About our Newsletter

IFLA Standards Newsletter provides an international forum for news, information, and discussions about IFLA standards and guidelines and their international counterparts.

The newsletter’s aim is to showcase the wide range of standards developed and maintained by IFLA’s professional units, enabling libraries to assess and align their operations and performance in all aspects of librarianship.

International in the scope of standards, it also seeks to highlight the work of national and international peer institutions and standardization organizations as it relates to library and information standards.
Welcome to our Newsletter

Welcome from the IFLA Advisory Committee on Standards Newsletter Subcommittee
Ana Stevanovic (Chair), Joseph Hafner (Editor), and Rehab Ouf
Editorial Team

Welcome to Volume 2, Issue 1 of the IFLA Standards Newsletter!

As we embark on this new volume, we are thrilled to continue our journey through the ever-evolving landscape of standards. In a world that constantly shifts, adapts, and expands—especially in the digital realm—our commitment to maintaining and creating standards remains unwavering.

The Essence of Standards

A standard, by definition, is more than a mere guideline; it's a cornerstone—a stable, well-established concept that serves as a foundation for progress. These are established by our various IFLA committees, and they shape our collective understanding and drive innovation. They provide the scaffolding upon which we build, measure and evaluate.
Connecting Beyond Borders

Our newsletter is here not only to give you the latest news and information about IFLA Standards, but to also foster dialogue, inspire, and celebrate the impact of standards from around the world.

A Heartfelt Thank You!

This publication wouldn’t be possible without the dedication and contributions of many. To all who have lent their expertise, time, and passion, we extend our deepest gratitude.

Thank you for joining us on this journey. Let’s continue shaping the future together—one standard at a time.

Thanks! Merci! شكرا! Хвала!
Ana, Joseph & Rehab

Welcome Letter from our Chair
Victoria Owen
Advisory Committee on Standards
Dear colleagues,

The Advisory Committee on Standards’ (CoS) newsletter for June 2024 brings news and updates related to standards for information organizations. We are reminded of the foundational role standards play in information, and of their many manifestations including technical standards and service guidelines, and of our dedicated colleagues who enthusiastically continue to develop, refine and communicate them.

The newsletter contains many articles of interest. From Dr. Ana Vukadin’s interview on classification, which opens a window into her work and research in classification systems, to the history, work, and renaming of LIDATEC, to new guidelines, and a newly constituted network focused on accessibility metadata, there is a lot to read and consider. The work of our standards community is remarkable, and I truly appreciate the opportunity to learn more about their expertise and projects.

As always, genuine thanks to the CoS Communications Working Group (Ana Stevanovic (chair), Rehab Ouf and Joseph Hafner) who produced this excellent collection of articles.

Victoria Owen
Chair, Advisory Committee on Standards
June 12, 2024
Dr. Ana Vukadin is an editor of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC). Her previous experience includes the position of a subject cataloguer and later the bibliographic standards and metadata coordinator at the National and University Library in Zagreb, Croatia. Her main areas of interest are conceptual modelling, ontologies, entity management, controlled vocabularies, metadata schemas and semantic interoperability across the heritage sector. She authored the book *Metadata for Transmedia Resources* (Chandos, 2019), and she was the editor-in-chief of the metadata content rules developed for GLAM communities in Croatia (*Rules for*
**Description and Access to Resources in Libraries, Archives and Museums, 2021.** She served as a member of the IFLA Cataloguing Section Standing Committee, the Bibliographic Conceptual Model Review Group, and LIDATEC.

**Short introduction to this interview:**

In this interview our featured guest, Ana Vukadin, reviews her thoughts about standards, shares how the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) work happens, talks about challenges in the digital era with standards, and considers how the collaboration of IFLA and UDC benefit librarians.

