

CDNL 2005

Minutes of the 32nd Meeting of CDNL, held on Wednesday 17 August 2005 at the National Library of Norway

Welcome to the Meeting

The Chair, Celia Zaher, Director, National Library of Brazil, welcomed members to the thirty-second meeting of CDNL.

Officers of CDNL

The Chair introduced Erland Kolding Nielsen, Director, National Library of Denmark, First Vice-Chair. Second Vice-Chair is Dato's Zawiya Binti Baba. Because Ms Baba had retired as Director of the National Library of Malaysia, she had resigned from her position as Second Vice-Chair. A new Second Vice-Chair would be elected during the meeting. The Chair invited the members to fill in the ballot papers available and to return them to the Chair before lunch break. The Chair also introduced Mr. Gerard van Trier and thanked him for having accepted to act as Rapporteur to the meeting.

Welcome to the National Library of Norway

The Chair introduced the host of the meeting, Mr Helge Soenneland, Secretary General, Ministry of Cultural Affairs. Mr Soenneland was accompanied by Ms Vigdis Moe Skarstein, Director, National Library of Norway.

Mr Soenneland welcomed the members of CDNL to the National Library. He recalled the reopening of the renovated building and spoke with appreciation of the new visions of the National Library under the leadership of Vigdis Moe Skarstein. He mentioned the dialogue with the Ministry, in particular on financial constraints and new copyright regimes, issues that are important to all national libraries. Then Vigdis Moe Skarstein shortly addressed the meeting. She noted that this meeting was the first official meeting in the renovated building.

Attendance and apologies

The Chair asked all members to sign the attendance register, which would be circulated. Apologies received prior to the meeting had been noted in the Register.

Membership

The Chair thanked the national libraries of France and Canada for providing English-French and French-English interpretation at the meeting. At the invitation of the Chair, members introduced themselves.

Adoption of the Agenda

The agenda was adopted without amendment.

Adoption of the Minutes of the 31st CDNL meeting

The minutes of the 31st CDNL meeting held on Wednesday 25 August 2004 at the National Library of Argentina, were approved without amendment. There was no business arising from the minutes.

Presentations

The following topics were presented to the meeting:

ICABS: Ongoing Activities and Future Plans

Ingeborg Verheul, Koninklijke Bibliotheek, Research & Development Division, National Library of the Netherlands, reported on the IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Bibliographic Standards. She gave an overview of responsibilities of the seven partners and of the numerous activities February-July 2005. Two surveys have been held: on guidance for digital preservation (by the National Library of Australia, July 2005) and on building networks in digital preservation (by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in The Hague, June 2005). Ingeborg Verheul invited the CDNL members to attend the session 'Maintaining Access to Digital Preservation' by ICABS partners on Thursday 18 August.

Showcasing National Libraries – The World Summit on the Information Society and National Digital Libraries

Penny Carnaby, Chief Executive, National Library of New Zealand, spoke about the digital strategy of the National Library of New Zealand and the importance of the WSIS for national libraries. She recommended that libraries should influence national government delegations to the Summit and proposed a CDNL communiqué in support of the Geneva principles and Plan of Action, which are at risk. By show of hands the meeting supported the proposal unanimously. It was agreed that a communiqué would be drafted, and discussed after lunch.

Serving the National Library Networks: a case called 'Triangle'

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen, Head, National Library Services, National Library of Finland, explained that the responsibility of the National Library in Finland, which included the university libraries, had been extended to polytechnics, public libraries and special libraries. Each sector is well organised, which facilitates communication and collaboration. Library issues are coordinated in a new working group at government level. Much progress has been made in the application of information technology for the benefit of research, learning and human development. Key elements in the 'triangle' are the IR-portal (MetaLib + SFX), the Library System (Voyager) and Digital Objects Management (EnCompass). Cooperation is the key success factor.

International Internet Preservation Consortium

Thorsteinn Halgrimsson, Deputy National Librarian, National Library of Iceland, reported on the activities of the IIPPC, which was established in July 2003 with the aim of acquiring, preserving and making accessible Internet information for future generations. It is a forum for international collaboration that has already produced some remarkable results, in particular tools for acquiring and processing Internet information (smart crawling, based on selection criteria, full text indexing and extraction of data from the archive). However, the tools are still incomplete and improvements are necessary. International cooperation has to be continued.

The current IIPC charter ends in July 2006 and it is clear that the consortium can not be continued unchanged. Proposals for continuation will be discussed at the next meeting of the IIPC Steering Committee in late October 2005. Many institutions are expected to join the consortium and participate in its work.

