



Survey on the state of national bibliographies in Africa

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Abstract

This paper presents the results of a survey on national bibliographies in Africa. The survey is a result of an initiative by the IFLA Bibliography Section to gather and update information on the status of the national bibliographies in the regions where the WLICs are being held. 10 national bibliographic agencies (NBAs) have responded to the survey. The main findings are:

- The agencies acquire materials through legal deposit
- Legal deposit legislation still emphasizes print material
- The agencies should revise legislation to include more types of materials, especially electronic documents
- Most agencies consider their legal deposit system to be effective
- In awaiting new legal deposit legislation agencies include material under bibliographic control that is not provided for under the current legislation.
- The national bibliographic agencies are committed to producing national bibliographies
- The national bibliography is becoming increasingly diversified in terms of including different types of material, but there is still a clear emphasis on text formats
- None of the agencies record e-books or e-journals in their national bibliography
- Most countries do not consider the distribution of the national bibliography to be effective
- Timeliness and coverage remains a problem
- The agencies use international standards in cataloguing, classification and use of numbering systems
- No countries have CIP programmes
- All agencies print their national bibliography
- Only one agency publishes the national bibliography on the Internet at the moment, but several agencies plan to follow
- Only one agency has MARC-based records

Contents

Survey on the state of national bibliographies in Africa.....	1
Background	2
Project assignment.....	2
Working methods	3
The response rate.....	4
Survey results	4
Legal deposit legislation.....	4
Types of materials under bibliographic control	6
Plans for the future	7
The national bibliography	7
Materials covered by the national bibliography	8
Plans for the future	9
Adoption of international standards	9
The format of the national bibliography	11
The production and distribution of the national bibliography.....	12
National records as an online resource.....	13
Do the NBAs comply with the ICNBS recommendations?	13
Conclusions	15
References:	17
Appendix 1 Survey respondents in alphabetical order.....	18
Appendix 2 IFLA survey on national bibliography	19

Background

Project assignment

The IFLA Bibliography Section's Strategic Plan for 2006 -2007 has the following provision:

Goal 1: Extend the provision of universal bibliographic control by advocating and promoting the production of national bibliographies.

Actions:

1.4 Gather and update information on the status of the national bibliographies in Africa by undertaking a survey and presenting the results at the WLIC in Durban (2007).

At the Section's meeting during the WLIC in Seoul (2006) Unni Knutsen volunteered to do the job.

The Bibliography Section has initiated several studies during recent years. Information gathering was an important tool in the preparation of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services (ICNBS) in Copenhagen, 1998. The recommendations from the conference were published in 1999 and form the basis of national bibliographic work worldwide. In 2001 the undersigned conducted a worldwide survey *Changes in the national*

bibliographies, 1996-2001, based on information from 52 countries from all over the world. The survey *An examination of national bibliographies and their adherence to ICNBS recommendations* by Barbara Bell and Annema Hasund Langballe was carried out in 2000/2001. It deals with the formal presentation of document description included in the national bibliographies and on the formal presentation of the bibliography itself.

It was decided that it would be feasible to follow up these works by conducting regional surveys in the areas where the WLICs are being held. The first general survey, *Survey on the state of national bibliographies in Latin America*, was compiled by Unni Knutsen with contributions from Francisca Movilla Lopez in connection with the WLIC in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in 2004. *IFLA Bibliography Section's Survey of European National Libraries: Composite Data* was compiled by Beacher Wiggins and presented at the WLIC in Oslo, Norway, in 2005. This survey was prepared to assist the Section in gathering more comprehensive information on selection criteria used by national bibliographic agencies in preparing their countries' national bibliography. The *Survey on the state of national bibliographies in Asia* was published in connection with the 2006 WLIC in Seoul, Korea. The African survey is the last regional survey planned so far.

Working methods

The mission of this study was to get an overview of the current situation in Africa in terms of legal deposit and national bibliography.

The main aims of the survey were:

- To ask about the existence of legal deposit in each country
- To determine the extent of bibliographic control by national agencies and whether there is coherence between bibliographic control and legal deposit
- To identify forthcoming changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit
- To ask about the existence of national bibliography, its coverage and formats
- To investigate whether all the material under bibliographic control is included in the national bibliographies
- To determine the extent of use of international standards and principles
- To determine whether national bibliographic records are available online

It was decided to use the same questionnaire as was used for the survey of Latin America and Asia (Appendix 2). The questionnaire was distributed in English and French. I am very grateful to my colleague in the Bibliography Section, Christian Lupovici, who was responsible for the French translation. Unfortunately, the questionnaire was not translated to Arabic and other widespread languages in the region.

