International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

NEWSLETTER OF THE THE IFLA SECTION ON SERIALS AND OTHER CONTINUING RESOURCES

Chair/Treasurer: Edward Swanson, MINITEX Library Information Network, 15 Andersen Library, University of Minnesota, 222 - 21st Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0439, UNITED STATES
Tel. +1 612 624 6390; fax +1 651 291 1261; e-mail: esifla@eswanson.net

Secretary: Hildegard Schäffler, Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Ludwigstrasse 16, 80539 München, GERMANY
Tel. +49 89 286382216; fax +49 89 286382309; e-mail: schaeffler@bsb-muenchen.de

Information Coordinator: Simonetta Pasqualis, Biblioteca di Scienze dell'Antichità e Italianistica, SBA-Università degli Studi di Trieste, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 6, 34123 Trieste, ITALY
Tel. +39 040 5582847; fax +39 040 5582847; e-mail: pasquali@units.it

CONTENTS

1. IFLA Serials and Other Continuing Resources Section - 2005 IFLA General Conference and Council, Oslo, Norway. Minutes of the Standing Committee Meetings

1st Session: Saturday, August 13, 2005, 8.30 – 11.20

Attendance

SC Members
Karen Darling (University of Missouri-Columbia, USA)
Suzanne Fedunok (Coles Science Center, New York, USA)
Elena Garcia-Puente Lillo (Biblioteca Nacional Madrid, Spain)
Eva-Lisa Holm Granath (Linköping University Library, Sweden)
Frederick C. Lynden (Brown University, Rockfeller Library, Providence, USA)
Catherine Omont-Guilmard (Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Paris)
Simonetta Pasqualis (Universita Degli Studi di Trieste, Italy; Information Coordinator)
Hildegard Schäffler (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Germany; Secretary)
Edward Swanson (Minitex Library Information Network, Minneapolis, USA; Chair)
Marie-Joelle Tarin (BIU Sorbonne, Paris, France)

Observers
Hartmut Walravens (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Germany)

Regrets
Kathryn S. Ginanni (Ebsco Information Services, South Africa)
Helen Heinrich (Getty Research Library, USA)
Anne McKee (Greater Western Library Alliance, Glendale, USA)
Ann Okerson (Yale University, USA)
Barbara Sigrist (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Germany)

Absent
Paul Harwood (Content Complete Ltd., Oxford, UK)
Idrisi Musa (Ministry of Works, Entebbe, Uganda)

Welcome and introductions, including welcome to new members
Edward Swanson welcomes the members and observers of the Standing Committee meeting. He particularly welcomes the new members.

Apologies for absence (cf. Attendance list)

Adoption of agenda
The agenda is being adopted without changes.

Minutes of meetings at 2004 IFLA General Conference and Council and matters arising
The presence of Elena Garcia-Puente Lillo at the second meeting in Buenos Aires must be added to the 2004 minutes.

The following matters arise from the 2004 meetings:
- The Serials Section volunteered for reviewing. The review process is completed, but the final report is not available yet. From what is already known, a positive result can be expected. Some of the smaller sections will be asked to merge, but combining Serials with Newspapers is definitely not an option for the Governing Board. (Also cf. 10. below).
- The section brochure is not finished yet. Kathryn S. Ginanni is working on a draft.
- Program for Oslo (cf. 11. below)
- For 2006 a joint 4-hour program with the Acquisitions and Collection Development Section is planned (cf. 11. below) which will continue the 2005 program on business models. Ann Okerson and Hildegard Schäffler have volunteered to work on this.
- Karen Darling collected information on the success story of digital resources as requested by Kay Raseroka when she visited one of the Section meetings in Buenos Aires. The information was posted on IFLANet.
- The ALA is interested in cooperating with Serials on a multilingual glossary. It remains open who will take care of this project in the Section. Edward Swanson will find out more about the status of the ALA project first before work is allocated to particular Section members.
- The IFLA Publications Committee is looking for additions to the IFLA Publication Series. Papers of past conferences (cf. the Newspaper Section) could be put together for such a purpose. (Also cf. 7. below).

Election of officers for 2005-07
Edward Swanson is confirmed as Chair, Hildegard Schäffler is confirmed as Secretary for the term 2005-2007.

Financial report
Edward Swanson gives the financial report. In order to save costs for bank transfer, all money will be kept at the IFLA headquarters in the future. The report for 2005 is due on 1 October 2005. At that point all accounts will be transferred to the headquarters.

Communications
A new person must be found for the position of Information Coordinator. This issue will further be discussed in the second meeting. The Section has not published a newsletter for some time. This issue is closely related to the question of finding a new Information Coordinator.

Catherine Omont-Guilmard reports that the French translation of the Serials Handbook is finished. Judith Szilvassy is currently working on the revision of the Hungarian version. This would be a basis for a new English version. Edward Swanson will be in touch with Judith about the project.

It is agreed that the papers of the 2005/06 programs should be compiled for a publication in the IFLA Publication Series.

Report on meetings of Governing Board and Professional Committee, August 12
(E. Swanson)
The issue of satellite meetings is currently under review in order to make sure that those meetings do not draw too much attention from the General Conference.

For program planning collaboration with regional groups is encouraged.

The theme of the incoming President Alex Byrne is on Library Services for Indigenous Peoples. A planning session on this topic will be held on Tuesday.

The name "World Library and Information Congress" has been used for a number of years now. As another name for the General Conference it is used for publicity purposes in order to attract more attention.

The problem with last year's deficit, partly related to some changes in Dutch tax regulations, has been resolved. For 2005 another deficit is projected, which is related to an error made in calculating pensions. A new project is currently dealing with general business processes at IFLA. Attendance of the

Oslo Conference and therefore conference revenue is larger than anticipated. A new fundraising plan will result in an endowment for IFLA so that it will be able to respond to emergencies, e.g. of the kind of the tsunami disaster. A fundraising committee will consist of Governing Board members and experienced fundraisers. Last year's raffle will not be repeated in Oslo. Not enough money was raised, because ticket selling was not efficient.

IFLA Booth schedule
The Serials Section will take a shift at the IFLA Booth (Monday, 2-3 p.m.).

Section reviews
The Serials Section has volunteered for reviewing in a pilot study. Other sections are currently under review. Apart from the possibility of restructuring (cf. 4. above), which will not affect the Serials Section, one of the results has been that IFLA should not give the impression of being a "closed shop". An open call for papers is therefore being introduced. But the ultimate choice of papers will remain with the respective Committee. It is also up to each Section whether the call for papers will only be posted on IFLANet-L or communicated elsewhere.

Program planning
Simonetta Pasqualis will ask last year's presenters for their PowerPoint presentations for documentation (Françoise Pellé can provide the contact details). It is discussed whether recording is an option for the future. A recorder would probably have to be brought along by the Committee members themselves.

