LIBRARIES the HEART

of the Information Society

IFLA Pre-World Summit Conference
Geneva, 3–4 November 2003

Proceedings of the IFLA Pre-World Summit Conference

Geneva 3-4 November 2003

IFLA
International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions

SLIR
Swiss Librarians for International Relations

Libraries @ the Heart of the Information Society

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Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire de Lausanne
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LIBRARIES
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chapter 1

3 November 2003

Foreword

by Ross Shimmon

Foreword

Why a Pre Summit Conference?

We believe that libraries and librarians can and should have a key role in helping to deliver an equitable global information society. Most countries already have a network of libraries of many kinds. A relatively modest level of investment in new technology, training and, above all, content provision, could kick-start the information revolution in many regions. Indeed, there are already examples of good practice that are tackling the digital divide, broadening access and developing skills and opportunities.

But much of the formal preparation for the World Summit has been concerned with procedures and protocol. Even when they have got down to business, delegates have seemed more concerned with the 'pipes rather than the information that could be delivered by those pipes', as one observer has put it. Despite our strenuous efforts, libraries have received little attention. There is a clear danger that, dazzled by the lure of new technologies, delegates will concentrate on reinventing the wheel.

So we are inviting you to a Pre-Summit Conference, 'LIBRARIES @ the HEART of the Information Society' in an attempt to bring together knowledgeable librarians, who are powerful advocates for the potential for libraries in the rapidly developing information society, with representatives of the national delegations to the World Summit itself. Librarians will have the opportunity to brief the delegates on the practical things libraries and librarians can do to put into place the ideals behind the concept of the global information society.

About the Summit

The UN Summit on the Information Society is being organised by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) in two phases. The first takes place in Geneva from 10-12 December 2003 and the second in Tunis in November 2005. The close involvement of the ITU has probably encouraged the emphasis so far in the preparatory stages on the technology rather than the content.

The Geneva Summit is expected to approve two documents, a Declaration of Principles and an Action Plan. The early drafts of these documents make only passing and unsatisfactory references to libraries. So there is still much to do to persuade the decision makers of the relevance of libraries.

It is expected that the final phase of the Summit in Tunis in November 2005 will measure the progress made on the action plan agreed in Geneva.

The preparatory process

Three Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings were scheduled before the Geneva Summit. Two have been held already, the third will take place in September. The first was mainly concerned with procedural matters. The second has concentrated on drafts of the final Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan, although there was still a great deal of time spent on procedural matters. The degree of involvement of civil society allowed, mainly through NGOs such as IFLA, was unsatisfactory. The opportunity still exists for us to convince the politicians and diplomats of the potential role of libraries.

In addition to the PrepComs, there have been several regional conferences. UNESCO has been very active, organising a series of consultative meetings in 2002 and electronic discussion forums last December and January. The draft Declaration of Principles and Action Plan are

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currently out for consultation and will be the subject of further work by the drafting group, at the Inter-Sessional meeting in Paris in July and at PrepCom3 in September .

What has IFLA done so far?

We were not represented at the largely procedural PrepCom 1, but we were at PrepCom 2, at PrepCom 3, and at the Inter-Sessional meeting in Paris. At PrepCom 3 we had a team of eight people operating on a shift basis for the two-week meeting. We formed alliances with other organisations such as the International Council on Archives (ICA) and the International Publishers Association (IPA). We made sure that the voice of librarians was heard. We have produced a series of documents which can be seen at http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis.html. They are copyright free and may be used in whole or in part by anyone participating in the WSIS at international, regional or local levels, provided that due acknowledgement is given. We took an active part in a series of five consultation meetings held by UNESCO and in the electronic discussion forums. Mr. Adama Samassékou, President of the WSIS Preparatory Committee, addressed a plenary session of the World Library and Information Congress: IFLA conference in Berlin on Monday 4th August 2003. The UNESCO Open Forum at the same conference was also devoted to the World Summit.

What next?

Apart from the Pre-Summit Conference, in November, we are involved in a number of activities:

- Developing a Tool-Kit for librarians to use in advocating the role of libraries in the information society. A draft of the Tool-Kit is at: http://www.ifla.org/III/wsis/wsis_toolkit.htm
- Contributing proposals for inclusion in the draft Declaration of Principles and draft Action Plan
- Planning our involvement in PrepCom 3 and the Summit itself
- Planning some publicity events during the Summit to highlight the importance of libraries.
- Preparing an attractive leaflet on the role of libraries in the information society.