According to Wikipedia¹ Africa consists of 61 territories, some of which are European dependencies. The total number of countries is 46, 53 including island groups. The latter ones were not included in my survey. It proved hard to identify the relevant institutions in several countries. Amadou Békaye Sidibé (2007) states that Guinea Bissau, Centre African Republic, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Equatorial Guinea do not have national libraries. Others i.e. Senegal, Comoros, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Ghana have substitutes. The IFLA National Libraries of the World: Address List (<http://www.ifla.org/VI/2/p2/national-libraries.htm>) proved helpful

¹ <http://wikipedia.org/>

and so did several other compilations found on the Internet. In addition I searched the web pages of the national bibliographic agencies (NBAs) to verify or identify physical and/or e-mail addresses and contact persons.

The questionnaire was sent by air mail and e-mail on January 3rd 2007 to 44 identified agencies with a deadline of March 1st 2007 to complete the forms.

The response rate

By July 2007 10 responses had been received. This gave a total of 22, 7%. 6 agencies had filled in the form in French, 4 in English.

The poor return rate may be due to several causes. According to Amadou Békaye Sidibé (2007) 17 countries are not compiling a national bibliography. The remaining 36 often have severe problems of different natures which will be discussed later. The fact that the survey was in English and French only may have restrained some agencies from completing the survey. Also a surprisingly large percentage of email addresses were returned to sender making follow-ups difficult.

Survey results

Legal deposit legislation

Does legal deposit legislation exist?

When asked whether the countries have legislation that requires legal deposit of some or all types of publications all ten agencies answered yes. The agencies were also asked to state the year of the latest revision.

Country	Year of current legal deposit act	Year of latest revision
Benin	1975	-
Botswana	1968	Not yet revised
Burkina Faso	1996	-
Côte d'ivoire	1962	-
Gabon	1971	-
Ghana	1961	1963
Madagascar	1974	1990
Seychelles	1964	Currently under revision
Tanzania	1963	1975
Tunisia	1975	2006

Many African countries introduced legal deposit legislation in the years following independence. It is encouraging to see that some countries have been revising their legislation. Legislation dating from the 1960s and 1970s will not include modern media such as electronic documents. On the other hand newer legislation does not necessarily guarantee that all types of media are included. Although having fairly new legal deposit legislation Burkina Faso reports that electronic materials are not part of their legal deposit legislation.

Is the legal deposit system considered to be effective?

All agencies answered the question of whether they considered the legal deposit system in their country to be effective. Seven agencies answered yes, three no.

Some of the countries that consider the system effective did give some moderating comments. Benin reports that many publishers are unfamiliar with legal deposit legislation and that there is a constant need for awareness campaigns. Burkina Faso comments that the legal deposit has recently been introduced, and is very effective due to an awareness campaign. In Ghana 553 publishers responded to the law in 2006 whereas only 64 publishers have registered with the Ghana Publishers Association. The legal deposit system is therefore deemed effective to a large extent. In Madagascar it is the Ministère de l'Interieur who is responsible for legal deposit, not the national library. The system is therefore not effective. In general only paper documents are deposited; other types of documents such as maps, films, CDs, postcards and audiovisual documents are left out. Even within the textual materials there are titles that are left out.

Tanzania would like to have reinforcement measures to cater for the publishers who do not abide to the law. Tunisia reports that it is considered efficient, but does not apply to periodicals.

The three countries that did not consider their legal deposit system to be efficient were: Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Seychelles. Botswana reports: "It is our wish to amend the National Library Act, and have it cater for all the items that we receive under legal deposit. Currently it is outdated." The Seychelles National Library writes: "The law dates to 1964 and doesn't abide 100% to legal deposit requirements. The Seychelles National Archives holds the legal deposit. Only 1 copy of document is deposited and some publishers do not deposit at all. The fine paid for not depositing is small."

Considering how old the legislation in some of the countries is, it is surprising that so many agencies feel that they have an effective legal deposit system.

Types of materials under bibliographic control

The following table presents the number and percentage of those agencies that answered “yes” for each type of material under their bibliographic control. All ten agencies provided information.