For the Oslo program not all papers could be put on IFLANet before the conference. At present it is not possible to load either abstracts or PP-presentations on IFLANet. IFLA rather requires a fully written contribution prior to the conference. It is acknowledged that due to differing linguistic skills of the conference attendants it is important to have some details on the programs available before the conference. Permitting PP-presentations or possibly extended abstracts on IFLANet would be helpful to get a broader coverage of papers before the conference. Suzanne Fedunok will write a report on the 2005 Oslo program.

Details of the 2006 program will be discussed in the second meeting.

Strategic plans for 2006-07
The Strategic plan for 2006-07 is discussed in some detail. Edward Swanson will provide the Section with the updated document.

The idea of a Satellite Meeting for the Durban Conference in 2007 is discussed. The topic could be a workshop introducing serials work. Edward Swanson will speak to the Chair of the African group about a possible place. Kathryn S. Ginanni in her new position in South Africa will be asked to help with this.

Although Helen Heinrich is an outgoing member, she is prepared to continue with the Section's link list. Members are encouraged to submit relevant links.

2nd Session: Friday, August 19, 2005, 11.00 – 13.50

Attendance

SC Members
Karen Darling (University of Missouri-Columbia, USA)
Suzanne Fedunok (Coles Science Center, USA)
Elena Garcia-Puente Lillo (Biblioteca Nacional, Spain)
Helen Heinrich (Getty Research Library, USA)
Eva-Lisa Holm Granath (Linköping University Library, Sweden)
Simonetta Pasqualis (Universita Degli Studi di Trieste, Italy; Information Coordinator)
Hildegard Schäffler (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek München, Germany; Secretary)
Edward Swanson (Minitex Library Information Network, USA; Chair)
Marie-Joelle Tarin (BIU Sorbonne, France)

Observers
Per Morten Bryhn (University of Oslo, Norway)
Françoise Pellé (Ex officio) (ISSN International Centre, France)

Regrets
Kathryn S. Ginanni (Ebsco Information Services, South Africa)
Frederick C. Lynden (Brown University, Rockfeller Library, USA)
Anne McKee (Greater Western Library Alliance, USA)
Ann Okerson (Yale University, USA)
Barbara Sigrist (Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Germany)

Absent
Paul Harwood (Content Complete Ltd., Oxford, UK)
Idrisi Musa (Ministry of Works, Uganda)

Conference Review
It is agreed that the Section program was a successful event with interesting papers. The paper of Kari Stange will be recommended for the IFLA Journal. As already discussed in the first meeting, the 2005 and 2006 papers should be taken together and published in the IFLA Publication Series. Martin Richardson will not be able to produce an original paper because his presentation was largely based on an article he published very recently. But his article could be reprinted or summarized with reference to the full paper.

Other observations on the conference included: The poster session was interesting, but too crammed. More space should be allowed for presenters and visitors. The opening session was well-received. With the closing session it was felt that the thanks were being overdone. The venue for 2009 has not been decided yet – lead-time has been reduced to three years. The cultural evening at the open-air museum was well-organized. The Committee suggests that delegates should be reminded to turn up to events they have booked.

ISBD Series Study Group

There are no news on this group.

Review of national serials activities
National serials activities could be included in the Section's newsletters. All Standing Committee members are encouraged to write reports about the situation in their respective countries and send them to Simonetta Pasqualis (cf. 17. below).

Suzanne Fedunok reports from her experience as Science Librarian that with the high market penetration of ejournals in the STM field they are now looking at the acquisition of digital backfiles. She mentions the one record / separate record debate in cataloguing parallel versions, which is also debated in other countries. Another issue mentioned is the problem of LinkResolvers sometimes resulting in too many links with journals running on different platforms and covering different years.

Eva-Lisa Holm Granath describes the state of serials librarianship in Sweden. Some of the issues involve the Swedish consortium (cf. Kari Stange's paper in the Section's program), the national serials union catalogue and the one record / separate records question, which has been decided in favour of the separate records solution. In Sweden a group has been formed to keep track of changes in consortium agreements. More coordination is required regarding the coordination of the discarding of print journals.

Marie-Joelle Tarin reports from France that the issue of cooperative cataloguing of ejournals and more specifically of who is responsible for what remains unresolved.

Karen Darling describes a pilot project with university libraries and OCLC for automated ejournals cataloguing on the basis of linking service knowledge bases, i.e. making MARC records for ejournals available for uploading to OPACS. Hildegard Schäffler adds for Germany that the Electronic Journals Library, which was presented at the Section's workshop in Berlin in 2003, provides a cooperative solution for the cataloguing and presentation of ejournals with now more than 300 libraries involved.

In the discussion it is agreed that the issue of cataloguing and administering electronic journals (including ERM questions) should be further explored by the group, possibly in future programs.

Remaining business from first session and other business

Simonetta Pasqualis volunteers as Information Coordinator. This includes responsibility for the newsletter. Suzanne Fedunok will help with it. Françoise Pellé will inform Simonetta about the main outcomes of the revision of the ISSN Manual, which will soon be completed. Edward Swanson will take care of an updated Section member list (the ISSN International Centre in Paris has joined recently) on IFLANet. Simonetta will also explore whether it is possible to set up a listserv for the Standing Committee.

Edward Swanson will approach the Chair of Evaluation & Statistics concerning the evaluation form used by them for Section programs.

The program for Seoul will be organized together with the Acquisitions and Collection Development Section. Before the second Standing Committee meeting Edward Swanson and Hildegard Schäffler met with a delegation of the Acquisitions Section to work out some details. The program will be called "Evolving business models for hybrid collections". On the basis of the discussion in this small group and the discussion in the Standing Committee the following topics amongst others are suggested for inclusion in the call for papers:
- Business models for E-books
- JISC business model study
- Control of (print) serials in developing countries: what is produced and how do we get it
- The role of Society publishing
- E-publishing at academic institutions and open access (how to identify material)
- Asian perspective
- Effects of changing business models on management, funding and administration
- Marketing of e-material

Edward Swanson has meanwhile spoken to the Chair of the African group concerning a possible satellite meeting in South Africa. It was recommended to hold it in Durban before the main conference. Karen Darling is willing to play an active part in the workshop. Suzanne Fedunok will organize the workshop. Volunteers to help her with it are welcome.

The Preservation Section has indicated its interest in cooperation. This could perhaps lead to a joint program in 2007.

Recognition of retiring members
Karen Darling, Helen Heinrich, Catherine Omont-Guilmard and Nina Nina Khakhaleva are outgoing members of the Standing Committee. Edward Swanson thanks them on behalf of the Committee for their active participation in the group. Helen is willing to further help with the Committee work and asks to be included in all correspondence.

