

Report on responses to the CDNL ‘futures’ survey 2007

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Executive summary:

As agreed at the 2006 CDNL meeting, a survey was carried out in early 2007 to determine members’ views on the issues facing CDNL libraries and how they may wish to work more closely together in the future. It was sent out by email to all national libraries on the CDNL list. While level of individual response was low, and very largely from members in the more developed countries, most regional groups responded. There were some consistent themes emerging which could be explored further.

Responses indicate that:

- national libraries agree on the need to **collaborate more closely** among themselves, to strengthen links between CDNL and its regional groupings, and to collaborate with IFLA.
- National libraries agree that **strategic relationships** with other professional, governmental and private sector organisations are important for **addressing information society issues**.
- While the professional, technological, financial and management issues confronting national libraries have remained relatively constant, they are all conditioned by the **global applications of ICT** and particularly the web environment.
- there is a group of core technical ‘**digital issues**’ of concern to national libraries – these include: standards for metadata, standards for interoperability, web harvesting, digital preservation, frameworks for agreements on building collaborative digital libraries.
- There is a need to align **intellectual and cultural property** principles and practices with the digital age, support cultural diversity (through policies for equitable access to information and preservation of heritage).
- there is a ‘digital divide’ between developed and **less developed countries** in terms of resources available to national libraries for skills, applications and connectivity.
- There is a recognition that national libraries should respond to trends in society and the needs of their **user communities**, through consultation and the development of participative working.

Action could be taken in these areas of particular interest to national libraries:

- web harvesting and digital preservation;
- developing collaborative 'digital libraries' of various types;
- raising awareness of the role of national libraries and sourcing financial support for digital developments;
- developing shared tools (directories, databases), services and protocols;
- practical arrangements for sharing resources and 'best practice' advice on implementing innovative ICT applications;
- legal and legislative developments: intellectual property issues and particularly copyright, e-legal deposit;
- connecting the digital collections of national libraries providing a searchable window to the cultures of the world; developing multilingual access to information;
- engagement with communities to develop user-centred services and encourage the creation of new content;
- improving communication among national libraries and strengthening the work of CDNL as an organisation.

There are some issues for CDNL as an organisation:

- the low overall response rate, and the geographical gaps in responses, mean that the views reported here may not be fully internationally representative - possible reasons for this could be considered and action taken;
- however, if CDNL is to improve communication with all its members, develop itself as an organisation, and undertake projects either as an organisation or in collaboration with other organisations, the question of resources arises.

Proposal and recommendations:

The Chair proposes that CDNL:

- discuss the survey report and findings, at its 2007 meeting in Durban
- adopt the following recommendations for action, recognising that these have resource implications.

The Chair recommends:

- 1) that libraries leading work on high-profile digital library projects – the European Digital Library (EDL), The European Library (TEL) and the World Digital Library (WDL), among others - be requested to provide a high-level report to CDNL, by the end of 2008, on technical and policy issues arising from these initiatives, and proposing how experience from them could inform other digital library developments.
- 2) That CDNL strengthen its strategic collaboration with organisations in the wider information sector, and in the archives, museums, culture and publishing sectors.
- 3) That CDNL collaborate with IFLA to support UNESCO in implementing WSIS action lines and to advise WIPO on its Development Agenda.
- 4) That CDNL members collaborate with IFLA through relevant Sections and Core Activities, to develop and implement a project to connect the digital collections of national libraries.
- 5) That CDNL promote the development of digital tools, products and services by and for its members, for information and resource sharing, expand the use of its website and listserv for circulation of information and reports on CDNL activities, and encourage all national libraries to access these.
- 6) That CDNL develop a strategic prioritised action plan in close consultation with its regional groupings.
- 7) That CDNL members agree to provide a higher level of resources to the CDNL secretariat to undertake these activities, on the basis of either a) a voluntary annual contribution, or b) an annual membership fee.

1. Introduction

Background to the survey

At the CDNL meeting in Seoul, in August 2006, it was decided to reflect together on the issues which CDNL should focus its attention on in the future, and the potential for CDNL as an organisation.

In February 2007, a survey document and questionnaire were sent to all national libraries, and regional groupings of national libraries, on the CDNL email list. Libraries were asked to respond (nationally or regionally) providing free-text narrative answers to a set of ten questions.

Contents of this report

The report gives a brief overview of the level of response. It then presents a list of key findings, under each question, indicating the total number of responses to each question.

The conclusions are both general and specific, and may be taken as pointers to possible formal recommendations.

The annex to the report is a list of the digital resources (and weblinks) reported by a certain number of national libraries – this is an edited version of the data given in responses to question 5.

A full compilation of the responses is also available.

2. Level of response to the survey

All members were surveyed, and the numbers of responses were as follows:

- Individual responses from national libraries: 25 (out of a potential 176) = 14.2%
- Responses from regional groups: 2 (SCANUL and CENL)

Responses were received from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada (both Library and Archives Canada/LAC, and Bibliothèque et Archives Nationales du Québec/BANQ), China, France, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Japan, South Korea, Malta, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, and the UK/National Library of Scotland.

The responses from SCANUL-ECS and CENL represent the views of African (Eastern, Central and Southern) and European national libraries respectively. All responses collective (regional) and individual were included in the analysis in this report: there is

therefore some overlap of responses from some individual national libraries in Europe and Africa with the responses from their respective regional bodies.

Regarding CDNL-AO (Asia-Oceania), the Chair of CDNL attended the annual meeting of the Asia-Oceania group in Bali, Indonesia, in May 2007 and recorded comments from the Philippines and other members which are reflected in this Report. In addition, four of the national responses to the survey were from countries in that regional grouping (Singapore, Japan, Australia and New Zealand) and they also offer regional perspectives.

There was no response from ABINIA, the corresponding organisation for Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. The response from Brazil was the only national response from the region, however it referred to initiatives of ABINIA in certain cases.

(Note: CDNL membership is open to any library which has the functions of a national library – some countries have more than one. There are 176 separate ‘national’ libraries on CDNL’s list. Not all of them have email addresses (particularly African and Pacific countries) so some do not get information about CDNL which is circulated electronically.)

The responses have been analysed in the order of the questions, with the exception of the data on libraries’ existing digital collections and web-links, in answer to question 5. This data is extensive, and cannot be easily condensed: it has therefore been included as an annex to the report, to illustrate the range of digital collections now becoming available.