What can you do?

This is a huge opportunity for the international library community to make its voice heard.

- Find out who your national delegations to the Summit are at http://www.itu.int/wsis/participation/prepcom2/
- Make contact with them
- Encourage them to be represented at the IFLA pre-Summit Conference (invitations are being sent to all national delegations)
- If they have not heard from us, tell us and we will send another invitation
- Use the Tool Kit to advocate for libraries with your government and other organisations involved in the World summit process, e.g. NGOs, national UNESCO commissions, etc.
- Publicise the World Summit and your involvement in your professional journals
- Let us know if there are powerful and influential advocates for libraries who should be invited to our Pre-Summit conference

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And finally ...
The World summit has enormous potential to harness the power of ICTs to change people's lives for the better. But it also has the real possibility for disappointment. Remember the World Summit on Sustainable development? A very real danger is that, once again, the potentially vital role of libraries in helping in a practical way to deliver to people the information, inspiration and knowledge they need, will be ignored.

Take part at LIBRARIES @ the HEART of the Information Society.
Let's do our best to ensure that this time libraries are recognized!

Ross Shimmon
IFLA Secretary General

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chapter 2

3 November 2003

Le Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information: premier pas vers une véritable société de la connaissance et des savoirs partagés

by Adama Samassékou

Le Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information: premier pas vers une véritable société de la connaissance et des savoirs partagés

(Extraits du discours tenu le 4 août 2003 au 69e Congrès IFLA à Berlin et présentés ici par Christine Deschamps, IFLA Past President)

[…] On peut se demander si l'organisation d'un Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information est une priorité, si ce n'est pas un événement parmi tant d'autres dans le large éventail des manifestations internationales. Je suis pour ma part persuadé du contraire et je souhaite aujourd'hui partager avec vous cette profonde conviction. Le Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information, en contribuant à combler la fracture numérique, ouvrira la voie à de nombreux autres processus unificateurs à l'échelle mondiale.
Vous le savez mieux que personne: nous sommes entrés dans une nouvelle société, symbolisée par l'ordinateur portable, le téléphone cellulaire, les satellites de télécommunication, les fibres optiques et l'Internet. Chacun peut – au moins en théorie – produire, enregistrer, traiter et diffuser l'information, sans limite de temps, de distance ou de volume. Selon les experts des technologies de l'information et de la communication, le support numérique est devenu le lieu de convergence de tous les savoirs. Les réseaux numériques planétaires irriguent la Société mondiale de l'information, stimulent la croissance, créent ou renforcent les liens entre les humains, quelle que soit leur situation géographique ou sociale.

Les fractures de la Société de l'information

Malheureusement, malgré l'optimisme de certains, la plus grande partie de l'humanité est encore exclue de la Société de l'information. […]
La fracture numérique n'est que l'aspect le plus visible d'un ensemble de fractures plus graves et plus profondes qui devraient préoccuper la communauté internationale. La Société de l'information ne se caractérise pas uniquement par la disponibilité des technologies: elle est un ensemble de phénomènes économiques, culturels, sociaux et politiques qui définissent une nouvelle étape dans l'histoire de l'Humanité. […]
Or, si les technologies de l'information et de la communication sont des outils indispensables à cet égard, l'essentiel n'est pas là: il est dans les personnes humaines qui créent et utilisent le savoir, qui représentent le capital intangible dont je parlais à l'instant. Les informations les plus pertinentes, les meilleures bases de données, les logiciels les plus performants, les programmes d'enseignement les plus perfectionnés ne servent à rien s'il n'y a pas les ressources humaines suffisamment formées pour les utiliser de manière productive. […]
Que signifie l'accès à Internet pour quelqu'un qui ne sait ni lire ni écrire ?
Si les populations non alphabétisées sont presque automatiquement exclues de la révolution de l'information – malgré les efforts importants pour associer des technologies conventionnelles comme la radio et la télédiffusion – je crois que la fracture de la connaissance ne s'arrête pas là. L'accès aux différents niveaux d'enseignement est aussi un indicateur de première importance. Une information brute est inutilisable sans un bagage de connaissances qui permet de l'exploiter. Les outils de traitement de l'information supposent un niveau élevé d'instruction pour effectuer des transactions de plus en plus complexes. Mais surtout l'économie de la connaissance, dans sa globalité, exige des populations de plus en plus formées pour améliorer la productivité et maintenir la compétitivité. […]
Je ne voudrais pas multiplier les statistiques de cet ordre. Je pense en effet que le message est clair: si le développement sans précédent des technologies de l'information et de la communication

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a déclenché le mouvement qui a mené à convoquer le Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information, l'objectif fondamental de cette conférence est bien plus vaste: il s'agit d'examiner les moyens de mettre cette révolution technologique au service du développement humain.

