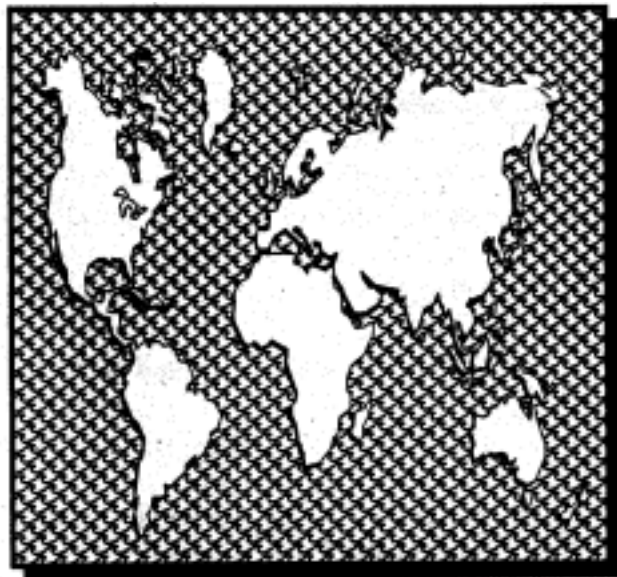


Newsletter

of the IFLA
National Libraries Section



June 2003



International Federation
of Library Associations and Institutions
Fédération Internationale des Associations de
Bibliothécaires et des Bibliothèques
Internationaler Verband der bibliothekarischen
Vereine und Institutionen

**Newsletter of the IFLA National Libraries Section
June 2003**

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 - The collection of Swedish web pages at the Royal Library : the web heritage of Sweden / Allan Arvidson
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- IFLA 69th General Conference, Berlin, 1-8 August 2003
- Some news from the National Libraries around the world
- Some news from IFLA

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IFLA National Libraries Section Standing Committee

(rev. 31/05/2003)

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NATIONAL LIBRARIES SECTION

Strategic Plan 2002-2003

The IFLA Professional Board having decided that the 4-year cycle of the Medium Term Program should be replaced by a Strategic Plan based on a 2-year cycle, the Section had to prepare a strategic plan covering the period 2002-2003.

This strategic plan which comprises three parts: mission, priorities and action plan and which is linked to the Professional priorities of IFLA has been approved in March 2002 by the Professional Committee. The action plan will be reviewed during the Glasgow Conference.

Mission

The IFLA Section on National Libraries is a focal point for supporting the vital role of national libraries in society as custodians of the nation's intellectual heritage, thus providing organisation, access and preservation to the national imprint in all media and always in recognition of the needs, concerns and views of every region of the world, particularly those in developing countries.

Goals

1. To promote the universal availability of information by such activities as encouraging the creation and building of national libraries, the development of national legislation for national libraries - especially legal deposit dispositions and fostering discussion on the impact of copyright laws in national libraries.

(Professional priorities: (a) Supporting the role of libraries in society; (b) Defending the principle of freedom of information; (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; (e) Balancing the intellectual property rights of authors with the needs of users; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (g) Preserving our intellectual heritage)

Actions

1.1 Organise Open session on Legal deposit and copyright laws: how to meet the needs of national libraries, with the committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters at Glasgow, 2002.

2. To serve as a forum to share and learn from the experience of the practical problems of national libraries, in order to promote benchmarking, best practices and quality models.

(Professional priorities: (a) Supporting the role of libraries in society; (b) Defending the principle of freedom of information; (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (g) Preserving our intellectual heritage; (i) Promoting standards, guidelines and best practice)

Actions

2.1 Organise Workshop on National libraries capturing the Web: learning from experience, with the Section on Information Technology and in liaison with CDNL, at Glasgow, 2002.

2.2 Organise Open session on Benchmarking and performance evaluation: developing quality services in national libraries in liaison with the Division of General Research Libraries and

CDNL at Berlin, 2003.

2.3 Publish Section newsletters print and electronic version and distribute them widely, including conference papers and news relating to national libraries (2002-2003).

2.4 Update and distribute leaflets and other information regarding the Section (2002-2003)

3. To promote research in fields of interest to national libraries, always considering the opportunities to share experiences with other groups within IFLA and in close cooperation with CDNL -- Conference of Directors of National Libraries.

(Professional priorities: (a) Supporting the role of libraries in society; (b) Defending the principle of freedom of information; (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; ; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (g) Preserving our intellectual heritage; (h) Developing library professionals; (i) Promoting standards, guidelines and best practice)

Actions

3.1 Liaise with School Libraries Section for joint presentations at a Workshop, under their coordination, at Glasgow, 2002.

3.2 Liaise with Bibliography Section for joint presentations at an Open session, under their coordination at Glasgow, 2002.

3.3 Initiate a project/survey on performance evaluation in liaison with CDNL and the Division of General Research Libraries and present results at an Open session (Action 2.2) at Berlin in 2003.

3.4 Organise survey and possible Workshop at Berlin in 2003 on Web services for users and non-users of the national libraries in liaison with CDNL.

4. To support IFLA's Core Programmes also by actively contributing to the discussion of forthcoming activities and models.

(Professional priorities: (a) Supporting the role of libraries in society; (b) Defending the principle of freedom of information; (d) Providing unrestricted access to information; (f) Promoting resource sharing; (g) Preserving our intellectual heritage; (i) Promoting standards, guidelines and best practice)

Actions

4.1 Support the propositions of the WG settled by CDNL (Boston, 2001) with the purpose to identify existing and desirable core activities and assist in presenting a report in Glasgow.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LIBRARIES

68th General Conference, Glasgow

Minutes

1st MEETING, 17 AUGUST 2002

Chair-treasurer : Fernanda CAMPOS (Portugal)

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was called to order by the chairman.

Members present :

- Zawiyah BABA (Malaysia)
- Livia BORGHETTI (Italy, Roma)
- Fernanda CAMPOS (Portugal)
- Alix CHEVALLIER (France)
- Viktor V. FEDOROV (Russia, Moscow)
- Vilenka JAKAC-BIZJAK (Slovenia)
- Steen Bille LARSEN (Denmark)
- Tomas LIDMAN (Sweden)
- Peter LOR (South Africa)
- Ian D. McGOWAN (United Kingdom)
- Elisabeth NIGGEMANN (Germany)
- R. RAMACHANDRAN (Singapore)

Apologies from :

- Anna LUCARELLI (Italy, Firenze), represented by Antonia Ida FONTANA
- SUN Beixin (China)
- Vladimir ZAITSEV (Russia, St Petersburg)

Observers present :

- Zabreh ALANI (Iran, National Library)
- Galina N. ALEJNIK (Belarus, National Library)
- Margaret CALDER (New Zealand, National Library)
- Krishna CHAKRABORTY (India, National Library)
- Maria-Isabel DA FRANCA (Brazil, CONECT)
- Elisabet DE CARVALHO (RO/IFLA/LAC)
- Graeme HAWLEY (United Kingdom, National Library of Scotland)
- Marzieh HEDAYAT (Iran, National Library)
- Ali MARINANI (Iran, National Library)
- Erlande Kolding NIELSEN (Denmark, Royal Library)
- Deborah NYABUND (Kenya, National Library)
- Natalia SANTUCCI (Italy, National Central Library of Roma)
- Farzaneh SHADANPOUR (Iran, National Library)
- Poori SOLTANI (Iran, National Library)
- Andris VILKS (Latvia, National Library)

The chair welcomed the members present and the new observers.

2. Adoption of agendas for SC I and SC II

Both agendas were adopted as submitted.

3. Approval of minutes from Boston meetings

These minutes were published in June 2002 *Newsletter* and adopted as submitted.

4. Officers' reports

4.1. Professional Committee and Coordinating Board I

Report was given by the Chair:

- Round Tables : due to reorganization within IFLA structures, there will be no more Round Tables which are being incorporated as sections. ROTNAC and INTAMEL are still remaining but their future statute will have to be defined.
- General Conference : from next year, decision has been taken to limit the open sessions to two hours. The Standing Committee meetings will remain two but the second one will be shorter than the first and will last no more than one hour and half.
- Liaison with Division VIII : one member has to be chosen within each Standing Committee for this liaison in order that the regional activities will be taken in account.
- The Section's Strategic plan which covers the 2001-2003 period and runs from election year to election year has to be revisited and updated in the intervening years, e.g. during Glasgow Conference all actions for 2001-2002 should be removed if they have happened and new targets should be set for 2002-2003.
- Glasgow Conference : Ian McGOWAN explained that he has tried to have the theme of the Conference reflected in the different events and in the works of the sections, particularly as regards the need of building for the future.

4.2. Financial report

As treasurer, Fernanda CAMPOS reported on the financial situation of the Section. She distributed to all members a printed report which stated that there were no expenses.

The transfer of the Section's funds took place in January 2002, from the account opened by the Section's outgoing Chair, Winston Tabb, to the one opened by the newly appointed Chair/Treasurer, Fernanda CAMPOS.

a)	Total of the previous account (31 December 2001)	US\$ 872.46
	Wire transfer fee	US\$ 45.00
	Total transferred	US\$ 827.46
b)	Total existing after transfer (January 2002)	€ 914.27
	Expenses from activities of the Section	€ 0.00
	Total existing (31 July 2002)	€ 914.27

5. Review of programmes of the Section at Glasgow Conference

The programme has been set up according with strategic and action plans.

5.1. Joint Open session with the Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters, Tuesday 20 August, 15.15 – 17.45

“Legal deposit and copyright laws : how they meet the National Libraries mission”.

The session has been prepared by Steen Bill LARSEN who will chair the session, supported by Elisabeth NIGGEMANN who will give an introduction. The following agenda has been set up :

- Introduction :
Elisabeth NIGGEMANN (Die Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany).
- “Depository, copyright and the notion of a “document” :
John BING (Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, Norway).
- “Implementing legal deposit of electronic publications in Africa : progress report from South Africa and Namibia”:
Peghello Z. LETSHELA and Peter J. LOR (National Library of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa).
- “Legal deposit and copyright : some issues of concern” :
Marianne SCOTT (Former national librarian of Canada, Ottawa, Canada).
- “Legal deposit, electronic publications and digital archiving : the National Library of Australia’s experience” :
Pam GATENBY (National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia).
- “Access to electronic publications in TEL : a common interest of national libraries and publishers” :
Gerard VAN TRIER (Royal Library, The Hague, Netherlands).

5.2. Joint Workshop with Information Technology Section, Thursday 22 August, 12.15 – 15.45

“Capturing the web : learning from experience in the National Libraries”.

The topic of “digital collections” is one of the main concerns of the libraries to-day, especially for the national libraries which have the responsibilities of collecting, storing, preserving and presenting the electronic documents, off-line and on-line, for the long term, through legal deposit. Tomas LIDMAN was in charge of the organization of this workshop which will focus on practical experiences in national libraries :

- “Breaking the waves-pioneering in web-harvesting” :
Brewster KAHLE (Internet Archive, San Francisco, USA).
- “Capturing in practice : the surface web and the deep web” :
Catherine LUPOVICI (Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, France).
- “The collection of Swedish web pages at the Royal Library : the web heritage of Sweden”:
Allan ARVIDSON (The Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden).
- “Archiving the web : some legal aspects” :
Alenka KAVČIČ-ČOLIĆ (National and University Library, Ljubljana, Slovenia).
- “Access to web archives : the Nordic Web Archive access project” :
Svein Arne BRYGFJELD (National Library of Norway, Rana, Norway).

5.3. Joint activities with other sections and with PAC core activity

Apart from an open session and a workshop, there will be joint activities with other sections and with PAC core activity.

- Open session with the Preservation and Conservation (PAC) core activity, jointly with the PAC Section, Monday 19 August, 16.00 – 18.00 : “A Blue Shield for the protection of our endangered cultural heritage”.

Among the presentations, Antonia Ida FONTANA will give a paper about “Recovering from a disaster : Florence, 1966-2002”.

- Open session with the Bibliography Section, Wednesday 21 August, 14.00 – 16.00 : “Bridging the gap between the publishing industry and national bibliographies”. Papers will give explanations about conflicts and collaboration between publishers and national libraries.
- Workshop with the Bibliography section, Thursday 22 August, 8.30 – 12.00 : “Bibliographic control or chaos ? How to treat remote electronic resources in the (national) bibliographies”.

In some parts, this is a complement of the National Libraries Section’s initiative with presentations of case studies from Europe, North America and Australia. Conclusions of the Workshop will be given by Fernanda CAMPOS.

- Workshop with the School libraries and Resource centres section and the Libraries for children and young adults section, Thursday 22 August, 12.15 – 15.45 : “Reading development with young people in public, school and national libraries”.

This topic interests national libraries which develop educative programmes and will be illustrated by Zawiyah BABA who will deliver a paper on “the role of national libraries in reader development” from her experience at the National Library of Malaysia.

5.4. Other matters

- Erlande Kolding NIELSEN drew members’ attention to the session organized by the Committee on Copyright and other Legal Matters on Monday 19 August, 12.00 – 14.30, about “the legal challenges in repatriating library materials”.
- Fernanda CAMPOS introduced Section’s members to the “Glasgow Declaration on libraries, information services and intellectual freedom” prepared by the chair of the Free access to information and freedom of expression (FAIFE) committee and proposed for adoption to IFLA Council I.

6. Review of the Section’s action plan for 2002-2003

The chair led discussion about the revision of the Action Plan for 2002-2003.

Fernanda CAMPOS reminded that all proposals for action had to refer to IFLA professional priorities.

6.1. Benchmarking and performance measurements

Since 2000, this topic is regularly put forward by Section’s members and, during the Standing Committee meeting II of the Section in Boston, the chair proposed its introduction into the strategic plan. This topic, supported also by the CDNL, could be the subject of an Open session at Berlin as stated in the Section strategic plan 2002-2003 (item 3.3).

As for the survey prepared by a working group on the Conference of the European National Librarians (CENL), Vilenka JAKAC-BIZJAK informed that the final version of the questionnaire was sent to libraries in last July and that she was expecting answers for September ; she hoped to succeed in giving a summary report at the end of September during the CENL meeting in Budapest. The same kind of survey could be sent to the CDNL list.

Zawiyah BABA announced that the National Library of Australia has initiated a similar benchmarking survey in 2001 for Asia and Oceania.

Fernanda CAMPOS reported that, the day before the present meeting, she met with Wanda DOLE, chair of the Statistics and Evaluation Section, and that both decided to propose to their respective Standing Committee a joint Open session, shared half and half. The Statistics and Evaluation Section would invite experts in quality measurement and the National Libraries would present results of experiences.

Steen Bille LARSEN observed that it is important to try to define and to use same practices as regards benchmarking.

6.2. Web services for users and non-users in the national libraries

More and more digitized collections are constituted in cooperation on the national or international level and strategies for web services have to be developed jointly by national libraries with other institutions. These concerns could be tackled in a Workshop at Berlin, as stated in the Section strategic plan 2002-2003 (item 3.4.).

Elisabeth NIGGEMANN informed that a cooperative working group has been established between the German libraries, particularly for buying printed books.

Tomas LIDMAN mentioned the cooperation in the field of web services between the national libraries of the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden).

Elisabet DE CARVALHO related that in Brazil cooperation is being developed on a national level. She proposed to set up some joint action with the Latin America and Caribbean Section. Fernanda CAMPOS would prefer to have it for the Buenos Aires Conference in 2004.

Elisabeth NIGGEMANN suggested to have a presentation of the European Library (TEL), a project of the CENL supported by the European Commission, but a previous presentation of this project has already been made to IFLA.

Fernanda CAMPOS observed that such a survey on the web services could also be proposed to the CDNL in order to be open to all parts of the world.

Finally, Elisabeth NIGGEMANN and Gerard VAN TRIER are asked to take in charge the organization of the workshop.

6.3. Support to IFLA's core activities

A brief discussion arose about the future of the core activities. Does the change of appellation, "activity" instead of "programme", have a signification ? Fernanda CAMPOS' view is that a programme is some strong guidelines while a set of activities looks like an action list.

The UBCIM core activity is still under review and final decision will be taken by the IFLA Governing Board. The Deutsche Bibliothek which is hosting the activity is non interested in continuing the International MARC and has launched a questionnaire to have knowledge of what is expected by

IFLA members. The National Library of Portugal is candidate for assuming the responsibility of Center for the maintenance and future development of UNIMARC.

As far as core activities were concerned, Tomas LIDMAN remarked that dependence on different sources of funding constitutes a problem of policy continuity. As an example, what would happen if SIDA would decide to change its funding support to ALP core activity ?

However, as observed R. RAMACHANDRAN, IFLA cannot remain dependent on the sole membership ; it should seek more actively other sources of funding.

Alix CHEVALLIER suggested that all components of IFLA work more closely in order to support each other and to share efforts and resources.

7. Preparation of the Section's strategic plan 2003-2005

The chair invited all members to make proposals in the framework of the new strategic plan for 2003-2005.

(Cf. Annex 1.)

Peter LOR observed that a two-years term is too short for a serious and realistic strategic plan and that IFLA is running yet in a survival mode. Governments would not allow the national libraries to survive when they have to face new challenges with the rapid development of technologies.

Two topics were considered to be important :

- the question of education role, who could be used for an Open session in Buenos Aires,
- virtual libraries, virtual collections and services.

Fernanda CAMPOS will write a draft of strategic plan and submit it to members at the Berlin Conference.

8. Standing Committee representation at IFLA booth, Monday 14 August, 14.00 – 15.00

As usual, SC members were invited to represent the Section at IFLA booth on Monday afternoon. Peter LOR is a volunteer and will be there.

9. “Round Robin” discussion of current activities or issues and concerns in member national libraries

- Latvia :
The resolution adopted by the 15th CENL meeting held in Riga on 27-28 September 2002, expressing its fullest support for a major new building for the National Library of Latvia, gave a precious help to the new building project.
- Malaysia :
Zawiyah BABA has been appointed as Director General. In March 2002, the Public Service Department approved the restructuring of the National Library organization with the creation of 182 new posts. A new division was created for digital content. The library is looking now for new space.
- Italy (Roma) :
Livia BORGHETTI announced her departure from the Library. She will leave a modernized and requalified library.
- South Africa :

The merging of the two previous State Libraries, in Cape Town and Pretoria, to form the National Library has been more difficult than expected. Each library had its own financial system. The implementation of the new Millennium integrated library management system helped to overcome some of the problems and to the successful amalgamation of the two campuses. Government had just approved the construction of a new building.

- **United Kingdom :**
The three national libraries of United Kingdom are all exhibiting at IFLA ; members of the Section are invited to visit their stand.
Ian McGOWAN will retire from his office of Director of the National Library of Scotland. He will be succeeded by Martin WADE.
- **Denmark :**
Following the theft of a number of atlases from the library and the assessment of similar thefts in other European libraries, Erlande Kolding NIELSEN proposed to set up a close communication system between European libraries for the security of the collections, in the framework of LIBER.
- **Kenya :**
The National Library Service has received a grant from the Carnegie cooperation of New York to revitalize the library management by acquisition of ICT equipment and training.
The Kenyan government passed a media Bill that amended the books and newspapers Act and raised the penalties on publishing without paying a libel insurance bond.
- **Germany :**
Electronic documents are already deposited at the Deutsche Bibliothek in the framework of agreements. National libraries are encouraged to cooperate with scientific institutions (universities, learned societies) if they want to select and collect quality resources.
- **Netherlands :**
A week ago, the Royal Library and Elsevier Science signed an agreement by which the Library becomes a center for archiving 1.500 electronic periodicals of the publisher. Access to these materials is allowed in the sole reading-rooms of the Library.