As the responses are narrative, vary widely in amount of detail, and use some terms inconsistently, in many cases responses have been clustered under broad headings.

3. Key findings

Question 1:

(Referring to closer cooperation between CDNL and the National Libraries Section of IFLA.) Please name those areas in which closer cooperation would be beneficial. (25 responses)

Responses to this question are not quoted directly but clustered under broad headings, which are not mutually exclusive.

Some respondents answered this question more ‘narrowly’ (within the framework of cooperation between CDNL and the National Libraries Section of IFLA), but most answered it from a more global perspective.

A very wide range of overlapping strategic, policy and professional/technical issues were suggested, covering all types of services both traditional and digital, and extending into issues that are more appropriately dealt with through high-level relationships with government and intergovernmental authorities. The single most important common factor in these responses is the importance accorded to *collaboration* (for sharing information and resources, for development of policies, and for promoting international understanding).

The New Zealand response distinguished explicitly between shared digital catalogues and shared digital collections for resource discovery, however many responses did not make this distinction (except implicitly by reference to TEL and EDL).

In most suggestions, digital and web capability is assumed; however Tanzania (National Central Library) pointed out that the circulation of electronic products on CD-ROM is still required in some contexts.

The list of suggestions includes:

- Assistance to other libraries (North-South collaboration for library development, recovery from natural disasters and wars): Nepal, Poland, Russia
- Bibliographic issues (cataloguing, bibliography, bibliographic standards, network standards, metadata): Canada, Israel, Netherlands, CENL
- CDNL organisational development: Netherlands
- Collaboration generally with the IFLA Section on National Libraries (or other areas): Australia, France, Israel, Malta
- Communication among national libraries (publishing a list or directory of national libraries, information exchange for problem solving, circulation of national reports): Canada/LAC, South Africa, Switzerland, CENL
- Cultural diversity and multilingual issues: Canada/LAC, France, Germany, CENL
- Digital libraries (institutional, national and regional, for shared catalogues or shared collections): China, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, South Africa*, CENL
- Digitisation (initiatives for creation of digital content, policies, strategies, whether for access or for preservation): Austria, Brazil Ireland, Nepal, Switzerland, SCANUL, CENL)
- Disaster prevention: Israel
- E-resources development (e-legal deposit, web harvesting): China
- Exchange of national bibliographies and other publications: Tanzania
- Global access to bibliographic records/union catalogue: Poland
- Guidelines and protocols: Singapore
- ICT applications, networks: Canada, China, Russia
- Intellectual property issues (copyright, open access, relation to legal deposit): Austria, Israel, Tanzania*, CENL
- Interlibrary lending/electronic document delivery: Tanzania
- Internet issues (lobbying for free access,..): Russia

- Management/budgeting: South Africa
- Library buildings: Canada
- Performance (indicators, benchmarking organisational information, exchanging advice on best practice): Canada/LAC, Switzerland, UK/NLS
- Preservation of heritage (traditional format or digital, Blue Shield rescue work, cooperation with archives and museums): Austria, Brazil, Canada/LAC and BANQ, China, Israel*, Nepal, Russia*, CENL
- Relationships with national governments or international organisations (including via IFLA): Netherlands, Russia
- Rare books: Canada/BANQ, SCANUL
- Research in LIS: China
- Services to users (reference work, genealogy): Canada, France
- Staff development (exchanges, training, CPD,..): China, France, Israel
- Standards development (descriptive, subject, with ISO, system interoperability, preservation, benchmarking): Australia, Netherlands, Russia, Switzerland, UK/Scotland
- Strategic issues (planning, collaboration, partnerships, twinning, advocacy for libraries, performance indicators, sharing best practice, marketing/promotion, human resources, exchange of information, professional leadership, policy development, resource sharing, resource allocation in the hybrid environment, recovery of information on lost/destroyed collection): Australia, Canada/LAC, China, France, Germany Ireland, Israel, Korea, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, CENL
- Web archiving / harvesting: New Zealand, UK/NLS, CENL
- ‘World Digital Library’ project (or similar): Brazil*, Canada/LAC*, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland, CENL
- World union catalogue of national libraries: CENL
- WSIS follow-up (specific WSIS action lines, or generally according to priorities determined by IFLA): Canada/LAC, New Zealand, Switzerland*

Question 2:

Are there other strategic alliances that CDNL should consider? (23 responses)

*Note: some national libraries did not answer this question but referred to their responses to question 1 above. Some respondents provided responses which relate both to question 1 and question 2: they have all been included under the list above, with the responding library flagged with an asterisk.

The responses specifically to question 2 were as follows:

- Archives and museums sectors (national archives, ICA, but NB Blue Shield listed under Q1): Canada/LAC, France, Ireland, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland
- European Commission research programmes (e.g. FP7 etc.): New Zealand

- IFLA Governing Board: Australia
- IFLA regional sections: Australia
- IIPC (International Internet Preservation Coalition): Canada/LAC, CENL
- Intergovernmental organisations (UNESCO, WIPO, ISO – but WSIS listed under Q1): Brazil, Germany, Russia
- International conferences – CDNL participation for raising issues/forging partnerships: Korea (reference to digital libraries)
- IPA and other publishers organisations: Austria, France, Germany, Poland
- Library legislation (an alliance to promote this): China
- Library associations at regional level: Nepal (noting the formation of a new Regional Federation of South Asian Library Associations)
- Private enterprise (e.g. Google, Sun, Microsoft, et al): New Zealand
- Scientific organisations: Austria

Question 3:

Connecting our digital libraries was a clear theme in our discussions in Seoul, with the following suggestions made:

- A. Connecting the world's national library digitisation projects into one searchable window to the cultures of the world.
- B. Web harvesting and digital preservation. Building on the learning from those leading the field.
- C. Leveraging from the various regional endeavours, eg the European Library, Libraries Australia, Eldorado project to strengthen the brand of the World's National Libraries.

Are these topics a reasonable focus for CDNL? Are there are other topics relating to digital activities that you would like to suggest? (22 responses: 2 unclear)

Of the respondents, 15 gave an unambiguous “yes” to the three themes as a whole, with a clear overall preference for B (web harvesting and digital preservation). Other respondents had doubts, particularly about the need or demand for the ‘one window’ concept (Sweden, UK/Scotland) or a ‘national libraries’ brand. Poland expressed doubts about the expense of very ambitious projects.