Adjournment

2. IFLA Serials and Other Continuing Resources Section (SOCR) Standing Committee Members, 2003-2005-2007

Chair/Treasurer
Edward Swanson
MINITEX Library Information Network
15 Andersen Library
University of Minnesota
222 21st Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0439
UNITED STATES
E-mail: eswanson@qwest.net *or*
swans152@tc.umn.edu
First election: 2003-2007

Secretary
Hildegard Schäffler
Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
Ludwigstrasse 16
80539 München, GERMANY
E-mail: schaeffler@bsb-muenchen.de
First election: 2003-2007

Information co-ordinator
Simonetta Pasqualis
Biblioteca di Scienze Dell'Antichità
Università degli Studi di Trieste
Via Lazzaretto Vecchio, 6
I-34123 Trieste, ITALY
E-mail: pasquali@units.it
First election: 2003-2007

Members
Karen Darling
University of Missouri-Columbia
52 Ellis Library
Columbia, Missouri 65601 USA
E-mail: DarlingK@missouri.edu
First election: 1997-2001
Second election: 2001-2005

Elena Garcia-Puente Lillo
Biblioteca Nacional
Seccion de Publicaciones Seriades
Paseo de Recoletos 20-22
28071 Madrid, SPAIN
E-mail: garciaegl@bne.es
First election: 1999-2003
Second election: 2003-2007

Elizabeth Gazdag
National Széchényi Library
Budavári Palota Fépület
H-1827 Budapest, HUNGARY
E-mail: liza@oszk.hu
First election: 1999-2003
Second election: 2003-2007

Kathryn S. Ginanni
3927 Clairmont Avenue South #3
222 Waverly Avenue
Birmingham, Alabama 35222
UNITED STATES
E-mail: katyginanni@web.ebsco.com
First election: 2003-2007

Helen Heinrich
The Getty Research Institute, Library
1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 1100
Los Angeles, California 90049
UNITED STATES
E-mail: HHeinrich@getty.edu
First election: 2001-2005

Paul Harwood
Swets Blackwell
Swan House, Wyndyke Furlong
Abingdon, Oxford OX14 1UQ
UNITED KINGDOM
E-mail: pharwood@uk.swetsblackwell.com
First election: 2003-2007

Eva-Lisa Holm Granath
Linköpings universitetsbibliotek / Linköping University Library
SE-581 83 Linköping, SWEDEN
E-mail evaho@bibl.liu.se
First election: 2005-2010

Nina Khakhaleva
Russian State Library
3/5 Vozdvizhenka
101 000 Moscow, RUSSIA
E-mail: hahaleva@rsl.ru
First election: 1997-2001
Second election: 2001-2005

Frederick C. Lynden
Brown University, Rockefeller Library
Box A
Providence, Rhode Island 02912
UNITED STATES
E-mail: Frederick_Lynden@brown.edu
First election: 2003-2007

Anne E. McKee
Greater Western Library Alliance
6635 W. Happy Valley Road
Suite A104, #302
Glendale, Arizona 85310
UNITED STATES
Anne@GWLA.org
First election: 2005-2010

Idrisi Musa
c/o Sanyu Felista, Ministry of Works
P.O. Box 10
Entebbe 256, UGANDA
E-mail: idrisimusa@programmer.net
First election: 2003-2007

Ann Okerson
Yale University Library
P.O.Box 208240
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8240
UNITED STATES
E-mail: ann.okerson@yale.edu
First election: 2003-2007

Catherine Omont-Guilmard
Département Sciences et Techniques
Tour 3 - Niveau 1, Quai François Mauriac
75706 Paris, FRANCE
E-mail: catherine.omont@bnf.fr
First election: 1997-2001
Second election: 2001-2005

Simonetta Pasqualis
Biblioteca di Scienze Dell'Antichità
Università degli Studi di Trieste
Via Lazzaretto Vecchio, 6
I-34123 Trieste, ITALY
E-mail: pasquali@units.it
First election: 2003-2007

Barbara Sigrist
Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
Potsdamer Strasse 33
D-10785 Berlin, GERMANY
E-mail: sigrist@sbb.spk-berlin.de
First election: 2003-2007

Marie-Joelle Tarin
BIU Sorbonne
13 Rue de la Sorbonne
75257 Paris, FRANCE
E-mail: mjtarin@biu.sorbonne.fr
First election: 2003-2007

Ex Officio
Françoise Pellé
Director, ISSN Internaitonal Centre
20 rue Bachaumont
75002 Paris, FRANCE
Tel. +33 1 44882220,
Fax +33 1 40263243
E-mail: pelle@issn.org

3. Million Dollar Baby: changing serials business models for an electronic age*

*"I found a million dollar baby in a five-and-ten-cent store"-- popular American song lyric from the Depression era of the 'Thirties

Monday, August 15, 2005 - 10:45-12:45

Three speakers delivered papers to an audience of about 250 delegates. Edward Swanson, chair of the Serials and Other Ongoing Resources Section, opened by thanking section members Ann Okerson and Hildegard Schaffler for organizing the program, which is to be the first of a two-part series on the subject of new business models for serial publications in the electronic age. The second program is to be presented at the Seoul conference in 2006. There are also plans to publish the papers in an IFLA publication. Hildegard Schaffler next introduced the speakers. She explained they represented three points of view: buyers, publishers, and library directors.

The title of **Kari Stange**'s talk was "Caught between print and electronic." She told the audience the title originally was "Complexity of models." Ms. Stange is with BIBSAM, a consortium hosted at the Royal Library of Sweden. Her presentation covered three main topics: an introduction to BIBSAM, how BIBSAM manages "Big Deal" agreements, and at the end she made some personal observations on licensing issues. She gave a history of the various kinds of arrangements the consortium has made since it started in 1998. Membership in the consortium has changed, content of the packages changes, and there have been numerous licensing models over time. She characterized the situation today as one of "convergent evolution" – there is not yet one "best practice" model. A recurring theme was the importance of cost-effectiveness to the members of the consortium and how difficult it is to measure. Another theme was the difficulty to mange in a mixed format environment of print and electronic media. The goal, to her way of thinking, is the paperless digital library. In the Question and Answer period following her presentation, Ms. Stange was asked to comment on the fact that the BIBSAM consortium must own the content in perpetuity. Was it not sufficient that content will be available from other consortia? The prospect that Dark Archives may be opened up

when trouble comes, is a possibility, she agreed. Ms. Stange confirmed in response to another question that BIBSAM did not handle licenses for print bundled with electronic access: BIBSAM favors development of electronic-only Digital Libraries. She acknowledged that this approach was discouraged in the European Community because of adverse VAT policy. In response to another question about licensing on a title-by-title basis, she replied that BIBSAM is essentially favorable to the "Big Deal" because participants get more content for the same "spend level." A final question asked if there was a minimum requirement for a publisher to license with BIBSAM -- a minimum number of journals, for example. Ms. Stange replied that BIBSAM licensed only 30 journals with the American Chemical Society. The deciding factor is not size of the collection, but whether the consortia license is more cost-effective for members.