10. Adjournment

Fernanda CAMPOS adjourned the meeting at the end of the agenda.

2nd MEETING, 23 AUGUST 2002

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was called to order by the chair

Members present :

- Zawiyah BABA (Malaysia)
- Fernanda CAMPOS (Portugal)
- Alix CHEVALLIER (France)
- Vilenka JAKAC-BIZJAK (Slovenia)
- Steen Bille LARSEN (Denmark)
- Tomas LIDMAN (Sweden)
- Peter LOR (South Africa)
- Ian D. McGOWAN (United Kingdom)

- Elisabeth NIGGEMANN (Germany)
- R. RAMACHANDRAN (Singapore)
- Gerard VAN TRIER (Netherlands)
- Vladimir ZAITSEV (Russia, St Petersburg)

Observers present :

- Richard M. ATUTI (Kenya, National Library Service)
- John D. BYRUM (United States of America, Library of Congress)
- Yves CHAN KAM LON (Mauritius, National Library)
- Geneviève CLAVEL-MERRIN (Switzerland, National Library)
- Marietou Diongue DIOP (Senegal, Book and Reading Direction)
- Sigrun-Klara HANNESDOTTIR (Iceland, National and University Library)
- Shân W. JONES (Wales, National Library)
- Phegello Z. LETSHELA (South Africa, National Library)
- Adrienne MUIR (United Kingdom, Loughborough University)
- Maria José F. RAMOS (Angola, National Library)
- Geir RISE (Norway, National Library)
- Susann SOLBERG (Germany, Deutsche Bibliothek)
- Sreten UGRICIC (Serbia, National Library)
- Georgios K. ZACHOS (Greece, National Library)

Apologies from :

- Tomas LIDMAN (Sweden)
- Anna LUCARELLI (Italy, Firenze), represented by Antonia Ida FONTANA
- SUN Beixin (China)

The chair welcomed observers of the SC and asked all those present to introduce themselves.

2. Review of agenda

The agenda was adopted with the addition of three new points

- one on demand of Maurice LINE, editor of *Alexandria* : “Meeting with the new editors of *Alexandria*” ;
- Standing Committee Elections 2003 ;
- Representation of the Section to the Division VIII.

3. Meeting with the new editors of *Alexandria*

The chair welcomed Maurice LINE, former president of the Section and editor of *Alexandria* which had its origins in the Section 15 years ago.
(Cf. Annex 2)

Maurice LINE explained that, at the end of the year, he will be handing over the editorship of the journal to two new joint editors, Adrienne MUIR who is attending the meeting, and Justin ARUNDALE. As *Alexandria* has special interest in national libraries and in major research libraries, he wanted that these two new people had direct contact with the members of the Section. Issued three times a year, *Alexandria* has a small distribution but aims at a content of a high academic standard. Maurice LINE invited members of the Section to pursue their contribution to the journal, proposing articles more than being asked for.

Adrienne MUIR added that the editors would continue to commission not only articles but also reviews of books or reports.

Gerard VAN TRIER expressed its consideration for the quality of the journal and his willingness to cooperate in the future.

Fernanda CAMPOS praised Maurice LINE for the remarkable work he accomplished and expressed to him the gratitude of all members.

4. Standing Committee Elections 2003

2003 will be IFLA elections for the period 2003-2007. Fernanda CAMPOS gave some information about the IFLA rules of procedure.

4.1. Section members

20 people maximum can stay on the SC at one time. To be elected as a Section member, each new candidate needs one nominater. Fernanda CAMPOS expressed the wish that developing countries will be represented as well as developed countries among the new members.

4.2. Section officers

In 2003, each Section's SC will need to elect a chair and a secretary. The present chair of the section will call for nomination for the posts of chair and secretary of the section to serve for the period 2001-2003 and elections will take place at the SC I in Berlin.

(Cf. Annex 3)

5. Representation of the section to the Division VIII

The chair nominated R. RAMACHANDRAN as representative of the section. All members unanimously agreed this designation.

6. Programme of the 69th Conference, Berlin, 1-9 August 2003

Elisabeth NIGGEMANN would like that the programme sticks to the steering theme : "Access point library : media, information, culture".

6.1. Workshop on "national libraries as access points : developing virtual libraries for virtual communities"

Elisabeth NIGGEMANN will be in charge of its organization. The workshop will focus on practical experiences, as much as possible in liaison with the CDNL and the Information Technology, University Libraries and Public libraries sections.

6.2. Open session on "benchmarking and evaluation issues (performance indicators)"

Coordinated by Vilenka JAKAC-BIZJAK for the European national libraries and Zawiyah BABA for the Asian and Oceanian national libraries, the session will be organized jointly with the Statistics and Evaluation Section and will aim to define lines for quality services.

7. Programme of the 70th Conference, Buenos Aires, 21-28 August 2004

Fernanda CAMPOS regretted that nobody from the Latin American national libraries or from Spain attended the meeting. Last Wednesday, she met with the Latin America and Caribbean Section which expressed the willingness to work with the National Libraries Section. This offer is worthy to be approved and could be extended to ABINIA in order to learn from them what could interest the national libraries of the region.

Nevertheless some topics could already be explored such as :

- educational role of the national libraries
- preservation issues (jointly with the PAC core activity and the PAC Section).

8. Strategic plan for 2003-2005

A new strategic plan has to be prepared by the Section for the 2003-2005 period.

Fernanda CAMPOS received a contribution of Peter LOR on “Strategic issues for national libraries in developing countries”.

(Cf. Annex 4)

In his paper, Peter LOR presents as a strategic priority for the Section to support national libraries in developing countries and to play a role in bridging the digital divide. At first, development programmes should be elaborated to teach leadership and management to the directors of national libraries and funding should be sought to create a network of directors attending regularly IFLA, CDNL and regional meetings.

Fernanda CAMPOS suggested that the Section highlights some main points to be proposed for action to IFLA.

Peter LOR proposed to organize workshop gathering the directors of national libraries of developing countries in different geographical regions of the world.

Sigrun-Klara HANNESDOTTIR recommended to examine such a project with UNESCO for the Buenos Aires Conference in 2004. Zawayah BABA supported this idea, proposing to set up a pre-conference.

Alix CHEVALLIER and Marietou Diongue DIOP informed that a conference will be held in Dakar, at the beginning of 2004, on “national libraries in French speaking countries of Africa in the XXIst century”. They would be pleased to welcome Peter LOR on this occasion.

Zawayah BABA observed that, till now, national libraries were not involved enough in the national policy making of the country. It is important to raise the profile of national libraries as institutions contributing to national identity building and to social and economic development with the lifelong learning. National libraries can benefit to the national profession by their skills and not always in the traditional path, e.g. in the field of reading, reading promotion and literacy promotion.

As for Georgios ZACHOS, national libraries must be put in the role of offering good services to users, knowing who are their users and developing connections with different groups of users. For that purpose, they need directors who know well their job and good trained staff.

Maria José RAMOS noted that things were changing in Angola. Good relations were existing between the national library and the Ministries of Education and of Culture. The national library acts as a public library and at the same time is in charge of legal deposit and national bibliography ; it is consulted by government prior to decisions concerning libraries.

Richard ATUTI tries to promote the National Library of Kenya by sending invitations to the members of the Parliament on the occasion of library events.

Yves CHAN KAM LON in Mauritius uses the same method which attracts press. Besides he negotiated good salaries with the Ministry of Finance in order to recruit quality staff for the library.

Fernanda CAMPOS thanked everybody for ideas. New proposals will be still welcome at the Berlin meeting.

9. Evaluation of Glasgow Conference

- **As regards the Conference in general**, the common feeling was that it was a very well organized Conference with presentations of high quality and Fernanda CAMPOS thanked Ian McGOWAN for having contributed to this success.
- **Concerning the Section programme**, Fernanda CAMPOS thanked all Section's members involved in the organization of open sessions or workshops.

- Joint workshop about "Reading development" : the conference room was full but there were very few representative from national libraries. The main conclusions were the need of convergence of activities of reading development, the need of coordination by the national libraries in developing countries and the need of evaluation of reading development programmes.

- Joint open session on "Legal deposit and copyright laws" : the topic was interesting and gathered many people. The session was in the line of the red thread.

- Joint workshop on "Bibliographic control or chaos ?" and "Capturing the web" : both workshop were successful. The two topics were convergent, the first one focusing on national bibliography and the second one opening a window on the major leading role that the national libraries should play in developing digital national libraries.

- Joint workshop on "A Blue Shield for the protection of our endangered cultural heritage" : the numerous attendance showed the interest for the subject which was a discovery for a lot of people. The whole presentation was rather methodological than practical and aimed at awareness-raising.

Fernanda CAMPOS mentioned that the Section gave support to a professional resolution proposed by the PAC core activity to IFLA Council II on disaster plans : "all libraries responsible for collections of national significance should set up, test, implement and regularly update a disaster plan".

10. Any other business

- Follow up of Round ROBIN :

Elisabeth NIGGEMANN related that IFLA President has been disappointed not to have more support from CDNL to receive more money. CDNL promised to Christine DESCHAMPS to give her proposals on another organization and will create a liaison group of national libraries to set up guidelines for reorganization of the core programmes. These ones will not have so huge coverage but will consist in smaller units in charge of more specific projects.

Peter LOR observed that too much money was spent on administration. The core programme director should be responsible for strategy while projects should be set up locally and with the support of external partners.

11. Adjournment

Fernanda CAMPOS expressed her thanks to all participants for their active contribution and adjourned the meeting at the end of agenda.

GUIDELINES FOR THE FORMAT OF STRATEGIC PLANS

Strategic plans should consist of three elements :

- A Mission statement
- Goals, together with the relevant IFLA professional priorities which they relate to
- Actions to be taken to fulfil the goals

All of these should be represented, though it is possible that some goals will not have an associated action, and that some actions may relate to more than one goal. In the latter case, it should be clearly indicated through numbering where these links are

Care should be taken to ensure that the goals and actions are easily understood by people who are unfamiliar with the activities of the Section in question. To assist in this

- Avoid the use of initials, unless they are also spelt out
- Give clear examples of proposed plans, e.g. it is not sufficient to say that an interesting programme will be planned for the IFLA General Conference - the theme of the programme/workshop, etc should be outlined

Strategic plans should cover a two-year period, and run from election year to election year. The next new plan should be produced in 2003, at Berlin.

In the intervening years the plan should be revisited and updated, e.g. at Glasgow all actions for 2001/2002 should be removed if they have happened, or new target dates should be set.

Sections may well decide to produce a plan in a different format, perhaps identifying the people who will be responsible for undertaking specific tasks, but these should be treated as working documents for the committee. The "standard format" is the one that will be used officially and when approved by the Professional Committee, published on the IFLA Website.

Sample of the approved format:

[Classification and Indexing Section](#)

ALEXANDRIA, THE JOURNAL OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY AND INFORMATION ISSUES

New editors

Alexandria, the Journal of National and International Library and Information Issues, now in its fourteenth year, is published by Ashgate in association with the British Library. We are delighted to welcome, as new joint editors of Alexandria, Adrienne Muir and Justin Arundale, who will be taking over on the retirement of Maurice Line, founder editor, at the end of this year.

Content

Issued three times a year, the journal is concerned with policy, practice and, where appropriate, theory. It accepts descriptive articles on particular national or major research libraries, or on the situation within a country or a region with regard to such matters as bibliographic networks, cooperative provision of library materials, interlibrary document supply and national information planning. Discussion papers are also welcomed on issues such as national retention policies, international access to databases and transborder information flow. Reviews of books or reports within the journal's scope are also included.

Refereeing

Alexandria has always aimed at a high academic standard and rigorous control has always been exercised on the contents of the journal, although only a proportion of papers have been formally refereed. From 2003 all papers will undergo a refereeing process.

For further information about submitting a paper please contact :
(until end 2002) Maurice Line, mbl@hgte.demon.co.uk;
(from end 2002) Adrienne Muir, a.muir@lboro.ac.uk, or Justin Arundale, j.arundale@bton.ac.uk.

For information about subscribing to Alexandria contact:
Nicky Staszkievicz, Ashgate Publishing, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot,
Hants GU11 3HR, UK; telephone + 44 (0) 1252 331551, email
nstaszkievicz@gowerpub.com.

For information about writing library and information management books for
Ashgate contact: Suzie Duke, Commissioning Editor, email dukesuz@aol.com.

STANDING COMMITTEES

ELECTION OF OFFICERS 2003-2005

This year, each Section Standing Committee* needs to elect a Chair and a Secretary. Together, these two post-holders constitute the Executive Committee of the Section. The relevant Rules of Procedure are available at <http://www.ifla.org/III/statute.htm#representation>

The following guidelines are based on those approved by a joint meeting of the former Executive and Professional Boards of IFLA on 28 March 2001. They should be followed by all those concerned with the nomination and election of Section officers for the term 2003-2005.

* These notes of guidance **do not apply** to the following recently established Sections:

- Continuing Professional Development & Workplace Learning,
- Genealogy & Local History,
- Information Literacy,
- Library & Information Journals,
- Library History,
- Management of Library Associations,
- Mobile Libraries,
- Newspapers,
- Reference Work, and
- Women's Issues.

Separate guidance for these Sections will be issued shortly.

Notes of guidance

1. The current officers of each Section shall call for nominations for the posts of Chair and Secretary of the Section to serve for the period 2003-2005.

2. This may be done in advance of the first meeting of the Section Standing Committee to be held in Berlin, or it may be done at that meeting itself.

3. It should be made clear whether the existing officers are eligible for re-nomination. If they have served for only one term of two years, they may be nominated for one more term of two years, provided that they will still be members of the Standing Committee for that period. It should also be made clear whether they are willing to serve for a second term, if nominated.

4. The nomination and election of Chair and Secretary shall be placed high on the agenda of the first meeting of the Section standing committee to be held in August in Berlin.

6. The nomination and election of the Chair shall be placed on the agenda **before** the nomination of the Secretary.

Normally the post of Financial Officer shall be combined with that of either Chair or Secretary.

7. In the event that neither the elected Chair nor the elected Secretary is willing to act as treasurer, a separate Financial Officer may be elected. In such cases, the Financial Officer shall not be considered to be an 'officer of IFLA' for the purposes of representation.

8. Only currently serving members (that is those members serving for the 2001-2005 term) of the Section standing committee may make nominations for these posts. It is **NOT** permissible for any other group within or outside IFLA to intervene in these nominations and elections.
9. Only currently serving members (that is those members serving for the 2001-2005 term) of the Section standing committee may be nominated for these posts.
10. If there is only one nominee for a post, that person shall be declared returned unopposed.
11. If there is more than one nominee for an office, a secret ballot will be held by an outgoing officer or outgoing member of the committee.
12. Only currently serving members of the standing committee concerned may vote in these elections (that is those members serving for the 2001-2005 term).
13. The candidate with the highest number of votes shall be elected.
14. If two or more candidates obtain an equal number of votes, re-election between these candidates shall be held until one receives a higher number of votes.
15. The Rules of Procedure stipulate that "a third or as near a third of the standing Committee as arithmetically possible shall constitute a quorum." This is interpreted as meaning: if the Standing Committee consists of 20 members, the quorum is 7,
19=6
18=6
17=6
16=5
15=5
14=5
13=4
12=4
11=4
10 and below =3

If a quorum is not present, a postal ballot will be held later by IFLA headquarters.

IFLA Rules of Procedure relating to election of Section officers

The full text of the Statutes and Rules Procedure are available at
<http://www.ifla.org/III/statute.htm#representation>

STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR NATIONAL LIBRARIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES :

**IDEAS FOR THE STRATEGIC PLAN 2003-2005
OF THE SECTION OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES**

Peter LOR
2002-08-22

1. In many developing countries national libraries are struggling. Among the factors contributing to this are inadequate resources, a low profile and weak management. Symptoms include inability to carry out key national library tasks (e.g. legal deposit, national bibliography), marginalisation in the national system of library and information services, and irrelevance to national development, in particular to information society initiatives (e.g. telecentres).

2. Strategically for IFLA, libraries must play a role in bridging the digital divide. Hence it should be a strategic priority for our Section to promote and enhance this role in national libraries. In particular, our Section should support national libraries in developing countries in their struggle for recognition, relevance and impact.

3. The following practical activities or projects are suggested :

3.1. A leadership and management development programme for directors of national libraries in developing countries.

3.2. Funding to enable potential leaders of national libraries in developing countries to attend IFLA, CDNL and regional meetings, regularly, not episodically.

3.3. Development of lobbying/advocacy skills of national library directors.

3.4. A programme of training and awareness-raising to enable national library directors to integrate their institutions in modern LIS development in their countries.

3.5. Assistance to national library directors in drafting and piloting modern national library and legal deposit legislation.

GENERAL RESEARCH LIBRARIES DIVISION COORDINATING BOARD
68th General Conference, Glasgow

Minutes

1ST MEETING, 16 AUGUST 2002

Chair : Cristóbal Pasadas, Spain (bibpsi01@ucartuja.ugr.es)

Secretary : Marialyse Délano, Chile (mdelano@bcn.cl)

Participants : Fernanda Campos (fcampos@bn.pt) ; Alix Chevallier (alix.chevallier@bnf.fr) ; Sue McKnight (suemack@deaking.edu.au) ; Margareta Brundin (margareta.brundin@riksdagen.se) ; Frances Groen (groen@library.mcgill.ca)

1. Opening of the meeting

The chair of the CB opens the meeting.

2. Adoption of the agendas for CBI and CBII

The participants approve the provisional agenda for the Glasgow CB I and CB II meetings. The Chair and Financial Officer gives hand-outs of the financial report 2002 and informs of the brainstorming meeting to be held by the IFLA President Elect, Ms Kay Raseroka during the Glasgow Conference. He also stresses the importance of following the red thread, as a conceptual framework for the subjects and contents of the Conference.

IFLA Core Activities will be discussed as point 4.a in the agenda.

3. Minutes of the CB meetings in Boston 2001

Due to different problems, the minutes of the Boston CB meetings have not been available until very recently; so the minutes are approved with the provision that every CB member should check their records for Boston and make a final proposal for amendments if need be.

4. Report from the Professional Committee and Governing Board

(Appendix 1, Draft contents)

Points from the appendix specially highlighted :

- Due to reorganization within IFLA, there will be no more Round Tables and they are gradually being incorporated as Sections. As to the SC meetings for Berlin, the Chair informs that there will be two SC during the IFLA Conference, but the second one will be shorter. For future Conferences the issue is under discussion.

Alix Chevallier considers that the issue is not only the length of the meetings, but having to accommodate 7 or 8 more Sections within an already crowded Conference Agenda, with a very limited availability of space and time slots for workshops. There is general discussion on the length of the IFLA Conference and the difficulties for some colleagues to attend for such an extended period.