Technology of carrying information is ever-changing. The rationale for legal deposit is not. A framework of a technology-adaptive legal deposit act

Vebjørn Sondersrød, Legal Adviser, National Library of Norway, reported on various aspects of copyright legislation in relation to legal deposit. Collecting internet documents involves many legal challenges. The Norwegian copyright act was recently amended in order to enable preservation, which is not possible without duplication. In Norway legal deposit is now secured by law in a way that seems quite robust in regard to the requirements of new documents. However, the ability to preserve DRM (or similar) protected works, seems to be under pressure, because circumvention of technical protection measures is not always technically possible.

After the presentations the Chair opened the floor for discussion. Rifaat Hassan Hilal asked about access to archived Internet material. Thorsteinn Halgrimsson said that he was aware of different copyright regulations in various countries. In any case, access to the preserved material should be allowed under conditions to be specified. Erland Kolding Nielsen said that an English translation of the new legal deposit law in Denmark was available. The new law allows harvesting the Danish Internet domain. Access to archived material is only allowed at dedicated computers in the reading rooms of the National Library.

Wim van Drimmelen asked if the IIPC tools are operational and available to others. Thorsteinn Halgrimsson said that the harvester had been used in Denmark and Iceland with good results and also access tools have been developed. The tools, which are freely available, still need to be improved. Elisabeth Niggemann asked why the consortium should be enlarged. Thorsteinn Halgrimsson pointed out that in a larger group more ideas would be generated and more work could be shared to speed up the process.

Jean-Noël Jeanneney commented on Google's initiative to digitise 15 million books in five large libraries. The BnF considers this an important effort which would change the information provision in quantity as well as in quality. Jean-Noël Jeanneney said that two issues should be addressed. Firstly, digitising collections of libraries in the USA and Great-Britain would create a large reservoir of English-language books, which are not representative of the cultures in the world. Secondly, Jean-Noël Jeanneney warned against a monopoly of Google as a profit-making company. Copyright of writers and publishers should be respected. Jean-Noël Jeanneney said that, in order to influence public opinion, he had written an article in *Le Monde* ('Quand Google défie l'Europe'), which had received a lot of attention. It was not meant as an attack on Google, but as a challenge for Europe. President Chirac had actively promoted the idea of a European digital library, which was directly supported by 5 European countries and 23 heritage institutions. The focus would be on books, but later also sound and pictures would be part of the library. Jean-Noël Jeanneney stressed that the French initiative was not aimed against American culture, but at enhancing cultural diversity, which should be considered an asset.

Abdelaziz Abid said that Google should be congratulated with the project, but that other digitisation projects were needed, not only in Europe, but also in the Arabic countries, China, India and other parts of the world.

Election of Second Vice-Chair

Following the nomination of Penny Carnaby she was elected as Second-Vice Chair for 2006- 2009.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA)

The Chair welcomed the delegation from IFLA: Alex Byrne (President-Elect), Claudia Lux (President-Elect) and Peter Lor (Secretary General). President Kay Raseroka had sent her apologies.

Alex Byrne gave a presentation on IFLA's three pillars (Society, Profession and Members) and the WSIS in Tunis, November 2005. IFLA wishes to have a closer partnership with CDNL, especially in relation to the professional pillar and the society pillar. Alex Byrne stressed the importance of the WSIS. The previous summit in Geneva was successful for libraries, but words should now be turned into action. A pre-conference 'Libraries – the Information Society in Action' will be held in Alexandria, Egypt, 10-11 November 2005.

The Chair thanked Alex Byrne for his presentation and she informed him on CDNL's initiative to draft a declaration in support of the Geneva principle and Plan of Action. Alex Byrne welcomed the initiative and agreed to take the declaration to the pre-summit and the summit itself.

The Chair gave the floor to Peter Lor, who explained IFLA's unique position among international bodies. IFLA wishes to strengthen its advocacy role (society pillar). FAIFE and CLM are core activities of IFLA, for which a strong capacity building is needed. For these activities an additional staff position at Headquarters in The Hague is foreseen. He also announced a business process review, which would include the regional offices, with an eye to restructuring its activities. Peter Lor reminded CDNL that for executing its tasks IFLA is dependent on the resources provided by its members. He said that IFLA was grateful for the significant amount of financial support and the support in kind for IFLA's core activities.

John Tsebe asked IFLA's view on strategic moves to increase its membership. Alex Byrne said that some actions have already been executed, for instance the revision of the fee structure and the global library association programme with the aim of strengthening associations by mentoring, peer support and partnerships. A decision on the promotion of individual membership had not been made.

The Chair thanked the members of the IFLA delegation for their presentations and contribution to the discussion.

IFLA Section on National Libraries

Fernanda Campos, Chair, IFLA Section of National Libraries, reported on the activities of the Section. In line with the Strategic Plan 2004-2005 the Section had focussed on two issues, which had been covered at the conference in Buenos Aires:

Promotion of the educational role of national libraries as centres for lifelong literacy and learning with special emphasis on e-learning technologies.