The second speaker was **Martin Richardson**, Managing Director of the Journals Division of Oxford University Press. His title was "Evolving business models: increasing access to research information." Parts of his presentation have appeared elsewhere (*See* "Open access: evidence-based policy or policy-based evidence? The university press perspective," *Serials: The Journal for the Serials Community* 18, no. 1 [March 2005]: 35-37; and "Open access and institutional repositories: an evidence-based approach," *Serials: The Journal for the Serials Community* 18, no. 2 [July 2005]: 98-103.).

He organized the presentation into four parts: subscription and free access, Open Access, Institutional Repositories and subject-based repositories, and Far archives (retrodigitizing journal backfiles).

He discussed business models under five headings: online bundled with print, consortia, free access for developing nations, free access for authors. He showed graphs and charts documenting what happened to access and availability when the journal Nucleic Acids Research became a partially open access journal (author pays a fee, but it is optional) and then what happened in 2005 when an open access fee became mandatory for authors to pay. From 2000-2004 availability increased by 70% worldwide and there was a 100% increase in downloads during the same period. He believes this latter is due to Google and to

PubMed. The Journal of Experimental Biology was another example. The author pays for immediate open access upon publication. Thirty percent of authors elect this option, of which 13% are subsidized by a JISC grant program. The charge of 300 pounds does not recover costs but is a low figure designed to test the model to see how many authors might chose it. The number of downloads increased for the open access papers, compared to those with embargoed full text. Oxford University Press extended this to an additional 20 journals in what it calls "Oxford Open." Authors pay less for immediate open access if their library is an institutional subscriber. Subscription costs are adjusted based on the number of papers from that institution. There is a time embargo on self archiving. Authors may make their papers available from personal web pages (self-archive) or from an institutional repository after 12 months.

Under the heading of Institutional and Author Repositories, Mr. Richardson reported that authors who publish in OUP journals get a durable url linking to the final published version. This is preferable to a PDF file because it comprises the multimedia content (if any) and provides the author with use information. There are about 300 papers from Oxford deposited in the SHERPA UK institutional repository and they get about 1500 downloads a month. This is a modest number, he noted. He characterized PubMedCentral as a subject-based repository and reported that use of the journal Nucleic Acids Research jumped when the full text went online upon publication and was linked in PubMedCentral.

As far as free access to digitized backfiles went, he commented that there seemed to be no adverse business impact on free access to the archive after a 12-24 month lag. Oxford just announced the availability under several different payment options of content of selected journal backfiles in the humanities that go back to 1820.

He concluded by saying that he feels the need for many financial models to suit the many library customers of the serial products of the Oxford University Press. He included pay-per-view, commenting that it was "hugely popular." No model can be viable if it is not sustainable economically. Subsidization by organizations such as JISC cannot last forever, and he predicted a gradual transition.

The last speaker was **Anthony W. Ferguson**, library director at the University of Hong Kong, who spoke about the ramifications of the switch to electronic information services in his library under the title: "The Tangled Web: Perspective of a Library Director." Mr. Ferguson began his talk with a brief description of the University of Hong Kong, where the language of instruction is English. One notable fact is that the library provides access to approximately 918,000 electronic books, largely, he explained, because of the interest of the Chinese government in this publication medium. He outlined how Content, Budget, Access, and Library Organization have changed over the past five years or so. Making his points in a "before" and "after" format, he concluded that while the library has less flexibility than formerly, the university community benefits from access to richer collections and improved web-based services. Specifically, he mentioned that in the past the content decisions on standing orders for serial publications were made on a title-by-title basis, after examination of sample issues, and with the participation of faculty members in the selection decision. This has been superseded by "Big Deal" all-or-nothing interdisciplinary packages of online journals. As for the budget process, the former method of formula-based allocations to university faculties has been replaced by university-wide packages. He said that the formula no longer works. The library budget has been reduced yearly and the standard method of looking at journal use in the branch libraries no longer applied. Instead the budge was manged by taking reductions across the board in all subjects by opting for electronic-only subscriptions. As for the acquisitions process, in the past, orders were placed on a country-by-country basis, through vendors, or orders were placed direct with publishers on a title-by-title basis. Vendors were chosen based on their service charges and the range of services they offered. Nowadays licenses are signed directly with publishers and the library is looking at serials service from a single global vendor to unify all formats of subscriptions. In discussing user access, Mr. Ferguson noted that in the past use studies of journals measured at the level of bound volumes (and expensively bound volumes, he added). Now terminals have to some extent replaced shelving in the libraries, and use studies are much more precise in that they measure use of papers. He also noted that the library changed to less expensive quarter binding of the

remaining print serials in the collection. He listed some of the new services introduced with the advent of journals online, such as email table of contents alerts, MetaFind, WebBridge, and CrossRef. He noted that the web made it possible for his library to join consortia thousands of miles distant, such as the Center for Research Libraries and the RAPID system, as well as the China Journal Network. As for library organization, the past of branch library serial collections each with its own technical services unit has been converted to consolidated technical services with specialist staff to mange new things like licensing and management of urls. The library catalogs all online resources, as a matter of policy. He concluded that online has resulted in a better world for the Hong Kong University, and that no one really wants to return to the print-only world. In answer to a question from the audience, Mr. Ferguson urged that libraries embrace initiatives like Google Scholar and other such "free" information sources. He did not regard them as competition, but rather as enhancements to library information services. The role of libraries is to make sure their clients know how to make the best of all of these resources.

-- *Suzanne Fedunok*, Recorder

4. Print to Electronic Serials: The University of Hong Kong Case

Five years ago, HKU spent 11 percent of its library materials budget on electronic resources, largely serial in nature. This year, we estimate we will spend 47 percent of our funds on e books and e serials. Other than the difference in the number of dollars spent, what have been the effects of switching from largely print plus electronic to largely electronic plus print serials?

The purpose of my talk today is to provide, in the context of one research library, an overview of four areas where the change from print to electronic serials has made the greatest difference and to evaluate whether the changes are worth the work involved:
- Content differences
- Money/Budget differences
- Access differences
- Organizational differences

Background

However, before I begin with a discussion of these four factors, let me briefly introduce my library to you. The University of Hong Kong was founded in 1911 by the British at the same time that China shed its emperor and founded a republic headed by Sun Yat-sen. The initial purpose of the university was to educate local youth who would take part in operating the colony/working for business enterprises and perhaps to inculcate them with Western culture and knowledge about how things should be done. It began with schools of medicine, engineering, and the arts.

Today the University has:
- 12,011 government funded students (8,959 undergraduate students, 3,052 undergraduate students, and more than 100,000 extension student enrollments)
- 2005 faculty (not including extension faculty members)
- Schools of law, medicine including dentistry and nursing in addition to all aspects of advanced medicine, engineering, business, and 58 departments, etc., in six other schools/faculties.