- The Chair gives an overview of the Professional Committee meetings held in December01 and March02, and the complexity involved in approving the strategic plans, of which two were not approved. The Chair reminds as well that SC are required to revise actions plans for Berlin and start discussing strategic plan and action plans for next 2004-2005 so as to make the process easier.

- Satellite Meetings will be charged an IFLA overhead for using the IFLA logo and should submit the participants' list. The context of this is that pre, post-conferences and satellite meetings could detract participants from the IFLA Conference. This idea was generally rejected by CB members and Margareta Brundin indicated that the issue must be taken up with the Standing Committees for further discussion. The Chair reminds that the proposals for workshops for Glasgow were too many as compared with accommodation available, and that PC had to take a decision; M. Brundin indicates that this could be solved with offsite venues. The concern submitted was about non paying, non registered people who nevertheless participate in the Satellite Meetings, not controlled by IFLA. M. Brundin indicates that this is not the case with the Libraries and Research Services for Parliaments' Section and it would not detract participants from the main IFLA Conference but attract more people to the main venues, acting as an added plus.

- The deadline for providing IFLA HQ the satellite meeting information is March 15.

-The Chair informs that a Liaison person to Div. VIII., Regional Activities, must be chosen at the SC meetings; at least one person must be chosen as liaison to Division VIII. In the case of Libraries and Research Services for Parliaments, there are regional activities so each area should liaise with the corresponding Region. As an example, M. Déllano usually participates in the Latin America and Caribbean Section, providing there are no meeting collisions in the tight Conference schedule.

-The Officer's Handbook has been sent and is available on IFLANET, including calendars and deadlines; this is important for all SC members to know.

-The 2003 Conference in Berlin will be time for new strategic plans within the two years cycle planning, and the action plans must be updated after Glasgow and presented in Berlin. They must include an evaluation of the implementation of former plans. Open Sessions will be of two hours' length in Berlin.

-The ROTNAC/INTAMEL issue is pending and John Day has to meet with them and reach a solution during Glasgow.

- The problem with Core Activities is one of financial constraints, and A. Chevallier comments that if so, why are there so many new Sections since this leads to more space and cost requirements and thus to shorten meetings. There is a consensus that the meetings would become even more fragmented and for participants it would be difficult to organise full density schedules in their areas of interest. The risk is that the Conference would not provide full value for the expenses committed by the attendants.

At this point, H. Walravens from Germany greets the participants and offers his help as liaison of the National Organising Committee to Division I for the upcoming Berlin Conference.

4.a Core Activities

All Core Activities have Strategic Plans by the Governing Board, with the exception of UBCIM. There was a division in two activities and Portugal accepted acting as host for the UNIMARC Core Activity. A strategic plan was prepared, and IFLA will have to decide on the strategic plans for both activities. Portugal's Fernanda CAMPOS considers that UBC and MARC International are fundamental as a set of concerns.

The issue is that there is a fixed budget for all core activities and a single one like UBCIM cannot take up more than 50% from the whole budget. Negotiations will continue on this aspect. Core activities in general are under discussion ; A. Chevallier considers that sharing responsibilities with more Sections would be a more fruitful way of doing things. M. Brundin agrees and states that Core activities should be reviewed and taken up by SC members.

5. Review of Division and Section finances

The CB is provided an allowance of Eu 317. M. Brundin reports about problems with payment for an invited speaker to the Open Meeting, since IFLA is requiring him to pay a registration fee. The Chair will be taking this to the PC for further consideration. The CB agrees to pay the fee out of CB admin money. For M. Brundin the problem is the concept, which would require a revision of the policies.

A. Chevallier asks how is the Newsletter of the Sections paid for, and M. Brundin indicates that the Swedish Parliament pays for it. There is a suggestion accepted by the CB that the rest of the CB money be divided equally among the three sections to provide for the Newsletter mailing and other expenses.

6. Section programmes for Glasgow 2002

- National Libraries: the programme goes according with strategic and action plans. Apart from an Open Session and a Workshop there will be joint activities with other Sections and with PAC regarding disaster planning.
- University Libraries. The programme is developing according to the published schedule and plans.
- Libraries and Research Services for Parliaments. The programme is running as scheduled, including a pre-conference at the House of Commons, that attracted more participants to the main IFLA conference, according to attendance figures.
- As Division, there should be more cooperation and joint activities between Sections. We could have a programme of our Division, and even an Open Meeting on issues such as assessment, remote reference, web services, and others. But, of course, this is always difficult to achieve. And then IFLA is not only an annual Conference but work and activities all the year round as significant and relevant as the open sessions and workshops.

7. IFLA Booth assignments and other relevant issues for Officers

CB members are reminded of their IFLA booth assignments and other specific meetings.

8. 2003 elections

The Berlin Conference will be election year and due importance must be given to this, since renewal of SC membership as well as election of SC Officers for the 2004-2005 period will take place.

2nd MEETING, 23 August 2002

Chair : Cristóbal Pasadas, Spain (bibpsi01@ucartuja.ugr.es)

Secretary : Marialyse Délano, Chile (mdelano@bcn.cl)

Participants: Fernanda Campos (fcampos@bn.pt) ; Alix Chevallier (alix.chevallier@bnf.fr) ; Frances Groen (groen@library.mcgill.ca) ; Margareta Brundin (margareta.brundin@riksdagen.se)

Fernanda Campos and Sue McKnight apologize for not being able to attend.

1. Opening of the meeting

Meeting is opened by the Chair.

2. Plans for Berlin 2003 and revision of strategic

The Chair thinks that arrangements of programmes for every conference should begin earlier than strict IFLA deadlines, to make sure they are met. Strategic plans / action plans for 2003-2005 must be submitted and discussed in Berlin.

Strategic and Action Plan of Parliamentary Libraries will be prepared by M. Delano and submitted to the SC of the Section, before taking it up with the PC. They will be restructured to be more operational, considering the Berlin and Buenos Aires Conferences, and the importance of networking. For the Berlin Conference, the Libraries and Research Services for Parliaments, the Latin America and Caribbean Section and the Government Information and Official Publications Section are planning a meeting on the subject of e-government and publications in a digital environment.

As for National Libraries, A. Chevallier mentions that the Section is considering in its plans playing a role in bridging the digital divide and supporting national libraries in developing countries, raising the profile of national libraries to obtain better recognition and attract funding, and also encouraging the implementation of disaster plans. Besides, as the National Digital Library issue is closely connected with all libraries, there will be a follow up on the role of national libraries in creating or collecting, archiving, preserving and maintaining available electronic materials.

University and Research Libraries Section will have an open session on the need for an international information literacy certificate and a workshop on the Scholars' Portal as the main features for Berlin.

The Chair suggests considering issues brought up by the President Elect, Kay Kaseroka, for the preparation of the strategic plans. The PC expects to have the revisions of strategic plans by the end of the year as well as the strategic documents coming from the President-elect. The possibility of a membership survey was discussed, and taking advantage of the evaluation forms were mentioned as a way of keeping the activities focused.

Liaison persons for Division VIII will be : R. Ramachandran from the National Library of Singapore; for Parliamentary Libraries the Liaison will be according to regional areas (M. Delano for L. America); and University and Research Libraries will set up a working group which will take care of the Section's relationships with several IFLA bodies, including Division VIII: Niels Mark (Denmark), Barbara Ford (USA), Alice Bulogossi (Kenia), Heinz Fuchs (Germany) and Alexander Plemnek (Russian Federation).

3. Plans for Buenos Aires

The Buenos Aires Conference has been reconfirmed as the venue for IFLA 2004 Conference and the red thread is "Libraries as tools for education and development".

For National Libraries, planning along the following lines is being done: a) educational role of National libraries b) preservation and conservation issues c) access to cultural heritage and scholarly publications; d) discussion of role of National libraries in archiving e-material; e) disaster planning, Blue Shield.

Parliamentary Libraries are making contacts with Latin American Parliaments and searching for Argentinian contacts, to coordinate meetings, workshops and other activities, via the Argentinian organisers (A.M. Peruchena).

University and Research Libraries will focus on the first-year experience (what the library does for first timers); and a special collaboration with National Libraries would be most wellcome in focusing on the share of responsibilities for long-time preservation of scientific literature.

4. Projects

The Chair reminds that projects extending for two years must go to the CB and the Professional Board for approval.

As responsible for the project, the Chair reports that the "Information Literacy in Spanish" project running 2001-2002 is already finished in a 90%; the only task left is the development of a basic scenario and script for a model of an Information Literacy Programme to be adapted to local contexts. But due to late local and technical developments, it seems that the aims of the project could better be served with the translation/adaptation into Spanish of a manual of web-based instruction for librarians. This has been accepted by the University and Research Libraries Section as well and it could go forward to PC and IFLA HQ for approval. The CB agrees to.

5. Evaluation of Glasgow Conference

- Libraries and Research Services for Parliaments: the conference was successful and the programme completed as scheduled, with an unusually high attendance. Unfortunately some rooms were insufficient, such as those provided for the SC meetings and the venue at times lacked some facilities. The Conference included a visit to the Scottish Parliament, during which the working sessions took the form of a parliamentary discussion and a round table.
- National Libraries : a very good conference, with Open Section and Workshop; the Section also supported other open sessions and workshops; the rooms were full and the presentations of good quality.
- University libraries : very successful; the pre-conference workshop had an attendance of 25 people and the discussion groups 80-120 people. The Open Meeting had 350 participants. The workshop held together with FAIFE and Latin America got some 30 attendants. For the first time there was an evaluation form that will be shared with the rest of the Division for further use.
- A recommendation for the publication of a paper by Professor Tanaka is presented.
- As to the organisation and Conference schedule, there were collisions and in Thursday, a competition between library visits and Edinburgh visits. There were at times "holes " in the Conference as well as superposition of meetings. Transportation to and from the venue was a problem; the venue had second rate accommodations including occasional lack of toilet papers; the receptions were too crowded and queues interminable; hotel accommodations were second rate

for the expense and in general UK was a wholly too expensive choice. Volunteers and technicians and PC facilities were excellent. Translations insufficient, particularly if more members and participants from different regions are interested in attending IFLA.

6. Any other business

No other business raised.

7. Adjournement

The meeting was adjourned.

IFLA GLASGOW 2002**Matters of Governing Board (GB) and Professional Committee (PC) for Coordinating Board (CB) and Standing Committees of Division I****(Keys to topics for information and discussion)****1. – GBBoston :**

- 1.a. - Role of GB discussed following new composition
- 1.b. - Pattern of meetings of GB, PC and other bodies established
- 1.c. - Members of several GB committees elected
- 1.d. - Future of professional units: Divisions, Sections, Discussion Groups (DG). No more Round Tables
- 1.e. - Membership per Section July 2001: National: 180
University: 510
Parliaments: 115
- 1.f. - Promotional material available at IFLA HQ for marketing purposes of professional units
- 1.g. - Invitation for potential hosts for the 73rd IFLA Conference 2007
- 1.h. - Future of annual IFLA Conference
- 1.i. - New membership categories
- 1.j. - IFLANET migration to a new host institution
- 1.k. - New rules of procedure approved
- 1.l. - IFLA/FID relationships
- 1.m. - International Library Marketing Award
- 1.n. - IFLA position on the World Trade Organization (Draft).

2.- PCDec01:

- 2.a. - Ia McIlwayne elected as Vice-chair and financial officer
- 2.b. - Sections can create Working Groups to focus on a topic or project
- 2.c. - Newly formed Sections to have an evaluation period before consolidation
- 2.d. - Strategic Plans of professional units discussed. Some need more content. An editing process to be set up for homogeneity of format before publication
- 2.e. - DG Performance Measurement in Academic Libraries ended its term, but allowed to have a final session in Glasgow
- 2.f. - Name changes approved: Health and Biosciences Libraries Section
Genealogy and Local History Section (to expand terms of reference to include Oral History and Archives)
- 2.g. - New Sections approved:
 - Mobile Libraries Section
 - Newspaper Section
 - Reference Work Section
 - Management of Library Association Section
 - Women's Issues Section
 - User Education Section
 - Cont. Prof. Development and Workplace Learning Section
 - Library History Section
 - LIS Journals Section
- 2.h. - All Section names to have the "Section" reference after the topical name
- 2.i. - New Discussion Groups approved:
 - Law Libraries DG
 - Knowledge Management DG
 - Information and Documentation DG
- 2.j. - Books For All project to end no later than Berlin 2003

- 2.k. - DG Metadata to end at Glasgow2.1. - Social Responsibilities Section not approved but allowed to meet once more in Glasgow to discuss further action
- 2.m. - Working Group created to establish an action plan for further cooperation between Division VIII and Divisions I-VII
- 2.n. - Ia McIlwayne to edit the strategic plans in content and format; not to be published in IFLANET until after final approval stage in March02
- 2.o. - Advisory Boards of Core Activities established and recommended to GB for approval
- 2.p. - Core activities to be assessed based upon their strategic plans
- 2.q. - IFLANET migration to INIST (France) planned for March02. North American mirror site at the Queens Library (New York) almost finalised
- 2.r. - Officers' Handbook available in IFLANET
- 2.s. - Deadline for requests for funded speakers: 15 March 2002
- 2.t. - Award for best Poster Session. Archive of the 3 best Poster sessions per year on IFLANET
- 2.u. - Deadline for submissions of Poster sessions: 15 March 2002
- 2.v. - Glasgow programme: Open Sessions approved; more workshop proposals than actual facilities available to accommodate them. Winston Tabb and Josche Neven to work on a solution.
- 2.w. - Deadline for satellite meetings Berlin03: 15 March 2002
- 2.x. - Conference theme for Buenos Aires approved: "Libraries as tools for education and development"
- 2.y. - Stephen Parker appointed Editor of the IFLA Journal
- 2.z. - Carol Henry to take early retirement from 15 November 2001.

3. - PCMarch02:

- 3.a. - Most strategic plans approved, to be posted in IFLANET and published in Sections Newsletter. Ia McIlwayne to draft guidelines for strategic plans to be included in next Officers Handbook. Actions plans to be updated at SC meetings in Glasgow.
- 3.b. - Poster sessions approved for Glasgow2002
- 3.c. - Satellite meetings Berlin2003 approved provided that they end no later than 1 August and start no earlier than 9 August. Link to be made to IFLANET and a list of participants to be sent to IFLA HQ. A fee should be charged for using IFLA name. Open Sessions in Berlin limited to 2 hours.
- 3.d. - Approved workshops for Glasgow2002.
- 3.e. - Transition from Round Tables into Sections after Glasgow Conference
- 3.f. - Discussion Groups to end at the close of the conference in year of termination
- 3.g. - User Education Round Table to continue as Information Literacy Section after Glasgow

4. - GBMarch02:

- 4.a. - IFLA Core activities strategic plans discussed and approved
- 4.b. - Ross Shimson authorised to enter into negotiations with Congrex Holland B.V. as core professional congress organiser for IFLA
- 4.c. - Procedures for honours and awards approved.
- 4.d. - Glasgow Declaration and Internet Manifesto approved
- 4.e. - FAIFE Network Centres approved
- 4.f. - Budapest Open Access Initiative: signing by IFLA deferred; an IFLA statement on open access to be drafted; outcomes of Glasgow workshop (15 August) of University Libraries Section to be considered by GB.
- 4.g. - International Alliance on Information for All (IAIA): FAIFE to take this on board and report on actions to be taken
- 4.h. - Round Tables to become Sections after Glasgow. Existing Executive Committees of RT, adjusted with new members upon approval by CB of Divisions, to become SC ad interim until Oslo. Allowed to start recruiting new members
- 4.i. - IFLA to pursue the idea of the domain name ".library".
- 4.j. - Future of Voucher Scheme to be object of proposal to GB.

5. - PCGlasgow

6. - GBGlasgow

**JOINT OPEN SESSION OF THE IFLA NATIONAL LIBRARIES SECTION
WITH THE COMMITTEE ON COPYRIGHT AND OTHER LEGAL MATTERS**

Glasgow, 20 August 2002

**« LEGAL DEPOSIT AND COPYRIGHT LAWS: HOW THEY MEET THE NATIONAL
LIBRARIES MISSION »**

Chairs : Elisabeth NIGGEMANN, General Director, Die Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany and Steen Bille LARSEN, Deputy Director, The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

DEPOSITORY, COPYRIGHT AND THE NOTION OF A “DOCUMENT”/ Jon Bing,
Professor, dr juris, Norwegian Research Center for computers and law, Faculty of Law, University of Oslo, Norway

Abstract

The paper addresses the relation between the duty to deposit copies of a document and the copyright legislation, and make an attempt of discussing the challenges in transposing this obligation to the environment of electronic publishing, typically by making web sites available to the public. As law is fused to the territorial authority of the nation, it is difficult to escape the national reference, and therefore the Norwegian system will be highlighted as an example of a legislation imposing the duty of depositing documents neutral to the storage medium.

Introduction

Depositing documents is traditionally imposed on certain parties – printers or publishers – for making one or a small number of copies available for archival purposes to an institution, a depository library. The object is to preserve the history embedded in the documents for the future; the depository represents the “memory of a nation”. In this archive, scholars will be able to consult the original documents long after they have become unavailable in the market. As contemporary reviewers may not be able to decide which documents will become important in the hindsight from the future, it is deemed important that the documents to be deposited are *not* qualified by criteria based on assessments like “important” or “valuable”. One therefore tries to base the legal rules governing depository on more objective criteria.

One such objective criterion is the notion of “publishing”. In copyright terms this denotes that a document is made available to the public through the distribution of copies. This is what takes place when a book is published, a leaflet is handed out, a public notice is distributed among the citizens, or posters are stuck to walls. It is obvious that in the view of contemporary society, some of these documents may be deemed of less interest to the future, as it is marginal to the social policies at the time. Therefore, the criterion may be qualified by different subsidiary criteria, like the number of pages.

When printed material was only produced by professional printing shops, the subject to the obligation to deposit the copies produced had a limited number of addressees. As printing methods were supplemented by more causal means of reproduction, the possibilities in practise to secure copies of all the matter distributed among the public become correspondingly limited: School newspapers, bills, programs for cultural or sportive events were reprographed by persons having no knowledge of the duty to deposit copies, and the material was often lost to posterity. And many would say that this did not represent a real problem, the material missed was marginal, the possible value not matching the resources necessary to maintain a complete archive.

The notion of a national depository is clearly linked with the notion of maintaining a national bibliography. In this paper, the legal issues related to such a bibliography will not be discussed.

Development has left the printing of copies as only one of several means of making material available to the public. In principle, texts were made available to the public by reading or dramatic performances before the printing press was developed. A play performed on stage requires only a very limited number of copies to be produced – sufficient for distribution among the members of the company, the director and others necessary to realise the play. But the play may be important for the “memory of the nation”.

This has been aggravated by modern technology. Radio and television broadcasts have traditionally been offered to the public – at least in Europe – by one or a small number of producers within the country.

Movies have required budgets which secured that the producers also rather easily could be identified within the country. Music was made available on records, and the recording industry worked more or less along the same principles as the book publishers: Making the material available through the distribution of copies.

In spite of these developments, the rules on depository have remained related to the traditional printed copies within many jurisdictions. There were sufficient challenges in securing a high coverage in this respect, and the depository of material made available to the public by other media, were not addressed.