The development of awareness for disaster planning dispositions in national libraries in order to help the preservation of our cultural heritage. The Section had cooperated with IFLA PAC, which had held a survey on disaster planning in national libraries. The outcomes of that survey had been presented at a joint session along with some reports from national libraries of Australia, Brazil and Chile.

Fernanda Campos mentioned also the following issues:

Promoting management training for national librarians from countries with few opportunities. In 2004 a successful course was prepared by the National Library of Malaysia. A new course is planned for 2005.

Sharing experience in providing access to digital cultural heritage, involving cooperation between national libraries, archives and museums in order to offer guidance and best practices. This theme was covered in the open session of the Section during this conference 'Networking cultural heritage: national libraries, archives and museums working together'.

Fernanda Campos said that this was her last report to the CDNL because she was leaving as Chair of the Standing Committee. She thanked Genevieve Clavel, Secretary, as well as the members, observers and CDNL, for the support. She was happy that Ingrid Parent was elected as the new Chair of the Committee.

The Chair thanked Fernanda Campos for her work in the Committee during eight years and especially for her work as Chair in the last four years.

IFLA – PAC

Marie-Therèse Varlamoff, Director, IFLA PAC, reported on the activities in the field of disaster planning. IFLA PAC took the initiative, with support of the IFLA Sections on National Libraries and on Preservation & Conservation, for a resolution that was approved by the IFLA Council, Glasgow 2002. In 2003 a pre-conference was organised which was attended by 90 participants from 25 countries. Proceedings are available in IFLA Publications N 111.

Marie-Therèse Varlamoff reported also on the survey on disaster planning in national libraries. The results are available on IFLANET. She advised strongly that national libraries which do not have a disaster plan, should consider drafting and implementing a plan, including digital collections.

Marie-Therèse Varlamoff drew attention to the work of national committees of the Blue Shield, which are responsible for safeguarding cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict or natural disasters. There is a national committee in twelve countries, and in eighteen countries a committee is under construction. She advised that in countries without a committee that national libraries should take the initiative to contact their counterparts in the archives, museums, monuments and sites sectors with the aim of establishing a national committee in their country.

UNESCO Activities

Abdelaziz Abid, Senior Programme Specialist, Information Society Division, UNESCO, reported on the Memory of the World Programme. He explained its scope and structure: the International Advisory Committee with 14 members, 68 National Committees and the World Register with 120 collections from 67 countries. He commented on the selection criteria and showed some interesting pilot projects. See also www.unesco.org/webworld.

Abdelaziz Abid spoke also on the results of an expert meeting in April 2005 on Information Literacy for Lifelong Learning. Key issues were the definition of information literacy, people's needs, education programmes that are needed to meet these needs, and strategies and actions that could be implemented by UNESCO within the Information for All Programme.

Reports from Regional Conferences

ABINIA

Alfonso Quintero, Executive Secretary, ABINIA, reported on improvements in the field of preservation and conservation, digitisation of documents, and the modernisation of websites. Measures were taken to help less developed countries. In a resolution at the annual meeting in Chile the role of the national library, preserving and guaranteeing access to the national cultural heritage, was ratified. Supporting other libraries in the country is also considered to be a national library task. Other issues were the importance of a national library law and new projects.

CDNLAO – Conference of National Libraries of Asia and Oceania

Haji Wan Ali Bin Wan Mamat, Director General, National Library of Malaysia, and Chair, CDNL/LAO, reported on the activities of the organisation. At the annual meeting a discussion was held on the problems that had been caused by the tsunami; IFLA had been asked for help. Other issues were the cooperation between libraries, archives and museums, the attendance at the IFLA conference in Seoul, involvement in digitisation and the national library's role promoting reading and information literacy. Dr Mamat said also that a workshop on preserving the digital heritage had been held with financial support of UNESCO and professional help of the National Library of Australia. In May 2005 the National Library of Malaysia hosted a meeting of Directors of National Libraries in Asia and Oceania (a report is available on the website)

Reports from Regional Conferences (continued)

CENL - Conference of European National Librarians

Elisabeth Niggemann, Director General, Die Deutsche Bibliothek, asked special attention to The European Library service, the result of the TEL project, which had been co-financed by the European Commission. All CENL members have joined the operational service, hosted by the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in The Hague, as full or basic participant. The Gabriel website has been incorporated in the website of the European Library (www.theeuropeanlibrary.org). For information on CENL a new website had been developed, which is hosted by the National Library of Estonia (www.cenl.org).

Elisabeth Niggemann introduced Monika Segbert, Eremo srl management and consultancy, who presented the TEL-ME-MOR project (Modular Extensions for Mediating Online Resources). Monika Segbert said that the aim of the project, which is funded by the European Commission (€ 1,2m), is to help the ten new member countries of the European Union to join The European

Library service as a full participant (Februari 2005 - Februari 2007). Die Deutsche Bibliothek is project coordinator. Activities include an analysis of requirements and the implementation of the technical infrastructure.