Our library is composed of a Main Library and law, medicine, dentistry, education, music and Asian studies branch libraries. As of the end of the 2004 fiscal year, we own 2.38 million volumes, with just over 650,000 volumes stored in on campus and remote closed stack storage collections because we are out of open stack space. We have typically, until this year, added 100 to 110,000 volumes per year.

Organizationally, we have a Librarian, a single Deputy Librarian, four team leaders, with all the sorts of departments that can be found in libraries world wide. We only have 34 professional librarians but a total of 206 non professional support staff.

Budget-wise, we estimate we will spend US $11m+ this year on collections, $9m on staffing and $0.9M on "other" library related other than staffing and collection expenses. Of our collections funds we will spend just over $8m on serials and $3m on monographs. We rely mainly on government support for funds but do have some limited endowment support for the purchase of library materials.

In general it can be said that while Hong Kong may be geographically distant from most of the countries whose libraries are represented at

this IFLA conference, in concept, content, and organization the University of Hong Kong's library, as well as other libraries like it in the rest of China, is similar to other research libraries throughout the world.

Content
In terms of collection development or content building, back in the print-only world our library was more or less in a reactive mode when it came to serials. Librarians did occasionally select serial titles, especially to match selected abstracting services, and we sent out sample issues of serials to faculty members, but in general we were on the receiving end of the serials collection development process: we proposed serials budgets for approval by the faculty library committee's approval; individual faculty members recommended and their committees approved what they could afford; and we placed the requested orders. Consequently, we were always quite selective in what was purchased.

Today, in the electronic plus print world, how we build serials collections has changed considerably. Since we are frequently purchasing publisher and vendor e-journal packages, librarians are the ones making the decisions on what is purchased. Content wise, the number of titles to which our faculty and other users may access is much larger. Five years ago we subscribed to 14,556 titles, now our users can access 31,326 titles. But the growth in titles is only part of the story. We are clearly much less selective than before. Whereas in the past one could easily identify which professor and faculty had requested a title, this is no longer the case. Librarians largely select the packages and tell the faculty later. In the electronic world, we no longer buy titles one at a time. Rather we buy them in vendor created subject and publisher packages.

Money
In the print world we allocated book and serials funds to each of our ten faculties according to a formula that took into account the average cost of serials and selected statistics for the number of students and faculty. Once they were given their library materials budget allocation the faculties were free to adjust the mix between how much they spent on serials and books – as long as they didn't spend more than 80% of their allocations on serials (and even that was negotiable). In this world, when

we obtained larger increases, the faculties received more money, and they would spend it on new titles. In recent years, as Hong Kong has suffered the effects of the 1997 stock market crash and the world wide economic decline set off by the events of 9/11, the faculties had to decide what titles to trim since budget increases were not able to keep up with price increases. We helped them do this by collecting new issue use statistics as well as information about where each titles was indexed and where appropriate, the ISI impact factor.

Today the faculties still get serials budgets, but they are largely for the purchase of print subscriptions or print plus electronic where such titles are not included in a vendor or publisher package. We pulled all the electronic serials subscription money out of the faculty's budgets since in most cases vendor and publisher packages are multidisciplinary and make paying for each title with a specific faculty's budget impossible – especially since many titles wouldn't find a faculty member sponsor. To govern the use of this new digital serials budget where almost everything electronic is serial in nature, we created a new committee, the Shared Electronic Resources Fund Advisory Committee, which is chaired by the head of the library's collection development team. Since the real growth in serials titles is electronic, the old systems of the faculty approving new serials are fading fast. (For 2004-05, the faculties were required to use and shift their serials funds to the SERF for buying e-only serials recommended by them as there was not enough money in SERF to cover their individual requests.)

Access
In the context of this topic, I want to talk about access to the serials literature in general, that is the business of buying serials, as well as providing our readers with access to articles and the contents of individual journals. In the print world we bought journals from vendors and publishers. We outsourced to vendors some of the work we would have had to do if we went direct to the publisher. We went direct if we didn't trust the vendor to properly handle particular titles or if the price offered by a publisher was simply too good to refuse. In the print world our library split its subscriptions up by country, region, or subject – although recently we focused many of our subscriptions with a single vendor in order to obtain lower surcharges and to take better

advantage of the vendor's automation support services. We selected vendors on the basis of surcharges and services provided.

In the print and electronic world, we still largely use one global vendor for printed titles. We use this vendor because it provides many automated services, world-wide coverage, and their surcharges are usually the lowest in the market. For e serials we generally go directly to the publisher or to their Hong Kong representative. We have recently decided to simplify the type of bindings given to serials for which we have electronic equivalents in order to save funds for other purposes. We have thought about, but not done anything about, not binding or displaying these duplicate copies at all since they are largely not what our readers use.

User access to printed journals now and in the past is/was fairly straight forward and technologically simple. We receive 12,813 printed journals and display their issues for readers to graze during the library's open hours, and then we bind them in uniformly colored full buckram bindings for "permanent" access. Our knowledge about what users do with them is limited. For serials cutting exercises we collect title specific issue data for most journal titles. Yet, we only know that the issue was handled and put in a box for reshelving. We didn't/don't know if one article, two articles, or all articles were read. When I was at Columbia we did bound journal volume studies but again we didn't know what specific uses were made of the hundreds of articles in each volume. In the print world we were free to share what we bought with users at other libraries with which we had resource sharing agreements.

User access in our electronic age is very different. Our library provides 299 terminals for patron use, more than 500 campus backbone Acenet connections, and of course wireless connectivity so that users can read e serial and other digital resources. The need for connectivity at our campus is increased because of an annual subsidized laptop purchase program wherein new students can buy their own laptop for about 60% of retail. Typically more than 80% of the new students purchase a laptop. To insure that users can read our journals 24X7 we employ proxy servers to allow our users "in" and to keep the unwashed masses "out". All users can set up journal title specific profiles so that when a

new issue of a journal in which they declare interest is received, its table of contents is pushed at the user via an email – frequently with clickable full text access to each article. We provide one-stop multiple database searching software to speed up readers' ability to find relevant materials and provide additional software to enable our readers to then click to the full text should the A&I service not provide the link. Additionally, we have given our users the ability to virtually do everything using a PDA that they can with a laptop or desktop computer.

We track our proxy server activity to monitor what journals are used and we examine publisher and vendor journal title and article specific browse and downloading information. We know what is used and what isn't used.

Our ability to share what we buy in the electronic world is much more complicated. Some publishers allow us to download electronic articles and send then to the requesting library while others require us to print and then scan or mail the article (of course this ignores modern printer-scanner-fax machine actual capabilities). Yet we also take advantage of ITC to get copies of materials via CRL and RAPID that we would have not been able to access because of distance and cost implications.