The responses indicate that there is a group of national libraries involved in leading-edge ‘digital’ initiatives. The Netherlands in particular refers to the CENL initiative to develop persistent identifiers. New Zealand refers to a number of issues around federated searching, preservation metadata, and security issues (DRM, and shared authentication/authorisation solutions). Malta refers to the European Commission/CENL initiative named “The European Library Modular Extensions for Mediating Online Resources” (TEL-ME-MOR). Several European libraries also refer to the importance of the work done by IIPC, and OCOC (digital masters).

All of these initiatives have major implications for intellectual property as traditionally understood and expressed in international treaties. Russia expressed the view that the

‘balance’ between the interests of rights owners and the rights of society needs to be maintained.

Of the two developing countries responding to this question, one (Nepal) had no comment to make, and the other (Tanzania/SCANUL) suggested assistance with training on aspects of digital preservation (both technical and legal aspects). Singapore (perhaps with the interests of some CDNL-AO members in mind) suggested that digitisation projects might be less onerous for developing countries if a ‘light-weight’ meta-tagging mechanism (a DC sub-set) could be developed for information discovery only.

Japan noted that, while IFLA is a good channel for information exchange and advocacy on issues of concern to libraries, “it is not appropriate to expect IFLA to promote cooperative projects of national libraries”: such work should be the responsibility of national libraries which “are supposed to have leadership ability in each country’s library administration”.

Canada/LAC and BANQ both supported the ‘one searchable window’ concept; however LAC commented, in relation to the concept of the national libraries ‘brand’: “It is unclear whether the current regional endeavours adequately promote the ‘brand’ of the participating National Libraries. Any attempts to leverage them on a global scale, without any substantial resources, would be premature.”

UK/National Library of Scotland also commented that it may be better for national libraries to raise their own profiles by advocacy and marketing rather than making enormous efforts to create a homogeneous ‘national library brand’.

Several respondents suggested other areas of concern for investigation:

- relations with private sector firms such as Google undertaking commercial digitisation: Australia, UK/Scotland (also raised by New Zealand in response to question 2)
- the need to ensure cultural diversity: Canada/BANQ
- relations with new user communities e.g. those influencing ‘Web 2.0’, and social and community software applications
- ensuring that libraries remain visible in the digital world
- consortium licensing and purchasing from publishers
- access to scientific information
- copyright policies on ‘orphan works’
- open access/open source initiatives
- inventories of information on digital preservation (following the example of PADI)
- Shared valuation methodologies for digital collections (e.g. social, educational and economic indicators)
- Convergence within the information and culture sector: galleries, libraries, archives and museums

- Convergence of technology benefitting educational applications: digital collections and digital platforms for e-learning

Russia suggested an international conference on the changing mission of national libraries and their future.

Other respondents repeated themes similar to responses to questions 1 and 2 (these relate to ‘digital preservation’, Internet archiving, persistent identifiers, e-legal deposit, etc.) - these responses are not counted separately as they are implied in previous responses.

Question 4:

Which specific area(s), of the three listed [in question 3 above], would your national library or regional group be interested in working further towards, in collaboration with other national libraries? (26 responses)

The responses to this question were quite varied. Preferences were:

- ‘one searchable window’: 10 libraries (including Tanzania/National Central Library and SCANUL-ECS)
- web harvesting and digital preservation: 18 libraries
- leveraging from regional endeavours to strengthen the brand of ‘the World’s National Libraries’: 10 libraries

However, that ‘vote’ should be qualified by noting that several libraries expressed doubt about the concept of ‘one searchable window’, in terms of the concept, the expense of implementing it, or the appropriateness of involving CDNL; in fact :

- o CENL noted that “exchange of information and knowledge might be feasible but actually working together might be too complicated or is already done in other fora like the IIPC”;
- o Japan, South Korea, Canada/BANQ, Tanzania and Nepal expressed interest in the concept from a perspective of sharing knowledge of different cultures;
- o Japan however noted that multilingual access is “one of the most difficult challenges”.

Canada/LAC noted that ICABS would be the appropriate forum to promote both the first two activities (‘one searchable window’ and web harvesting/digital preservation).

Sweden expressed the view that CDNL is not the right place to collaborate on any of the areas mentioned.

New Zealand suggested that all the ‘digital-related’ issues raised above are important but the most important issue for CDNL is prioritising them and allocating resources.

The National Library of Poland expressed interest in collaborating with other countries having Polish communities in their population.

Question 5:

What digital collections, if any, does your library have? Please include the web-links to these collections. (23 responses)

The responses to this question varied from a simple reference to a library's website (or the website of a collective project such as The European Library - www.theeuropeanlibrary.org) to detailed annotated lists of titles and themes of digital collections and digital exhibitions.

To take just one example, the National Library of New Zealand referred to a wide range of resources including digitised images from its collections ('Timeframes': <http://timeframes.natlib.govt.nz>), descriptions of unpublished manuscripts and pictures in collections of New Zealand and Pacific material ('Tapuhi' : <http://tapuhi.natlib.govt.nz>), music data ('Cadence': <http://cadence.natlib.govt.nz/content/index.html>), resources for schools ('Discover' : <http://discover.natlib.govt.nz>), 19th and early 20th century newspapers ('Papers Past': <http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>), and a window onto a distributed collection of pictures, sounds and objects from New Zealand's archives, galleries, libraries and museums ('Matapihi': <http://www.matapihi.org.nz>).

Other responses referenced digital access to a very wide range of documents, images and sound files covering, for example: archaeological collections, paintings, legislative texts (China), cartographic collections, photographic works, collections of posters (Japan, Russia), archives of harvested government and community websites (Canada/LAC), serials and theses (Canada/LAC). Many libraries group these resources together as thematic projects.

The full variety of these references can be seen in the complete list of the digital collections and links given by national libraries in response to question 5, in the **Annex** to this report.

Question 6:

What are your thoughts on how we connect the world's digital libraries? (24 responses)

The solutions proposed fell into four main categories:

- Applying open search protocols that allow libraries to construct their own connections (suggested by Australia);

- practical steps to link existing websites and broaden collaboration incrementally from there; for example by using common gateways and interoperable standards (the model frequently cited being EDL);
- connecting existing regional portals such as TEL (suggested by Austria);
- other practical initiatives: information exchange (Japan suggested setting up a list on digital libraries) or staff exchanges (suggested by China).