1. **Why is knowledge organization important in libraries?**

Well-organized systems are crucial for all aspects of collection management. Knowledge organization methods such as cataloging, indexing and classification have always been regarded as essential for making library resources findable for users, but this is really just the tip of the iceberg. Good description metadata supports all kinds of activities related to collection management and audience development. Metadata is instrumental when determining priorities in acquisition, digitization and conservation. It can be very useful when looking into which library resources to include in particular educational programs, exhibitions, or digital marketing strategies. It's also important to keep in mind that UX design and other technological solutions, as great as they may be, will not do the magic without quality data in the background.

Another interesting aspect of knowledge organization in libraries is that it is not necessarily limited to libraries anymore. For example, classification schemes, thesauri and authority files are increasingly gaining visibility on the global web through collaboration with Wikidata. This could be an opportunity for libraries and other heritage institutions to brand themselves as providers of trustworthy and sensitized information on the Internet.
2. **How does organization like UDC Consortium work on international level?**

The UDC Consortium (UDCC) is a non-profit organization established to maintain, develop, distribute and promote the Universal Decimal Classification. The UDCC is governed by the Executive Committee and appoints an editorial team and an advisory board to oversee the content of the classification scheme. The UDCC headquarters are in the Hague, Netherlands, but the organization has international membership and presence. So far UDC has been translated into 57 languages and issued in around 130 countries worldwide. The Consortium supports translation work and collaborates with LIS schools in various countries. In the 2010s it organized a series of well-attended international seminars on current topics in the field, such as ontologies and data visualization. Members of the UDCC bodies also serve in other international professional associations, including ISKO and IFLA.

3. **What are the challenges in the digital era?**

It's more difficult to keep a classification system up to date in a digital environment, both in terms of technology and content. Standards are required to develop in the direction of stronger technological and semantic interoperability, which can be challenging. For example, it is desirable that knowledge organization systems and controlled vocabularies are available in linked data formats and to take part in online data sharing and reuse. Knowledge organization systems evolve in the direction of ontologies. Such interventions are not purely technical, they also strongly affect editorial policy.

The web environment is essentially networked, which is different from hierarchical, highly contextual structure provided by traditional classifications. In this new environment concepts and their relationships may need to be defined more precisely, or at a different level, because you can't count on hierarchical context to define the meaning of data.

Regarding the content, today the notion of universality of international standards is understood differently than before. The original UDC scheme was created at the end of the 19th century, and from the very beginning it as conceived as an international
standard. However, we all know that at the time universal and international really meant Western-centric.

Today, international standards need to take into account voices of many different communities, and in some cases the solutions that used to work, both semantically and terminologically, don't work anymore and need to be replaced. This requires a higher awareness of implicit worldviews underlying our knowledge organization systems.

We continuously make effort to expand the UDC scheme in this direction and to make it more inclusive, for example by fine-graining non-Western localities or indigenous languages.

4. **IFLA and UDC Consortium: Collaboration that benefits all?**

Many members of the UDCC bodies have also been active in IFLA, including the Advisory Committee on Standards, the Subject Analysis and Access Section and its working groups, and the Bibliographic Conceptual Model Review Group.

Talking about interoperability, it is essential for an organization such as UDCC to keep an eye on the development of IFLA standards, but also to seek to actively contribute to them.

IFLA World Library and Information Congresses are a great opportunity for us to reinforce our presence and reach users from different parts of the world. This is why during the IFLA WLIC our goal is to organize an update session on UDC to inform everyone about the latest updates and current projects. *Feel free to join us next time!*
Mexican Global Information Forum
MEXINFO
Mexico City, Mexico
6 to 8 August 2024

The Library and Information Research Institute (IIBI) of UNAM, in collaboration with the Advisory Committee on Freedom of Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE-IFLA), organizes the Mexican Global Information Forum (MEXINFO), which will take place in Mexico City from August 6 to 8, 2024, with the cooperation of eight IFLA units.

MEXINFO will discuss topics of global relevance that impact the information environment, from traditional knowledge to artificial intelligence, placing access to information and freedom of expression as its focus.

Furthermore, MEXINFO will commemorate five decades of collaboration between Latin America and the Caribbean library community, and IFLA under the theme "New trends in the information environment: 50 years of international cooperation with IFLA."