The new digital serials world for the University of Hong Kong's libraries is very different in another way: to a limited degree we have joined the vendor publisher world. In China where network bandwidth had been a serious problem in the past, publisher/vendors like China National Knowledge Information has established mirror sites through which libraries gain access to the 5,000+ journals included in its China Journal Net database. Our library is one such mirror site and we have 15 library customers in Hong Kong and two in Australia. We receive a percentage of the subscription costs to repay us for our efforts.

Organization
The organizational placement of serials in our library has changed enormously in recent years. It is not really because of the advent of e serials, but let me say that we have gone from separate serials units in cataloguing and acquisitions prior to July 1, 2003 – in addition to specialized staff doing serials work in a separate Asian studies collection – to a totally revamped technical services workflow beginning last year with serials work being done in a decentralized mode. All of technical services work now takes place in the context of a team headed by the Systems department chief.

A big difference in the way we do serials work today is the number of new jobs that have to be done now. In Collection development we have one professional librarian who spends nearly 100% of her time negotiating licenses with electronic vendors, taking part in consortial licensing efforts, renewing agreements, advising other parts of the library wanting to share content on what can and cannot be shared, etc. In the print world you bought serials and let everyone read them. In the e journal world we have to deal with licensing issues for our different types of users, e.g., regular students, extension education students, our friends of the libraries and alumni users, and the users of other libraries with whom we have shared collections agreements.

Since we catalogue all e journals irrespective of whether we get them directly, in vendor/publisher packages, or in full text databases, you can imagine how busy acquisitions and cataloguing staff are keeping up with what is newly added and what is getting dropped or added by these providers. Another new duty is fixing broken URL links and simply investigating why a link that used to work no longer operates correctly – a variety of Technical Support team members and reference support librarians all get involved. When we moved a number of print plus electronic titles from one vendor to a different vendor we temporarily lost access to the electronic – another new problem that had to be addressed. With every new database or linking software, with new functionalities, our readers need to be taught how to use them to their full effect. Since the electronic side of our collection has grown so fast re-teaching students and faculty how to use what we have is also an ongoing challenge. Finally, worrying about and doing what is possible to insure that we have ongoing access to all of this invisible to the naked eye information is another new duty. The old days of buy it, park it, and use it whenever you want are over.

Conclusion

We live in a superior new world. For me, all of the changes and uncertainties are worth it. Admittedly, the title-specific link between what our faculty want and what is in our collection is no longer there; our ability to cancel individual journals without affecting the rest of the collection is greatly restricted; the business of managing print and electronic versions of the same title is complex and time-consuming; our need to provide a rich and complex technical infrastructure involving hardware and software is costly and time-consuming; our ability to share resources with others is technically more challenging and limited by copyright considerations; we have to do completely new jobs like licensing, fixing broken URLs, teaching readers how to use new tools and resources, and limiting what classes of users can use which titles; and our ability to switch titles from one vendor to the next is infinitely more complex – yet, in the face of these difficulties, what we can give our readers is much richer. We are giving them double the content, without paying twice as much money; we have a much higher level of understanding of what they are reading and not reading; and we are able to seamlessly obtain electronic copies of articles from journals we don't own to our patron's desktops. Our faculty and students are generally ecstatic about their electronic resources. Our students wouldn't go back to the old printed world – a world which few of them ever knew. The new electronic serials world is a lot of work but it is worth it.

---

5. Report of the meetings of the Committee on copyright and other legal matters held in Oslo, from our S.C. member Frederick C. Lynden

At meetings of the Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters at IFLA, members reported on the activities of CLM in monitoring and advising the library community "on copyright treaties and other legislation and advancing the needs of library users while respecting the balance between the rights of creators and the public." (from the Strategic Plan 2004-2005 Mission Statement on the IFLA/CLM web site) In particular, there was a focus on IFLA's position defending the interests of libraries at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) meetings. The WIPO is a United Nations specialized agency, but its members (nation states such as the US) have

increasingly represented the intellectual property holders rather than the public interest. IFLA is working hard to restore the balance.

First, IFLA supports the Geneva Declaration on the Future of the World Intellectual Property Organization issued September 29, 2004. It points out to "WIPO and its member states that WIPO has thus far inadequately protected and promoted the balance between users and owners that is fundamental to effective intellectual property regimes."
(*See* the IFLA Position on the Geneva Declaration on the Future of WIPO, 2004 on the IFLA/CLM web site).

Second, IFLA is encouraging and promoting the Development Agenda recently proposed by Argentina and Brazil. The proposal recommends five actions:

Amend the WIPO Convention (1967) to incorporate a development dimension consistent with its obligations as a UN agency. As a specialized agency of the UN, WIPO is responsible for "promoting creative intellectual activity and for facilitating the transfer of technology related to industrial property to the developing countries in order to accelerate economic, social, and cultural development…"

Intervene on behalf of the developing countries to support the Treaty on Access to knowledge and technology (A2K). This treaty includes in Part 3 "General Limitations and Exceptions to Copyright" for libraries, archives, and educational institutions. Part of Article 3 includes the "first sale doctrine." Part 5 expands and enhances the Knowledge Commons.

Establish an independent WIPO Evaluation and Research Office (WERO). It would comply with established international practice in other organizations such as the World Bank and IMF. It would provide a transparent, independent and objective body that would evaluate all WIPO programmes and activities with respect to their development impact.

Promote Technical Assistance by adopting principles and guidelines for a Technical Assistance Programme. This principle would encourage member states from developing countries to consult "with a wide range of groups such as libraries, educators, people with disabilities and consumers, as well as

creators and rightsholders" and this "would help to build capacity and improve governance…"

Reform WIPO Norms and Practices by looking at the costs and benefits of both information monopolies and harmonization and noting that "copyright, patent, and trademark rights are not ends in themselves and must foster the public goals of innovation, creativity and technical development. Further, it recommends that WIPO be truly member driven.

Third, members of IFLA, particularly members of the Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters have attended made statements at the IIM (Intersessional Intergovernmental Meeting) of WIPO in June and July supporting the proposal for a treaty for Access to Knowledge and Technology.

Fourth, IFLA, through CLM, has issued many press releases stating the library position on WIPO and other copyright issues, including the TRIPS agreements (Trade Agreements which incorporate restrictive intellectual property provisions), licensing, and technological protection measures. For example, IFLA recently expressed its disappointment that the WIPO IIM sessions were ineffective due to resistance from Japan and the U.S.

Finally, CLM maintains an extensive bibliography, all press releases, reports of meetings, reports on external meetings, papers and presentations, and useful contacts. These can all be found at:
http://www.ifla.org/III/clm/copyr.htm

IFLA is also supporting "The Library-Related Principles for the International Development Agenda of the World Intellectual Property Organization" issued January 26, 2005 and endorsed by ARL, ALA, AALL, MLA, and SLA. This statement can be found on the ARL web site:
http://www.arl.org/info/frn/copy/intl/wipoprinc iples.htm

I urge all Standing Committee members who are interested in copyright to spend the time looking at this web site and reading about WIPO, A2K, TRIPS, and the positions taken by libraries towards copyright on an international level.