La transition vers la Société de l'information

Ces transformations peuvent être perçues de manière à la fois négative et positive. Elles exigent des efforts considérables d'adaptation mais offrent aussi des possibilités immenses. […]
L'Internet a profondément transformé un grand nombre de métiers, mais en priorité tous ceux, dont le vôtre, qui sont liés à la production, la transmission et à la communication du savoir en général, y compris les savoirs traditionnels, les connaissances scientifiques, les produits culturels et artistiques. Je suis profondément convaincu que le rôle des bibliothèques et des services d'information dans le processus de création et de diffusion des savoirs et dans l'éducation formelle et informelle non seulement restera indispensable, mais prendra de plus en plus d'importance. […]

Les enjeux du Sommet pour les professionnels de l'information

Première problématique: l'accès à l'information. Un large consensus existe désormais sur ce principe: l'accès à l'information doit être universel et libre. Universel signifie ici que tous les hommes et toutes les femmes, partout dans le monde, doivent pouvoir accéder à l'information dont ils ou elles ont besoin. […]
Généralement, le rôle des bibliothèques et des centres d'information me semble devoir prendre de plus en plus d'importance en tant que lieu d'accès privilégié aux sources de l'information, pour au moins deux raisons. La première, c'est que les professionnels de l'information que vous êtes ajoutez de la valeur à l'information. Vous savez sélectionner l'information pertinente, évaluer la qualité des sources, conseiller les utilisateurs selon leurs besoins, rechercher des informations précises et constituer des entités documentaires sur de longues périodes de temps. A une époque où, paraît-il, on peut tout trouver sur la Toile, j'ose croire que l'accumulation du savoir sur de longues périodes est une fonction de plus en plus nécessaire. La seconde est liée à la qualité du contenu. Face à un déluge de messages à motivation commerciale, l'accès à un savoir objectif, méthodique et impartial devra rester une référence obligée.
Accéder aux outils technologiques est une condition nécessaire, mais certainement pas suffisante pour devenir un acteur à part entière de la Société de l'information. Ceci nous mène à un second thème crucial identifié dans le processus de préparation, celui du développement des ressources humaines.
Les dimensions de ce thème sont également multiples. La Déclaration de Principes et le Plan d'Action ont déjà cité de nombreuses pistes à explorer. Le principe général est simple: on ne peut participer à la Société de l'information que si on est capable d'utiliser et de produire de l'information. […]
Les travaux préparatoires du Sommet ont déjà permis d'identifier quelques grandes zones d'action, et j'en citerai trois. Dans les domaines […] de l'éducation – j'entends par là le système éducatif chargé de former à tous les niveaux les jeunes d'un pays – les technologies de la communication et de l'information offrent un éventail immense de possibilités pour améliorer non seulement le contenu des enseignements à tous les niveaux, mais aussi la gestion des systèmes éducatifs. Pour les autres domaines de l'éducation, notamment la formation à distance et la formation

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permanente, les technologies ont ouvert de nombreuses voies d'accès, puisqu'elles permettent de se libérer des contraintes de lieu et de temps, jusqu'ici incontournables dans l'enseignement conventionnel. La troisième grande zone d'action, qui recoupe évidemment les deux autres, est celle qui concerne la formation aux technologies elles-mêmes: de l'initiation des usagers jusqu'à la formation de techniciens et d'ingénieurs qualifiés, en passant par la sensibilisation des autorités politiques. […]. Les bibliothèques ont toujours été les auxiliaires indispensables de tout processus d'enseignement. […]
Ceci nous mène à un troisième point, […] le développement de contenus locaux et des médias et la diversité culturelle et linguistique. […] Et ceci pour deux raisons: en premier lieu, l'information et la connaissance transmises par les réseaux doivent être adaptée à leur auditoire. […] En second lieu, les réseaux ne doivent pas être utilisés de manière passive et unilatérale. […]
Une dimension particulièrement importante de cette question est la diversité culturelle et linguistique. […] Les implications dans le domaine des technologies de la communication et de l'information sont immenses. Que l'on songe à la disponibilité des jeux de caractères ou aux logiciels et outils de traitement des langues, la tâche est immense. […]
Le quatrième thème […] est celui de la création d'un environnement propice: la normalisation, la protection des consommateurs et le juste équilibre entre les droits de propriété intellectuelle et les besoins des utilisateurs. […]