While several countries appear to be in favour of linking websites, some doubt the feasibility of connecting up portals. Australia was “not in favour of creating another federated product: the content of all the world’s digital libraries is not a useful search target for most users”. Germany, however, suggested supporting specific ongoing activities (the World Digital Library project, and WorldCat), and Canada/LAC suggested that one option may be to develop a portal within the context of a Directory of National Libraries, with the entry for each institution including a link to its digital collections.

The CENL response (and the national Swedish response) suggested multi-purposing of digital resources using OAI- PMH.

Several responses emphasise that management, legal and policy issues may, however, be even more important than the advanced technological issues – for example:

- consultation, to avoid duplication of effort (a comment from many libraries);
- coverage: who is to define the membership of the ‘world’s digital libraries’? – will it be open to all or restricted (question from Poland);
- cultural perspectives: Singapore notes that different societies organise and describe cultural material in different ways; so it may be better to create a virtual union catalogue and let each national library link to the actual materials in a way suitable for its patrons;
- digital rights management: how to apply a uniform approach to DRM when national laws differ;
- resourcing:
 - o Canada/LAC notes that “issues concerning resources (finances and infrastructure) and sustainability will need to be addressed”;
 - o CENL notes that the European Commission supports EDL, but asks what the source of funding for ‘the World’s Libraries’ will be, and how costs can be borne equitably by national libraries (North and South) with varying levels of resources?

South Korea notes that contracts or memoranda of understanding need to be signed between cooperating libraries. New Zealand notes that its collaboration with Singapore [on the basis of a MoU] indicates that bilateral cooperation on specific initiatives is a productive way to “showcase national online collections”.

Overall, the responses indicate the need for a cautious approach: CENL suggests “building a worldwide catalogue by harvesting the regional catalogues”, and developing “a virtual library by means of online parallel searches in the regional databases”.

Question 7:

Do you have any ideas of any other non-digital initiatives that CDNL can work towards over the next five years? (22 responses)

Several libraries referred to their responses to previous questions. Libraries giving specific responses propose work in the areas of:

- archives collaboration: Switzerland, CENL
- benchmarking and performance indicators: Canada/LAC, Netherlands, CENL
- collaborative online reference services: Singapore, Tanzania/NCL
- collection development: Israel
- copyright and trade-related matters (collaboration with publishers): CENL
- culture sector - collaboration (national and international) with museums and film institutes: Canada/LAC
- deacidification: Germany, CENL
- exhibitions (e.g. holding an exhibition on a common theme or personality): Canada/LAC, Malta, CENL
- facilitation of collaboration between national libraries (by CDNL): Israel, Malta
- freedom of information: Austria
- funding procurement for digitisation projects: CENL
- human resources (ensuring continuing supply of suitably qualified staff, staff exchanges, internships): Canada/LAC and BANQ, China, Russia, South Korea, Tanzania/NCL, CENL
- IFLA – collaboration with all sections: Japan
- legislation for legal deposit for electronic products/formats, including archives deposit: Brazil, Ireland, Tanzania/SCANUL-ECS
- literacy promotion: Austria
- management and marketing: Canada/LAC, Netherlands, CENL
- multilingual search and retrieval: Germany, CENL
- preservation of analogue heritage material (text, sound, films): Austria, Canada/LAC, South Africa, CENL
- promotion of the relevance of libraries / reflection on the future of the library profession: Australia, Poland
- standardisation including metadata unification: Poland, Russia, CENL
- twinning between libraries: Malta, CENL

Canada (Québec) also raised the question of the future of heritage collections in a multimedia environment.

CENL raised two other particularly sensitive issues:

- a coordinated approach to security (building on the work of LIBER), in the era of globalised trade in stolen books.
- ‘Joining up’ communities virtually across national borders, supporting cultural restitution and cultural diplomacy.

It is clear that most of these apparently ‘non-digital’ initiatives are in fact defined or conditioned by the globalised digital environment.

Question 8:

Are there any collaborative projects you would like to see CDNL achieve within the next five years? (18 responses)

Most responses repeated the points they had made in responses to previous questions, or referred directly to those responses, so they are not repeated here. Some new issues were raised, however, as follows:

CENL suggested:

- a common authority database of different national libraries
- a worldwide resolution service for persistent identifiers;
- creation of tools to convert between widely-used standards and protocols (MARC to DC, MARC to OpenURL).

France suggested:

“a prospective and strategic study of how national libraries are facing up to and will be able to face up to future digital challenges:

- new user services, new access to the collections, long-term digital preservation as well as new skills and professions...
- how to combine digital and non-digital collections management
- with what public/private partnerships? etc.”

Other suggestions were:

- collaborative reference services: Singapore
- copyright – [support for?] the open access movement: Austria
- ICABS role reviewed and expanded: Australia
- partnerships between well-resourced and less well-resourced national libraries: Malta
- promotion of cultural diversity and joint research in multilingual retrieval: Germany
- rare books – electronic union catalogue of national libraries (cf the current ABINIA project): Brazil
- strategic ‘horizon scanning network’ for national libraries: National Library of Scotland (based on its own recently introduced process).

Canada/LAC raised again the question of a Directory of National Libraries as “a springboard for other collaborative projects.” In particular, however, it raised again the question of resources for CDNL to carry out initiatives:

“It will be difficult for CDNL to actively participate in collaborative projects in the absence of any financial base. Is there an opportunity for CDNL to consider implementing a membership fee structure?”

Question 9:

It has been suggested that we look at ways of strengthening the links between CDNL and the regional groupings. How do you think we can do this? (23 responses)

All respondents agreed that it is desirable to strengthen links. Many responses suggested developing various mechanisms (or improving existing mechanisms) for regular communication, through newsletters, meetings, conferences, listservs, online forums, etc.

Several responses suggested nominating a CDNL representative to attend meetings of the regional groups, and/or nominating a representative of each group to report regularly through the CDNL listserv and website and act as CDNL envoy to the group. CENL suggested that the Chair of CDNL attend the annual meetings of the regional groupings.

Ireland suggested that the respective roles of CDNL and the regional groups be clarified; the Netherlands suggested that CDNL involve regional groupings in carrying out its strategic plan; while South Africa suggested that the strategic directions and goals be aligned.

