CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL LIBRARIES   nl#440122.

Annual Meeting, Thursday 12 August 2010, at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden

MINUTES

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1. Opening of the meeting:

The Chair, Penny Carnaby (National Library of New Zealand) opened the meeting with a greeting in Maori, and welcomed the delegates.

Gunnar Sahlin (National Library of Sweden) welcomed delegates to his home town of Gothenburg and to the University where he had studied. He thanked Pam Fredman, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, for having offered CDNL the use of the University's facilities for its Annual Meeting. He noted that the main theme of CDNL discussions there would be collaboration. He thanked the Secretariat and local organisers for their preparations.

Vice-Chancellor Pam Fredman then welcomed delegates to Gothenburg and to her University. In her remarks she emphasised the importance of libraries for access to knowledge and noted that open access to the results of research was important to sustain a democratic society. She noted that there was excellent cooperation in Sweden between the university libraries and the Royal Library, to make use of scarce resources. She drew delegates' attention to the splendid auditorium, a heritage building 103 years old, with its mural on the theme of knowledge.

The Chair thanked Ms Fredman for her welcome and her highly pertinent remarks. She then introduced the Vice-chairs (John Tsebe, National Library of South Africa, and Dame Lynne Brindley, the British Library) and the Secretary, for the benefit of new members, and thanked the Francophone national libraries which had provided the French-English interpretation service.

2. Introductions and apologies for absence:

All members present introduced themselves very briefly. There were 61 member libraries represented, as follows (in country order):
Australia, Austria, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada (LAC and BAnQ), Chile, China, Croatia, Denmark (Royal Library, and the Danish Agency for Libraries and Media), Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Haiti, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kosovo, Lithuania, Lesotho, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia (National Library, State Library, and B. Yeltsin Presidential Library), Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda,

UK (British Library, NL of Wales, NL of Scotland), USA (Library of Congress, National Agricultural Library), Vietnam.

The Chair noted apologies for absence from Gertrude K. Mulindwa (National Library of Uganda) and Martin Wade (National Library of Scotland) who were represented at the meeting by colleagues.

3. Minutes of the previous meeting and matters arising

Guy Berthiaume (Québec) noted that, on p10 of the draft Minutes of the 2009 meeting in Milan, there had been a question whether French-language collections from other than French-speaking countries could be included in the RFBNN network. He replied that such contributions would be welcome – this could apply to e.g. Russia and Brazil.

There were no other amendments. The Chair moved that the Minutes as amended be accepted as a correct record – seconded by J. Tsebe (South Africa) - *Approved.*

There were no other matters arising from the 2009 Minutes.

4. Reports back.

4.1 IFLA Section of National Libraries:

In the absence of the Section Chair (Martin Wade), Deanna Marcum (US) reported briefly on the activities of the Section of National Libraries. At the Section's meeting at the IFLA Conference, reports had been presented by National Library directors about developments in their countries, with many noting that libraries, archives and museums were being amalgamated. Other points noted were that storage arrangements were being worked on, and national digitisation strategies were being developed. The Section hoped to hold a satellite meeting in Puerto Rico next year on bibliographic control and the Internet.

4.2 ICADS (IFLA-CDNL Alliance for Digital Strategies):

Caroline Brazier (UK), Chair of the ICADS Advisory Board, explained the objectives and activities of ICADS (see her slides to be made available on the CDNL website). She noted that the ICADS website was hosted by the National Library of Australia. She reported on 4 topics:
   1. Promoting digital developments through the website: there had been 80 contributions from national libraries, most recently from the NL of China; the editorial policy was to keep contributions relevant and up to date.
   2. Promoting ICADS work to other sections at the IFLA conference, on the theme of 'large-scale preservation and storage activities'.
   3. Technical evaluation of 'National Libraries Global' (NLG), a product of the National Library of New Zealand. In that respect:
        a. ICADS had been requested at the 2009 CDNL meeting to carry out an evaluation of NLG. The evaluation had been undertaken by the TEL office, and the report issued in July 2010. It was a positive report, noting the potential of NLG particularly for 'regional' use. The

question of the sustainability of its business model and the cost of further development was raised.

b. The ICADS Advisory Board felt that many national libraries were already committed in their own areas, and any further development would carry a cost. NLG could be developed for local and regional purposes, e.g. regional hubs.

c. The Board did not feel able to endorse or support further work to extend NLG at that time, believing that in the current climate work on metadata might be more cost-effective and lower barriers to make national libraries' content available, rather than individual technical developments.

