

have been gathered, the librarian transfers the list of orders back to his/her computer and the Viola system. Viola updates the library system, so the book's status becomes lent or reserved. Viola also sends an email to the patron stating that the material is available for collection. The librarian can simply put the material on the shelf to await collection.

There are many benefits with the system:

- One work-flow for several different types of orders
- An all digital road – fewer manual steps
- Faster – less time collecting books, patrons gets the book faster
- Five persons can do the work that ten persons did before
- Competence development of technical skills for the work force

The system has been created by developers working in the Library in association with librarians who know the functionalities they need. It has been a close collaboration, where the librarians have specified the functions needed and the developers have built a system that meets these needs. Working with 'user stories' has been key in the collaborative work between librarians and technicians. The system has been tailor made based on workflow requirements and with the end user in mind. The presentation will describe the functionality in detail, show a film of how librarians use Viola and walk through the technical architecture.

Eva Dahlbäck is Librarian and Assistant Manager of the Department of Customer Services in Stockholm University Library, and has worked on library logistics for ten years. She has a degree in Geography and a Master's in Information and Library Science. She has a keen interest in how the application of technology facilitates work in a modern academic research library.

Session 7: Future and Emerging Technologies

10:00–10:25

7.3:

Lina Blovesciuniene,
*Vytautas Magnus University Library,
Research Council of Lithuania, Lithuania;*
Antanas Streimikis,
*Lithuanian Academic Libraries Directors'
Association, Kaunas University of
Technology, Lithuania*

The 'Lituanistika' Database as a Research Infrastructure for Lithuanian Studies

The Research Council of Lithuania has been creating an international peer-reviewed research database, 'Lituanistika' (LDB), since 2006. The creation of the LDB is one of the national strategic priorities set out in the Law of the Education and Research (2009). The LDB helps to accumulate and preserve the best results of research on the history and status of the state of Lithuania, its society, culture, nation and language. By January 2014, LDB contained 34,247 bibliographic records, 19,059 of them with links to full text documents that are openly accessible. The best librarians from Lithuania's thirteen universities undertake a global search for texts on Lithuanian studies. They also archive the digital versions of these texts, provided by their publishers, and make links between bibliographic data and full texts. Moreover, they derive information on citation from the text and make it public. It has to be emphasized that LDB is the only database that provides information on citation in Lithuania. The well-known products of the Ex Libris company are used for LDB data cataloguing and providing new services. Such products as the Aleph integrated library system, the Primo modern discovery and delivery system and the SFX scholarly linking service. Fedora, an open source repository software, enables long-term access to the data.

Data are compiled as e-objects that encompass both the descriptive data as well as the metadata on the structure of the e-objects. A full text is add-

ed to the e-object if there is a licence agreement with the publishers. LDB stores the texts that have been additionally evaluated by experts before their inclusion in LDB. A special sub-system to mine and visualise the information on citation has been constructed, using the pattern of the Thomson Reuters database, and implemented in the LDB. The reason is that data on the social sciences and humanities, and specifically, research on Lithuanian studies, is not included in the database mentioned above. LDB is supplied with new methods of data mining in the virtual library, dissemination of information using open access protocols and modern WEB technologies. The LDB data compiled over the last nine years is popular with researchers and students in Lithuania and abroad. As a result, LDB is considered to be one of the best research infrastructures for social sciences and humanities involving both librarians and information providers.



Lina Blovesciuniene graduated in library science and bibliography from Vilnius University in 1988. Until 2006, she was employed at Kaunas University of Technology Library as Head of the Cataloguing Department, Chair of Library Council and Systems Analyst. She has been Library Director at Vytautas Magnus University from 2006.

From 1995 she has worked with library information systems, adapting and testing, database planning, implementation, and maintenance in the libraries in the Lithuanian Academic Libraries Network, and has organised training seminars for network staff as well. Since 2001 she has been involved in planning the Lithuanian Virtual Library and the implementation of its basic software, and has planned, implemented, and maintained Lithuanian Science and Study Publications, Lithuanian Electronic Theses and Dissertations Information Systems. Since 2005 she has given expert advice on the creation of the Lithuanian Academic e-Library, and has lectured on information literacy for scientists, researchers and students. She has led the Lithuanian Research Council's 'Lituanistika' database project since 2011.



Antanas Streimikis graduated in engineering mathematics from Kaunas University of Technology in 1980. Since 1980 he has worked in Kaunas University of Technology in various positions related to information systems. Since 2012 he has been Head of the Library Information Systems Unit of Information Technology Department of Kaunas University of Technology. From 1995 he has worked with library information systems, adapting

and testing, database planning, implementation, and maintenance in the libraries of the Lithuanian Academic Libraries Network, and has also organised training seminars for network staff. From 2001 he has participated in planning the Lithuanian Virtual Library and the implementation of its basic software, and has planned, implemented, and maintained Lithuanian Science and Study Publications, Lithuanian Electronic Theses and Dissertations Information Systems. Since 2005 he has been involved as an expert in the creation of the Lithuanian Academic e-Library and the 'Lituanistika' database, and from 2011 he has been responsible for the information and communication technology infrastructure of the Lithuanian Research Council's 'Lituanistika' database project.

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Session 8: Open Access 09:00–09:25

8.1:

Paul Ayris,

UCL (University College London), UK

Open Access Publishing and Research Evaluation: New Roles for Research Libraries

The UK's drive towards Gold Open Access (OA) has generated significant activity in UK universities. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the opportunities for and threats to UK university libraries which, along with their parent institutions, are embracing UK Government policy. As such, this case study will provide evidence of a particular approach to Open Access which be instructive for all European countries.

Gold APCs

RCUK (Research Councils UK) has an Open Access policy which allows both Green and Gold OA publishing options. RCUK will fund Gold OA payments for those authors who choose to publish as Gold OA, and has set firm targets for all universities in receipt of OA funding as to the percentage of RCUK-funded research papers which have to appear as Gold OA outputs. This will be enforced with a rigorous reporting regime by universities to the research funder. UCL (University College London) has responded by creating an Institutional Publication fund from its research budget to complement RCUK funding. All these