opnement.

Username *:

Password *:

Repeat *:

Name *:

* Street:

Number *:

Nummertoev:

Postal code *:

City *:

Country *:

Website:

Email *:

Number of titles which in the next six months ISMN numbers are requested (the Registry may ask you for a title list requests) *:

3 or less

4-30

31-300

301 or more

Size of ISMN block for which a reservation is requested (maximum number of titles expected in the next ten years) *:

10

100

1.000

10000

above: Illustration 2

ISMN register
Muziek Centrum Nederland

uitloggen
uitgever Donemus Publishing

home uitgever werken batch **betaling** afdrucker

Betaling

In onderstaand overzicht ziet u de nog verschuldigde kosten. Als u betalen kiest, kunt u meteen online betalen en ontvangt u na afloop een factuur. Indien u nog geen prefix heeft, ontvangt u binnen enkele werkdagen zowel uw prefix als uw ISMN codes. Indien u al wel een prefix heeft worden de ISMN codes direct toegewezen.

Omschrijving	Aantal	Bedrag
Registratie ISMN prefix	1	133.00
Toewijzing ISMN code	0	0.00
BTW		25.27

Illustrations 3 and 4

ISMN register
Muziek Centrum Nederland

uitloggen
uitgever Donemus

home uitgever werken **batch** betaling afdrucker

Batch

Op deze pagina kunt u batchgewijs bestaande werken downloaden of nieuwe werken uploaden.

Middels de download optie kunt u een overzicht van uw werken downloaden. Let op! Alleen werken waarvoor de ISMN registratie kosten zijn betaald kunnen worden gedownload.

Selectie*:

Middels de upload optie kunt u uw titelcatalogus uploaden. Bij de optie downloaden kunt u een template verkrijgen. Indien de ISMN code reeds voorkomt in de werkenlijst worden de gegevens aangepast. Let op! Alleen werken waarvoor de ISMN registratie kosten zijn betaald kunnen worden gewijzigd. Uiteraard kunnen wel nieuwe werken op deze wijze worden toegevoegd.

Bestand*: geen bestand geselecteerd

Modus*:

ISMN Register Administratie		
Toevoegen		
ID	Prefix	Acties
34	803559	Details Verwijderen
33	803558	Details Verwijderen
32	803557	Details Verwijderen
31	803556	Details Verwijderen
30	803555	Details Verwijderen
28	89409	Details Verwijderen
27	89408	Details Verwijderen
26	89407	Details Verwijderen
25	89406	Details Verwijderen
24	89405	Details Verwijderen
23	89404	Details Verwijderen
22	89403	Details Verwijderen
21	89402	Details Verwijderen
20	89401	Details Verwijderen
19	3401	Details Verwijderen
18	3400	Details Verwijderen
16	9013950	Details Verwijderen
15	9013951	Details Verwijderen
14	9013952	Details Verwijderen
13	9013953	Details Verwijderen

Illustrations 5 and 6

ready existing database with full title information. The tool has automated all main tasks and helps the agency to do their job smoothly with a minimum of manual actions. In this way it is a cost effective tool that makes an agency task profitable where structural subsidy is lacking.

The Open Source approach makes it flexible to be taken over by other partners, although some programming should be applied to fit the tool to another local agency.

ISMN agencies interested in this tool are welcome to contact: davo@donemus.nl.

INTERNATIONAL ISBN AGENCY UPDATE

Stella Griffiths
(International ISBN Agency, IIA)

ISBN is a mature standard (ISO standard since 1970). It is recognised in more than 200 countries and territories.

Currently, there are 151 national agencies, the newest ones being Oman, Myanmar, Bermuda. New interest was expressed by Rwanda and Mozambique. Previous interest from Somalia and Liberia has not progressed.

A printed Publishers' International ISBN Directory (PIID) is published by De Gruyter. Data come from 108 national ISBN agencies (ISBN prefixes and publisher details). The PIID includes more than 1 million prefixes. The International ISBN Agency sees still room for improvement regarding comprehensiveness and data accuracy.

Identification of digital publications continues to be a challenging area. There is a lot of inconsistency of publisher behaviour. IIA issued guidelines in November 2010 and the feedback was generally positive. The Book Industry Study Group (BISG) (US) issued a policy statement in December 2011 which was mostly aligned with IIA guidance. There are only small differences with how DRM (Digital Rights Management) is treated. The BISG policy statement review is due in

September 2012 and IIA is part of the working group. IIA also issued a revised *Users' Manual* in January 2012. It includes all updated principles of assignment to electronic publications (e-books) and brings key information on digital publications into one section.

The standard must be reviewed at least every 5 years, undergoing an ISO systematic review process. The options are:

- Confirm (standard remains unchanged)
- Revise (some changes are needed)
- Withdraw (standard no longer relevant)

ISBN will be due for systematic review in 2013. Any revision will trigger ISO to issue IIA with new contract. There will be a new contract binding on agencies as well as IIA. This new contract requires IIA to guarantee compliance including "cost recovery" principles on an annual basis. As a consequence IIA will need to revise contract with each national ISBN agency.

IIA organized several regional meetings:

- CERLALC meeting in Bogotá, Colombia (April 2012)
 - Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, and Venezuela



Stella Griffiths, Director of the International ISBN Agency

- Balkan regional seminar in Zagreb, Croatia (May 2012)
 - Slovenia, Republic of Srpska, Bulgaria, Serbia, Kosova, Croatia
 - Further follow up meeting agreed (Belgrade 2013 – date to be fixed)
- Nordic-Baltic meeting in Chisinau (September 2012)
 - Sweden, Norway, Finland, (Poland), Denmark, (Lithuania), Latvia, Estonia



Nick Woods, International ISBN Agency

A regional meeting for Arabic-speaking agencies had to be deferred. For the future, there are also plans for a ECO countries meeting in SE Asia.