The focus of ICADS over the coming year would be on reviewing the content of the website, and responding to the new IFLA strategy just published.

The Chair thanked Caroline Brazier for her summary of the ICADS Board discussion.

4.3 PRESENTATION ON THE LATIN AMERICAN DIGITAL LIBRARY PROJECT:

The Chair invited Gloria Perez, Director of the National Library of Spain (BNE) to present the Latin American digital library project, which used NLG software.

Gloria Perez said she was proud to share with CDNL information on the Latin American Digital Library, a very ambitious project with ABINIA to create access to the heritage of Latin American countries. (She noted that ABINIA had been transformed into an intergovernmental organisation.) The project was part of the BNE's strategic plan to help Latin American libraries with creating digital access to their heritage through a single interface. This prototype would be presented at the 1st Conference of Latin American national digital libraries in Santiago de Chile in September 2010. Ms Perez thanked the National Library of New Zealand for its excellent collaboration on the project.

Pepa Michel of the BNE made a technical presentation of the project (note: the power-point presentation is available on the CDNL website.) She noted that the BNE was collaborating with the 22 countries of ABINIA, with each national library having a work team involved, and that Chile had contributed metadata for 20K documents. The development cost was less than 80K euros, and the portal would be available in Spanish, Portuguese and English.

5. Report from the Chair.

Ms Carnaby confirmed that after 4 years as Chair (August 2006 to August 2010), she would be stepping down at the conclusion of the meeting. She acknowledged the assistance of the Secretary during her term. She noted that she had set out intending to focus on a number of issues, which had been identified by the survey of CDNL members carried out in 2007.

She reminded members that the Report of that survey (available on the website) had underlined the importance CDNL attached to: digital access, strategic relationships, convergence in the GLAM sector (Galleries, Libraries, Archives and Museums),

interoperability, frameworks for cooperation, IP principles in the digital age, bridging the 'digital divide'. She reflected that her approach had been to promote work on issues that would benefit each country including those less 'wired up', and to develop shared tools and user-centred services.

She noted that in her term as Chair some issues had not changed:
- Resources: not having a budget, CDNL needed to rely on a collaborative model, but this was getting stronger, reflecting the democratising power of the digital environment.
- CDNL had also continued to work closely with IFLA: it was important to acknowledge that several national libraries were making significant contributions to the work of IFLA. CDNL had promoted the work of ICADS.
- Convergence of institutions: it seemed this was becoming a strong trend.

She noted that the Secretariat had developed the CDNL website, and worked to create a standard format for country reports to make them a relevant, useful resource and put them up on the website. The Secretariat had also worked hard to improve communication with member national libraries in all regions, in consultation with the Executive and key national libraries in each region (and in particular John Tsebe had assisted in communicating with members in Africa).

The Chair noted that CDNL had developed its 'Vision for digital libraries' – this was still a good vision: it might take more time to realise it, but progress had been made.

CDNL still had other issues to address, some of them on the agenda of the present meeting. However CDNL had developed good networks and good structures.

6. Election of new officers.

As the Chair had announced her intention to step down at the August 2010 Annual Meeting, and as the term of Vice-Chair John Tsebe would end in August 2010, a call for nominations had been issued and a postal ballot held before the Annual Meeting.

According to the results of this postal ballot, John Tsebe (National Library of South Africa) had been declared Chair-elect, and Ngian Lek Choh (National Library of Singapore) had been declared Vice-Chair-elect. (The term of the other Vice-Chair, Lynne Brindley, would continue until 2012.)

The election of the new Chair, John Tsebe, and Vice-Chair Ngian Lek Choh was confirmed by acclamation.

7. Panel on disaster recovery

Chile [slides]:

Magdalena Krebs (Director of DIBAM) spoke to her presentation on the Richter 8.8 earthquake in February 2010. She noted that it had not been an easy year.
- the earthquake had struck in the last weekend of the summer holidays (at 3am); the epicentre was 200km south of Santiago; there had been a tsunami, people had been displaced;

- the National Library had been damaged but not structurally;
- 10 days before there had been a change of government, leading to changes in the Library's staff – 'a double earthquake'.
- the National Library was immediately closed and everything was checked (including the water and electrical systems);
- Checks revealed that the building is strong, fortunately, but that was not known at the outset;
- There were not enough experts in the country to carry out all the checks immediately, after such a huge earthquake.
- Fortunately it happened in summer when it doesn't rain: but it was urgent to get checks of the roof done before winter.
- The Library developed a communication plan for the public. No complaints were received from users about the closure as everyone understood. The Library re-opened on July 5, which was very fast.