-- *Frederick C. Lynden*

6. OECD Report on Scientific Publishing, received from our S.C. member Suzanne Fedunok

The OECD <http://www.oecd.org/home/> has posted its report on Scientific Publishing <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/42/12/35393 145.pdf> and an accompanying press release <http://www.oecd.org/document/55/0,2340,e n_2649_34487_35397879_1_1_1_1,0 0.html>. (Both were blogged here on September 15 <http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/2005_0 9_11_fosblogarchive.html#a1126 80184123719465> based on preview editions.)

The paperless library <http://www.economist.com/science/displaySt ory.cfm?story_id=4423646>

The Economist, September 22, 2005. Unsigned news story. Excerpt:

The internet --and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it-- is making free access to scientific results a reality. This week, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD <http://www.oecd.org/home/>) issued a report <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/42/12/35393 145.pdf> describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavour. The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between $7 billion and $11 billion.…According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access

archives, where organisations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it....

The advantages afforded by the internet mean that primary data is becoming available freely online. Indeed, quite often the online paper has a direct link to it. This means that reported findings are more readily replicable and checkable by other teams of researchers. Moreover, online publication offers the opportunity for others to comment on the research. Research is also becoming more collaborative so that, before they have been finalised, papers have been reviewed by several authors.

This central tenet of scholarly publishing is changing, too.

---

7. Governing Board Meeting
The Hague, Netherlands, 16-17 March 2005

Summary Report of Actions (E. Swanson)

The IFLA Governing Board met on Wednesday and Thursday, 2005 March 16 and 17. The following is an unofficial report of some of the highlights of the meeting.

1. The meeting began with the official introduction of Petger Lor, the new Secretary General, and thanks to Sjoerd Koopman and the members of IFLA Headquarters staff for their hard work during the transition period.

2. From the Matters Arising from the December meeting, it was announced that there would not be a raffle in Oslo. Many negative comments were received about the one in Buenos Aires. It is possible that the idea might be revived at a future conference.

3. A representative from IFLA's accounting firm, Scholtes Accoutancy, was present to report on the 2004 financial results. The final results were negative in the range of EUR 236,000, mainly based on the additional expenses incurred with the transition from two former Secretaries General, a large number of members who are in arrears, and a decrease in the money received from Gold Corporate Partners.

He noted that in the auditor's report for 2004, there was only one disclaimer, compared with ten a few years ago. This related to the accounts of ALP and FAIFE. It was anticipated that this would be taken care of before the 2005 audit report.

The move to programme budgeting is progressing well. There was some concern with how the funds are going to be distributed among the Three Pillars. The Treasurer, Financial Officer, and accountancy firm will work to apply the programme budget model to the 2004 figures as well as the 2005 ones in order to give a baseline from which to work and make comparisons in the future.

Work is going on with the Blue Ribbon Committee and its fund raising activities. It was decided to ask the Library Association members, and the larger Institutional Members, to make additional contributions for IFLA's advocacy programmes.

The report on the voucher scheme shows that it continues to grow and is one of IFLA's most successful programmes. Additional revenue has been realized through cutting costs and charging nonmembers a surcharge for using vouchers, as well as reusing the vouchers themselves.

A new auditing firm, Accanthus, which is less expensive than PriceWaterhouse Coopers, will be used next year.

As mentioned above, the larger association and institutional members will be approached for help with additional funding for the Core Activities. It was decided that an amount similar to that raised last year will be allocated to the Core Activities at this time so they can have a better means of planning their work, but the actual disbursements will not be made until the money is in hand.

4. As the years have gone by, the Terms of Reference for the Advisory Boards of the Core Activities have become less specific to the individual Core Activity, pointing up the fact that the former practice of using the same approach for all is no longer working well.

It was decided that rather than trying to come up with standard information for the advisory boards, IFLA will identify certain activities as Core Activities. Each Core Activity will have an

advisory board, one member of which shall be a member of the Governing Board, and the advisory board will draw up its own Terms of Reference, which then will need to be approved by the Governing Board.

5. Peter Lor has resigned as chair of the ALP Advisory Board with his appointment as Secretary General. At his suggestion, the Governing Board appointed the National Librarian of Sweden, Gunnar Sahlin, as the interim chair until August.

6. Documents had been submitted by Winston Tabb, Chair of CLM, relating to Public Lending Right as brought up in the resolution in Buenos Aires. It was decided to refer the matter back to CLM to strengthen recommendation 3 ("Legal framework") with regard to PLR being a national issue. The documents were agreed to in principle.

7. Sissel Nilsen gave much the same report she had given to the Professional Committee. There will be a draft contract with the Bibliothèque nationale de France for hosting the PAC Core Activity by the end of June, with the final contract by the end of the year. With the retirement of Marie Thérèse Varlamoff in March 2006, the position needs to be announced in the autumn.

8. Ellen Tise reported on meetings held earlier in the week of the FAIFE Committee and Advisory Board. Must discussion was given over to the integration of the FAIFE activities into IFLA Headquarters. The IFLA staff were asked to negotiate with the Royal Library for adequate space to house both FAIFE and CLM at IFLA Headquarters (because of remodeling at the Royal Library, the IFLA offices are going to be moved to another area of the Library anyway, so this is a good time to deal with this). They were also asked to work with the current director in order to ensure a good transition if she is not ready to move to The Hague. It was announced that there is not going to be a problem to continue housing the FAIFE activities at the Royal School in Copenhagen until the move to The Hague.

There was also discussion of the grant request to the Swedish Intenrational Development Agency (Sida). A draft agreement has been drawn up for support in the amount of SEK 23,000,000 over five years. Ellen Tise also announced support in the amount of EUR

28,000 from the Netherlands, Germany, and the United States.

9. The Executive Committee announced that it had selected seven candidates for IFLA honors from the names submitted following on the call for nominations earlier.

10. Kelley Moore reported on recent developments relating to membership. Two changes to the Rules of Procedure, relating to new membership category for Other Associations and changes to the existing category for National Association, were approved.

It was decided that the new Governing Board that comes into effect following the Oslo Conference should create a working group to deal with issues such as the number of votes for each of the membership categories and the idea of some form electronic voting.

11. A proposal to develop some non-conflict time to visit the exhibits, beginning with the Seoul Conference, and the effects such a decision might have on other aspects of the Conference will be on the agenda in August. The proposed fees for the Seoul Conference were approved.

Representatives from the Norwegian National Organising Committee and from Congrex Holland were present to present an update on the Oslo Conference. With the support the NOC had received from various Norwegian sources (approximately NOK 1,750,000), about 70% of the 450 applications for supporting attendance at the Conference from persons in developing countries could be approved. One of the major Norwegian newspapers will publish a special supplement on libraries in their August 12 issue.