ISBN

Hartmut Walravens, Director, International ISBN Agency, gave an update on new developments. In order to establish a new infrastructure for the ISBN system that currently comprises 166 countries and territories, a membership organisation with limited guarantee was registered in London. As subsidies will run out, funding through membership is unavoidable.

The preparations for the change of the ISBN from the 10 digit to the 13 digit form are well under way. The new standard takes effect as of 1 January 2007.

In May 2005 finally the new version of ISO 2108 was published in English and French, and it is available for purchase from national standards offices.

The new ISBN User's Manual which corresponds to the new standard is also ready.

The annual ISBN Panel has been renamed Annual General Meeting. It will take place in Tehran, Iran on Nov. 8-9, 2005. Also ISM/N (ISO 10956) is undergoing changes. The recent ISM/N Panel worked out a draft standard for a 13 digit ISM/N which would be in line with the new ISBN.

ISSN - the Network and the Register

Françoise Pellé, Director, ISSN International Centre, reported on ISSN. She noted that the ISSN standard (ISO 3297) is under revision. The main change regards the definition of a new and additional function for the ISSN system, enabling to group (or “collocate”) the various media versions of a publication. This new function comes in addition to the present function of the ISSN system, which enables to differentiate between various media versions of a resource.

Françoise Pellé said that following the implementation of the ISSN Portal at the ISSN International Centre, UNIMARC and MARC21 are now processed by the system, and can be provided to the users of the ISSN Register. XML formats are now also implemented.

Some countries still do not have a National ISSN Centre. Françoise Pellé encouraged the National Libraries of these countries strongly to host a ISSN National Centre.

Country Reports

The Chair said that in line with IFLA's policy for papers in electronic format, country reports are only available at the CDNL site and are not distributed on paper. A major issue for next year would be the merger of libraries and archives. Ian Wilson agreed to cover this issue in his report. The Chair then invited members to comment on Jean-Noël Jeanneney's statement on the Google initiative (item 8).

Deanne Marcum said that the initiative was not fully understood by all and she wanted to present some facts. She noted that within the Digital Library Federation libraries have recognised that a

critical mass of digital documents is needed and that mass digitisation is important. Because great costs are involved a technical partner has been asked to contribute to the development of services. Deanne Marcum said that five libraries, among which the largest in the USA, had accepted Google as digitisation partner. She stressed that a large part of the collection of these libraries consists of non-English books. It is the intention of the libraries that only books in the public domain would be digitised. The Library of Congress is anxious to work with all libraries in order to contribute content at the advantage of all users.

Wim van Drimmelen remarked that Google is a part of 'real life', which has its bright side and dark side. On the bright side is Google's high-quality search engine and willingness to finance digitisation projects. On the dark side is the possible danger that Google would become a monopolist. Wim van Drimmelen agreed with Jean-Noël Jeanneney that books from different cultures should be made available in digital form to all. He said that on the bright side is also the fact that American collections contain many non-English books.

Elisabeth Niggemann said that she was grateful for the huge public attention which the French statement had generated. The interest of politicians could help to get financial support. At European level subsidy is only available for network development and a roadmap. The digitisation itself has to be financed by the individual countries.

Jean-Noël Jeanneney answered that he did not notice any conflicting opinions. He agreed that it was difficult to obtain public funds for digitisation and he also recognised that American libraries have many non-English books. He said, however, that Google was not in the best position to present these books to professionals and the public at large. He warned that libraries should not be naïve and allow Google to build up a monopoly.

Erland Kolding Nielsen remarked that libraries should be aware of quality control and Google's business model (what is now for free, could become expensive in the future).

CDNL – Future Issues

The chair invited the members to propose items for next meetings. The following items were mentioned: regional digital libraries (discussion within regional groups), real value of the library in the digital age, audiovisual conversation centres, harvesting the Internet (methods, policy framework, collection management, legal deposit), special topic for the Asian region.

Future Meetings

Mr. Tae Geun Kim, Director General, National Library of Korea, invited all members to attend the IFLA conference and CDNL meeting in Seoul in 2006.

Next meetings:

2007 – Durban, South Africa

2008 – Quebec, Canada

Other Business

A draft declaration of support for the WSIS (see item 8) was presented. The Chair proposed that the final draft would be formulated in consultation with the IFLA Board and Secretariat. The declaration would be presented to the WSIS; national libraries were advised to present the declaration to their national government. The proposal was unanimously supported.

Closure of the meeting

The Chair thanked Vigdis Moe Skarstein and her colleagues of the National Library of Norway for their assistance in organising the meeting. The meeting closed at 5.00 pm.