Lessons:
- earthquakes happen in Chile every 15-20 years; the Library needs to be better prepared and empower people to act.
- Systematic maintenance of main systems and the roof are essential.
- It was noted that the areas damaged in the 1985 quake were again damaged this time.
- Special containers are needed for special and sensitive collections.
- The earthquake underlined that the Library building is overcrowded: it is hoped to get some help from the government for more space.

China :[slides]
Dr Zhan Furui, Director of the National Library of China (speaking through an interpreter) spoke to his presentation, making these points:
- the effects of natural disasters and of man-made ones can be mitigated;
- the 2008 quake (8 on the Richter scale) and the 2010 quake caused serious damage to local libraries and people;
- Relief measures were of two types: self-initiated, and mutual aid assistance from the Chinese library community; librarians also participated in relief measures organised by the Government.
- The first thing done was to give information to the international library community about the damage. Then there was assistance from library colleagues in China, e.g. donations of 100 million yuan and books worth 2m yuan.

There are several points to consider for the future:
- The need to establish disaster preparedness centres at national and regional levels;
- The need for a nationwide organisation for library disaster relief. The National Library will take this on.
- Making use of the Chinese National Digital Library project to help libraries in affected areas to recover faster, even though print collections may have been damaged.

Dr Zhan noted that IFLA had helped Chinese libraries, and that the American Library Association had sent a letter of condolence also from ALA. He expressed thanks to colleagues worldwide for their assistance.

He noted that during the previous summer there had been extensive floods in north and south China: the Library Society of China and the National Library had sent teams to evaluate how libraries and cultural facilities had been affected, and they would soon release reports.

In response to a question from Japan, about the National Library of China's disaster backup centre, Dr Zhan indicated that:
- Plans were being made for the Centre outside Beijing, the location was not yet decided but it would be in a region less susceptible to natural disasters;
- The Centre would cover both traditional print collections and digital, and would be able to provide help to libraries nationwide.
- The National Library was applying to the Government for funding for the construction.

Indonesia: [slides]

Ms Ana Soraya, Head of Conservation at the National Library of Indonesia, noted that Indonesia suffered from natural disasters but also man-made disasters, e.g. fire, vandalism and others: the worst in last 10 years was the tsunami in Aceh in 2004.

Disasters have not struck the National Library in Jakarta, but the provinces. The earthquake in Aceh was 7.6 on the Richter scale. Ms Soraya showed graphics of the areas of varying earthquake risk. She spoke of the preservation of documents in various provincial centres.

She noted that after a disaster income is lost so that aggravates the difficulty of recovery.

She noted that, for the rescue of cultural heritage documents, the National Library, the Archives and museums all have responsibilities. Disasters have hit without warning and institutions have not been ready. In 2009 the National Library had begun to launch a plan and programme for disaster recovery. The value of this was highlighted by the floods in Jakarta, the quake in Yogjakarta, and the flood in Situ Gintung in 2009.

One problem noted was that in communities, people lacked knowledge of types of important documents: they rescued material goods from their homes and didn't think about rescuing documents.

The national Plan includes staffing, annual meetings to update the plan, collaboration between the National Library, National Archives and the National Museum, working also with development cooperation.

Problems facing Indonesia were:
- Lack of a contact centre
- staff were concentrated in Jakarta, very far from where the disasters happened
- preservation materials were scarce

Lessons:
- in Indonesia damage to documentary heritage often involves water;
- more planning is needed, and training workshops;
- it is important to increase the availability of preservation materials.

Haiti:

The delegate from Haiti was unable to be present for this session so no presentation could be made.

The Chair thanked all the panellists for their presentations, their comments on their experiences and for their important information on the lessons learned from natural disasters in their countries.

The Chair then invited Ellen Tise (president of IFLA) and her colleagues to address the meeting.

8. Reports from IFLA:

8.1 Ellen Tise introduced her colleagues – Ingrid Parent (IFLA President-elect), Patrice Landry (Chair of the IFLA Professional Committee), Jennefer Nicholson (Secretary-General).
She remarked that national libraries were the world's most important libraries, as they provided access to information for the citizens of the world. Focusing on areas of strategic interest to CDNL members, Ms Tise noted particularly that IFLA had developed its strategic plan for the next 6 years, with a new vision and new mission. This retained the core mission as in the current statutes, but now included 4 directions with their goals, with results expected at the end of the term of each Governing Board. Goals were to be set for all Sections and Activities of IFLA. IFLA would:
- be the trusted global voice of libraries, driving equitable access to information for all the citizens of the world;
- Build its strategic capacity;
- Transform the profile and standing of the profession;
- Represent the interests of its members throughout the world.
These things would be achieved through an integrated plan.