- Latin American and Caribbean Regional Division International Seminar: “New trends in the information environment: 50 years of international cooperation with IFLA” (División Regional LAC, FAIFE)


- International Seminar on Artificial Intelligence and Information Integrity: "Building Trust: Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Information Integrity.” (FAIFE, and Artificial Intelligence SIG).

- International Symposium on Libraries and Censorship: "Unshelving Voices: Empowering Libraries Against Censorship.” (FAIFE, LGBTQ+...
SIG, School Library Section, and Management of Library Associations (MLAS).

Join your IFLA colleagues for this exciting event in August!

Joseph Hafner
Jonathan Hernández
Co-Chairs, International Symposium on Libraries and Censorship: "Unshelving Voices"

IFLA Audiovisual and Multimedia Section
Mid-Year Meeting and Workshop
Belgrade, Serbia
17 to 19 September 2024

IFLA Audiovisual and Multimedia Section is hosting in-person Mid-Year Meeting and Workshop in Belgrade, Serbia from September 17-19, 2024.
Meeting will take place at the National Library of Serbia, with the focus on the development and preparation of a new version of the guidelines for audiovisual resources in libraries, with group work and plenary sessions.

New webinars will be considered and planned, one on the World Day for Audiovisual Heritage and another on decolonizing film libraries.

The meeting will also include action planning for 2024-2025, covering social media, reports, and activities.

Attendees will have the opportunity to visit the National Library of Serbia, as well as the University Library “Svetozar Marković” and The Yugoslav Film Archive.

Mirjana Nešić  
Information coordinator  
IFLA Audiovisual and Multimedia Section
UNIMARC for Entity-Relationship Cataloguing: Structuring Principles, Current Situation and Key Issues

Florence Tfibel
Liaison, Permanent UNIMARC Committee

UNIMARC is a cataloguing format that is maintained by IFLA through the Permanent UNIMARC Committee (PUC) and this standard needs to be fully compliant with the other IFLA-maintained standards, and especially with the IFLA-LRM entity-relationship conceptual model. For several years, the PUC has endeavoured to make this a reality.

Possible approaches to IFLA-LRM compatibility

Implementing the new conceptual models which conform to the International Cataloguing Principles (IFLA-LRM and BIBFRAME) can take several forms. Existing cataloguing formats can adapt by integrating new fields into classic bibliographic or authority records. The presence of these new fields, which carry information relevant to entities, make it possible to share and display the information in RDF as without having to transform the structure of the cataloguing institutions’ existing information systems. This is the approach chosen by MARC21, with BIBFRAME as an output. Another approach is to develop an entirely new format tailored to entities-relationships description. Each relevant LRM entity has its own record, and all the pertinent relations can be expressed natively, right from the production and storage stage of bibliographic information. The French National Library has decided on this approach with the creation of IntermarcNG; this is also the approach adopted by BIBFRAME, in cases where it is used as a native format. This requires an overhaul of the institution’s information system, a complete migration of its existing bibliographic data and important changes to its cataloguing practices. The displayable and exchangeable data produced, however, are of a much higher quality than with the previous solution, as less gets “lost in translation.”

UNIMARC’s current strategy

For UNIMARC, the PUC has adopted an original stance, which is a mix of these two options: to keep a single, unified format, with two possible cataloguing options or “tracks”. In practice, this means that UNIMARC A and B can be used either to create traditional bibliographic and authority records (“traditional” UNIMARC), or to create entity records for each relevant entity of IFLA-LRM, and express the relations between
them (UNIMARC ER): a single format, with two cataloguing options between which users can choose, and which shouldn’t coexist in one system.

Fields are applicable to “traditional” or “ER” cataloguing, or both, and this is clearly stated in the description of each of those fields. This raises the complex question of the adaptation of the UNIMARC Manuals and the intelligibility of the format for users, but has the advantage of ensuring better compatibility between, and a smoother transition from one UNIMARC “track” to the other.