Types of materials under bibliographic control	Number of agencies	Percentage
Books	10	100
Official publications of your government	10	100
Pamphlets	10	100
Conference proceedings	9	90
Maps	9	90
Textbooks	9	90
Serials	9	90
Periodical articles	8	80
Music	8	80
Sound recordings	8	80
Dissertations	8	80
International government publications	6	60
Video recordings	5	50
Microforms	5	50
Graphic materials	4	40
Computer files and software	3	30
Other electronic documents	3	30
Motion pictures	3	30
E-journals	3	30
E-books	3	30

These results show that there is still primarily emphasis on the bibliographic control of print formats. Of the ten countries Tanzania covers only textual formats, but plans to carry out a digitalization programme which has already started. The countries with the most substantial bibliographic control are: Côte d’Ivoire (16 types of documents), Madagascar (16 types of documents), and the Seychelles (19 types of documents). Tunisia – with the most recent legislation – have 10 types of documents under bibliographic control. These are deposited on a voluntary basis.

The agencies were asked to indicate whether the material under bibliographic control is included in their legal deposit legislation. Five countries have more material under bibliographic control than what is included in the legal deposit system whereas two countries have bibliographic control of all the material obtained under legal deposit. The remaining NBAs did not answer this question. Madagascar and the Seychelles have e-books and e-journals under bibliographic control even though it is not yet part of the legislation, whereas Côte d’Ivoire has e-journals under bibliographic control. This country reports that they

receive voluntary deposits from publishers. Tunisia has bibliographic control of e-books, but does not state directly whether it is part of the legal deposit system.

One agency reported having other types of material under bibliographic control. This includes reviews, gazettes, charts or tables separately printed etc.

Plans for the future

The agencies were asked about their plans for the next five years in terms of major changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit.

As mentioned earlier Botswana wishes to update the current National Library Act which is considered outdated. Burkina Faso, Tanzania, and the Seychelles, report that they are eager to include electronic documents in their legal deposit legislation. The Seychelles National Library in addition comments: “The number of copies to be deposited will increase as well as the fine in the new law. The transfer of the right to the legal deposit is the major change that is being worked on. The transfer will be from the National Archives to the National Library.”

Ghana states: “Ideally all materials listed above should be legally deposited, but we do not have some of the equipments to receive and sustain especially the electronic materials.”

In Madagascar there was censorship up to 1990. They are now in a position to record the national memory through legal deposit. They would like to be given the responsibility for the legal deposit system. Also Côte d’Ivoire reports that they have to resolve which agency should be responsible for legal deposit.

Though there are revisions on the way it is a bit discouraging that countries with old legal deposit legislations such as Benin (1975), Côte d’Ivoire (1962), and Gabon (1971) do not report any plans for revision even though they may have more material under bibliographic control than there is legal provision for.

The national bibliography

When asked whether there is a national bibliography in their country, all agencies answered yes. The national libraries are reported to compile the national bibliographies. This is even the situation in the Seychelles where “the National Archives holds the rights to the legal deposit as well as the national collection, but the national bibliographies are compiled by the National Library. Both organisations are in the culture division in the Ministry of Arts, Culture & Sports.”

Materials covered by the national bibliography

The following table presents the number and percentage of those agencies that answered “yes” for each kind of material. All 10 agencies provided information.

Types of materials in the national bibliography	Number of agencies	Percentage	Added in the 1999-2005 period	To be added Before 2010
Books	10	100		
Serials	9	90	1	1
Official publications of your government	8	80		1
Textbooks	8	80		
Pamphlets	8	80	1	
Conference proceedings	7	70		
Maps	5	50	1	
Dissertations	5	50		1
Periodical articles	5	50	1	
Graphic material	4	40		
Music	3	30	1	1
Video recordings	3	30	1	2
² Materials about the country published abroad	3	30		
Sound recordings	2	20	1	2
International government publications	2	20		2
Computer files and software	1	10		2
Microforms	1	10	1	3
Other electronic documents	1	10	1	2
Motion pictures	0	0		2
E-journals	0	0		2
E-books	0	0		2

The table shows that there is a clear emphasis on text formats. Audiovisual and electronic materials evidently tend to be more easily left out of the national bibliographies than textual material. A few agencies nevertheless plan to include audiovisual material and electronic resources within the next five years. It was positive to note that no types of materials have been deleted during the 1999-2005 period or are planned to be deleted before 2010.