Information technology has added another layer of challenging problems to the ones sketched above. It started with what was known as “data base publishing”, but after the World-Wide Web has become a mass medium, anyone may make his or her material available to the public through web sites. And the sites include not only texts, but still and moving pictures as well as sound in the form of speech or music.

The policy challenges of this situation is staggering for an depository institution having as its objective to secure for the future the whole wealth and complexity of the material made available to the public. This paper will not address this challenge, but rather look at two aspects through the focus offered by the blinkers of law: The notion of a “document”, and the relation to the copyright legislation.

The notion of a document

“Document” is a term derived from Latin *documentum*, related to the verb *docere*, “to learn”. The original meaning is “evidence”, but during the Middle Ages it started to be used for *instrumentum*, a written declaration. Today, it will be used as a synonym to any written record of some kind, though probably still carrying a notion of some solemnity; a post card or a post-it note would probably not be qualified as a “document” in everyday language.

The term has migrated into the language used for information technology, a file in a word processing system or the unit for retrieval in an information retrieval system is both commonly known as “documents”.

For a modern legislation on depository, an obvious objective is to formulate the rules in such a way that they are neutral with respect to the media on which the data is stored. On the other hand, the legislation has to qualify what has to be deposited – one must be able to identify the material subject to such a duty. A possible strategy would be to develop the notion of a “document” in such a way that it is independent of the storage medium. This is a strategy not only used for the law on depository, but also for the law on the freedom of information, the law giving parties access to the material on which a decision is made by public authorities, to the law of archiving for public bodies, *etc.*

As an example for such an attempt, the notion of a “document” in the Norwegian law on legal depository will be discussed. This is a notion made up of several related concepts. It is based on the notion of a “medium”, and several types of media may be involved: Paper, machine readable media, photographic film, sound recordings *etc.* Fused with certain “information”, the combination becomes a document. Consequently, the text on a printed page is a “document”, if the same text is converted into machine readable form stored on a magnetic disc, this become a new “document”. Any document may be subject to “reproduction”, and therefore may be present in several “copies”.

This makes “document” a rather sophisticated concept. It makes it possible to require deposit of a “document” even when the same “information” is lifted from one medium onto another. But there are basic difficulties with this concept. For instance, what are different media: Is a microfilm a different medium from a microfiche? Is a text stored in one machine readable format different from the same text stored in another format? The legislation has to revert to regulations (secondary legal instruments) to resolve these complexities, and in the process, the elegance of the original concept is lost. Also, convergence makes it difficult to distinguish between, for instance, the medium of a “sound recording” or a “video tape” on one side and a “machine readable medium” on the other side, as the latter may be a “multi-media” document.

Without dwelling on the details of the Norwegian legislation, the paper will endeavor to use this example for demonstrating the difficulties of this strategy, and sketch at least one alternative strategy for qualifying the “documents” subject to deposit.

Copyright

In the traditional environment, the publishing of material presumed the reproduction of an edition, a rather large number of identical copies. The duty to deposit copies of the document required a few of these copies to be deposited. These were skimmed off the top of the edition, so to say – a printer ordered to reproduce a edition of a specified number, would in fact reproduce a slightly larger number in order to compensate for flawed copies. The traditional publishing contract between an author and a publishing house would specify the number of copies in an edition (as the remuneration of the author typically was related to the volume), but include a certain leeway of additional copies to be produced, which should be used to replace damaged copies, also for publicity, and including the few copies necessary for the statutory deposit.

In several situations, however, the presumption of a large edition did not hold. And the legislation requiring copies to be deposited does not necessarily rely on the criterion of a certain number of copies to be produced, to trigger the duty to deposit the material.

This will obviously be relative to the legislation in question, and what criterion this legislation has made critical for the duty to arise.

If the criterion is “publication”, this generally implies that the material is made available to the public through the reproduction of copies, and – in traditional circumstances – the presumption of skimming off a few copies from the top of the edition will hold. With respect to computerised material typically made available through the Web, and which is qualified as “publishing”, this presumption does not, however, hold – the “publisher” only makes one copy (not going into the issue of the caching taking place by servers throughout the Net for optimising traffic) – the copies distributed among the public are made by the users themselves in accessing the offered material. If the material is to be deposited, the “publisher” therefore has to reproduce the necessary number of copies for this purpose.

This situation will be even more critical if the criterion is “making the material available to the public”.

This may be realised without reproduction of an edition of copies, the traditional example being the performance of a work from a stage, but including radio and television broadcasts.

In such a situation, the legislation on depository actually imposes a statutory compulsory license of reproduction in copyright terms. And compulsory licenses are not favoured in international copyright instruments. One should make sure that there is sufficient co-ordination between copyright law and the law on compulsory deposit for the necessary production of copies to be authorised. One also has the issue of cost: In the traditional situation in skimming copies from the top a large edition, the costs could be ignored as marginal. But if the legislation on deposit requires the publisher (or another subject) to produce copies especially for the deposit, the cost may not be substantial: One may only take a large data base as an example.

In the digital environment, one also will have to address the problem that the “documents” are less stable, a data base, for instance of legislation, will be updated regularly, typically once a week. And as old legislation is replaced by amending regulations, the data bases are not only “add-to-the-end-of-the-file” amendments. This is even more true for operational data bases of air lines *etc*, not to mention the everchanging web sites. If the duty to deposit is applied to such “documents”, one hardly can require a new deposit to be made each time the data base or web site is updated – one has to base the duty on

time slices, and devise a principle to decide when a new time slice of the data base or web site is to be deposited. Brief mention of the solution in the Norwegian legislation will be made to illustrate the point.

Finally, the principle of exhaustion of copyright will be mentioned. The exclusive right to control distribution of a copy will in Europe be exhausted when this copy is *sold* within the community – the purchaser may then re-sell the copy, or offer the copy for lending to the public. In this way, the books purchased by a library may freely be offered for lending. But not so with respect to the copies deposited on the basis of a legal duty: These copies are *not* sold, and therefore copyright is *not* exhausted in these copies in the same way. This strongly limits the use that can be made of the copies making up the “national memory”, and a brief discussion of this issue concludes the paper.

Biographical note: Jon Bing (1944), professor dr juris Norwegian Research Center for Computers and Law, a department of the Faculty of Law, University of Oslo. Dr juris hon (Copenhagen and Stockholm), visiting professor King’s College, University of London (1998-2000), former chair of the Norwegian Council of Cultural Affairs, current chair of the national organizing committee for IFLA 2005, Oslo. Also writer of novels, short-stories, plays for stage, radio and television, the opera *Circus Terra* of which he has written the libretto, opened in Prague May 2002.

IMPLEMENTING LEGAL DEPOSIT OF ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS IN AFRICA: PROGRESS REPORT FROM SOUTH AFRICA AND NAMIBIA / Phegello Z. Letshela, Programme executive for collections management, National Library of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa & **Peter J. Lor,** National Librarian, National Library of South Africa, and Professor extraordinary in the Department of information science, University of Pretoria, South Africa

Abstract

This paper gives a progress report from Africa, specifically concentrating on two countries whose legal deposit laws have already been updated to cover electronic publications, namely South Africa and Namibia. Since the necessary legal framework is in place, the paper concentrates on what has been achieved so far, problems and challenges encountered in implementing the law, plans designed to overcome these obstacles, action taken and possible assistance from colleagues who have successfully implemented such legislation.

Introduction

The emergence of the Internet and consequently the tremendous growth in publishing electronically worldwide since the late nineties constitutes a challenge to national libraries as far as their mandate of being national depositories for all published sources is concerned. Prior this development their mandate was straightforward, namely the collection of all printed works published in their countries. Electronic publishing changed all this and as a result, in 1996 a working group of the Conference of Directors for National libraries (CDNL) prepared a document entitled “The legal Deposit of Electronic Publications” which provided guidelines for handling of the challenges of electronic publishing. It addressed issues such as defining electronic publications, framing legal deposit laws to cover this medium and handling deposited material. Notwithstanding the tremendous work done by this group, many countries especially in Africa are still grappling with the challenges of first updating their legal deposit acts to cover this media and secondly to implement the provisions of the acts.

Electronic publishing

According to Zell, reliable statistical information about Africa’s book publishing output is difficult to obtain (Zell 2002:141). The situation is even more difficult to determine with regard to electronic publishing. In an e-mail communication concerning the amount of electronic publishing in Africa, Zell maintained that with the possible exception of South Africa, the volume of electronic publishing in Africa was not significant and was difficult to monitor. Part of the problem concerning statistics for electronic publishing was the fact that what is understood to constitute electronic publishing varies

considerably. It is not the intention of this paper to enter into an elaborate discussion on the definition of electronic publishing. For purposes of this work, the definition provided by the CDNLI is sufficient. Although there is no agreement on what constitutes an electronic publication, it is important to acknowledge that indeed there is a growing trend with regard to electronic publishing in Africa. Hence African countries need more comprehensive legal deposit acts which will cover current and future developments in publishing.

South African and Namibian Legal Deposit Acts

In Namibia, the legal deposit legislation is part of the Namibian Library and Information Services act which was passed in 1996. This was necessary because after independence no authority was made responsible for library services. Because there was no existing legal deposit legislation, Namibia had an opportunity to enact a modern legal deposit act as recommended by UNESCO. In a nutshell, the legal deposit provisions of the Namibian act have been written to cover all existing and to be created media.

The legislation borrowed heavily from the Norwegian act, which is considered to be one of the most modern and comprehensive from the developed world.

In South African legal deposit legislation has been in existence in one form or another since 1842 (Lor & Geustyn 2001). In 1997 the legislation was thoroughly revised, building on the new Namibian Legislation, and the Legal Deposit Act (no. 54 of 1997) was passed. One of its aims was to extend the legal deposit to audiovisual, broadcast and electronic media. This was achieved by avoiding the definition or enumeration of various media in the act. Instead, generic terms such as “document” and “medium” were used and provision was made for issuing regulations to deal with the details relating to specific media. Regulations can be amended relatively easily to accommodate new media. They can also be used to phase in the implementation of the act over a period of time.

What has been achieved and what are the challenges

The enacting of an act does not necessarily imply partial or complete implementation, as evidenced by both the South African and Namibian experiences. In South Africa a number of reasons can be advanced for the partial implementation of the act. While the act was being updated it became quite obvious that the National Library of South Africa (NLSA) would not be in a position to implement all the stipulations of the act at once. As a result, a conscious decision was taken to phase in the implementation. Initially regulations were promulgated for printed materials, certain audiovisual material and static electronic documents such as CD-ROMs. These are handled in a similar manner as books, i.e. in instances where we are aware of a publisher working in this market they would receive a letter of reminder from us. Other publishers who are aware of the new act voluntarily send in copies. Currently we receive about 22 electronic journals on CD-ROM. As far as books are concerned, in 2001 we received 14 titles on CD-ROM. These are all accessible on a standalone computer. Although the figures provided seem insignificant, they do indicate willingness and an attempt towards collecting in other media. In line with phased in approach in implementing the law, regulations are still to be promulgated for broadcast media and dynamic electronic documents (such as online electronic documents and web sites).

In Namibia lack of resources has delayed preparation for the implementation of legal deposit of electronic publications. The phased approach is necessitated by factors which face both South Africa and Namibia.

These include, but are not limited to, lack of technological, financial and staffing capacity. Both the South African and Namibian National Libraries do not presently have the technological capacity to fully implement their new legal deposit acts. Acquisition of the technology needed to capture, store and make accessible online electronic documents would make serious inroads upon the budgets of the two libraries.

More significant is lack of human resources, not only to do the necessary research and development work, but also to operate systems once they have been installed. Lack of properly trained staff to work in the new environment is not unique to developing countries. Some of the developed countries also

lack personnel with the necessary skills. This is new technology and standards are still being developed.

Developments happen fast and as a result, staff do not have the time to learn the necessary skills. The South African and Namibian national libraries face similar challenges.

Besides lack of capacity there are also issues around consultation with the relevant industry before implementation can take place. Consultation is necessary for instance to look at copyright/licensing issues.

These consultations should clarify how access is to be provided and under what conditions, who will be responsible for long-term preservation, etc. Such consultation takes time and can be complicated.

What are we doing?

The previous paragraphs seem to present an all doom and gloom picture of progress in implementing the new legislation. This is far from the truth. Although we recognize these challenges, various innovative ideas are being tried to ensure that indeed both institutions collect in all formats. First, both institutions are lobbying intensively for more funds to be allocated by government. The lobbying process is supported by well thought out strategic and business plans. The underlying theme in this lobbying exercise is that, unless resources are made available, each institution will present to its nation a skewed picture of itself. If electronic documents are omitted, a true picture of the publishing heritage cannot be captured. Second, the national libraries are seeking partnerships with countries from the developed world, for example in areas such as training of staff and making available some of the infrastructure (hardware and software). The NLSA has been in discussions with the Dutch, Swedish and Norwegian National Libraries to explore partnership possibilities. The third approach is that of fundraising. The NLSA recently received a planning grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation for an investigation into the IT infrastructure required for the efficient operation of South Africa's legal deposit libraries. One of the aspects to be investigated is the technology required for the legal deposit of electronic media. This is just one example of fundraising initiatives the NLSA is engaged in; more will be undertaken as and when its newly-established development and marketing department is fully functional.

Conclusion

The enacting of a modern legal deposit act is in itself not enough to ensure that national libraries fulfill their mandate to collect in all formats. Various challenges have to be overcome before implementation can be achieved. But these challenges should not stop the process of updating or writing in new laws in countries in which they do not exist already, and they should not be allowed to prevent their full implementation once enacted. Notwithstanding the fact that electronic publishing in Africa is still in its infancy, the need for African countries to have laws that cover this medium is without question. It would be a tragedy if these countries were not to collect and preserve their full heritage because of lack of resources.

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LEGAL DEPOSIT AND COPYRIGHT: SOME ISSUES OF CONCERN / Marianne Scott,
former National librarian of Canada, Ottawa, Canada

The value, and in fact the necessity of having the published heritage of a country collected, preserved and made accessible to its citizens and those of the world is not something that needs to be promoted

at a gathering such as this. We all take that as a given. However, in this ever shrinking and technologically complex world, the ability of national agencies such as national libraries to be successful in this critical part of their mission is becoming increasingly difficult. This session is discussing many aspects of that challenge. My presentation will highlight some issues of concern for national libraries about the way national copyright legislation and, increasingly, international agreements may effect how successful they are in carrying out their mission.

Copyright and exceptions to copyright

Copyright is essential for the protection of the moral rights of an author as well as for controlling the commercial exploitation of a work. At the same time there needs to be a way in which a work can be accessed in a non-exploitive manner in support of research, independent study, critical comment and, of course, casual interest. It is to facilitate these non-commercial uses that librarians have championed exceptions to the basic rules of copyright in order to ensure that information will be accessible to all that need it now and in the future. In today's world balancing the rights of copyright owners with the needs of libraries and their users is becoming increasingly complex. We are no longer dealing with one physical copy of a publication, the use or abuse of which can be controlled relatively easily. We are dealing with electronic versions of information, which from the copyright owner's perspective have the potential for great abuse. For this reason, there is a tendency in current national debates on the revision of copyright legislation in the digital environment for the proposed rules of use to become more restrictive. As an example, it has been suggested that the present generally accepted fair practice type of exceptions should be eliminated.

Preservation and access

National depository agencies have two fundamental reasons for requiring exceptions within copyright legislation: the necessity to preserve and the need to provide access. This requirement is in no way frivolous, not when the activities related to preservation and access are understood. Acquiring, preserving and providing access to all formats of the published heritage of a country is, as has been stated before, fundamental to the mission of a national depository such as a national library. To illustrate why national libraries need exceptions to copyright, it may be helpful to review some typical activities that occur within depository libraries in the context of preservation and access. The examples should help to clarify what kinds of exceptions are needed to enable the library to carry out its role and indicate what kind of limitations or conditions might be attached to such exceptions. The examples will also serve to highlight the differences that are beginning to appear between the copyright protection of conventional formats and those involving digital materials.

Preservation exceptions

Let us look first at the case where the library needs to make a copy of a printed document as a replacement for an original copy in the deposit collection that is damaged, deteriorating, or lost, or as a service copy to be used in place of an original that is too fragile for use. Assuming the work is not in the public domain but still protected by copyright, making that copy without the permission of the copyright owner, or without an exception in the national copyright law, would constitute an infringement of the reproduction right.

In a number of jurisdictions, however, there is a "preservation" exception that allows a library to make a copy of the work for purposes of replacing an original copy that is damaged or deteriorating or to make a copy of the work for use as a service copy to be used in place of an original copy that is too fragile for use. The exception may also allow a library to make a copy of the work from a copy in another library's collection for purposes of replacing an original copy that has been lost.

There may, however, be limitations or conditions attached to the exception. Copying may not be permitted if a suitable replacement copy is available commercially. As well, the copy may have to be recorded and/or reported to the copyright owner or collective.

Compare that now with a similar case involving an electronic document. Suppose the library needs to make a copy of an electronic document as a replacement for an original copy in the deposit collection that is in an obsolete format or requires the use of hardware or software that is not available. Again, without permission of the copyright owner or an exception, making the copy would constitute an infringement of the reproduction right. In addition, under newly enacted provisions in a number of jurisdictions the library may also be liable to sanctions against circumvention of technological protection measures. In some jurisdictions, exceptions have been put in place to allow a library to make a copy of the work for purposes of replacing an original copy in the library's collection that is in an obsolete format or requires the use of hardware or software that is not available. In some circumstances as well there are exceptions allowing a library to circumvent any technological protection measures applied by the copyright owner to the original that would prevent the making of the copy. Again there are usually certain limitations or conditions that may apply: copying may not be permitted if a suitable replacement copy is available commercially; the copy may have to be recorded and/or reported to the copyright owner or collective; and circumvention of technological protection measures may be permitted only to the extent that is required to make the replacement copy.

Access exceptions

Assume that the library needs to make a copy of an excerpt from a work in response to a reference or research request from a library patron. Without the permission of the copyright owner or an exception, making such a copy would constitute an infringement of the reproduction right. Again, in some jurisdictions there are exceptions that allow a library to make a copy of an excerpt from a work on behalf of a patron who intends to use the excerpt for purposes of research or private study. In principle, there should be no limitations or conditions attached to this type of use other than those that are attached either explicitly or implicitly to fair practice, etc. However, when we come to make a copy of an article from an electronic journal for a patron of another library requesting the article through interlibrary loan, and delivering the copy electronically, there are several rights attached. Added to the reproduction right, the right to communicate has been added, as has a sanction against circumvention of technological measures. It is necessary to acquire authorization to make a copy of a complete article from a periodical for a person requesting a copy for use in research or private study. Authorization is required to transmit a copy of the article via a telecommunications network. In some cases, it is also necessary to have authorization to circumvent any technological protection measures applied by the copyright owner to the original that would prevent the making of the copy or its transmission.