Furthermore, there were some individual meetings:

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (ISSN AGM October 2011)
- Philippines (in Paris during ISSN training meeting November 2011)
- Kyrgyz Republic (in Paris during ISSN training meeting February 2012)
- Egypt (3 day seminar/training meeting in Cairo in June 2012)

Future training meetings are planned for

- Afghanistan (to take place in London)
- Oman (to take place in Oman)
- Mozambique (to take place in London)

■ FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Standard Revisions

Hartmut Walravens recommended agencies to keep close cooperation with their national standards bodies. During revision processes these would need experts for advise and the ISMN as well as the ISBN agents of course are experts in their fields. So he encouraged agencies to offer their own experience and active help to the standards bodies.

Cooperation between ISMN and ISBN

Hartmut Walravens would plead for more cooperation regarding regional meetings. For ISMN, so far the focus had been on building up the system in Europe. ISMN agencies in other continents were not really clusters but rather widespread. But to cooperate with ISBN in the Balkan meetings would be very much welcome since in some cases the collaboration with those agencies had not been very intense in the past.

Alenka Kanic favored this idea.

Dariush Matlabi would be interested to have another regional meeting in the Iran area. He suggested to build up a mailing list as a first step, to share opinions and communicate about questions amongst the agencies.

Overlapping of standard numbers

Peter Fredin asked if overlaps of standards were tolerable, i.e. when items carry both, ISBN and ISMN numbers.

Hartmut Walravens considered this to be a matter of the judgment of the ISMN administrator respectively the publisher. There was a wide margin of discretion since in many cases there certainly was an overlapping of standards. E.g. songbooks consisting of text and notation qualify for both, ISBN and ISMN. Or a book devoted to a composer or a musical work where half of the content was text, the other half was examples for notations, maybe with interpretation. It would be desirable to allocate both numbers because the target group that might be interested in the publication would be in the book sector as well as in the music sector.

An overlap between ISSN and ISMN was only very rarely the case, since most serials were text-based with only occasional examples of notations. So these would clearly fall under the ISSN.

It was part of the rule that in those cases where the publisher had received a contingent of numbers from the agency then it was his decision to number his publications. If it was s.th. that fell into both categories he might apply an ISMN as well as an ISBN. In cases where the agency took care of allocating ISMNs for each item at the time it was published, then the agency would have the possibility to decide on the appropriateness of the number.

■ SOME GLIMPSES OF THE IAML CONFERENCE IN MONTRÉAL

Carolyn Unger

In July I attended the conference of the International Association of Music Libraries (IAML) which took place in Montréal, Canada.

Besides having had several talks with other delegates, some of them coming from ISMN agencies, I gave a report on the development of the ISMN at the Council meeting

One of the dominating issues at the conference presentations was the digitization of sheet music for libraries in order to promote musical heritage. There are several projects going on and several software programs being used.

So several institutions presented their ideas and experiences with this. E.g. the US Library of Congress hosts the „Music Consortium Project“ that brings together primary source material from numerous collections held by the British Library, Harvard University, Library of Congress, the Juilliard School, the Morgan Library and Museum, and the New York Public Library, regardless of format and data range. Website <http://digital2.library.ucla.edu/sheetmusic>.

Another example was a Spanish-Canadian cooperation towards a Digital Library of Spanish Contemporary Music: Fundación Juan March in Madrid and the University of Prince

Edward Island, Charlottetown, Canada.

There were reports on music score searching on the Internet, its technical implications and different approaches for solutions.

Online music score searching is rather difficult. Although numerous libraries digitize their scores it is hard to find these on the Internet.

To make this possible, one presentation showed a Music NgramViewer called Peachnote which enables users to search for scores, so far from collections of the Petrucci Music Library, the Library of Congress and Duke University Library. Users just key in a sequence of notes. The system then checks in which of the digitized scores this special sequence of notes occurs and lists them to view as a PDF file. Peachnote makes digitized scores accessible for content-based retrieval and algorithmic analysis. www.peachnote.com.

One of the many other possibilities is a Canadian project from McGill University called SIMSSA, an interface for music score searching and analysis. It aims at creating a union catalogue of digitized scores and to make content-based searches of online scores possible by providing reliable optical music recognition (OMR) software.

Another topic on the conference agenda were questions concerning public domain and creative commons in musicology. It was looked at from different perspectives, like surveys on the use of YouTube by students and scholars or the avoiding of copyright infringements.

A guide to works that can be used freely can be found at the University of Montana's website: libguides.lib.umt.edu/

More information on the abstracts at http://www.iaml.info/files/annual_conferences/20120711a_montreal_programme_with_abstracts.pdf



Hartmut Walravens speaking in honour of the Book Chamber of Moldova at the celebration of its 50th anniversary

■ 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOOK CHAMBER OF MOLDOVA

In a festive event the Camera Națională a Cărții din Republica Moldova celebrated its 50th anniversary. There were more than 50 publishers present, together with several representatives of Moldova's politics. Speakers stressed

the important role of the Book Chamber with regard to the preservation of Moldovan literature. They all especially honored the work of its director Valentina Chitoroagă.

Below: Hartmut Walravens with Valentina Chitoroagă, Director of the Book Chamber of Moldova, and Renata Cozonac from the Moldovan ISMN agency



Addresses of national ISMN agencies are listed on our website. ISMN agencies are requested to kindly inform us if their address and communication data changed.

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