Gabon has added 9 types of material from 1999 to 2005 and the national bibliography now includes some 14 different types of documents. There are no specific plans for the next five years period.

Many countries have a situation where the bulk of the material under bibliographic control is included in the national bibliographies. A clear exception is Benin which only covers books in their national bibliography at the moment. Fortunately Benin plans to add 11 other document

² This category was unfortunately left out in the French translation

types before 2010. Côte d'Ivoire covers books and serials, but do not reveal any plans for broadening their portfolio. With 16 document types under bibliographic control there seems to be a broad gap between collecting and recording in Côte d'Ivoire. Some of the same situation is seen in Madagascar with its 16 types of documents under bibliographic control and only 7 in the national bibliography.

Five agencies (Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and the Seychelles) report that they include publications about the country published abroad.

Plans for the future

In terms of adding material before 2010 Tanzania plans to add music. The Seychelles plans to add 6 types of material to create a better balance between the sorts of materials under bibliographic control and in the national bibliography. Burkina Faso plans to add 6 new document types, e.g. e-books and e-journals. Benin is most ambitious with its 11 new additions to come.

None of the agencies answering the question plan to eliminate the national bibliography in the next five years.

Adoption of international standards

The survey included some questions to explore whether the agencies use internationally approved standards.

Scripts

Almost all agencies report that they are using the Latin script. Tunisia explicitly mentions Arabic script. The Seychelles report that their records appear in different languages, but mainly in English, French, and Creole.

Cataloguing tools

Four agencies reported that they use AACR and seven use ISBDs. Two agencies use ALA rules. Among the French speaking countries Benin, Gabon, Madagascar, and Tunisia use the AFNOR rules.

Madagascar reports mainly using ISBD, supplemented where needed (e.g. name of authors) with a mix of ALA and AFNOR rules. Gabon uses the format NFZ 44 050 from 1980.

There were no reports of specific national rules.

Country	AACR	ISBD	ALA	LC	AFNOR	Others
Benin		x			x	
Botswana	x					
Burkina Faso		x				
Côte d'Ivoire		x				
Gabon		x			x	
Ghana	x					
Madagascar		x	x		x	
Seychelles	x					
Tanzania	x	x	x			
Tunisia		x			x	

Classification

The Dewey Decimal Classification system (DDC) is used by Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, The Seychelles, Tanzania, and Tunisia.

The Universal Decimal Classification system (UDC) is used by Madagascar.

The Seychelles reports: "The documents are placed at the National Archives and classed according to the National Archives' classification scheme. When compiling the records, documents are classed according to standards stated above."

Gabon has reported not using any of the options provided, but classifies according to format.

In Burkina Faso there is a diversity of classification formats. Each structure has its own classification system. Most of the documentation centres are use thesauri. The majority of libraries use DDC.

Country	DDC	UDC	LC	Others	No classification
Benin	x				
Botswana	x				
Burkina Faso	x				
Côte d'Ivoire	x				
Gabon				x	
Ghana	x				
Madagascar		x			
Seychelles	x				
Tanzania	x				
Tunisia	x				

International standard numbers

When asked of what international standard numbers are in use, all answered ISBN and ISSN. Ghana reports including ISMN. Burkina Faso assigns ISSN numbers upon request, and reports that ISBNs are used by the publishers.

The use of these international numbers does not indicate that there are numbering agencies in the countries. In Madagascar e.g. there are no ISBN or ISSN agencies yet, but some of the publishers assign international standard numbers to their publications

Country	ISBN	ISSN	ISMN
Benin	x	x	
Botswana	x	x	
Burkina Faso	x	x	
Côte d'Ivoire	x	x	
Gabon	x	x	
Ghana	x	x	x
Madagascar	x	x	
Seychelles	x	x	
Tanzania	x	x	
Tunisia	x	x	

CIP programmes

When asked if their countries have a CIP programme eight agencies answered no whereas two agencies did not answer the question.

The format of the national bibliography

Country	Print	Microfiche	Computer tape	Floppy disk	CD-ROM	Online (other than Internet)	Internet
Benin	x				x		
Botswana	x						
Burkina Faso	x						
Côte d'Ivoire	x						
Gabon	x			x			
Ghana	x						
Madagascar	x						
Seychelles	x						
Tanzania	x						
Tunisia	x						x

Of the 10 countries all publish a printed version of the national bibliography. One agency produces floppy disk, and one CD-ROM . Only Tunisia provides Internet access.