Ben Goedegebuure from Congrex spoke about necessity for setting up separate foundations for each conference. The one for Oslo has not yet been set up, but this will be completed shortly. The issue of hotel prices in Oslo was raised. Goedegebuure pointed out that these are determined by the market and are set far in advance. He suggested that maybe a list of less expensive hotels, etc., could be published in IFLANET later.

There had been a number of complaints about slow responses from Congrex. Goedegebuure said that in a number of these cases, Congrex

was receiving complaints that had been routed through a number of places before getting to them. Their policy is to deal with email within 48 hours.

Sale of exhibition space for Seoul will begin in Oslo. Congrex plans to meet with the national committees in Durban and Québec soon.

12. With regard to IFLANET, the proposal for co-location of an IFLA-owned server with INIST/Royal Library was approved. Nancy Gwinn was asked to come up with the beginning of a vision statement for IFLANET.

13. The publications programme is healthy. The contract with Saur for book publications expires at the end of 2006 and so a rebidding process needs to be begun. The makeup of the IFLA Journal Editorial Committee is under review.

The Language Work Group is organizing and hopes to have a meeting in Oslo.

The Presidential Committee for Lifelong Literacies has been working and plans meetings of experts in Oslo and also in Alexandria (in November).

14. A planning meeting for the next WSIS meeting was held in Geneva in February. Tuula Haavisto has been appointed to coordinate the process leading up to the pre-summit meeting in Alexandria in November.

15. A concept plan for ways in which IFLA can provide support to library communities that have been affected by events such as the December tsunami was discussed and approved.

---

8. Professional Committee Meeting
The Hague, Netherlands, 15 and 17 March 2005

Summary Report of Actions (E. Edward Swanson)

The IFLA Professional Committee met on Tuesday and Thursday, 2005 March 15 and 17. The following is an unofficial report of some of the highlights of the meeting.

1. There was approximately EUR 2,700 remaining unspent of Professional Committee money at the end of the fiscal year. It was agreed that this would be returned to IFLA general funds.

2. Six standing committees had more nominations than openings for the 2005-09 term, and thus required elections. Of these, the PC Chair determined that they fell within the Rules of Procedure provision of having an additional one or two members, so only one election was required.

Some of the existing Sections have fewer than the required number of nominations to the Standing Committees. Discussion was held on how to deal with these. It was decided that the Mobile Libraries Section would be asked to merge with the Public Library Section. Various proposals for the Women's Issues Section and the Library and Information Science Journals Section were discussed, with the final decision to take place by the Annual Conference.

The Coordinating Boards will be asked to discuss the existing structure of divisions and sections at their August meetings to see if there are any recommendations for restructuring. These recommendations will be send to the next Professional Committee, who can consider them in conjunction with the section review results.

3. The final results of the pilot section reviews were not available for the meeting.

A number of questions had come up during the pilot review. It was decided that Sjoerd Koopman would send out additional information for the remaining sections in hopes of addressing these questions.

4. Approval was given to changing the name of the Document Delivery and Interlending Section to Document Delivery and Resource Sharing Section.

5. The various divisions chairs reviewed current activities within their divisions. Reports from several of the Core Activities were received.

With regard to the PAC Core Activity, the contract with the Bibliothèque nationale de France is due for renewal at the end of the year. A meeting was held with the BNF, who expressed pride at being the host of the PAC and would like to continue the relationship, although they would like IFLA to contribute

some additional funds. The director, Marie Thérèse Varlamoff will retire in March 2006. The BNF would like the new director to come from France. It was suggested that they at least consider candidates from the EU countries. It also was suggested that the office begin its review process before her retirement.

6. The President Elect talked about his programme in Oslo. He intends this to be a chance to start talking about the needs of indigenous peoples.

7. With regard to the decision to handle future administrative funds for the sections and divisions at IFLA Headquarters, it was suggested that it would save money if the funds currently in the hands of the sections and divisions could be transferred to HQ in dollars. Exact procedures for spending these funds will be developed and discussed at the Officers Training Sessions in Oslo.

The question was raised about handing other funds that the sections raise. It was pointed out that this procedure applies only to the administrative funds distributed from IFLA funds and that other funding belonging to Sections and divisions would be handled by them.

8. Two projects from the Africa Section that had been rejected at the December meeting were discussed again. The first, the African library school directory, was withdrawn because other funding had been found for a part of it. Funding for the second project, the directory of national library associations in Africa, was approved at EUR 1,300.

The Library History Section responded to concerns raised at the December meeting about their project on a survey of archival holdings, and the sum of EUR 550 was approved for it.

It was decided not to support financially the Electronic Discussion List for Empowering 8.

9. The PC reviewed the programme for Oslo and made some changes in the schedule. IFLA HQ was asked to see if the Norwegian Organising Committee would make a contribution toward the cost of the plenary session speakers.

Decisions were made on which poster session proposals would be approved. IFLA HQ will bring some additional posters to use in spaces where the scheduled poster session did not appear. The posters will be in several spaces throughout the building instead of in one single space.

Future planning of the conference will be on the agenda for the December meeting.

There will be no raffle in Oslo.

10. Four proposals were submitted for satellite meetings around the Seoul Conference, and all were approved.

There was no report on the Durban Conference.

11. Discussion was held on how to recognize contributions made to IFLA by members of the Standing Committees, etc.

12. Nancy Gwinn, Chair of Publications Committee, requested funding for redesign and updating of IFLANET. After discussion it was decided that she will circularize the members of the Professional Committee for comments about their needs for and from IFLANET and will summarize these for the August meeting as a start on the process.

---

9. IFLA Serials and Other Continuing Resources Section – Seoul Agenda

Standing Committee Meeting
2006 IFLA General Conference and Council:
Agenda

1st session: Saturday, August 19, 11.30-13.20 COEX Convention and Exhibition Centre, Room 331

1. Welcome and introductions, including welcome to new members

2. Apologies for absence

3. Adoption of agenda

4. Minutes of meetings at 2005 IFLA General Conference and Council and matters arising

5. Financial report

6. Communications
   - Information Coordinator
   - Newsletter

2007 Newsletter

- Publications

7. Report on meetings of Governing Board
   and Professional Committee, August 18 (E.
   Swanson)

8. IFLA Booth schedule

9. Section reviews and information meeting on
Sunday, August 20

10. Program planning
    - 2006 General Conference (A. Okerson,
      H. Schaeffler)
    - 2007 General Conference
    - 2007 Satellite Meeting

11. Section brochure (K. Ginanni)

*2d session: Friday, August 25, 11.00-13.50
COEX Convention and Exhibition Centre, Room
331*

12. Conference review
    - Paper(s) for IFLA Journal

13. Review of national serials activities

14. Remaining business from first session and
Other business

15. Adjournment