Other specific suggestions were:

- exchange of publications (e.g. the CDNL-AO Newsletter): Japan
- setting up a CDNL office and keeping the website hosted in a fixed location: Switzerland, CENL
- surveying members on specific topics from time to time
- CDNL to build on the achievements of the regional groupings: Netherlands
- building networks for experts in various topics: CENL
- publishing recommendations, examples of best practice, etc. on the CDNL website: CENL
- themes to be determined by CDNL, for consideration by members, to be expanded and developed through regional groupings (and through IFLA National Libraries Section)

New Zealand suggested that CDNL can strengthen links by supporting and allocating resources to the implementation of decisions arising from this review process.

Question 10:

Appendix 1 of [the survey] links to an article on the concept of Libraries 2.0. Do you have any comments on this concept? Do you think it is relevant to your national library or regional grouping? Have you developed policy on citizen-created digital content, tagging, etc? (19 responses)

A few national libraries indicate that they are actively engaged with communities. However, responses overall indicate that, although many national libraries consider the concept of Libraries 2.0 is relevant to them or worth investigating, most have either not yet engaged in any specific initiatives in this area, or not developed any specific policies. They are aware of the value of citizen-created content and metadata, the need to preserve it, and respect its community characteristics. National libraries in developing countries are just starting to discuss these issues.

Substantive comments were made by a few libraries, e.g. Australia, Canada/LAC and BAnQ, France, South Korea, Singapore, and CENL, as follows:

Australia:

NLA is looking at citizen related interaction with collections and services; currently developing 'spaces' for user communities: see TakePart in Australia Dancing <http://wiki.nla.gov.au/display/TPAD/Home;jsessionid=9A8FF4E68C68DF1B94C23A4A19362D54> ; investigating other mechanism such as tagging etc.

This is a very important topic for CDNL to pursue.

Canada/LAC:

- Library and Archives Canada is monitoring Libraries 2.0 developments, and views it as an important new direction. We have undertaken a few projects: for example, Project Naming was an initiative in which LAC worked with Inuit communities to identify unnamed individuals from those communities who appear in historical photographs in our collections (<http://www.collectionscanada.ca/inuit/index.html>). This successful project provided identities for nearly 75% of the individuals in the sample collection.
- Our strategy is to acquire more user- and creator-generated metadata.
- Public and research libraries in Canada are also undertaking a variety of initiatives related to Libraries 2.0.
- CDNL could have a role to play in the development of Libraries 2.0 in promoting and disseminating best practices as its members become more engaged in this area.

Canada/BAnQ:

We believe that the concept of Libraries 2.0. is totally relevant to our institution and are working more and more on user-centred services. We already created RSS feeds for our patrons and allowed access to multimedia content through free downloading of conferences or cultural events organized by BAnQ. We are now thinking about some kind of wikis in specific areas like genealogy.

France:

We think that the new services developed within the concept of Libraries 2.0 have to be taken into account by the NLs. The Bibliothèque nationale de France has already thought about that and developed these kinds of functionalities within the framework of the Europeana prototype and will incorporate some of them in Gallica 2 which will be launched by the end of 2007.

Europeana prototype: <http://www.europeana.eu/>

FAQ: <http://www.bnf.fr/pages/europeana/europeana.htm>

Gallica: <http://gallica.bnf.fr/>

Singapore:

(regarding citizen-created digital content):

“...establishing authenticity and validity of the information may compromise the quality of collections NL offers to its patrons. [providing] a ranking or a measure of “how reliable” or trust-worthy the content is may solve the problem to some extent rather than denying access. Social tagging or community tagging of the resources is community specific. We may offer services that support multiple community specific tags and let the patron choose the tags ... for information discovery purposes. It is likely that communities will cross national boundaries and therefore should be supported collaboratively at WNL level.”

CENL notes that:

“Some of the CENL members are already beginning to trial Web 2.0 approaches on their websites – areas of potential are ‘community’ cataloguing of recondite material, wikis for collection development etc. Interaction with the user is more and more integrated in their services. The European Library (owned by CENL) is experimenting with a wiki-based catalogue of Romani materials, allowing third-party improvements, additions to a downloaded file from The European Library of Romani materials. Folksonomies could be useful when we are to make The European Library / European Digital Library widely popular and more useful. But policies on citizen-created content, tagging etc have not been developed so far. To learn from experiences other national libraries are making would be highly interesting and appreciated.”

Both Switzerland and CENL propose that the question be discussed at the CDNL annual meeting.

4. Comments

There was a very small number of replies, from what is effectively a self-selected sample. Most of the responses came from national libraries of developed countries, with very few responses from developing countries. Therefore the responses cannot be said to be fully internationally representative, and the findings cannot be generalised across all national libraries. In addition, in the case of the complete lack of response from some national

libraries, we do not know the reasons for this: i.e. whether it was due to an oversight, or lack of time, the formulation of the questionnaire, language, or some other reason. However it is clear that national libraries without an email contact known to the CDNL secretariat will not have got the questionnaire.

Having said that, the comments do provide useful insights, and allow CDNL as a whole to highlight certain areas for attention, and perhaps further investigation.

Within the limits of the survey, it seems from the responses that there is a group of issues of common concern to most of the national libraries which responded. These issues could be loosely described as 'digital issues', which include: standards for metadata, standards for interoperability, developments in intellectual property, recognition of cultural diversity, policy development, international collaboration.

Some of the 'non-digital' initiatives proposed in response to Q7 come into the category of frameworks, guidelines, protocols and conventions, whether at national government level or with the assistance of multilateral organisations. The reference by Tanzania/SCANUL to archives deposit legislation also raises the question of updating earlier international guidelines (e.g. the UNESCO/PGI RAMP studies).

It is clear that there is a 'digital divide' between the national libraries with more resources, mainly those in the developed countries, and those with fewer resources, mainly those in the developing countries. In the latter case, lack of resources means lack of connectivity, and working largely with traditional processes and print materials.

It is clear also that there are many regions whose views are not reflected at all in this survey report: North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, South Asia, all the small island states of the Indian Ocean, Caribbean and the Pacific, North America (with the exception of Canada) and South America (with the exception of Brazil). This may have implications for the operation of future surveys, or wider implications for CDNL as an organisation.

Some issues raised by the responses have wide cultural implications. One might be the comment by the National Library of Poland (Q4) that it is interested in collaborating with other countries having Polish communities in their population. This surely is an issue relevant to many countries, across regions and hemispheres: it underlines the value of virtual access to cultural materials, and could also be borne in mind in case CDNL decides to undertake any further investigation of 'Libraries 2.0'.