Tunisia has introduced Internet access during the 1999-2005 period. No other changes have been reported.

When asked about their plans for the next five years (up to 2010) Madagascar plans for floppy disk, CD-ROM, and Internet access in addition to the printed version. The Seychelles wishes to introduce CD-ROM and online access, Gabon CD-ROM and Internet. Burkina Faso plans to add four new formats: microfiche, CD-ROM, online access and Internet. Benin plans for Internet access.

The move towards electronic format is encouraging. The fact that several agencies plan for CD-ROMs and even floppy disk is probably due to the fact that Internet is not still commonly available in the libraries. That there are no plans to eliminate the printed national bibliography shows that this is still considered to be an important distribution channel for bibliographic records.

The production and distribution of the national bibliography

Publication pattern

The printed national bibliography is published on an annual basis in the following countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire (up to 1975), Gabon, Madagascar (up to 2001), Tanzania, and Tunisia.

In Ghana the national bibliography is published bi-monthly.

Gabon publishes an accumulation every three years due to the fact that the national published output is limited.

Cote d'Ivoire reports that they have not been able to publish their national bibliography since 1975.

Tanzania reports that it is cumulating its bibliography. Madagascar does so when there have been delays in the annual frequency.

The Seychelles National Library has published a 1st (retrospective) edition in 2004 covering the period 1700-1984. The 2nd edition (1985-1995) is in process of being printed. Work has started to compile the 3rd edition, which will cover the years 1996-2006.

Madagascar has also published retrospectively due to delays in the publishing of the annual bibliography. From 2001 they have abandoned publications, but continue to compile the national bibliography.

Burkina Faso plans a retrospective national bibliography which will list all the works in and about the country from 1967 to 1990. The last bibliography on Upper Volta was published by an individual - Françoise Izard- in 1967. A national bibliography will be published in 2007 comprising all titles recorded since 1996. They are working on restarting publishing on a more regular basis.

Botswana also seems to have problems with timeliness: "Due to circumstances beyond our control the publication has been delayed for 10 years now (last issue Vol. 29, no 2 1997)... Currently we are planning to produce it twice a year until such time that we will have enough resources to publish quarterly".

Distribution

When asked whether they considered the distribution of the national bibliography to be effective, three agencies did not answer the question. Only Ghana (bi-monthly publication) and Tunisia, which gives Internet access, answered yes. The following countries felt that their distribution was not effective: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, and the Seychelles.

National records as an online resource

Two agencies did not reply to the question as to whether they have MARC-based records. Tunisia is the only country to report that they have MARC-records, more specifically UNIMARC. These data are mixed in as part of the file that includes all records held by the agency.

In the Seychelles: "Records are compiled as a separate file and using different software to that of the general library catalogue. (Software for bibliography is WINISIS and general catalogue – Alexandrie software). The files are accessible from a workstation and to staff working in the national library services unit and not the general public".

Ghana and Gabon use a non-MARC-based format without specifying any further.

Burkina Faso reports that for the forthcoming publishing of the national bibliography (1996-2006) they have not yet decided on format, but are working on MINISIS and have created a template. When they have finished this task, the records will be on a CD-ROM as well as on line. They will also try to add all records from the union catalogue into the bibliography.

Do the NBAs comply with the ICNBS recommendations?

Legal deposit

According to *The final recommendations of the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services* (ICNBS), paragraph 1, states should, as a matter of urgency, examine existing deposit legislation and consider its provisions in relation to present and future requirements. Where necessary, existing legislation deemed should be revised. Countries without legal deposit legislation are urged to introduce it (paragraph 2). Paragraph 3 states that: "New deposit laws, or regulations pursuant to such laws... should be comprehensive in terminology and wording to include existing types of materials with information content and others which may be developed..."

Most of the countries in this survey have old legislation that does not include newer formats such as electronic materials. There is a dire need to revise legislation to make sure it encompasses all formats. Legislation will also help national libraries in obtaining documents from the publishing community.

It is encouraging that the Seychelles reports that their legislation is currently under revision. This country has substantial bibliographic control.

Only Tunisia has examined and revised their existing legal deposit legislation since 1998 when the ICNBS conference took place. Unfortunately this has not yet led to a situation of massive bibliographic control in Tunisia. Burkina Faso has legislation dating from 1996, but does not yet provide bibliographic control to electronic documents. There are plans to change the law to provide for this material. Madagascar with its latest revision dating from 1990 does provide bibliographic control to electronic documents even though it is not presently part of the legal deposit legislation.