Ms Tise explained that IFLA continued to be involved in working with WIPO's Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR) on exceptions and limitations for libraries, pushing for a quick resolution of issues for the visually impaired, and promoting the adoption of a statement on the proposed draft copyright treaty. IFLA was also monitoring progress on Traditional Knowledge, at WIPO, and copyright issues raised by the ACTA negotiations. IFLA would participate in the Tokyo conference (Dec 2010) on enhancing reading in the digital age.

8.2 The Chair of FAIFE, Kai Ekholm (Director of the National Library of Finland), spoke briefly on the FAIFE Core Activity of IFLA. He appealed to CDNL members to say how national libraries could work with FAIFE to promote freedom of access to information in libraries: this might be through working on policy, and advocacy to governments. FAIFE also worked with the IFLA ALP Activity to implement its 'Building Strong Library Associations' (BSLA) programme, involving capacity building in developing countries.

Kai Ekholm also noted that many people around the world were living under censorship – this was a great challenge for FAIFE (and for IFLA).

8.3 With reference to the Strategic Plan of IFLA, and the Core Activities, the Chair noted that CDNL members had over the years provided significant funding for the core activities, so members were keen to know how the strategic plan would affect the core activities and their outcomes.

Jennefer Nicholson acknowledged that the national libraries were generous, and the previous year they had increased their contributions to the Core Activities. She agreed that it was important for IFLA to report to CDNL on national libraries' contributions.

The Chair observed that IFLA was challenging CDNL to tell it what national libraries' priorities were. She asked for comments.

Daniel Caron (Libraries & Archives Canada) asked: IFLA sees itself as *the* trusted voice not *a* trusted voice: is IFLA going to collaborate with other sectors?
Ingrid Parent replied that IFLA had begun talks with ICOM, ICA, ICOMOS to discuss a joint project. This was now called the 'LAMS group collaborative council', no longer 'convergence'.
She added that CDNL and UNESCO had observers at meetings of the LAMS group, and reports should be available.

Lynne Brindley (British Library) asked if Patrice Landry could clarify IFLA plans in the area of bibliographic standards;

P. Landry acknowledged that IFLA had not found the right place in the new structure for bibliographic control work, so had asked a Working Group to look at the issue. The WG had recommended to the Professional Committee (PC) in May 2010 that bibliographic standards work be a Core Activity, located at IFLA HQ. The PC had approved the report, but noted that it raised the issue of finance. The report had been referred to the Governing Board.
Penny Carnaby emphasised that CDNL members were concerned that the subject might be forgotten.

The Chair also asked what IFLA was doing in terms of recognition of indigenous knowledge systems and languages. Ellen Tise replied that this was an important part of her presidential theme of access to knowledge, but IFLA had to prioritise. She noted that oral tradition was very important for South Africa.

P. Landry noted that the PC recognised that indigenous knowledge was a key part of the body of knowledge (BoK) for the profession: he confirmed that a resolution from New Zealand had just been passed by the PC to the Section on Education and Training (SET). He confirmed that the SET would take the resolution into account in its revised Guidelines for Professional Knowledge, to be published soon.

The Chair clarified that library professionals in New Zealand had found the BoK of IFLA missed one key point: a fundamental understanding of the knowledge systems of indigenous people (who represented about 6% of the world's population).

The Chair further asked Ellen Tise to speak about IFLA's response to Haiti, as Françoise Thybulle had not been able to attend the meeting.

Ellen Tise responded that IFLA was working through the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS), the Prince Claus Foundation in the Netherlands, and with organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean to assist.
IFLA could offer careful coordination, avoiding overlapping with the work of other groups and aid organisations. IFLA had sent Danielle Mincio (GB member) to Haiti

to make an assessment. IFLA's main focus was to establish a rescue centre on a secure piece of land near airport in Port au Prince, where library materials can be stored and treated. IFLA was also involved in searching for funding. The Prince Claus Foundation had helped IFLA to help Haiti and to bring Haitians to this Conference (eg Elisabeth Pierre-Louis of FOKAL).

The Chair thanked all the IFLA speakers for their contributions on a range of important issues: the challenges of funding Core Activities, the Strategic Plan, bibliographic standards and metadata, national libraries and standards and national culture are all bound up together. She noted the closer connections among libraries, archives and museums; and observed that members should take the opportunity to reflect on the links between CDNL and IFLA.