If the copying of an article from an electronic journal were permitted by an exception, there would likely be a number of limitations or conditions attached. In some cases, the exception may not apply to recently published articles (e.g., within the previous twelve months). The copy may have to be recorded and/or reported to the copyright owner or collective. The circumvention of technological protection measures may be permitted only to the extent that is required to make the copy and transmit it to the requesting library. The person making the request may be permitted to receive a printed copy only, or any digital copy provided to the person may have to have copy guard or timed expiry mechanisms attached to it. Finally, the library making the copy and the library receiving the copy may be required to destroy any intermediate copies made in the process of copying and transmitting the article. The last example of an activity is one long associated with libraries, that of allowing a user to borrow or have access to a complete item, such as a book, either on the premises or away from the library. Sadly the flexibility once associated with the lending right seems to be disappearing with digital materials.

Current status of exceptions

Recent amendments to copyright legislation in a number of jurisdictions allow national depositories to engage in preservation copying of conventional publications with a minimum of administrative regulations. The same is true with respect to exceptions for copying articles from printed publications for interlibrary loan. An example of this is a recent amendment to the Canadian Copyright Act

permitting copying of periodical articles for research or private study. In that particular case, the exception allows copying from scholarly, scientific or technical periodicals but puts a one-year waiting period to copy material from newspapers or other types of general periodicals. The exception does not allow copying from works of fiction, poetry, drama or music. The real challenge, which is looming for all libraries, and national depositories in particular, is ensuring that the necessary exceptions are included in legislation which will permit preservation and access to digital online materials. With respect to preservation, there may be some light on the horizon. A number of publishers realizing the difficulties they are facing in long term preservation of this volatile format, appear to be ready to hand over this responsibility to the national depository. Just recently the IFLA/IPA Steering Group issued a joint statement on the importance of digital archiving and the key role that national libraries play in this area. It is reassuring to hear of discussions and activities that are taking place in different countries (particularly within the European Union) to ensure that digital publications will be preserved. In the long run, I believe that it is in everyone's best interest for there to be statutory authority either in the legal deposit or the copyright legislation that will permit a national depository to make preservation copies of their collections and to reformat and refresh as necessary to ensure the long term viability of electronic information. However, it may well be easier to solve the preservation dilemma than that of equitable access. In the past, we have had one physical item and one reader, quite within copyright provisions. Now we have an electronic version of that item, deposited in an institution where it is possible for several readers to have access at the same time. There is also the possibility that a remote reader could not only abuse the economic rights but also the moral rights of the author. It is no surprise then that the owners of copyrights are promoting more restrictive copyright provisions (in fact, as mentioned earlier, requesting that the fair practice type of exceptions be severely curtailed for online digital materials). The growing call for sanctions against circumvention gives copyright owners an added measure of control, with the resulting possibility of using technological protection measures to override existing legal exceptions. This is of grave concern, for such restrictive copyright legislation will seriously limit the ability of national depositories to ensure universal and equitable access to the national heritage collection.

International initiatives

In times long past, it was enough to be concerned about your national copyright legislation. Today we need to include an understanding of international activities in our debates. With the growing exchange of information internationally, it is becoming increasingly important for libraries to be aware of the possible impact of international treaties, and regional agreements on both their own national legislation and accepted practice. The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), founded over a hundred years ago, was established to promote basic or minimal copyright protection for authors as their work began to be distributed more widely outside their own countries. WIPO, of course, deals with all aspects of intellectual property but our main interest is in their attention to copyright issues. Over the past 100 years, the organization has grown from its original nine members to over 178. It has also become increasingly active in promoting copyright. In 1996, they addressed the digital environment, with the WIPO Copyright Treaty. In some ways, this initiative nearly caught the library community by surprise, but in the long run, a forceful coalition of library interests managed to effect a number of important changes in the original proposal. The intention of this Treaty is to establish a minimum set of international standards for the protection of digital materials. It is not mandatory for all member states of WIPO to adhere to the 1996 Copyright Treaty. However, when member states do sign the Treaty the copyright laws of that country must be in conformity with the WIPO Treaty. There are also regional agreements, which have the potential to affect not only the members of that region but indirectly neighbouring countries. Examples of this are the European Council Directive on the Harmonization of Certain Aspects of Copyright and Related Rights and the European Union Database Protection Directive. As the world shrinks and embraces globalization and increasing international trade it has now become necessary for libraries to be aware of the possible impacts on their services of some international trade decisions. While many of us may have thought of the General Agreements on Trade and Tariffs and the resulting World Trade Organization (WTO) as activities dealing with commodities, this is changing. In the introduction to the WTO and intellectual property on the WTO web page, the statement is made that "ideas and knowledge are an increasingly important part of

trade." The WTO, with a membership of over 140 countries, oversees a variety of treaties governing trade. What makes the WTO unique is that it has a binding dispute resolution mechanism with very strong enforcement procedures. There are two WTO treaties that could affect library services. The first is the General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS), 1994. The second is the Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), 1995. The stated goal of TRIPS is to "narrow the gaps in the way these rights are protected around the world, and to bring them under common international rules". It is of great importance that all those concerned about equality of access to information world wide be aware of these new agreements and be prepared, on behalf of users, to lobby those responsible for making national commitments in the areas of trade and services. IFLA, through its Committee on Copyright and Other Legal Matters, is attempting to bring the library point of view to the attention of the governing authorities of both WIPO and WTO. The Committee has also made presentations at WIPO and WTO meetings. More recently, a short document called Tips for TRIPS has been prepared for the use of the library and information community and it will be available on IFLAnet shortly. It is intended that this document be a guide to what TRIPS means and what to look out for. Another recent very interesting activity, which is being undertaken by UNESCO, is a multi-year study on limitations and exceptions to copyright and neighbouring rights in the digital environment. This is a very important initiative and one, which provides an opportunity for the library community to make the case, on behalf of users worldwide, for preservation and access. I am pleased to report that IFLA has been invited to participate and CLM is presently in the process of preparing a requested 20-page contribution. To achieve the necessary balance between the needs of users for reasonable access and the rights of copyright owners the national depositories need to be active on several fronts. The required flexibility for a national library can be achieved in different ways. First, through legislative action, either in the national deposit legislation or in the copyright legislation, to ensure that the necessary exceptions are available for both preservation and access. Second, by being proactive in supporting research into technologies that prevent both the altering of materials remotely and unauthorized use. Third, to use a phrase from current management jargon, by looking outside the box. By that, I am suggesting that ways and means outside of legislation be considered to ensure access. One such means might be for the national library to have a form of no fee license with the creators of electronic publications which will state quite clearly the obligations and responsibilities of the depository to protect the economic and moral rights of creators, while at the same time permitting these institutions to fully carry out their mission to collect, preserve and make accessible the published heritage of their country. In conclusion, the concept of a national library as an institution, which promotes the published heritage of a country and facilitates access to that heritage, should not be perceived as being in conflict with copyright owners. In the end, what is required is understanding and trust between all parties in the information chain.

LEGAL DEPOSIT, ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS AND DIGITAL ARCHIVING - THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRALIA'S EXPERIENCE / Pam Gatenby, Assistant Director General, National Library of Australia, Canberra, Australia

Abstract

The National Library of Australia has been collecting, managing and providing networked public access to significant Australian online publications since 1996. Legal deposit law does not yet cover publications in electronic form at the Commonwealth level in Australia but action is now underway to amend the legislation. The paper discusses how the experience gained from the Library's digital archiving activity is shaping proposed changes to legal deposit legislation and also explains the constraints imposed by copyright law. Issues of concern to the National Library, publishers and government bureaucrats are highlighted and ways in which these are being addressed are outlined.

The National library of Australia has been collecting significant Australian online publications since 1996 without the support of legal deposit legislation but with the permission of the publishers concerned. It has been collecting physical format electronic publications for many years under the same circumstances.

Legal deposit legislation at the Commonwealth level in Australia does not yet extend to publications in electronic form or to audiovisual materials but a process is now underway to attempt to rectify this situation. The practical experience that the National Library has gained with collecting, managing and making accessible both physical format and online publications in electronic form will strongly influence the shape of revised legislation when it eventuates.

Legal deposit

In Australia, the legal deposit provisions that apply to the National Library are included in section 201 the Commonwealth Copyright Act 1968. The provisions state that publishers must deposit one copy of any “library material” published in Australia with the National Library. The definition of “library material” in the Act effectively limits the deposit requirement to items in a printed form. (It is defined as “a book, periodical, newspaper, pamphlet, sheet of letter press, sheet of music, map, plan, chart or table ...”) So, the provisions are in need of updating to accommodate not only publications in electronic form but also audiovisual materials.

In 1996 the Commonwealth government in Australia constituted a committee to advise on simplification of the Copyright Act 1968. This review extended to a number of related issues one of which was the extension of the application of existing legal deposit provisions to electronically networked information.

The Library prepared a joint submission with ScreenSound Australia - the National Film and Sound Archive -that argued strongly for the extension of legal deposit to audiovisual and electronic publications.

It also recommended that ScreenSound be given national repository status under legal deposit provisions for sound and moving picture materials.

In its 1999 report to government on the review of simplification of the Copyright Act, the committee supported the joint submission from the Library and ScreenSound, reinforcing the recommendations in the joint submission. However, it was not until late 2001 that a process was put in train by the government department (the Department of Communications, Information Technology and the Arts (DoCITA)) that the Library reports through, to address amendment of the Commonwealth legal deposit provisions.

The process involves the following key steps:

- Preparation of a joint statement of requirements by the Library and ScreenSound
- Preparation of a government position paper by DoCITA on proposed changes to legal deposit to be used for public consultation
- Preparation of an Regulatory Impact Statement that assesses the likely costs of the proposed legislative changes to the government and to the publishing sector
- Submission of a proposal for revised legislation to government
- Drafting new legislation (if the submission is approved by government)

So far, step one has been completed and step two is well advanced but it is not expected that the position paper will be released until late this year. So, there is still a long, bureaucratic road to tread but we remain optimistic of success.

One reason for our optimism is that through our experience with collecting and archiving online publications we are aware of issues that concern publishers and have put in place practices and technical infrastructure to address these. These issues will also influence the revision of legal deposit provisions.

Collecting online publications

The National Library accepts that it has a responsibility for preserving the documentary heritage of Australia in all forms, including electronic.

Consequently, in 1996 it commenced building the National Collection of Australian Online Publications (referred to as the Online Collection) when the PANDORA project was launched (<http://pandora.nla.gov.au>). Collecting online publications is now a routine activity for the Library and the collection includes around 2,400 titles. The titles comprise single documents, parts of web sites

and whole websites. They include a range of file types and can be static or interactive. About one quarter of the titles are regathered on a regular basis. The Library developed harvesting and management software in-house to support its digital archiving work.

The National Library is developing the Online Collection in collaboration with the Australian state libraries and with ScreenSound Australia. Selection is based on detailed guidelines, which give emphasis to publications that have research value for studying the history of Australian society. From the outset, it was understood that collecting was for public access, both now and into the future. This objective has shaped the Library's approach to building the Online Collecting. For instance, all titles are catalogued onto the national bibliographic database to facilitate resource discovery, the online collection is also available to the public through the Internet via its own interface, and the vast majority of titles in the collection have no access restrictions imposed. (The Library does apply access restrictions to some titles at the request of the publisher to protect their commercial interests or for reasons to do with the sensitivity of the content. However, about 98% of titles in the Online Collection are gratis publications and their publishers are happy for us to make them available to the public through the Collection.)

Why we want legal deposit to be extended

Even though we have been able to develop a respectable research collection of online publications without the support of legal deposit, the Library considers it is essential to advocate the extension of legal deposit provisions to this form of publishing. The main reasons are that legal deposit would:

- strengthen the legitimacy of the claim that online publications are an important component of a nations' documentary heritage;
- provide a legal underpinning to our collecting role that would enable us to collect any important online publication without the permission of the publisher;
- provide a more efficient and reliable framework for the Library and publishers to work within (as for print publications); and
- overcome access constraints inherent in copyright law.

Major benefits that would result from applying legal deposit to online publications would be that more resources of national significance would be saved, known about and available for use into the future; and more cost-efficient and effective work procedures would be possible for both publishers and the Library.

Copyright

In Australia, copyright law is contained in the Copyright Act 1968. Following a lengthy and widely debated review process that began in 1994, the Act was amended by the Digital Agenda Act, which came into operation on 4 March 2001. The objects of the new Act are outlined in the Act itself and concern ensuring the efficient operation of relevant industries in the online environment and providing reasonable access and certainty for end users of copyright material online. Some of the main features of the Digital Agenda Act amendments are : a "broad-based technology neutral" right of communication to the public; sanctions against the circumvention of technological protection measures; and the extension into the digital environment of special exceptions for libraries and educational institutions.

The exceptions that have particular relevance to legal deposit and electronic publications are those that allow collecting institutions to do the following with works in their collection without payment or the owner's permission.

- Copy and supply a reasonable portion of a work to a user in response to a request (subject to certain requirements)
- Copy and supply a work to another library (subject to certain requirements)
- Copy and communicate for replacement purposes published material that is or has been held in their collection that has deteriorated or been damaged, lost or stolen
- Make published works obtained in an electronic form valuable on computers within the library premises.

While generally considered to be generous in terms of access to purchased online publications, these exceptions do not extend to the basic requirement of the National Library to be able to copy a whole online publication for inclusion in its digital archive and to provide national access to it.

Proposed changes to the legal deposit provisions

The public consultation paper that will be issued later this year will propose that the legal deposit provisions in the Copyright Act 1968 be amended to reflect the following requirements and obligations.

- Publishers would not be required to notify the relevant deposit institution about new electronic publications or to supply them unless requested to do so by the institution. Where a deposit institution wished to take in encrypted material the publisher would be required to give the institution the means to copy and use it for legal deposit purposes.
- Copying of all electronic publications selected for a national collection would be allowed for preservation and administrative purposes.
- The deposit institutions would have the right to copy “free” online publications for legal deposit purposes and to make them available to the general public via the Internet - this would be an exception to existing copyright law.
- In order to protect the economic interests of publishers of commercial electronic titles acquired under legal deposit, access conditions would be more restrictive than they are under copyright law for commercial titles that have been purchased – ie, “fair-dealing” for research and study purposes would not apply.

Other issues that arose during preparation of the consultation paper that are not reflected above include how to translate print based concepts such as “publication” and “place of publication”; “deposit” and “edition” or “best copy” into the online environment; how to represent publisher obligations unambiguously when old definitions and processes no longer apply; the role of regulations or Codes of Practice in amplifying and clarifying legal deposit intentions; linking assignment of persistent identifiers with legal deposit; and the need to be able to explain and quantify the costs involved for all stakeholders in extending legal deposit.

1 Australian Copyright Council. Digital Agenda Amendments: a discussion paper. Australian Copyright Council, May 2001 (B109v1) p. 2

In finding solutions to these and other complex issues associated with extending legal deposit to electronic publications, it would be beneficial for national libraries to work together in a more structured way to share experiences, ideas and models.

ACCESS TO ELECTRONIC PUBLICATIONS IN TEL: A COMMON INTEREST OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES AND PUBLISHERS / Gerard van Trier, Corporate Secretary, Royal Library, The Hague, Netherlands

The theme of this open session is how legal deposit and copyright laws meet the national libraries’ mission. There is no one single mission of national libraries worldwide. But in all the possible missions, there is one common denominator and that is the safeguarding of the national cultural heritage. Legal deposit is clearly instrumental to this mission: building deposit collections (on a legal or voluntary basis) enables the national library to operate as one of the most important national heritage institutions in a country. Building collections makes only sense when these collections are in some way available to the public. Therefore, the mission implies giving access to deposit collections, now or in the future. Giving access means that one has to be aware of copyright.

The omnipresence of electronic information gave rise to new copyright regulations, which have implications for depositing practices. I am not an expert on copyright, but I had many discussions about deposit policy with publishers and publisher organisations in the Netherlands, and in Europe. What I do know is that publishers who support deposit policy as such, are on the alert when conditions of access are being discussed. In the past this was not a major point. In each country only one or a few

libraries had deposit collections and users had to go to the deposit library to have access to the collections. The user group was limited and the conditions for access were clear. Commercial document delivery caused some conflict, but on the whole current library practises did not really harm the commercial interest of publishers. At the same time libraries fulfilled a task which publishers could not or did not want to fulfil: storing publications for the long term and safeguarding availability in the future.

Electronic publications have changed the situation. For the library community it is evident that electronic publications are part of the national cultural heritage and that national libraries should collect electronic publications to carry out their mission as a deposit library. We are now preparing to handle the new situation. In Europe we try to convince our government to invest into the technical infrastructure for storage and retrieval of very large quantities of digital information (hundreds of Terabytes). Also the publishing industry has to be convinced that it is important and also into its own interest to co-operate with national libraries in building and maintaining deposit collections of electronic publications.

In the Project TEL (The European Library) the relation with publishers is the first of six work packages. I will share with you the information we have gathered so far about current depositing practices in Europe and about the view of the national libraries and a number of publishers, especially on the conditions for access. I will conclude with suggestions for future co-operation based on common interests.

Introduction to TEL

For those who are not yet familiar with TEL: the project aims to lay the groundwork for a system for the discovery of and access to the collections, products and services of European national libraries. TEL would offer an integrated discovery tool and a single point of access to European distributed content (digital and non-digital). The present website of Europe's national libraries, Gabriel, will function as TEL portal. Gabriel already contains information on 41 national libraries in Europe and their collections. There are also links to the services. Eight national libraries are partners in TEL: the national libraries from the UK, Germany, Italy (Florence), Finland, The Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Switzerland. Three other partners are: CENL (umbrella organisation of the national libraries in Europe), the ICCU (Central Union Catalogue Institute (Italy) and the University of Northumbria (main subcontractor). The original partners form the basis of the consortium, which will be open to all European national libraries.

The work in the project is focused on reaching agreements on standards and processes, testing interoperability, scalability and multilingual features etc. Although some technical work is being done, the aim is essentially consensus building and not to develop any operational system. The TEL consortium works with significant publishers of electronic materials and publisher organisations on business, licensing and copyright matters. However, it should be emphasised that it is not an objective to reach any binding resolutions concerning these issues.

Code of practice

In TEL we are building upon the work that has been done in a joint committee of CENL and the Federation of European Publishers (FEP). The committee prepared a statement on the development and establishment of codes of practice for the voluntary deposit of electronic publications. Both CENL and FEP have officially endorsed the statement, which draws extensively on the provision already agreed in the UK, Germany and The Netherlands. It was recommended that each national library should establish a joint working group with representatives from publishers in their own country. The working groups should review the statement, adopt it as appropriate to national circumstances, set up and monitor a programme, and engage jointly with their governments in discussion on a legal code. In the statement a minimum level of access has been established.

The minimum level allowed will be to a single user at a time within the holding deposit library, across a secure intranet at designated terminals within an area only accessible to authorised users of the deposit library concerned. At the time of deposit publishers are requested to specify, via a standard form, which levels of access they agree to:

- a. the minimum level just described (this is the default)
- b. networked access across a secure network; single user at a time (in case of multi-site libraries or in any country where there is more than one deposit library)
- c. free access to the publication via direct access to a server at the publishers' location, but only for users seated in the reading rooms of the national library; in that case the national library stores a copy, but provides not direct access to it.

Another option would be single user access within the holding deposit library at a standalone workstation. This is not recommended on grounds of preservation, because of the extra handling involved, and of security, because of the greater risk of loss or damage.