Some of the respondents report that publishers are not fully informed about their obligations. There are also problems connected with the number of copies and the enforcement of the law. The ICNBS recommendations stress that legislation should include measures for law enforcement and the deposit of copies (paragraph 3). The NBAs in question should address this issue. Agencies should also consider launching information campaigns to enhance the awareness of legal deposit among the publishing society.

Paragraph 3 also opens for the possibility of sharing responsibility for deposit among more than one national institution. Although not specifically asked about this, none of the agencies indicated that cooperation is taking place. The national library in Madagascar would like to see a national institute for audiovisuals.

Six agencies have bibliographic control of international government publications. Paragraph 18 in the ICNBS recommendations states: "IFLA should encourage intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations to record their publications in bibliographies (preferably their own), according to internationally agreed bibliographic standards".

National bibliography

All agencies in this survey produce a national bibliography. The ICNBS recommendations state that the national bibliography is a major instrument in ensuring a full recording of the national published heritage and achieving bibliographic control.

Coverage:

The ICNBS recommendation, paragraph 4, states that national bibliographies should include the current national output. African national bibliographies only comprise of textual and audiovisual materials, the recording of e-books and e-journals is non-existent. Even though there are some plans on expanding the scope in a few countries, this recommendation is not presently met.

ICNBS recommended retrospective coverage "where practicable". With a few exceptions the situation does not seem feasible for such activities. Most agencies seem to struggle with the recording of current publications.

According to paragraph 5 of the ICNBS NBAs are recommended to include the languages and/or scripts in which publications are produced within a state. Wherever possible the records should include the languages and/or scripts in which the publications originally appeared. This seems to be the case in some countries.

The format/presentation and timeliness/international standards used:

All countries have a print format of the national bibliography. This format meets recommendation 6: “At least one of the formats used to distribute the national bibliography should be capable of meeting archiving and preservation needs of the national bibliography and should be permanently accessible.”

Paragraph 7 states that the material should be listed as soon as possible after publication and that provision should be taken to make the distribution of the national bibliography effective. Only two agencies reported that they consider their distribution to be effective. Sidibé (2007) reports timeliness to be a problem in several African countries. Among those that have practically stopped publishing their national bibliography he mentions Côte d’Ivoire, Sierra Leone, and Senegal.

Given a situation where the libraries are automated, the most effective means of timely distribution of bibliographic records is the Internet format. For the time being only one agency, Tunisia, reports publishing the national bibliography on Internet. It is, however, encouraging that others plan to follow. To reach this goal, African national bibliographic agencies should plan for automation and base their records on international MARC standards.

Most NBAs have formats according to internationally approved standards thus complying with paragraph 10, “The bibliographic records included in the national bibliography should be based on internationally recognised standards...” and 11 “The national bibliographic agency should undertake responsibility for preparing comprehensive bibliographic records of the national imprint (or co-ordinating their preparation), and should adopt national and international standards and principles for cataloguing, identification systems such as ISBN and ISSN, script conversion, authority control, classification schemes...”

Conclusions

- The agencies acquire materials through legal deposit
- Legal deposit legislation still emphasizes print material
- The agencies should revise legislation to include more types of materials, especially electronic documents
- Most agencies consider their legal deposit system to be effective
- In awaiting new legal deposit legislation agencies include material under bibliographic control that is not provided for under the current legislation.
- The national bibliographic agencies are committed to producing national bibliographies
- The national bibliography is becoming increasingly diversified in terms of including different types of material, but there is still a clear emphasis on text formats
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Appendix 1 Survey respondents in alphabetical order

Country	Institution filling in the form
Benin	Bibliothèque Nationale du Benin
Botswana	Botswana National Library Service
Burkina Faso	Bibliothèque Nationale du Burkina
Côte d'Ivoire	Service de la bibliographie en Côte d'Ivoire
Gabon	Direction Générale des Archives Nationales, de la Bibliothèque Nationale et de la Documentation Gabonaise
Ghana	Padmore Research Library on African Affairs
Madagascar	Bibliothèque Nationale de Madagascar
Seychelles	Seychelles National Library
Tanzania	Bibliographic and Documentation Services Division
Tunisia	Bibliothèque Nationale de Tunisie