[The meeting then adjourned for lunch.]

9. Feedback from the discussion groups:

9.1 Group A (Convenor: Lynne Brindley)

Aided by the four panellists, the group had considered a report on the British Library's survey on e-legal deposit. (Some of the panellists, although leading countries in digital activity, do not have e-legal deposit legislation.) The group discussed the (sometimes adversarial!) relations with the publishing industry. Recommendations:
- Follow up with a survey of the whole CDNL membership.
- BL will run the survey, compile and share the results with members.
- the membership can then work toward e-legal deposit legislation in more countries.
- As Finland appeared to be the most advanced, a case study would be made of Finland.

Other issues discussed were: data protection, defamation - often issues were not only about legal deposit but about wider public legislative frameworks. CDNL could distil out of the group's discussion some principles and arguments to support negotiations. The group felt that the publishing industry seemed to want national libraries to invest in the digital age while they themselves did not contribute to costs: national libraries should insist on the principle that those who benefit should also pay.

The group also suggested that CDNL develop an advocacy pack: there are precedents and examples of arguments that be used in discussions with governments.

9.2 Group B (Convenor: Elisabeth Niggemann)

The topics of copyright and e-legal deposit were interrelated and had stimulated a lively discussion. The group considered what CDNL could do; recognising that radical change in copyright law is not likely to happen.
- National libraries can be a test bed, but there may be conflicts of interest: and should CDNL duplicate the advocacy work of IFLA, which is already working with international bodies? CDNL should support IFLA's work and the work of international bodies.

- How can national libraries build on their close contacts with publishers?
- The group proposed that national libraries exchange practical experiences and investigate joint projects (the panellists and Canada have agreed to maintain contact on these issues).
- A practical recommendation: set up test beds.

9.3 Group C (Convenor: Penny Carnaby)

A useful discussion paper had been received from Ms Mulindwa (National Library of Uganda), who was not able to attend the panel. Kathy George (Literacy Adviser to the Ministry of Education, Cook Islands) attended as an adviser. A contribution was also made by Gunnar Sahlin (Sweden). Sarah Kaddu (NL Uganda) presented summary conclusions from the group:

- National Libraries found literacy a challenge – some issues were: obtaining relevant literature; promoting adult literacy; uncoordinated policies; lack of good relations with publishers, lack of literature in local languages).
- In the overall promotion of literacy, CDNL should: include adult and children's literacy, digital literary (all types of literacies), hold seminars, promote the use of ICT, publish relevant literature with local content, involve communities, and facilitate the translation of IFLA manuals into local languages.

Penny Carnaby expressed the view that literacy should be on the agenda of every national library, to promote a culture of reading. This would represent a conscious broadening of the mandate of national libraries as not all of them focus on children's literacy: but that would be desirable.

10. Actions for next year:

Chair invited members to take a few minutes to think what actions they would like to see taken forward. Suggestions for actions (or action areas) were:

1. A survey on e-legal deposit
2. A case study from Finland, other countries were also asked to volunteer cases
3. An advocacy pack on e-legal deposit
4. Copyright issues: while IFLA deals with high-level issues. CDNL can deal with practical cases
5. Literacy: CDNL to be more explicit about the role of national libraries in promoting literacy – develop an advocacy paper?
6. Lessons from natural disasters.
7. Support a stronger focus by national libraries on indigenous knowledge systems and indigenous languages.
8. Funding of the IFLA Core Activities.
9. Pursue the suggestion of a core activity on bibliographic control (although caution would be needed in addressing the large issue of bibliographic control in the modern sense). (*See the Annex*.)
10. Broadly: how to strengthen partnership with IFLA.

There were also some comments on those suggestions:

- Ngian Lek Choh (Singapore): digital legal deposit implies planning for digital preservation.
- Lynne Brindley (UK): with respect to disaster planning (lessons from panel discussion), is there a distinctive CDNL element to this as opposed to the wider international response? For example, digital continuity plans, and digital reconstruction where physical installations have been destroyed.
- Magdalena Krebs: noted that in the case of Chile they were very quickly able to get services up and running again on the Internet, so we were able to be present again even while the National Library was closed.

11. Presentation on the venue for 2011:

As there was no representative of Puerto Rico present, the planned presentation would be made available via the website.

12. Other business:

Finland proposed a date for the 2012 meeting, which had implications needing to be checked against the IFLA Conference timetable. It was agreed that the CDNL Executive would discuss this and report back to the membership.