All wider access or use for document supply and ILL, are only permitted under explicit licence from the publisher. However, the guideline states that restrictions would not be harsher for electronic publications than they are for printed publications.

Copying for preservation purposes should be allowed. The statement says: "It will be assumed that the holding deposit library may copy a publication onto other media as and when technology developments are seen to require such a measure, for preservation purposes only, subject to the preservation of the individual publication's identity and integrity."

The levels of access formulated are to my opinion rather conservative and reflect the state of affairs in the UK in 2000, when the BL and the Publishers' Association agreed on a voluntary code of practice. In 1999 the KB and the Dutch Publishers Association had already agreed on a more liberal arrangement. It allows concurrent use, downloading according to the term of delivery of the publisher (which does not need to be contractual licensing) and printing of a small part of the work or some articles for one's own use. However, also in The Netherlands remote access is ruled out.

Current practice

As part of the TEL project all 41 CENL members received a questionnaire with the aim of reviewing current practices. The response was excellent with 32 completed questionnaires.

It was surprising to learn that only a few indicated to have used or were planning to use the CENL/FEP statement in negotiations. Of course, in some countries contracts or arrangements had already been agreed upon before the issue of the statement as in the UK, Germany, The Netherlands and Sweden. But another reason for not using the statement could be that the deposit law already applies to electronic publications. This proved to be the case in more than 50% of the countries in the survey! On the map (*see below*) these 17 countries are dark red coloured. In most of these countries, however, the law does not apply to online publications, like e-journals, databases, internet resources, but only to handheld media, such as cdrom and dvd. In 13 countries voluntary agreements are in place, sometimes (5 libraries) in addition to the digital deposit law. These voluntary agreements focus mostly on online publications. There is no common approach. Some libraries use standard contracts, some use different contracts for individual publishers and some have no contracts at all.

8 countries (bright red) have plans to adjust the law to include digital publications. That leaves only 5 countries that do not and will not have a deposit law that covers digital material in the near future.

Access to electronic publications

The minimum level of access in the CENL-FEP statement is one single (authorised) user at a time. How is the actual situation in European libraries? How many libraries provide only this limited level of access?

Simultaneous access

Practice in libraries (25 with user access)	
single user	13 (52%)
more users	12 (48%)
Acceptable to publishers (answered by 27)	
only single user	9 (33%)
only more users	7 (26%)
both acceptable	10 (37%)
no access	1 (4%)

It proves that about half of the national libraries (48%) allow access to more users at time, which to my opinion should be the default.

How do publishers feel about this? We have some indication. Before I talk about that, I have to tell you about this other survey in TEL: with the help of the CENL libraries, we sent also a questionnaire to publishers in Europe. The target group consisted of publishers which deposited digital publications at the national library already, as indicated by the national library itself. It proved to be very difficult to motivate these publishers to respond. We received some 30 reactions, unevenly distributed over Europe. Reminders didn't help. I guess that the issue of depositing digital publications is very new for publishers. They have just started thinking about it. I feel that they cannot answer questions on depositing policy because they don't have a policy yet. Anyway, the questionnaire made publishers aware of the issue! So you must bear in mind that the information we got from the survey is not representative for European publishers.

As can be seen in the table above, the responses indicate that most publishers would accept simultaneous access.

Another question is who would be authorised to access the deposited publications. We defined four categories: registered users both on site and remote, and unregistered users, both onsite (walk-in users) and remote (general internet user).

There will be no commercial publisher, who would allow remote access to the unregistered user. On site access by the registered user is however generally accepted by the publisher and this is in fact the general practice. Some copyright owners would allow remote users as well (*see the below graph*).

Common interest of national libraries and publishers

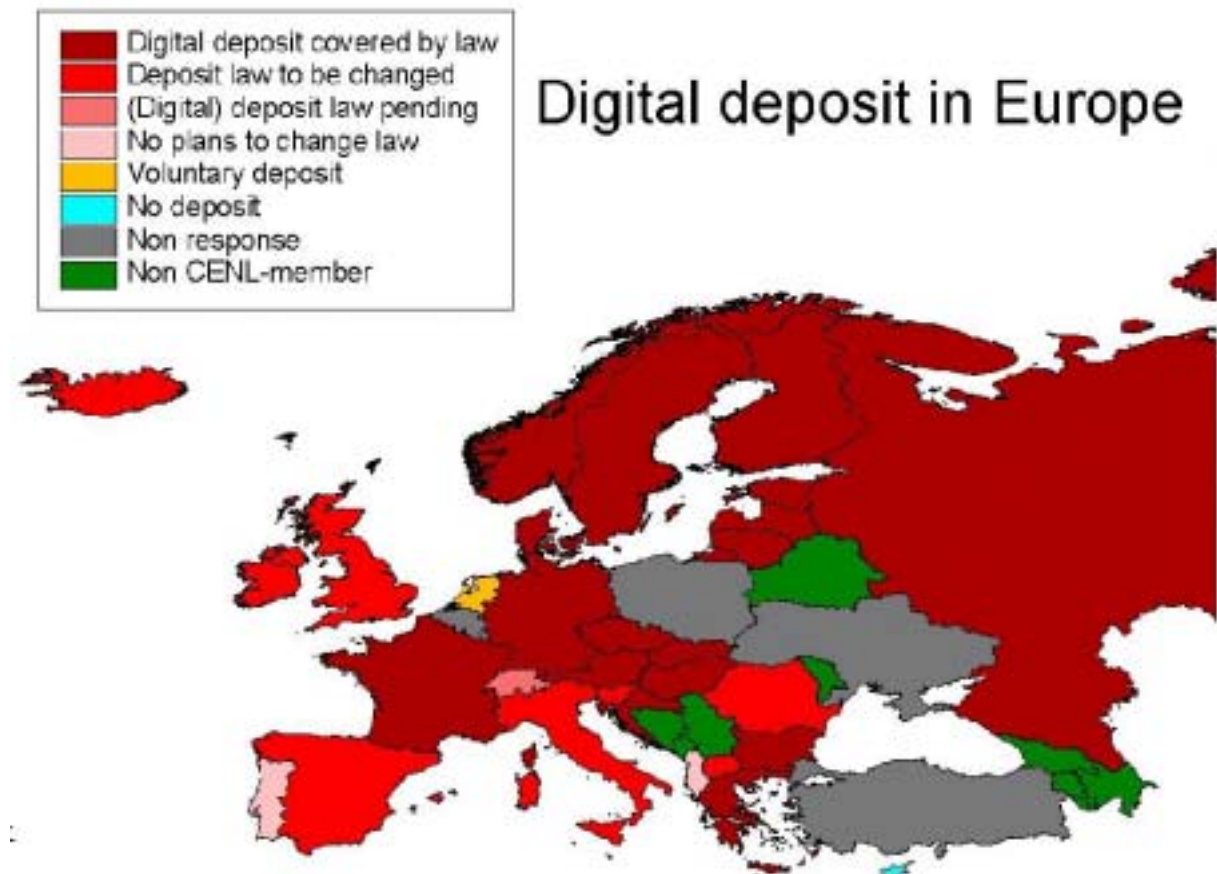
Clearly, many publishers have a positive attitude towards depositing practices. But as the issue is very new, national libraries have to explain why this is important. Not only because it is the national libraries' mission, but also because it is in the interest of the publishers. This morning we witnessed the recognition of this when Elsevier Science announced that the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, national library of The Netherlands, will become the first official digital archive for all 1,500 Elsevier journals. Elsevier Science said that it is essential for them to be able to guarantee both authors and researchers that the electronic files will be permanently available. What does the agreement say about access? The agreement itself is confidential, as usual, but in the press release it was revealed that the KB will provide access on a current basis to all who come to the library and are permitted access to the library's collections. In addition, should there be a catastrophic disaster and that the ScienceDirect system would be inoperable for a long period of time, then the KB would be part of the interim service system. Finally, should Elsevier cease to make these journals available on a commercial basis, the KB could open access to all on a remote basis (in addition to walk-in).

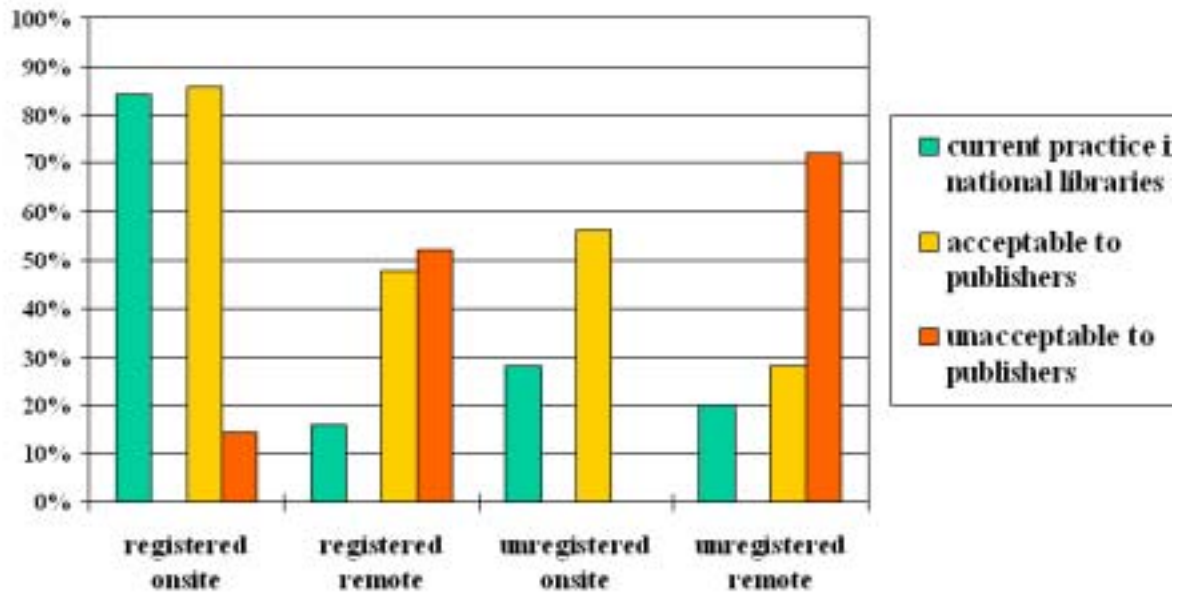
So the first interest for the publisher is to have a reliable digital archive, a function which the national library could perform.

There are a few other functions and now TEL is coming into view. As I said before, TEL will offer a single access point to the holdings of national libraries. That could be interesting for publishers who would appreciate an additional distribution channel. Very large, well-known international publishers

do not need such an additional channel, perhaps, but smaller publishers could benefit from it. At least one medium-sized publisher expressed the wish to co-operate under the condition that access is provided to a well-defined user group within TEL. Other areas of common interest are the joint production and use of metadata. Finally, it can be assumed that publishers could benefit from incorporation of electronic publications in the national bibliography. Our survey, however, shows that publishers are not yet convinced of the advantages.

It is evident that the deposit of electronic publications is a new area for which new policies and practices have to be developed. Designing new laws or adapting existing laws is only one aspect of this. A continuing dialogue with publishers is needed to find solutions for technical problems that still exist and to reach consensus on issues like level of access and rights management. National libraries should participate in this dialogue on the basis of a clear view on its mission and, in the case of TEL, a clear business plan. In the next phase of the project the partner libraries will pay one-to-one visits to publishers to continue or to start this dialogue. I am convinced that both national libraries and publishers are in a position to add value to the information chain, without being in competition.





**JOINT WORKSHOP OF THE IFLA NATIONAL LIBRARIES SECTION
WITH THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTION**

Glasgow, 22 August 2002

**“CAPTURING THE WEB: LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE
IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES”**

Chairs : Fernanda CAMPOS, Deputy Director, National Library, Lisboa, Portugal and chair of the National Libraries Section and Tomas LIDMAN, National Librarian, The Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden.

CAPTURING IN PRACTICE: THE SURFACE WEB AND THE DEEP WEB / Catherine Lupovici, Head of the Digital library department, Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, France

THE COLLECTION OF SWEDISH WEB PAGES AT THE ROYAL LIBRARY - THE WEB HERITAGE OF SWEDEN / Allan Arvidson, Responsible for the Kulturarw3 – project, The Royal Library, The National Library of Sweden Stockholm, Sweden

Abstract

The Royal Library as since 1997 harvested the Swedish web space regularly. This paper discuss the evolution of the Swedish web since then. We also try to answer the question wether the collection gives a true picture of the swedish web, both with respect to geographical coverage and to various technical issues. We end by commenting on possible future development of web technologies and how that might influence the work.

The collection

The Swedish web has been harvested regularly since 1997. The harvesting as been done using automatic programs in order to collect as much as possible. This has yielded a number of “snapshots” of the Swedish web space from which some observations can be made. The size of the “snapshots” has grown considerable since the start. In 1997 we harvested 6.8 million urls from 15700 web sites. The latest complete download in 2001 yielded 30 million objects from 126000 web sites. The first download occupied 140 GBytes of data, the latest 1335 GBytes.

The number of different document types has not risen very much. In 1997 there was 295 different mime types found, compared to 424 in 2001. The relative proportion of the different types however, has been remarkably constant. Html documents has remained around 50% throughout the period, with jpeg and gif pictures making up about 45%. These numbers has only varied by a few per cents during the period.

The web sites varies a lot in size, the most common size is one (1) document. The big web sites however, can have in excess of a million urls. These are universities and a few big web hotels. It should be noted however that web sites in excess of 100000 urls number only a few tens.

A true picture of Sweden?

The overall goal of the work is to acquire a collection of data which gives a true picture of the Swedish web space at the time of archiving. Has this been achived?

First we look at the “geographical” coverage. We of course harvest everything found under the Swedish top-level domain “se”. But there is nothing to stop a Swedish company or person to register a domain under the international top domains “com”, “org” and “net”. Also, many countries allow (nearly) anybody to register a domain under their top domain. In Sweden the domain “nu” has become very popular because of its Swedish significance (*nu*, means *now* in Swedish). Special efforts has been made to identify domains registered under these top domains which can be considered Swedish in some respect. How succesful these efforts have been is hard to know. Also, there are certainly a lot of

Swedish material located under other country codes. One serious problem here is the organisations registering domain names as a rule doesn't reveal the identity of the domain owner. We know that at least half of the Swedish domains are registered under non-"se" names. Nevertheless we think that our coverage is at present rather good.

Tuning to more technical problems; harvesting material consisting of static pages linked by standard html links is easy. However, an increasing number of other techniques are being used, javascript, flash etc. Scripting techniques, like javascript, cannot in principle be successfully treated since the result of executing the script can depend on many things, e.g. type of browser. Flash is using a plug-in and is also a proprietary format, making any attempt at harvesting such pages very difficult.

Another difficult problem is webservers that tailors its pages for each individual user. Using e.g. cookies the webserver gives each user a unique page; trying to phantom the users interest etc. The problem is of course: which users web is to be saved?

A serious problem is all types of interactivity: games, databases access by searching on key words etc. Here the harvesting robots fall short. All this material is in practice lost.

To answer the question posed above; we think that our "geographical" coverage is good, as is the harvesting of pages with simple html-linked static pages. We have very little of the dynamic web, i.e. all sorts of sites where there is a dialogue between the user and the webserver, e.g. interactive games. The static cases mentioned above is dominating the web and we don't miss an awful lot where numbers is concerned. It is rather that we miss a certain type of material more or less completely.

The Future

In the future we can expect more use of interactive pages, non-html techniques (scripts, plugins etc). The development of new web publishing techniques give very little, if any, thought to preservation. Also, we can expect voice to be used to navigate the web, needing a new type of harvesting software. There is also another, more serious threat. Most techniques used on the web utilize open standards published by IETF and W3C. It is the authors feeling that it is not necessarily in the interest of the major players to support the use of open standards and there is a real threat that the web will be monopolised by a few actors, using proprietary, closed standards, making this kind of work very difficult.

Conclusion

Despite all the difficulties mentioned above it is possible to get a reasonable snapshot of the web without too much difficulty. We miss a lot of e.g. interactive pages that's true, but that doesn't make what has been saved worthless. There are many aspects of human activities which are lost forever, but doesn't make the medieval manuscripts useless when we try to understand what was going on back then.

ARCHIVING THE WEB : SOME LEGAL ASPECT / **Alenka Kavčič-Čolić**, Head of the R & D Department, National and University Library, Ljubljana, Slovenia

Abstract

Technological development has changed the concepts of a publication, reproduction and distribution. The legislation, together with the Legal Deposit Law does not incorporate these changes, and is very restrictive in the sense of protecting the rights of authors of all electronic publications. National libraries and national archival institutions, being aware of their important role in preserving of the written and spoken cultural heritage, try to find different legal ways to its realization. The paper presents some legal aspects of archiving the web pages, concerning the harvesting, providing public access to them, and long-term preservation.

Keywords: *world wide web, web pages, electronic publications, legal aspects, legal deposit, national libraries*

Introduction

The report of the Committee on Intellectual Property Rights and the Emerging Information Infrastructure, the Computer Science & Telecommunications Board, and the Commission on Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Applications: *The Digital Dilemma: Intellectual Property in the Information Age* (1999) lists three characteristics of the technological development which had effect on drastic changes in economics of information: (1) information in digital form has changed the economics and character of **reproduction**, (2) computer networks have changed the economics of **information distribution**, and (3) the World Wide Web has changed the economics of **publication** [Samuelson & Davis, 2000].

The digital nature of electronic publication has changed the concept of **reproduction**. Never before was possible to cheaper and faster reproduce a publication without the loss of quality. Electronic copies are identical to the original.

Digital networks have brought an end to the traditional meaning of **information distribution**, which had to do only with *tangible materials*. The control of booksellers over the destiny of any material ended at the point of receiving the payment or the subscription fee. In the physical sense, the new owner could do whatever he wished with the book he had bought, sell, loan, or even destroy it. In the legal practice this is known as the *first-sale rule*. It is no longer so with electronic publications. The possibilities of their reproduction are not limited, therefore for the purpose of accessing certain material there has to be established a continuing bond between the author or the provider and the end user in the form of a contract or a licence in order to avoid breaking the copyright and endangering the commercial interests of the carriers of copyright. Such contracts of course are time limited, i.e. after their validity ceases the user loses all rights of accessing the contracted material.

The development of the internet has also changed the meaning of a **publication**. Today, anybody can be author or publisher of an electronic publication. The statistics show that the average life expectancy of a web page moves between 44 days and 2 years, and that very few of those have changed their contents in one year [Kenney ... et al., 2002]. Such vast creativity causes difficulties in controlling the rights of individual authors.

We are aware that the legislation has changed slowly, by all means slower than the information technology. Most legislative systems have not foreseen the technological development in the direction of electronic publications and still use the traditional concepts of a publication and its reproduction and distribution, which are useful only in case of tangible publications. The best proof of that is the legal deposit legislation.

Legal deposit law

While the form and carriers of a publication have changed over the centuries, the basic functions of national libraries have remained almost unchanged. During the last hundred years their most important task has been the preservation of written and spoken cultural heritage. This function is in most countries supported by the Legal Deposit Law. The content of this law, however, varies from one country to another.