Certain issues that might have been expected to arise were mentioned only in passing or by implication - e.g. collaboration with film, sound and television archives; the impact of convergence of digital and broadcast media; collaboration with the tertiary education and RS&T sectors; institutional mergers (national libraries and archives); the role of national libraries in national government policy development, etc.

Other issues - e.g. wider telecommunications issues, availability of high-speed broadband Internet, and regulation - were not touched on in the survey, and not raised in responses.

6. Conclusions

Where individual national libraries, or groupings of national libraries, have identified particular issues as being of particular importance to them, it may be appropriate to ask those libraries or groupings to work on those issues and report back to CDNL.

It seems clear from the responses that the formerly common distinction between traditional and 'digital' library initiatives is becoming progressively less relevant, as all operations come to be viewed from the perspective of their digital potential, even where resources do not yet permit digital implementation.

Where there is a clear 'digital divide' between national libraries which are working on digital initiatives, or ready to work on them, and other national libraries which are not yet ready, it may be appropriate for CDNL to consider specific mechanisms for collaboration to share capacity. The objective would be to 'level the playing field', to promote digital access to knowledge for the benefit of all.

Digital libraries offer great potential to provide access to documentary material which is the shared heritage of countries which are former colonial powers and former colonies, or to share access equally between developed and developing countries, or between countries whose documentary heritage has been damaged, destroyed or dispersed and other countries which can offer resources to help reconstitute that lost heritage.

Therefore, there seems to be potential for CDNL to work with all parties to define protocols and guidelines for such collaboration. There is potential to work with museums and archives bodies and intergovernmental organisations such as UNESCO (also recalling that IFLA has consultative status with UNESCO).

There is also potential for national libraries to support the work of implementing certain of the action lines agreed by the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), by working with a range of stakeholders: national governments, UN agencies, IFLA, the private sector, and other professional and community organisations.

This 'political' role of national libraries is supported, to a certain extent, by the comment from Japan (cf. question 2) that national libraries have a leadership role in each country's library administration. However this should be qualified by observing that national libraries' authority to act varies greatly according to their status: whether they are central government departments with their own Minister (as in New Zealand), or under the authority of another government department, or autonomous organisations, or whether they share their responsibilities with other libraries of 'national' status within the same state, or are merged with other institutions such as national archives.

Some responses to the survey indicate a lack of knowledge of past collaborative initiatives – of CDNL, or of IFLA whether in general or specific to the IFLA Section of

National Libraries. This may be due to organisational change leading to a certain loss of institutional knowledge, or to a lack of publicity given to the results of projects. In any case, it might be useful to undertake a meta-analysis of past CDNL-IFLA projects and an evaluation of those which are on-going.

Regarding the question of strategic alliances (Q2), Canada/BAnQ commented that the «closer cooperation» mentioned in Q1, between CDNL and IFLA, would itself be a major strategic alliance.

Few national libraries specifically drew a distinction between shared digital catalogues (e.g. The European Library - TEL) and shared digital collections for seamless resource discovery (e.g. European Digital Library – EDL). There may be technical and policy issues here which would merit further investigation by CDNL, if the concept of ‘one searchable window’ (cf. question 2) is to be further developed.

Many responses indicate willingness to engage with the World Digital Library project.

It is clear from the responses to Q6 that there may be technological, legal and policy issues which need to be addressed both at political and management levels before any technical solutions can fully succeed: these overlap with a number of ‘cultural diversity’ or ‘equity’ issues which impact on libraries but may also have implications going beyond the scope of the present survey.

The responses of CDNL members indicate an increasing awareness that cultural diversity is an issue not only for the ‘culture sector’ but also for the information sector in its interactions with educational, social and cultural policy-makers and with national communities including indigenous communities.

CDNL members may wish to examine and assess the ongoing work of the IFLA Core Activities, which are housed in national libraries. These Core Activities were not mentioned as such in any responses to this survey; however there were numerous responses on the importance of standardisation and preservation issues, and copyright. In particular:

- it appears from many responses that ‘digitisation’ is regarded as a catch-all term for a number of specific interventions for various purposes: making older content available via the web, creating digital surrogate copies of endangered originals in various traditional or analogue media, and in general adapting libraries to make them digitally capable. It also appears that the term ‘digital preservation’ is not well understood – while ‘digital archiving’ may be a form of preservation, ‘digitisation’ is not the same as preservation. Awareness-raising on these issues would be an area of work suitable for further collaboration between CDNL and the IFLA PAC Core Activity.
- Many of the responses on intellectual property issues appear to provide justification for continuing close cooperation with IFLA in its policy development and lobbying initiatives through the CLM Core Activity, noting also the views of

national libraries in developing countries and the international discussions on the WIPO development agenda.

All respondents agreed that better communication is needed among CDNL members and between CDNL and its regional groupings. Various mechanisms were proposed for this, which in theory would be simple to implement; however it is clear that while regular virtual communication would be cheaper, direct personal contact might be more effective.

One national library (Malta) observed - in response to question 2 - that, over the course of CDNL's 33-year history, its "officials have gained considerable experience" and can therefore guide members on strategic issues and alliances. However, as CDNL does not have a bureaucracy, and its secretariat has moved from time to time, it may be questioned to what extent accumulated institutional experience has been preserved. The accumulated experience of individual CDNL 'officials' is not gained so much by virtue of working for CDNL as by virtue of working in a national library. It could be argued that it is IFLA which has the greater capacity for long-term institutional memory at the international level. However, the comment by Malta does raise some issues:

- if some CDNL member libraries, particularly the smaller ones, feel they need guidance on strategic issues, then this is a proper role for the organisation;
- conversely, in a democratic organisation with voluntary membership, the leadership needs to understand the wishes of the members - that is, in fact, the reason for the present survey;
- where the experience of the secretariat is critical is perhaps in proposing strategic *priorities* among a huge range of pressing issues.

The response from Canada/LAC indicates a concern that CDNL may not presently have sustainable resources to fulfil its ambition as an organisation to undertake certain projects (as distinct from the varying levels of resources available to individual national libraries). How widely this concern is shared by the members is not clear from the results of the survey.

There is support for discussion of the concept of 'Libraries 2.0' and its applications, at the annual meeting of CDNL.