To implement IFLA-LRM, UNIMARC has chosen RDA as an intermediary, as ISBD had not until recently reached a stage where it could be used. Though it is not an IFLA standard, it is widely used by UNIMARC countries, and has the added benefit of fostering a convergence with the BIBFRAME model, and therefore the interoperability of UNIMARC.

**Goals reached and ongoing work**

Work these past few years has centered on developing UNIMARC for direct entity management. In order to do this, the PUC has worked on its compatibility with the RDF technical format, by implementing a better management of URLs in the UNIMARC, and making namespaces available for UNIMARC A and B. It has also invested in on creating the requisite fields for each entity within the new or preexisting records usable by this cataloguing option. The PUC has referred to IFLA-LRM as well as to RDA as a basis and is taking ISBD into account where possible so far.
At this stage, the Work and Expression entities are well described and usable. Work is currently underway with the ISBD Review Group on Manifestations to adapt the classic bibliographic record to describe manifestations. Items should also eventually be described in UNIMARC B. The other entities either have close equivalents in classic cataloguing (Agents, Concepts…) and only require that conformance with IFLA-LRM and RDA attributes and relationships be checked to be operational, or do not exist yet. In this case, decisions must be made regarding their creation as actual entity records in UNIMARC or not (Timespan, Nomen).

Work on UNIMARC ER has reached a stage where it has been possible for the French Transition Bibliographique programme to create an experimental dataset of entity records for about 50 resources relating to Murnau’s Nosterfatu. The dataset can be found on Zenodo (https://zenodo.org/communities/tbsd_documentation) and has already been used by several ILS editors and administrators for testing.

Among the key issues to discuss is the choice to develop “traditional” UNIMARC to accommodate information from IFLA-LRM in a similar way to the MARC21 approach. This would be a decisive advance in promoting the continued use of UNIMARC for institutions which produce, store their data in UNIMARC or UNIMARC-based solutions, and do not have the resources to transition to an entity-relation structure in the near future, as it would ensure that current UNIMARC users would be able to interact with, display and overall benefit from IFLA-LRM compliant data without having to completely overhaul their own information systems and data.

The Future of UNIMARC

In early 2024, the PUC launched the “Future of UNIMARC” project, which aims to facilitate exchanging, sharing and generating knowledge about the future of UNIMARC. It focuses on exploring UNIMARC’s range of uses, increasing familiarity with its entity-
relationship (ER) cataloguing track, and gathering information about the library community’s needs by exploring current and future trends within the information technologies sector, gaining more knowledge as to where we stand now, what do and should we expect from UNIMARC in the future, considering all aspects of the format. Information about activities and outcomes is available on the project’s webpage (https://www.ifla.org/g/unimarc-rg/projects/).

Should you like to contribute and learn more, a worldwide survey on the Landscape of Data Structure and Exchange Standards (https://1ka.arnes.si/unimarcsurvey2024) is currently underway for UNIMARC users, and the 6th UNIMARC Users’ Meeting will take place in Maribor, Slovenia and online on November 12th 2024 (https://www.ifla.org/permanent-unimarc-committee-puc/6th-unimarc-users-meeting/).

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**ISBDM World-Wide Review:**

The IFLA ISBD Review Group is conducting a world wide review of ISBD for Manifestation from **15 May 2024 to 15 July 2024**.

Please visit the ISBD Manifestation website to participate in the review process.

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### ISBDM for Manifestation

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**World wide review**

The IFLA ISBD Review Group is conducting a world wide review of ISBD for Manifestation, from 15 May 2024 to 15 July 2024.

**How to respond**

Please send your feedback in an attached PDF or Word document via email to:

- [mailto:writeonstandard.org](mailto:writeonstandard.org)
- [mailto:isbd-admin@gtts.org](mailto:isbd-admin@gtts.org)

Please put “ISBDM World-wide Review” in the email subject line, and please ensure your personal and/or organization name and affiliation is included; we will not accept anonymous submissions.