In most European and some other countries (Canada, USA, Australia) the Legal Deposit Law covers mainly printed materials and electronic documents on physical carriers. The exceptions to this rule are Norway and Denmark, where the Legal Deposit Law also includes the networked publications, and Switzerland and the Netherlands which have no such law at all [Martin, 1999].

Every national library has its own way of fighting to obtain the national collection. The co-operation with the publishers and publishers' unions is becoming a more and more important approach in this respect. In the Netherlands, for example, there does not exist a legal deposit law, however, they do have an agreement with the Publishers' Union which enables them to receive legal deposit. Another

example are the project ELEKTRA and EVA in Finland. Such examples show that the national libraries have taken upon themselves to respect the conditions set by the publishers, e.g. access moratoria, controlled or limited access, etc.

Within the CoBRA+ programme a Joint Committee was set up to represent the CENL (Conference of European National Librarians) and the FEP (Federation of European Publishers). The task of this commission was to find a form of co-operation, which would be acceptable for both, the publishers and the national libraries. The result of the negotiations is the *Code of practice for the voluntary deposit of electronic publications*.

The contracts with the publishers can regulate the access to individual documents, however, they are not a solution in the case of capturing the entire web. In Australia, for example, within the framework of the project PANDORA, an excellent methodology (including the forms and accurate instructions) for a selective processing of electronic publications from the web was developed. However, the legal and administrative processes are complex, and their finding was that the web capturing is five times as expensive than the purchase of the printed materials [Bergamin, 2000]. The number of electronic publication is growing much faster than the number of printed ones. In Europe there can be found some examples of a non-selective approach, i.e. capturing the entire web. We would like to mention Kulturarw3 in Sweden, and Finland where a web harvester has been developed in the project NEDLIB. In the USA a non-profit company Internet Archive has been systematically collecting the entire web since 1996. [Kavčič-Čolić, 2001]

Earlier practice has shown that the national libraries and archival institutions cannot wait to see the legal deposit law change and feel it is their responsibility and duty to take certain actions towards the preservation of the present for the future. While doing this they should respect the current legislation in the field of copyright.

Archiving the web

Archiving web pages requires attention on three aspects which have different legal basis: (1) the procedure of harvesting the web pages and electronic documents on the internet; (2) enabling the public to access them; and (3) their preservation for the future.

Harvesting the web

In the countries where legal deposit legislation does not cover the intangible electronic publication the building of the national collection is regulated by the copyright legislation.

What in fact means copyright? In the USA the copyright is "the limited monopoly created for the purpose of providing people with a financial incentive to create copyrightable materials, to create works of literature, art, ...", in Europe it means "the right of every author to control the reproduction of the products of his or her own brain [...and] is seen [...] as an extension of the author's personality" [Strong, 1994]. Both statements are two different sides of the same concept of copyright protection.

The foundations of the current copyright protection have been set at the international conference in Bern in 1886. The last revision of this convention happened in Paris in 1997. The most important article concerning the copyright is 9(2) which states that "the national legislatures may authorise the reproduction of copyright works in 'certain special cases, provided that such reproduction does not conflict with a normal exploitation of the work and does not unreasonably prejudice the legitimate interests of the author' [Wall, 1998, p.338]". In 1967 the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) was established which took responsibility for administering of many international conventions and agreements on intellectual property and copyright, among them also the Bern Convention. The most important WIPO conference took place in Geneva in December 1996. It focused on possible changes of the Bern Convention. They proposed, among others, the right of the users to "browsing, concerning viewing of screened material without permission" [Wall, 1998, p.339].

Naturally, the publishers' lobbies were stronger, and this right has not been given consideration even in the Directive 96/9/EC of the European Union on the legal protection of databases nor in the Directive 2001/29/EC on the harmonisation of certain aspects of copyright and related rights. In the latter, the following rights of authors have been stated:

- "[...] **right to authorise or prohibit direct or indirect, temporary or permanent reproduction** by any means and in any form, **in whole** or in part;
- [...] **right to authorise or prohibit any communication to the public** of their works, **by wire or wireless** means, including the making available to the public of their works in such a way that **members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them**;
- [...] **the exclusive right to authorise or prohibit any form of distribution to the public by sale or otherwise** [...]" [emphasis added].

The 5th Article of the Directive states the exceptions which are "in the public interest for the purpose of education and teaching", specifically "for private use and for ends that are neither directly nor indirectly commercial, on condition that the rightholders receive fair compensation". The reproduction is limited to parts and does not cover whole documents.

Within the EU legislation the works under copyright are computer programmes, interfaces, databases and all author creations regardless of their carriers. Web pages as such are not mentioned in these directives. As a group of files which form a unity, they belong among author works and can therefore be included into the Copyright law. The Copyright Licencing Agency in the Great Britain states that "The World Wide Web is subject to copyright, and Web pages are themselves literary works"¹. Any collecting or archiving of these materials, without the permission of the author or copyright holder is against the law. Exceptions are individual data, government publications which belong into the public domain and other publication in which it is explicitly stated that their reproduction is allowed. Any further use of such publications requires the citing of the source. The rights of authors are limited to their life plus 70 years after the death of the author.

Since the operation of many applications means that the reading the electronic documents or accessing the databases requires automatic reproduction of certain elements or even the whole application to the network or to a computer, the Directive 96/9/EC, which regards the computer software and databases allows the temporary reproduction as exception, in the sense of caching, hosting, and browsing.

In the case of the electronic publications where the access has been enabled through a licence, there could be negotiated with the publisher an agreement on the transfer of the whole collection with the goal of preservation of the material.

Enabling the public to access the electronic documents including web pages

On the basis of the Article 19 of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human rights "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to *seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers*" [italics added].²

We would like to mention two more statements by the IFLA Committee on Free Access to Information and Freedom of Expression (FAIFE)³:

- *"Libraries provide access to information, ideas and works of imagination. They serve as gateways to knowledge, thought and culture."*

¹ URL: <http://www.cla.co.uk/copyrightvillage/internet.html>

² URL: <http://www.faife.dk/>

³ Ibid.

- *"Libraries have a responsibility both to guarantee and to facilitate access to expressions of knowledge and intellectual activity. To this end, libraries shall acquire, preserve and make available the widest variety of materials, reflecting the plurality and diversity of society."*

The European Copyright User Platform (ECUP) has also adopted a Position Paper which "purpose was to outline and justify the lawful uses of copyrighted works by individuals and libraries in the electronic environment" [ECUP, 1997, p.386].

But the European legislation does not support free access to materials without the permission of copyright holders. The Directive 2001/29/EC as well as the Directive 1996/9/EC both state the exclusive right of authors the right to make the work public, including the right to give the public access to it.

From our point of view it is important the article 3 of the Directive 2001/29/EC, which defines "the right to authorise or prohibit any communication to the public of their works, by wire or wireless means, including the making available to the public of their works in such a way that **members of the public may access them from a place and at a time individually chosen by them**" [emphasis added]. This second part protects any form of communication with the public or allowing the access to the members of the public which are not present at the place from which the publication or the access derive [Šetinc, 2001].

The same Directive in the Article 5 allows "specific acts of reproduction made by publicly accessible libraries, educational establishments or museums, or by archives, which are not for direct or indirect economic or commercial advantage". This exception is in agreement with the the doctrine of *fair dealing* characteristic for the anglo-saxon legislations (*fair use* in the USA), which "is generally thought to refer to restricting the amount of material which can be copied or used fairly so as not to damage the economic interests of rights owners" [Pedley, 1998, p.29]. The goal of the *fair dealing* is in fact to be "a balancing point between the rights of authors to exclusive control over their work and the rights of users to have free access to the ideas contained in those works" [Harper, 2001].

If we take into account the 19th Article of the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the mission of the libraries in providing acces to information and the *fair dealing* doctrine, then certainly the libraries should have not only the right but also a duty to give access to electronic material. Maybe national libraries and other archival institutions could achieve a compromise, should they manage to find adequate technological solutions to help them to make the copyrighted materials available to the public for on-the-spot reference use [Šetinc, 2001]. Similarly as with the physical materials the users could in the national library have the right to view the electronic materials without the right to copy it. This would enable the protection of commercial and other interests of the authors. Harvesting the web does not mean giving the public the right to view it. Unless if it is explicitly stated in the web page or if a certain amount of time has passed, the protection of the copyright has ceased. The characteristic of the electronic publications however, is rapid growth and ephemerity. It is very likely that after some time none of the electronic documents will survive, mainly because of the technological and software development.

Preservation of the web pages for the future

For some years scientists have been researching the effects of time and technological development on the existence of the electronic publications. The project NEDLIB has dedicated special attention to this issue. The today's solutions for the long-term preservation are mainly: the museum approach (preservation of the technological and software environment to access the electronic publication), emulation (access to the document with an additional interface), and migration (the conversion of the application of the electronic publication to a higher version or a more contemporary application). Certainly a solution has to be found which concerns the existence of the carriers themselves. The migration and emulation require changes in the form of the document. In these cases it means violation of the copyright. Concerning the fact that the changes would have to be frequent, the document would need several interventions. In case this was left to the publishers and the authors, the

question arises whether they would be interested to perform it. Many of them follow the needs of customers, which are focused to the latest literature. Therefore there is a great danger that a large part of this would be thrown away forever.

For this reason it is very important that the national libraries and national archival institutions collect and accept the responsibility for these materials. Very few, however, have a legislative background for such actions without the permission of the authors or the publishers.

Conclusion

The arrangement of the copyright individually, for every web page and with every author would require from the national libraries and other archival institutions a strict policy on selection, a lot of time, and human and financial resources. It involves the risk of losing a major part of important electronic documents on the web. Similarly as with the materials obtained through the legal deposit, the national libraries should collect everything that has been published and which represents our cultural, historical and scientific image, regardless of the carrier. In the same way, these materials should be accessible to the public, even if only for reference use. Another important task of national libraries and archives is the long-term preservation of these materials, inspite the fact that this means a direct intervention in the document. The question is if this is allowed without the permission of the author or the publisher? According to the valid legislation, no. However, it is in the interest of the nation and mankind, which should urge the governments of all countries to uncompromisingly and as soon as possible accept such actions within the legal deposit legislation.

Most governments protect the commercial interests of the publishers and the authors. But they do not take into account the market itself which has already begun its own way of protecting itself with various technological means [Schlachter, 1997]. For this reason the national libraries and national archival institutions should receive greater government and legislative support in their striving to preserve the whole written and spoken heritage on all carriers. This would enable these important institutions to uninterruptedly perform their duties in preserving the present for the future generations.

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ACCESS TO WEB ARCHIVES : THE NORDIC WEB ARCHIVE ACCESS PROJECT / Svein Arne Brygfjeld, Project leader, National Library of Norway, Rana, Norway

Abstract

The national libraries of the five Nordic countries have carried out a project to find principles, methods and tools for access to archives of web documents. This project has resulted in a prototype of an access system where the user can browse, navigate and search in time and space. The access system is independent of the archive, and may easily be adapted to new running environments. Search engine technology and java-based user interfaces are essential to be able to give the wanted functionality to the user.

Introduction

One of the challenges for the international information preservation community is the archiving and long-term preservation of documents published on the World Wide Web (WWW). Related to the area of long-term preservation, we also find areas like harvesting the web and accessing web archives. The national libraries of the five Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden) are all highly engaged in finding solutions on harvesting, archiving and accessing archives. These libraries have joined forces to investigate technology and methods on these areas, an initiative named "the Nordic Web Archive". For the last 18 months, most of the effort has been spent on finding ways of accessing web archives. Nordunet2 has supported this work, making it possible to run a focused project called "The Nordic Web Archive access project" (NWA).

Aims

The core aim of the NWA project is to implement an access system for large-scale web archives. This system shall support well known access methods like search, navigation and browsing. In addition,

one wants it to be possible to browse and navigate through space and time. The NWA project is based on the assumption that there are several archives, and that each archive holds possibly several versions of a significant number of web documents. Such archives are likely to be constructed in various ways, and the design and implementation of the access system should be independent of the internal structure and architecture of archives.

Architectural choices

Starting the work on system architecture, one wanted to split the system into significant modules easy to identify and limit. In this way, one could enable distributed collaborative development work. The modules identified are listed below, and also shown in figure 1.

- Document input: The access system will receive XML-based documents from the archive for indexing. Those documents will also contain metadata on a Dublin Core format, foreseeing future support for OAI support. There are also some archival metadata available, like time of harvesting.
- Indexing: Organising the documents for searching
- Search engine: Component to support search in indexed documents and metadata
- Web interface: Component to support user interface based on using WWW
- Archive access: Component to support document delivery from the respective web archive

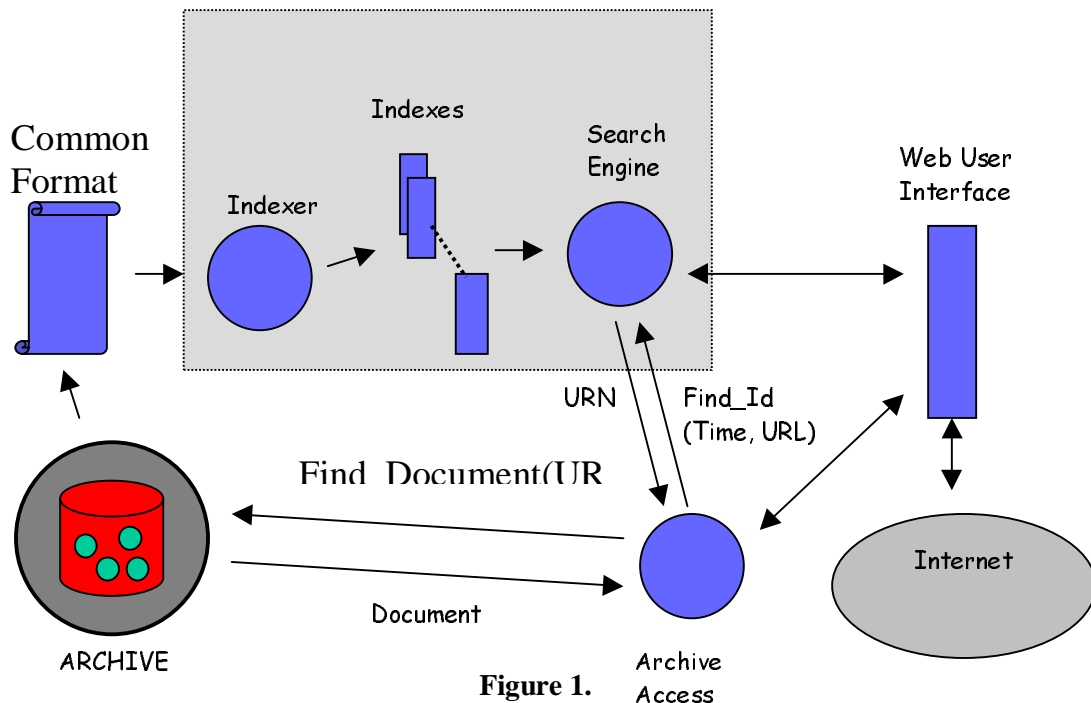


Figure 1. Archive Access

Implementation strategies and solutions

First of all, it was wanted that the speed of the service should be as good as search engines available on the Internet. Thus, one realized it was a necessity to use a well-performing search engine to support search, navigation and browsing. Introducing such a software component has shown to simplify the development process significantly as well as giving the expected performance.

Furthermore, the implementation is highly modularised. Every module is relatively small, making it possible to do a re-implementation when needed. The approach also invites to modification of the functionality of the through introduction of new modules. Much effort has also been put into making a clean well define interface against the search engine. Porting to other search engines should therefore be also an overcoming task.

Archive interface

As pointed at already, access to web archives should be based on the same technology as access to the web. A web browser providing the same impression of the content as the original would be optimal.

Functionality

The user interface should support the well-known search, browse and navigate functions which users meet every day on the Internet. And in addition, it should also support those functions on several versions of documents, thus introducing the concept “search, browse and navigate through time and space”.

Search

Search in the archive is based on the use of a dedicated search engine. The motivation to introduce a search engine, is to be able to offer a satisfying speed of operation for the user. Searching should be performed both on available metadata as well as the content of the documents. One of the challenges with respect to result presentation is the fact that one might get hits in several versions of many documents, expanding the already existing problem of large result sets.

Browse

As on the web, it should be possible for the user to browse the archive just by following links in the displayed documents. The user might also browse versions of a given document by use of the java-based time-axis shown in figure 2. Clicking on the arrow-heads will provide the previous or next version of the document from the archive.

Navigate

By the use of known locators (URL's), the user should be able to locate and navigate in the archive. So given a point of time, the archive should provide a document when a user types the original URL of the document. On the other hand, given an original URL, the archive should provide a document related to a point of time when the user gives a point of time. These functions are made available through the *locator* and *time* fields in figure 3.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.

Further reading and links

- [1] The Royal Library of Denmark, <http://www.kb.dk>
- [2] The University and National Library, Helsinki, Finland, <http://>
- [3] The University and National Library of Island, <http://>
- [4] The National Library of Norway, <http://www.nb.no>
- [5] The Royal Library of Sweden, <http://www.kb.se>
- [6] Nordic Web Archive, <http://nwa.nb.no>
- [7] Nordunet2, <http://www.nordunet2.org>
- [8] Kulturarw3, The Royal Library of Sweden,
<http://kulturarw.kb.se/html/kulturarw3.eng.html>
- [9] The Wayback Machine, <http://www.archive.org>
- [10] Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen und Bibliographie, Issue 3/4 2001
- [11] NEDLIB project, <http://www.kb.nl/coop/nedlib>
- [12] OAIS *Reference Model for an Open Archival Information System*
<http://ssdoo.gsfc.nasa.gov/nost/isoas/>
- [13] Extensible Markup Language, <http://www.w3.org>

- [14] Open Archives Initiative, <http://www.openarchives.org>
- [15] Fast Search and Transfer, <http://www.fast.no>
- [16] Open Source Initiative, <http://www.opensource.org>
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<http://www.rlg.org/preserv/diginews/diginews5-2.htm>

IFLA 69th GENERAL CONFERENCE

BERLIN, 1-8 AUGUST 2003

1. Section for National Libraries – Previsional agenda

- The Standing Committee will meet twice :
(*Cf. Annex 5*)
 - on Saturday 2 August, 14.30-17.20
 - on Friday 8 August, 10.15-12.15

- The Section organizes an open session and a workshop :
 - on Tuesday 5 August, 16.00-18.00
Open session organized jointly with the Statistics and Evaluation Section on “Benchmarking and performance measurements : developing quality services at national libraries”, with speakers coming from Germany, Slovenia, New Zealand and Malaysia.

 - on Thursday 7 August, 13.30-17.30
Workshop under the theme “National libraries as access points : virtual libraries for virtual users”. The main objective is to present and discuss several experiences that have come successfully to create virtual libraries for virtual users, always with a view of broadening access to information and de-centralizing it, or develop tools for multilingual publics. The speakers come from China, Australia, USA and Europe (Germany and Switzerland).

2. IFLA Council meetings

Two Council meetings will be held during the IFLA Congress in Berlin :

- on Sunday 3 August, 16.45-18.15,
- on Friday 8 August, 16.00-18.00.