Annex:

Some examples of digital collections and resources presently offered by national libraries, with web-links: lightly edited data from responses to question 5 in the CDNL survey:

Australia:

Digitised content see <http://www.nla.gov.au/policy/digitisation.html> and <http://www.nla.gov.au/digital/program.html> and <http://www.nla.gov.au/digicoll/index.html> (note: all digitised content also available via catalogue and other federated services such as Picture Australia, Music Australia)
Born digital content see Pandora: Australia's Web Archive
<http://pandora.nla.gov.au/index.html>

Austria:

ANNO: Austrian newspapers (1716-1936) <http://anno.onb.ac.at/>
ALEX: Austrian historic laws (1780-1945) <http://alex.onb.ac.at/>
Bildarchiv Austria: documentary photos about Austrian history
<http://www.bildarchivaustria.at>
Poster-Collection : <http://www.fotomarburg.de/gaeste/OENB-Plakate/oenb-frage-alle.htm>
"Frauen in Bewegung". Historical documents to the feminist movement
<http://www.onb.ac.at/ariadne/vfb/index.htm>

Brazil:

The National Library of Brazil launched in January 2006 the National Digital Library – URL: www.bn.br - Acervo digital – “click in” Biblioteca Nacional Digital
The National Digital Library currently contains 4.500 items including books, manuscripts, rare books, maps, scores, photos, photographic albums, periodicals, drawings, and other types of visual and sound materials.

Canada (Library and Archives Canada – LAC)

- Library and Archives Canada has extensive digital collections. These include over 100 virtual thematic projects, and a growing collection of electronic publications (currently over 23000 titles and nearly 87000 serial issues). We also hold harvested archives of government websites and other political and social websites, and an extensive collection of digital theses. Our collections include both material that was born-digital, as well as digitized analogue holdings.
- Please refer to the following url for access to our collections:
<http://www.collectionscanada.ca>

Canada (Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec – BANQ):

Heritage Collections

1,500 books

- 4,000 Québec Government publications

- 4,000 000 pages of journals, magazines and newspapers published mainly before 1950
- 600,000 archival documents
- 1,500 posters
- 40,000 postcards
- 13,000 indexed illustrations from periodicals
- 7,000 prints
- 1,800 atlases and maps
- 2,000 sound recordings

Universal lending and reference collection

- 10,000 electronic journals, magazines and newspapers
- 150,000 electronic books
- 125 databases covering all fields of knowledge

These documents are accessible at www.banq.qc.ca

China:

- a. Rubbings <http://res2.nlc.gov.cn:9080/ros/index.htm>
- b. Dunhuang Documents <http://idp.nlc.gov.cn/>
- c. Xixia (Tangut) Documents <http://res2.nlc.gov.cn:9080/wenxian/>
- d. Oracle Bones <http://res2.nlc.gov.cn:9080/jiagu/index.htm>
- e. Chinese New Year Paintings
<http://res2.nlc.gov.cn:9080/nianhua/index.htm>
- f. Periodicals of Republic of China (1912-1949)
<http://res1.nlc.gov.cn:9080/magazine/index.htm>
- g. Laws of Republic of China (1912-1949) <http://res3.nlc.gov.cn/roclaw/>
- h. Digital Gazetteer <http://res1.nlc.gov.cn:9080/chronic/index.htm>
- i. Lectures Online <http://vod.nlc.gov.cn/>

France:

- Gallica <http://gallica.bnf.fr/> : the digital library of the BnF.

It offers online

- 90,000 volumes in image format (digital photographs of pages),
- 1,200 volumes in searchable text format,
- 500 sound recordings,
- 100,000 still images. (figures May 2007)

Germany:

- legal deposit for networked electronic publications; info [German only]: <http://info-deposit.d-nb.de/>; bibliographic data are integrated in the online catalogue, accessible via our website: www.d-nb.de

- Exile press digital: German exile journals and newspapers 1933-1945: <http://deposit.d-nb.de/online/exil/exil.htm>

- Jewish periodicals in NS Germany: <http://deposit.d-nb.de/online/jued/jued.htm>

- Digitised legal sources of the Era of the Allied Control Council for the territory of the later Federal Republic of Germany: <http://deposit.d-nb.de/online/vdr/titel.htm>

Ireland:

The National Library of Ireland's digital library is still in its infancy. A selection of digitised images is accessible via our website (www.nli.ie). It is intended to roll out a major digitisation programme during the course of 2007.

Israel:

The National Library of Israel, at present named the Jewish National and University Library, has a number of important digital collections:

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/ketubbot/> Jewish marriage contracts

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/talmud/> Online Treasury of Talmudic Manuscripts

<http://www.jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/maps/pal/html/> Holy Land Maps

<http://maps-of-jerusalem.huji.ac.il/> Ancient Maps of Jerusalem

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/newspapers/index800.html> Early Hebrew Newspapers

<http://www.alberteinstein.info/> Einstein Archives Online

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/eng/music.html> National Sound Archives

<http://www.jnul.huji.ac.il/eng/digibook.html> Digitized Rare Book repository (some five titles are added weekly)

<http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/music/wilensky/> The Great Songs of Moshe Wilensky

http://jnul.huji.ac.il/dl/mss/html/rambam_1.htm Treasures of the Library: Writings of Maimonides

Japan:

- Digital Library from the Meiji Era (Japanese only)

Image database of the books published in the Meiji era: 127,000 volumes, excluding children's books and books in Western languages, are available.

<http://kindai.ndl.go.jp/>

- Rare Books Image Database (Japanese only)

Image data (872 titles; 41,000 images) of the NDL's rare and old books including important cultural properties and colored materials.

<http://rarebook.ndl.go.jp/>

- Web Archiving Project (WARP)(Japanese only)

A project that collects and preserves websites and online periodicals on the Internet as cultural heritage.

<http://warp.ndl.go.jp/>

- Digital Library of children's literature (Japanese only)

Union catalog database of children's literature (unified bibliographic data on children's books in the holdings of major libraries), digital image database of children's literature and other specialized information are accumulated and provided in digital formats.

<http://kodomo4.kodomo.go.jp/web/ippangz/html/TOP.html>

- Online Exhibition

Electronic exhibitions of the NDL's unique collections with easy-to-understand explanations. Under the general title "Memories of Japan", an increasing number of exhibitions of Japanese history and culture will become available to the public.

<http://www.ndl.go.jp/en/gallery/index.html>

- Digital Museum for Children

Virtual exhibition based on picture books and other attractive images such as Picture Book Gallery are created and provided.

http://www.kodomo.go.jp/gallery/digi/index_e.html

- Full-text database of the Diet session proceedings

Minutes of both Houses of the National Diet, which includes not only the minutes of Plenary Sessions but also those of each Committee since the 1st session (May, 1947). (Japanese only)

Korea:

(The National Library of Korea has constructed numerous digital collections including old and rare books and documents, novels, newspapers, article, maps, and much more converted in image format, and the table of contents in text format. Users can access to the service by logging in to the following website.)