**Background information**

The world wide review follows a parallel review by invited experts and relevant bibliographic standards bodies. Those reviews remain active until 15 July 2024; they were preceded by webinars giving presentations about the development of ISBDM with subsequent discussion sessions. The materials are accessible via the ISBD for Manifestation Task Force webpage:

- From ISBD to ISBDM: a bibliographic standard in transformation, 30 January 2023
- ISBDM Experts Review Introduction Meeting, 4 February 2024
- ISBDM World-wide review webinar, 25 April 2024
Abstract

The Linked Data Technical Review Group (LIDATEC) has recently revised its terms of reference, resulting in a significant rebranding to become the Metadata Technical Standards Review Group (METATEC). This article delves into the IFLA Namespaces and the standards there, elucidating the concept and advantages of linked data—such as improved interoperability and data sharing. It chronicles the evolution of the thinking around LIDATEC and the Namespaces culminating in the rationale for the pivotal shift in the name and focus.
A New Focus

With a new remit and a new focus on building out the IFLA Namespaces to even greater capacity, LIDATEC has been renamed the Metadata Technical Standards Review Group or METATEC.

The IFLA Metadata Technical Standards Review Group coordinates and supports the publishing of IFLA metadata standards, including the instructions, examples and linked data aspects, in the IFLA Namespaces, and supports the activities of other IFLA Review Groups by publishing the metadata standards, providing the technical support infrastructure, producing documentation and guidance, providing training and other support as needed.

IFLA Standards on the IFLA Namespace

In 2020 the IFLA Namespaces was launched as a website where we began to publish the IFLA bibliographic standards as linked data.

The IFLA Standards there now include:

1. **FRBR Vocabularies**: These vocabularies define relationships between bibliographic entities, such as works, expressions, manifestations, and items, enabling richer and more precise cataloguing.

2. **ISBD Vocabularies**: The International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) vocabularies help standardise bibliographic descriptions across different libraries and systems.

3. **UNIMARC Vocabularies**: UNIMARC is a format for bibliographic and authority data exchange. The linked data version enhances interoperability and sharing.

4. **MulDiCat**: A multilingual subject vocabulary, MulDiCat facilitates consistent subject indexing and retrieval.

5. **LRM (Library Reference Model)**: A high-level conceptual reference model developed within an entity-relationship modelling framework which builds upon FRBR’s approach and methodologies.
Linked Data as a First Step

It was a dream to publish IFLA standards as linked data almost ten years ago now. Linked data is a method of structuring and connecting information on the web. It follows four principles:

- **Use Uniform Resource Identifiers (URIs):** Each piece of data (e.g., a concept, a person, or a standard) has a unique URI, which serves as its identifier.
- **Use HTTP for Data Retrieval:** Linked data relies on standard web protocols (HTTP/HTTPS) to retrieve information associated with URIs.
- **Provide Useful Information:** Linked data should include meaningful information about the resource, making it valuable for both humans and machines.
- **Link to Other URIs:** Linked data resources should link to other relevant URIs, creating a web of interconnected data.

The Benefits of Publishing Standards as Linked Data

- **Interoperability and Integration:**
  - Linked data allows seamless integration of IFLA standards with other datasets, systems, and applications.
  - Libraries and institutions can combine IFLA standards with external vocabularies, enriching their metadata.

- **Increased Visibility and Accessibility:**
  - By publishing standards as linked data, they become part of the global web of knowledge.
  - Researchers, developers, and practitioners can easily discover and use these standards.

- **Reduced Redundancy and Effort:**
  - A shared global pool of reusable metadata reduces duplicated effort.
  - Organisations can focus on adding unique value rather than recreating existing data.

- **Facet-Based Navigation:**
  - Linked data enables dynamic exploration of related concepts.
- Users can navigate from one standard to another, discovering connections.

- **Enriched Metadata with Links:**
  - Linked data allows standards to reference related resources, enhancing context.
  - Metadata becomes more informative and interconnected.

**Why Was the IFLA Namespace Started?**

We knew it would be important to leverage linked data principles to make IFLA standards more accessible, reusable, and interconnected. We wanted to enable the use of the standards in linked open data (LOD) and facilitate the development of semantic Web bibliographic tools and services. Our hope was that all of this would lead to a more efficient and collaborative global information infrastructure.

