The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) maintains a number of heterogeneous document and document metadata repositories. The FAO Online Catalogue (FAOBCIB) is the online catalogue for documents and publications produced by FAO since 1945, non-FAO material added to the library since 1975, and serials held in the FAO library. FAOBCIB catalogues and indexes both electronic and printed documents. The three FAOBCIB collections are managed by three different subsystems: FAODOC, for FAO material, FAOLIB for non-FAO material acquired by the Library and SERIALS for serials records. All FAOBCIB records have been created by information management specialists (cataloguers) and contain high quality descriptive metadata. The FAO Corporate Document Repository (CDR) contains full-text publications produced by FAO technical departments. The CDR disseminates full text documents and a minimal set of metadata. The CDR uses a workflow system based on Electronic Information Management System (EIMS) to collect metadata through the course of publications production process. The objective of EIMS is to have authors or producers of documents delivering the necessary administrative and descriptive metadata.

There is a lack of integration within the different bibliographical metadata repositories and the overlapping at content level implies some inconsistencies that may affect the proper dissemination of the FAO publications. In addition, the organization duplicates efforts in cataloguing and maintaining technically different systems.

Data from FAODOC and EIMS/CDR databases will be ingested into the FAO Open Archive Fedora repository together with the associated electronic resources. Imported records are screened in order to identify all duplicates and errors. For all the records that are stored both in FAODOC and EIMS/CDR a set of rules has to be defined.

### Fedora Commons
- Native XML representation of everything
- Extensive SOAP and REST webservices.
- Extremely flexible
- Easily interoperates with the existing and/or new FAO systems.
- Versioning of metadata and binary objects.
- Management of any metadata schema
- XACML which provides a very flexible language for expressing access control policies with a fine grained approach.
- Management of relationships between objects (analytics and language versions of documents).
- It is a complex system that requires good technological skill for installation and management
- It does not have a user interface

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