<http://www.dlibrary.go.kr/>

Netherlands:

All digital collections are listed in The European Library and can be accessed through The European Library portal (www.theeuropeanlibrary.org).

New Zealand:

- **Transactions of the Royal Society of NZ:**

The Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New Zealand (1868 - 1961) is one of New Zealand's most important research publications, particularly for science. <http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/royal-society>

- **Papers Past:**

Papers Past contains digitised pages from 42 New Zealand newspapers and periodicals published between 1840 and 1910.

<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/papers-past>

- **Discover :**

Discover is an online collection of New Zealand art, music and science resources, which supports the New Zealand school curriculum.

<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/discover>

- **International Children's Digital Library:**

The ICDL makes it possible to read online over 1500 children's books published in many different countries and languages.

<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/icdl>

- **Kilbirnie-Lyall Bay Community Centre Oral History Project:**

This project has recorded the life histories of seven long-term residents of two suburbs of Wellington.

<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/kilbirnie>

- **Matapihi:**

A searchable online database of digital collections held by New Zealand cultural institutions – it contains pictures, sound recordings, movies and texts.

<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/matapihi>

- **Ranfurly Collection:**

The Ranfurly Collection is an online collection of the drawings, photographs, diaries and reports of Lord Ranfurly, Governor of New Zealand 1897–1904.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/ranfurly-collection>

- **Rangiātea:**
 Rangiātea was the oldest Anglican Māori Church in New Zealand until it was destroyed by fire in 1995. It was recently rebuilt. This website celebrates the history of Rangiātea.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/rangiatea>
- **Te Ao Hou:**
 The Māori magazine 'Te Ao Hou' (The New World) was published from 1952 to 1975. All 76 issues are available free online and are fully searchable.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/te-ao-hou>
- **Timeframes :**
 Timeframes is an online database of more than 50,000 images from the Alexander Turnbull Library collections (in the National Library).
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/collections/digital-collections/timeframes>
- **National Library Catalogue:**
 The National Library Catalogue can be searched for published items in the collections. <http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/library-catalogue>
- **TAPUHI:**
 The TAPUHI database holds descriptions of unpublished items held in the Alexander Turnbull Library collections
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/tapuhi>
- **Index New Zealand (INNZ):**
 For articles published in New Zealand magazines and newspapers and publications about New Zealand and the South Pacific.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/innz>
- **FindNZArticles:**
 Search findNZarticles for articles by or about New Zealanders, published in New Zealand newspapers and journals.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/find-nz-articles>
- **NZ National Bibliography:**
 Search the NZNB for print and electronic publications from or about New Zealand, or by New Zealand authors
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/national-bibliography>
- **Te Puna Web Directory:**
 Te Puna Web Directory can be browsed or searched for selected New Zealand and Pacific Island websites.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/te-puna-web-directory>
- **Cadence:**
 Search 'Cadence' for choral sets and orchestral parts held by New Zealand choirs, orchestras and libraries.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/cadence>
- **Directory of NZ Libraries:**
 Search this to find and contact New Zealand libraries.
<http://www.natlib.govt.nz/catalogues/directory-of-libraries>

Poland:

- digital collections of the National Library of Poland are available in the 'Polona' National Digital Library (www.polona.pl)

Russia:

Collections of digital copies in the National Library of Russia

1. Celebrating the 300 anniversary of Saint-Petersburg: около 2000 единиц
 - Saint-Petersburg: Postcards with city views
 - Saint-Petersburg suburbs: postcards collection
 - Maps of the City of St. Petersburg
 - History and Culture of Saint Petersburg in Graphic Arts

<http://www.nlr.ru/eng/line/spbpcards/index.html> - частично

<http://www.nlr.ru/petersburg/spbsuburbs/sestr/> - частично

2. The lubok: Russian cheap popular print pictures 17-th to 19-th century – около 110
3. The First Russian maps collection of the 18th century maps and atlases printed in Russia – более 1000 названий – в процессе
4. Newspapers in Bukhar-Jewish language (1930th), in Khanty and Mansi language (Finno-Ugric group, 1930-1950) – более 6000 единиц
5. The art of the 5-16th century European manuscripts – около 1500 единиц
6. The 100th Anniversary of the State Duma (Russian Parliament) – около 250 единиц
7. Psalter published by Ivan Fedorov, 1570 <http://www.nlr.ru/e-res/psaltyr/>
8. Russia's First Printed Newspaper "Vedomosti"

<http://www.nlr.ru/r/in/vedomosti.php> - 727 единиц (совместно с РГБ)

9. Exploration and Settlement of Siberia and the Russian Far East

<http://frontiers.loc.gov/intldl/mtfhtml/mfhome.html>

В РНБ – в общей части ЭБ

10. National standards for chemical reagents

http://www.nlr.ru/e-res/dig_all.php?&lang=RUS -250 названий

11. Works of Karl Bulla - "godfather of reporter photography" – около 250 единиц

12. Antonio Vivaldi's music scores: complete works – более 250 ед. – в процессе

13. Russian/Soviet poster (beginning of the XX century) – около
200 единиц

Все материалы ЭБ РНБ снабжены ЕДИНЫМ ПОЛ

Singapore:

www.nlb.gov.sg is the website where all digital resources are accessible under the 'eResources' tab.

South Africa:

Bleek Collection of San Studies, and the DISA project. See www.nlsa.ac.za

Switzerland:

Posters : <http://posters.nb.admin.ch>

Friedrich Dürrenmatt's paintings and drawings :

<http://ead.nb.admin.ch/html/fdabi.html>

Tanzania (National Central Library):

Our legal Deposit collections are electronically processed but not yet connected to the Website. However, plans are there to create a website of the National Central Library.

Tanzania (University of Dar es Salaam - SCANUL-ECS):

We have a digital collection consisting of theses and dissertations, e-books and journals.

UK (National Library of Scotland):

NLS has around 60,000 images in its Digital Object Database (DOD). Please see the link below for samples/further information:

<http://www.nls.uk/digitallibrary/index.html>

CENL:

About half of the CENL members are full members of The European Library and are providing access to their digital libraries and collections via The European Library portal (www.theeuropeanlibrary.org).