National Libraries Standing Committee

A G E N D A

69th Council and General Conference, 2003

Berlin, Germany

Chair/Treasurer: Fernanda Campos, Portugal

Secretary: Alix Chevallier, France

Standing Committee I: Saturday 2 August 2003, 14:30 - 17:20

1. Opening of the meeting:
 - Introduction and welcome to members
 - Registration of members present
 - Welcome and introduction of observers
 - Apologies
2. Election of officers for the 2003-2005 period
3. Adoption of agendas for SC I and SC II
4. Approval of minutes from Glasgow meetings
(as published in the Section's June 2003 *Newsletter*)
5. Officers' reports:
 - Professional Board and Coordinating Board I
 - Financial report
6. Review of programmes at Berlin General Conference
7. Preparation of the Section's strategic plan 2003-2005
8. Standing Committee representation at IFLA booth
9. «Round Robin» discussion of current activities or issues and concerns in national libraries
10. Adjournment

Standing Committee II: Friday 8 August, 10:15 - 12:15

1. Opening of the meeting
 - Registration of members present
 - Introduction of observers
 - Apologies
2. Review of agenda
3. Programme of the 70th General Conference, Buenos Aires, 21-28 August 2004
“Libraries as tools for education and development” and “Life long literacy”

4. Programme of the 71th General Conference, Oslo, 12-19 August 2005
“Libraries : a Voyage of Discovery” and “Life long literacy”
5. Strategic plan for 2003-2005
6. Update of the Section’s leaflet
7. Evaluation of Berlin General Conference
8. Any other business
9. Adjournment

SOME NEWS OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARIES IN THE WORLD

- Algeria** Mr Amin ZAOUÏ, writer, is the new Director of the National Library of Algeria, succeeding Mr Muhamad AISSAOUMOUSSA since October 2002.
- Argentina** Mr Silvio Juan MARESCA, reseacher in the area of philosophy and former General Director of Buenos Aires Libraries , was appointed as Director of the National Library of Argentina in March 2002.
- Brazil** Mr Pedro CORREA DO LAGO, librarian and art publisher, has been commissioned as President of the National Library of Brazil in January 2003, succeeding Eduardo PORTELLA.
- Canada** The Governement of Canada announced on September 2002 the creation of the Library and Archives of Canada, a new agency that combines the National Archives of Canada and the National Library of Canada. On 8 May 2003 Minister of Canadian Heritage tabled a Bill in the House of Commons to create the Library and Archives of Canada.
- Colombia** Ms Lina ESPITALETA DE VILLEGAS was appointed as Director of the National Library of Colombia, succeeding Mr Carlos José REYES POSADA who occupied this position until the 31 August 2002.
- Italia** Ms Livia BORGHETTI, former Director of the National Central Library in Roma, was appointed director of the Discoteca di Stato e Museo dell’ Audiovisivo in October 2002. Mr Osvaldo AVALLONE is the new Director of the National Library.
- Iraqi** About 500K printed books and serials (including 5K rare books) of the National Library of Iraqi have been looted and burnt (due to its location opposite the Iraqi Defence Ministry building) - but some holdings at least (e.g. early newspapers) are reported to have been evacuated beforehand and to be safe.
More information : <http://www.ifla.org/VI/4/admin/iraq0205.htm>
- Japan** As of 19 July 2002, Mr Masao TOBARI, the Librarian of the National Diet Library, retired and Mr Takao KUROSAWA, former Secretary General of the House Councillors, was appointed the thirteenth National Librarian.
The Kansai-kan of the National Diet Library was opened to the public in October 2002.
- Liechtenstein** Ms Barbara VOGT was commissioned as Director of the National Library of Liechtenstein on the 1st June 2002. She acted as Director jointly with Mr Meinrad BUCHEL, since Mr

Alois OSPLET leaved the Library on 5 April 2001 to join the Gouvernement.

Macedonia	On 25 November 2002, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia appointed Mr Borko ZAFIROVSKI as Director of the National and University Library « Kliment Ohridski » in Skopje. Mr ZAFIROVSKI is a theatre director, a publicist and former deputy Minister of Culture.
New Zealand	Taking effect to January 2003, Ms Penny CARNABY, previously librarian at Macquaire University, has been appointed Chief Executive of the National Library of New Zealand. Ms Sue GUEST, Director of Corporate Services, has been acting as Chief Executive since Mr Christopher BLAKE leaved the Library in May 2002.
Portugal	Mr Diogo PIRES AURELIO, former journalist and professor, was appointed as Director general of the National Library of Portugal on 21 October 2002, succeeding Mr Carlos REIS who resigned his office in August 2002.
Rwanda	Mr Théodore NDAYIZEYE has been commissioned to act as Director of the National Library, following the retirement of Mr Séverin SEKUDUMBA.
Slovenia	From January 2003, the new managing director of the National and University Library of Slovenia is Mr Lenart SETINC.
Tunisi	Following the retirement of Mr Khalifa CHATER, Mr Hassouna MZABI, geographer, has been named Director of the National Library of Tunisia in October 2002.
Uganda	In January 2003 a Presidential assent to the National Library Act 2002, passed by Parliament in September 2002, established the National Library of Uganda.
United - Kingdom	Following the retirement of Mr Ian MCGOWAN, who retires in September 2002, Mr Martyn WADE, previously Head f Libraries, Information and Learning at Glasgow City Council, was appointed as National Librarian of the National Library of Scotland.
Venezuela	Mr Sael IBÁÑEZ heads the National Library of Venezuela, succeeding Ms Saadia SANCHEZ VEGAS.

SOME NEWS FROM IFLA

1. Core activities

- Universal availability of publications (UAP)
The UAP core activity and Office for international lending (OIL) which has been hosted by the British Library since the late 1970s closed on 31st March 2003. However some of the UAP activities continue :
 - Responsibility for the Interlending and Document Supply International Conference series has been transferred to the IFLA Document Delivery and Interlending Section.
 - The International Interlending Voucher Scheme has been transferred to IFLA HQ in The Hague (voucher@ifla.org)

- Universal Bibliographic Control and International MARC (UBCIM). The UBCIM core activity which has been hosted by Die Deutsche Bibliothek since 1990 is closed as per 1st March 2003. Homewer :
 - The National Library of Portugal (NLP) has offered to act as the new host for the continuation and further development of the UNIMARC format.
 - The NLP will also take over the publication of the journal *International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control*.

2. New Guidelines for planning Congress programmes

(Cf. Annex 6)

On 27 March 2003, the Section received from IFLA Headquarters the above Guidelines to be distributed to its Members : <http://www.ifla.org/III/officers/index.htm>

You will notice some substantial changes in the organization of the Conference, beginning with the 2004 World Congress in Buenos Aires.

For the next two years, the conference schedule will be as follows :

<u>August 2004</u>		<u>August 2005</u>
Buenos Aires		Oslo
Saturday 21	Coordinating Board meetings	Friday 12
Sunday 22	Standing Committee meetings	Saturday 13
Monday 23	Opening, Council I	Sunday 14
“	Sessions, Exhibit party	“
Tuesday 24	Sessions	Monday 15
Wednesday 25	Sessions	Tuesday 16
Thursday 26	Sessions	Wednesday 17
Friday 27	Session, Council II, closing	Thursday 18
Saturday 28	Standing Committees	Friday 19
“	Coordinating Boards	“

3. Recommendations of the IFLA Social Responsibilities Discussion Group

(Cf. Annex 7)

IFLA's Council II in Glasgow (23 August 2002) approved a professional resolution written by the Social Responsibilities Discussion Group (SRDG) urging IFLA's Governing Board to insure that its recommendations for action to IFLA's bodies be considered for implementation during their next planning cycle. In his letter of 1st April 2003, Sjoerd KOOPMAN, coordinator of professional activities highlighted the issues which were specific for the National Libraries Section and urged the Section to address the SRDG's recommendations in their new Strategic Plans and to report on the outcome in the course of 2004. The Section is concerned by two recommendations :

1. Rural Library Development.

IFLA should develop a research program on rural library development in coordination with national library agencies. The focus should be on empowerment of local authorities to process information required by the community in comprehensible formats for diverse rural populations.

11. The Profession, Library Associations, and IFLA structure.

IFLA should advocate and develop strategies for use of library associations to develop policies conducive to the development of information infrastructures for equitable, adequate and reliable communications for all.

4. UNESCO and the IFLA Internet Manifesto

The UNESCO Intergovernmental Council for the Information for All Programme, at its 2nd session of 22-24 April 2003, adopted a Recommendation by which :

- it decides to endorse the “IFLA Internet Manifesto” ;
- it requests the Director General to disseminate the IFLA Manifesto to all UNESCO member states ;
- it recommends that the Director General collaborate with IFLA in the preparation of IFLA-UNESCO Guidelines based on the IFLA Manifesto

5. Rules of procedure : Discussion Groups

By letter of 9 May 2003, the IFLA Secretary general announced that :

“At its last meeting, the IFLA Governing Board approved new Rules of Procedure concerning the management of Discussion Groups. The new rules come into immediate effect. They are available on IFLANET at <http://www.ifla.org/III/statute.htm>”.

6. Review of IFLA Sections

By letter of 9 May 2003, the IFLA Secretary general invited the new Standing Committees of Sections whose number has been recently considerably increased to review their objectives and the means available to achieve them, with the overall objective of making IFLA more effective. Among the issues to be considered : are there too many sections, gaps in the coverage of Sections, overlaps between Sections ? Should there be a realignment of Sections with Divisions ? How to release more resources for professional programmes and projects ? The deadline set for the review is 2007.

7. Presidential theme for 2003-2005

On 16 May 2003, IFLA informed that Kay RASEROKA, the president-elect, has adopted “Lifelong literacy” as her theme for her presidential term from 2003-2005. Divisions and Sections are invited to reflect this theme in their action plans and professional programmes.

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING CONGRESS PROGRAMMES

Buenos Aires, 2004 and following conferences

Background

For several years the Professional Committee, Governing Board, Conference Planning Committee and National Organising Committees have been considering ways to make the annual IFLA conference more useful, affordable and manageable for attendees and for the membership at large. Each conference for at least the past four years has introduced changes in an incremental manner, as the IFLA governing bodies have sought both to respond to members' (sometimes conflicting) suggestions and to develop conference programmes that promote IFLA's values and professional priorities. Examples of such changes include the elimination of required registration for workshops, the expansion of poster sessions, and the modest shortening of the conference in Glasgow.

Now the Professional Committee, with the approval of the Governing Board, has decided to adopt several substantial changes, beginning with the 2004 World Congress in Buenos Aires. We believe that these changes will: enable the World Congress more thoroughly to promote IFLA's values, professional priorities and strategic plans; provide more coherence in World Congress programme planning; reduce redundancy in programming and scheduling conflicts; and perhaps most important enable the sections, divisions and core activities to devote more effort to projects, publications, etc. that will have broad and continuing impact on the improvement of library services throughout the world for librarians and patrons who may never be able to participate in an annual World Congress.

Guidelines

The following points are intended to aid sections and divisions in planning for the Buenos Aires meeting:

1. Congress theme

The Governing Board in cooperation with the Buenos Aires National Organising Committee has adopted the theme, "Libraries: Tools for Education and Development", for the 2004 World Congress. President-Elect Kay Raseroka, based in large measure on the results of the brainstorming session held in Glasgow, has adopted the theme, 'Life Long Literacy' for her 2003-2005 presidency, which will include the Congresses in Buenos Aires and Oslo. All section strategic plans and Congress programmes during this biennium should take President Raseroka's theme into account. Sections are urged to think about the ways in which their type of library, library activity and/or region relate to and can benefit from a focus on this theme during Kay's presidential term. The Professional Committee will take this relevancy into account when approving programme requests for Buenos Aires and Oslo.

2. Number of Programmes

The Congress in Buenos Aires will last five days, Monday – Friday*. This shortened Congress, adopted in response to numerous member requests, will result in fewer programme slots. Therefore the Professional Committee has determined that each section will be entitled to no more than one 2-hour programme slot. Sections are encouraged to cooperate in the development of programmes that

demonstrate ways in which their areas of interest are complementary, as well as reinforcing the Presidential theme of 'Life Long Literacy'.

Sections having a joint programme will receive double or triple time, e.g. 1 Section = 2 hours, 2 Sections = 4 hours etc.

The Professional Committee recognises the fact that there could be a need for extra programme time. The Professional Committee therefore reserved a limited number of time slots. Allocation would happen on quality/ necessity basis. Special attention would be given to relevancy to the President-Elect's theme. The limited number of time slots applies whether the programmes are held on-site or off-site (see #4 below).

*From Oslo 2005 onwards, the conference days will be Sunday – Thursday, but there are some technical problems in Buenos Aires which made it necessary to shift the conference for one day.

3. Quality of Programmes/Papers

While the reduction in programme slots may reduce some duplication, it does not, of course, guarantee an improvement in the quality of papers presented. Primary responsibility for the quality of Congress programming rests with the chairs of the sections sponsoring each programme. Therefore, the chairs should be actively involved both in the selection of speakers and in the review of papers, abstracts or PowerPoint slides prepared by these speakers. The Professional Committee has decided that it may be impractical to require that every speaker prepares a formal paper, rather than PowerPoint slides. Our first preference remains papers, translated into IFLA's official languages. If speakers cannot produce papers, however, they **must** prepare a substantial abstract, including references such as URLs and bibliographies, to accompany their presentation.

4. Activities beyond the Congress

The Professional Committee does not regard the development of Congress programmes as the only, or even most important, way in which the values and professional priorities of IFLA should be advanced. In fact, we wish to make clear that the number of programmes proposed and conducted at the World Congress will not be the chief criterion used in evaluating the current section/division structure that will be undertaken beginning in December 2007 (see letter from Ross Shimmon dated 13 March 2003.) The Professional Committee encourages each section to think of ways - such as publications, development of guidelines, regional conferences - that extend IFLA's reach well beyond the confines of the World Congress.

5. Programmes, not "open sessions" and "workshops."

IFLA World Congresses will no longer have "open sessions" and "workshops." Instead there will be "programmes." Sections are not precluded from proposing programmes that have a workshop-like format and may even require registration to limit participation to manageable numbers.

However, the Professional Committee believes that the long-standing terminological distinction between "open sessions" and "workshops" has outlived its usefulness.

6. CB and SC Meetings

The Professional Committee appreciates the numerous comments received in response to its query about the number and duration of CB and SC meetings at each World Congress. In response, we have agreed to retain the CB and SC meetings at the beginning and end of each World Congress. The only

change will be a slightly shorter time allotted for the first CB meeting. The Standing Committee Meetings will occur on the Saturday preceding and Friday following each World Congress. (For Buenos Aires that will be Sunday and Saturday, see the schedule below.)

It was also decided to leave the lunch hour free for Plenary Sessions and visit to the Exhibition. The timing of the sessions will be:

- 08.30-10.30 1st Session
- 10.45-12.45 2nd Session
- 12.45-13.45 Lunch break for Exhibition & Plenary Sessions
- 13.45-15.45 3rd Session
- 16.00-18.00 4th Session

The conference schedule for 2004 will look as follows:

		Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	
Saturday 21 August	Sunday 22 August	Monday 23 August	Tuesday 24 August	Wednesday 25 August	Thursday 26 August	Friday 27 August	Saturday 28 August
			exhibition	exhibition	exhibition		
PC Meeting	SC Meetings	Opening	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	SC Meetings
GB Meeting	SC Meetings	Council	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	SC Meetings
	SC Meetings	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	SC Meetings
CB Meeting	SC Meetings	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Council II	SC Meetings
	SC Meetings	Exhibit Party	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Closing	CB Meetings

The Standing Committees would all be 2 hours and 50 minutes, both on Sunday and on the Saturday.

From 2005 onwards the conference schedule will be:

		Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	
Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
			exhibition	exhibition	exhibition		
PC Meeting	SC Meetings	Opening	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	SC Meetings
GB Meeting	SC Meetings	Council	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	SC Meetings
	SC Meetings	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	SC Meetings
CB Meeting	SC Meetings	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Council II	SC Meetings
	SC Meetings	Exhibit Party	Sessions	Sessions	Sessions	Closing	CB Meetings

SUGGESTED FOLLOW-UP FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE IFLA SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES DISCUSSION GROUP

We suggest forwarding these recommendations to the Division on Regional Activities and its three sections.

In addition, we suggest forwarding specific recommendations to the IFLA bodies noted under each recommendation.

Rural Library Development

1. IFLA should develop a research program on rural library development in coordination with national library agencies. The focus should be on empowerment of local authorities to process information required by the community in comprehensible formats for diverse rural populations.

National Libraries Section
Public Libraries Section
Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons Section
Reading Section

Literacy in Libraries

2. IFLA should urge library and information schools to promote adult basic education skills as a component of their curriculums.

Education and Training Section
Reading Section
Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons Section
Information Literacy Section

3. IFLA should promote literacy training as a basic library service as advocated in the Unesco Public Library Manifesto.

Reading Section
Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons Section
Information Literacy Section

Fees for Library Services

4. IFLA should take a strong position against fees for basic services broadly construed as advocated in the Unesco Public Library Manifesto.

Public Libraries Section
International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries (INTAMEL)
Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons Section

5. IFLA should work with commercial information providers to establish a standard price structure for publicly supported libraries based on ability to pay.

Public Libraries Section
Information Technology Section
Acquisitions and Collection Development Section
National Centres for Library Services Round Table (ROTNAC)
Copyright and Other Legal Matters
Joint Committee of IFLA and the International Publishers Association
Human Resource Development

- A. IFLA should encourage library and information science schools to adopt a socially responsible orientation, including the promotion of a strong service ethic towards all population groups.

Education and Training Section

7. IFLA should research the education and training needs of Southern countries in conjunction with relevant agencies in order to facilitate the development of appropriate information curricula.

- Education and Training Section
- Continuing Professional Education Round Table
- Library Theory and Research Section
- Information Technology Section
- Information Literacy Section
- Library Associations Round Table

Electronic Information Gap

8. IFLA should promote the development of and assist in formatting local content for electronic resources.

- Information Technology Section
- National Centres for Library Services (ROTNAC) Round Table
- Copyright and Other Legal Matters
- Advancement of Librarianship in the Third World

9. IFLA should work with appropriate national and international bodies to promote policies and develop programs that equalize access to the Internet.

- Information Technology Section
- National Centres for Library Services (ROTNAC) Round Table
- Government Libraries
- Copyright and Other Legal Matters
- FAIFE

Library Cooperation

10. IFLA should promote greater resource sharing between the information rich and the information poor, including links to the information superhighway for equitable, adequate and reliable communications for all.

- Information Technology Section
- University Libraries and Other General Research Libraries Section
- National Centres for Library Services (ROTNAC) Round Table
- Copyright and Other Legal Matters

The Profession, Library Associations, and IFLA Structure

11. IFLA should advocate and develop strategies for use of library associations to develop policies conducive to the development of information infrastructures for equitable, adequate and reliable communications for all.

- Information Technology Section
- Government Libraries Section
- National Centres for Library Services (ROTNAC) Round Table
- National Libraries Section
- Round Table on Management of Library Associations

12. IFLA should monitor and report on how various library associations are addressing information gap issues.

- Round Table on Management of Library Associations
- FAIFE

13. IFLA should continue to work toward putting the concerns of Third World librarianship at the center of its program and activities.

- Governing Board

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