12. Votes of thanks:

The Chair thanked the efficient local organisers of the meeting (applause). She thanked the Secretary Winston Roberts for his support over her term, and she expressed warm good wishes to the incoming Executive team and the new Secretary Rachel More (National Library of South Africa).

Gunnar Sahlin thanked Penny Carnaby for what she had achieved over the past four years, and presented her with a gift from the National Library of Sweden. (Applause)

Lynne Brindley proposed a second vote of thanks to Penny Carnaby, who she considered had been over four years a sensitive and professional chair, an 'evangelist' for digital libraries and for CDNL, an inspiration. Advocacy for indigenous culture would be part of Penny's enduring legacy. She had tried to make space to enable everyone in CDNL to contribute, to speak and be listened to. (Applause)

The Chair expressed her gratitude for those comments. She added that she wished also to acknowledge the work of Jan Fullerton (National Library of Australia) on her retirement – Jan had been committed for many years to supporting the work of CDNL and CDNL-Asia/Oceania. (Applause)

Penny Carnaby then declared the meeting closed 4.45pm.

Annex:

(At the request of the Chair of the IFLA Professional Committee, the following summary note was made by the outgoing CDNL Secretary W. Roberts. It relates specifically to comments at the CDNL meeting 2010 on the question of a possible Core Activity on Bibliographic Control. The note was sent to IFLA Headquarters in consultation with the new CDNL Executive.)

Extracts from the draft Minutes of the Annual Meeting of CDNL, Gothenburg (Sweden), August 2010.

Points from discussion directly or indirectly relating to bibliographic control:

- a verbal report to CDNL was made on behalf of the Section of National Libraries by Deanna Marcum of the Library of Congress. This report included mention of the Section's intention to hold a satellite meeting in Puerto Rico in August 2011 on the topic of bibliographic control and the Internet.
- The out-going Chair of CDNL (Penny Carnaby) in her comments reflecting on her period at the head of the Conference, noted the emphasis that CDNL had placed on digital initiatives in collaboration, and that CDNL had tried to work through issues that would benefit each country including those less 'wired up'... But some issues had not changed, particularly the issue of resources: CDNL had no budget so relied on collaborative models.
- The Chair noted that CDNL had worked closely with IFLA, and wished it to be clearly acknowledged that several national libraries made a significant contribution to the work of IFLA.
- The Chair and other speakers noted that CDNL had promoted the work of ICADS.
- The Chair noted that CDNL's statement of its 'Vision for digital libraries' remained valid – progress had been made but more time would be needed before the vision could be fully realised.
- Following the remarks to CDNL by the president and other officers of IFLA, in particular comments from the Secretary General regarding IFLA's Strategic Plan, Ms Carnaby responded that CDNL members had over the years provided significant funding for the Core Activities; and she asked how IFLA saw the Strategic Plan affecting the Core Activities and their outcomes. The Secretary General acknowledged that national libraries had been generous in increasing their contributions to the Core Activities over the previous year, and that IFLA expected to report to CDNL [on the impact of these contributions].
- Dame Lynne Brindley (British Library, Vice-Chair of CDNL) asked about IFLA's plans in the area of bibliographic standards. Patrice Landry acknowledged that IFLA had not found the right place in the new structure for bibliographic control so had been working since the previous year to address the issue. He reported that a Working Group had submitted a report to the Professional Committee in May 2010 recommending that there should be a Core Activity on bibliographic standards, located at IFLA HQ. The Professional Committee had accepted the report. This of course raised the

issue of finance. The report would be referred to the Governing Board for further consideration. Dame Lynne and Ms Carnaby emphasised that CDNL members considered bibliographic standards to be of vital importance to all national libraries: they would be very interested to know the Governing Board's decision.

- In the closing discussion on points for action by CDNL in the coming year, Dame Lynne Brindley proposed that funding of core activities be added to the list, and in particular the suggestion of a core activity on bibliographic control. She noted that bibliographic control in the modern sense was a large issue.
- John Tsebe (South Africa, in-coming Chair of CDNL) also called on members to make concrete suggestions for strengthening the partnership with IFLA.

It may be worth noting also that both the representative of the Section of National Libraries and the Chair of CDNL referred - at different times during the meeting - to the increasing convergence of institutions (libraries, archives and museums). Also, during the various discussions of different models of digital libraries, reference was made to metadata issues.

Compiled by: Winston Roberts
                     CDNL Secretary 2010.