Appendix 2 IFLA survey on national bibliography

Name of agency:	
Address:	
Person answering survey:	
Title/Position:	
Date survey completed:	E-mail:
Telephone:	Fax :
Please return by March 1st 2007 to:	Unni Knutsen Faculty of Journalism, Library and Information Science Library and Information Science Programme Postbox 4 St. Olavs plass NO-0130 Oslo NORWAY Tel: +47 22 45 26 56 E-mail: Unni.Knutsen@jbi.hio.no

1. Legal deposit and bibliographic control

1.1. *Does your country have legislation that requires legal deposit of some or all types of publications?*

Yes:		No:	
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1.2. *If your country has legal deposit legislation, please indicate when the act was passed and the year of the latest revision (if any).*

<i>Which year was the legal deposit act passed?</i>	
<i>Which year was the latest revision?</i>	

1.3. *Do you consider the legal deposit system to be effective in your country?*

Yes:		No:	
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Comments

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1.4. For what types of materials published in your country does your institution attempt to provide bibliographic control? (Please indicate with an x if the material is included in the legal deposit regulations in your country)

Types of materials	Yes	No	Included in legal deposit
Books			
Serials			
Maps			
Music			
Sound recordings			
Motion pictures			
Video recordings			
Graphic materials			
Computer files and software			
Microforms			
E-books			
E-journals			
Other electronic documents			
Pamphlets			
Official publications of your government			
International government publications			
Dissertations			
Conference proceedings			
Textbooks			
Periodical articles			
Other (please specify)			

1.5. Do you have any plans for major changes in the area of bibliographic control and legal deposit within the next five years? Any other comments?

2. The national bibliography

2.1. Do you produce a national bibliography in your country?

Yes:		No:	
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2.2. If yes, is the National Library the responsible agency? (If no, please state the responsible agency under comments)

Yes:		No:	
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2.3. If a national bibliography does not exist, is there a regional bibliography or other substitution? (Please specify under comments)

Yes:		No:	
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2.4. If the national bibliography has ceased to exist, please indicate the years of operation

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2.5. If you do not have a national bibliography at the moment, are there any plans to establish one within the next five years?

Yes:		No:	
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2.6. Are there any plans to eliminate the national bibliography within the next five years?

Yes:		No:	
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Comments

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2.7. What types of materials does the national bibliography cover?(Please indicate changes that took place in the 1999 –2005 period and changes you foresee in the next five years)

Types of materials	Yes	No	Added(+) or deleted(-) in the 1999-2005 period	To be added(+) or deleted(-) before 2010
Books				
Serials				
Maps				
Music				
Sound recordings				
Motion pictures				
Video recordings				
Graphic materials				
Computer files and software				
Microforms				
E-books				
E-journals				
Other electronic documents				
Pamphlets				
Official publications of your government				
International government publications				
Dissertations				
Conference proceedings				
Textbooks				
Periodical articles				
Materials about the country published abroad				
Other (please specify)				

2.8. What scripts does your national bibliography support?

Scripts	Yes	No
Latin		
Non-Latin		
Others (please specify under comments)		

2.9. What cataloguing tool(s) do you use?

Cataloguing tool	Yes	No
AACR		
ISBDs		
ALA rules		
LC rules		
Others (please specify under comments)		

2.10. What classification tool(s) do you use?

Classification tool	Yes	No
Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)		
Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)		
LC Classification		
Others (please specify under comments)		
We do not classify the material		

2.11 What international standard numbers are in use?

Type of standard number	Yes	No
International Standard Book Number (ISBN)		
International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)		
International Standard Music Number (ISMN)		

2.12. Does your country have a CIP programme?

Yes:		No:	
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Comments

3. The format for publication of the national bibliography

3.1. What are the present format(s) for publication of the national bibliography?

Format of publication	Yes	No	Added(+) or deleted(-) in the 1999-2005 period	To be added(+) or deleted(-) before 2010
Print				
Microfiche or similar				
Computer tape				
Floppy disk				
CD-ROM				
On-line access (other than Internet)				
Internet				

3.2. How often is the national bibliography published? (not applicable for agencies with only on-line/Internet access)

Publication frequency	Yes	No
Monthly		
Quarterly		
Twice a year		
Yearly		
Other publication pattern (please specify under comments)		
Do you produce cumulations (please specify under comments)		

3.3. Do you consider the distribution of the national bibliography to be effective in your country?

Yes:		No:	
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Comments