**A New Mandate Leading to a New Name**

After launching the Namespace during the pandemic in July 2020, we started to realise that keeping our IFLA standards up to date in two different ways — some aspects as linked data (very forward thinking) and other aspects, like instructions and examples published as a PDF (basically online paper versions) — meant that keeping them in sync would be a challenge over time. We also started to think about various options for publishing the standards completely online in a dynamic environment.

In previous years some groups thought about using the IFLA website for this, but it wasn’t the right platform. We needed a webspace where we could use the full power of the vocabularies in data form but display them in a way that made the user feel like they were looking at a wiki-like site that linked to the appropriate texts, displayed examples, and still was able to talk to the semantic web.

We started to realise our GitHub site infrastructure for the Namespaces would also offer the possibility to publish the standards fully there and it would give us the flexibility to have worldwide reviews and work done behind the scenes, and when approved push out new releases, which could even be targeted to just certain parts at a time.
We are changing the name now to reflect that we will move from only publishing the linked data aspects to all of the bibliographic metadata aspects along with the linked data. Our name previously was: Linked Data Technical Review Group (LIDATEC). Our new name is **Metadata Technical Standards Review Group (METATEC)**. We are pleased in the way the new acronym reflects the previous one.

**Next Steps**

Transitioning from a PDF-based publishing to a dynamic online platform offers several significant benefits for IFLA members, libraries and librarians worldwide.

*Let’s explore these advantages:*

- **Global Reach and Accessibility:**
  - These allow the work to update the standards to be done online, so that members doing this work can access the tools online 24/7 to update, review, comment and publish the standards.
  - Librarians, researchers, and practitioners from around the world will have open access to the standards.

- **Enhanced Interactivity and Engagement.**
  - The online platform will allow for dynamic opportunities not available in PDFs, including navigation to all of the parts of the online aspects within the standards and out to wherever they need to go.
  - Librarians will be able to create interactive tutorials, walkthroughs and examples related to IFLA standards.
  - Users benefit from a richer experience, engaging with dynamic content beyond static text.

- **Ease of Content Creation and Distribution:**
  - Dynamic platforms facilitate collaborative content creation. Multiple contributors can update and improve the content in real time.
  - Google Sheets integration ensures that the latest information is readily available once it is approved by the Review Groups.
• **Prepares us for the future:**
  - Places us in a space where the standards can be better positioned for future artificial intelligence (AI) aspects.
  - Empowers librarians, promotes global collaboration, and ensures that IFLA standards remain relevant and accessible in the digital age.

**Conclusion**

It will be exciting to see the IFLA standards take this next step moving from static PDFs to dynamic web pages that are connected to the linked data aspects behind-the-scenes. The LRM pages already link to the RDA Toolkit, and as we add the standards as web pages, we hope to see even more linkages to other online spaces and standards in IFLA and with the rest of the community. We wish the METATEC Review Group all the best as they navigate their new mandate to publish the IFLA Standards.
Version 1.0 of LRMoo, the object-oriented formulation of the IFLA Library Reference Model (IFLA LRM), was endorsed by the IFLA Professional Committee in April 2024. This was the last approval step in creating the first official version of this joint conceptual model. LRMoo has a special bridging role. It brings the IFLA LRM, which is an entity-relationship model, into a form that is compatible with and an extension of the museum community’s conceptual reference model, the CIDOC Conceptual Reference Model (CRM), which is formulated as an object-oriented model. As a bonus, LRMoo was able to align with CIDOC CRM version 7.1.3, the most up-to-date official version.

Just as IFLA LRM consolidated and replaced the previous IFLA models FRBR, FRAD, and FRSAD when it was approved in 2017, LRMoo supersedes FRBRoo, whose last version 2.4 was published in 2016, which represented the three FR models as compatible extensions to CIDOC CRM.

LRMoo was developed jointly by the two communities. The work was led by the LRMoo Working Group consisting of Pat Riva, Trond Aalberg and Maja Žumer, first mandated by the Bibliographic Conceptual Models Review Group in 2017, and the CIDOC CRM Special Interest Group which is the group within ICOM that develops and maintains the CIDOC family of models. LRMoo joins a varied and growing family of compatible models: https://www.cidoc-crm.org/collaborations
As befits a joint effort, LRMoo is published by both communities. LRMoo is available through the CIDOC CRM website at: https://www.cidoc-crm.org/frbroo/fm_releases. This includes the official PDF, the Word version, and RDFS serialization as a downloadable file. LRMoo is also being published in the IFLA repository as a PDF.

One final step is still in process. The LRMoo WG is working with METATEC to import LRMoo into the LRM vocabularies section (https://www.iflastandards.info/lrm) of the IFLA namespaces.

Pat Riva
Secretary, Advisory Committee on Standards

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Other Proposals and Newly Approved Standards

Ana Stevanović
IFLA Advisory Committee on Standards Member
Advisory Committee on Standards in 2024 reviewed new proposals and approved several new and updated standards that will be published soon:

**IFLA ENSULIB Guidelines for Green and Sustainable Libraries**
- IFLA Environment, Sustainability and Libraries Section (ENSULIB) in collaboration with School Libraries Section, Management and Marketing Section, Academic and Research Libraries Section, Library Buildings and Equipment Section submitted the proposal for Guidelines for Green and Sustainable Libraries. The aim of the guidelines is to serve as a model guide for the development of national guidelines for green and sustainable libraries regardless of the size and purposed of the library. They should be applicable to all types of libraries, regardless of the term used to describe the facility.

**Guidelines for Continuing Professional Development in the Online Context**
- Submitted by the Guidelines Working Group of IFLA Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning (CPDWL), these guidelines will represent the further development of the existing document: *IFLA Guidelines for Continuing Professional Development: Principles and Best Practices* (2016). The new content focuses on the principles and best practices for CPD in the online context. During the last couple of years CPD activities were forced to migrate to online environment. Changing of the environment created a lot of challenges, mixed results and solutions. The goal of this guidelines is to ensure that important messages about the imperative for CPD for library professionals and information services are shared, with emphasis on the roles and responsibilities of all the five stakeholder groups when professional learning moves online.

**Multicultural Communities: Guidelines for Library Services (4th edition)**
- Submitted by IFLA Library Services to Multicultural Populations Section (MCULTP) these guidelines will update the 2009 edition. In 21st century migration
for any of the reason is an increasingly fact and effects the global community. Libraries need to consider how to give the best services, create collections etc. as possible. The aim is to review and update all the chapters and to support the community with examples of best practices.

Invitation to Contribute to IFLA Standards Newsletter

Your contributions are welcome and solicited on the following:

- Updates on IFLA standards and guidelines, i.e. new standards, guidelines, endorsements, revisions, versions;

- IFLA standards success stories (IFLA standards and guidelines around the world: stories about use, adoption, translation, implementation projects);

- Regular updates from the Advisory Committee on Standards, Review Groups, other sections about guidelines, news and activities;

- Reports on relevant activities including, implementation by libraries, institutions, trainings and workshops, alignments, announcements of work to be done, partnerships;

- Reports on meetings, conferences, seminars, webinars;

- Technical articles about various aspects of standards and standardization work;

- Contributions from and about other relevant standards from peers and/or standards organizations;

- IFLA Standards encompass the whole range of technical documents produced by all IFLA professional units, including the conceptual models, the bibliographic standards, the guidelines, the best practices, the kits and the toolkits.
We use the IFLA Publications Guidelines and Style Sheet for this newsletter.

For feedback, questions, or contributions of articles, news, or other items to the Newsletter, contact us:

- Ana Stevanovic: ana.stevanovic@nb.rs
- Joseph Hafner: joseph.hafner@mcgill.ca
- Rehab Ouf: rehab.ouf@bibalex.org

Thanks! Merci! شكراً! Хвала!
Ana, Joseph & Rehab

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