Les enjeux politiques du Sommet

[…] Je voudrais maintenant élargir le débat et parler, au-delà des questions techniques, de la vision politique qui devrait, de mon point de vue, guider ce processus. Cette vision comprend trois volets: le premier concerne surtout le processus de préparation du Sommet, et vise à une coopération satisfaisante des différents partenaires concernés ; le second concerne l'articulation des travaux du Sommet entre les deux phases prévues pour son organisation, et le troisième est lié aux objectifs ultimes de l'entreprise. […]
[…] De nombreuses organisations non gouvernementales sont venues faire entendre la voix de la société civile. Le processus s'est poursuivi avec les deux sessions du Comité préparatoire et le cycle des réunions régionales. L'IFLA, votre fédération, soit directement, soit par le biais de l'UNESCO, a fait connaître ses préoccupations et ses positions, contribuant ainsi de manière significative au processus de préparation du Sommet. Il s'agit, vous vous en doutez, d'une entreprise considérable. Les gouvernements souhaitent une très large consultation sur une thématique immense. Mais les modalités d'une pleine intégration aux travaux préparatoires et au Sommet lui-même restent à définir et à mettre en place. Gouvernements, organisations intergouvernementales, secteur privé et société civile doivent apprendre à travailler ensemble, de manière complémentaire, pour bâtir un consensus quant aux grandes questions soulevées par la société de l'information. […]
Le second volet de ma vision politique se propose de saisir l'occasion extraordinaire que constitue l'organisation en deux phases, la première à Genève, en décembre de cette année, et la seconde à Tunis, en novembre 2005. […]

Lors de la deuxième réunion du Comité Préparatoire, le Président Wade du Sénégal a lancé l'idée d'une Charte de solidarité numérique, où les participants qui en accepteraient les termes s'engageraient à combler la fracture numérique par des moyens techniques et financiers appropriés. […]

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On a coutume d'utiliser une comparaison très évocatrice à propos du cyber-espace: on ne peut accepter de laisser les renards libres dans un poulailler libre. Dans la Société de l'information, les règles du jeu doivent donner la priorité à la solidarité, et non pas à la loi du plus fort. C'est pourquoi je suis convaincu que nous avons devant nous un long travail de réflexion et de négociation qui devra aboutir à des arrangements et des accords au service de l'Humanité entière. Car c'est bien de cela qu'il s'agit: le Sommet Mondial sur la Société de l'Information doit contribuer de manière significative à un mieux-être de l'Humanité toute entière. […]

Voici advenir la Société de l'information, la Société de la communication entre les personnes humaines, la Société de la connaissance et des savoirs partagés, et surtout, la Société de la solidarité de tous les habitants de notre planète. […]
Ainsi, ce Sommet posera la première pierre d'une nouvelle maison pour l'Humanité, la Maison de la Solidarité Universelle et de la Paix.
C'est là ma conviction profonde et la vision du Sommet que je voulais, à l'occasion de votre congrès, partager avec vous. […]

Adama Samassékou
Président du Comité Préparatoire du SMSI, Président de l'Académie Africaine des Langues, Ancien Ministre de l'Education du Mali

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chapter 3

3 November 2003

IFLA Council resolution on World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

IFLA Council resolution on World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS)

IFLA Council, meeting in Berlin on 8th August 2003, passed the following resolution on the World Summit on the Information Society.

World Summit for the Information Society

Whereas the World Summit for the Information Society offers a unique opportunity for the library community to be recognized as the heart of the information society,
And whereas IFLA has already devoted a great amount of work to influence the draft declaration and plan of action of the World Summit for the Information Society,
Therefore be it resolved that library associations and institutions are urged to advocate to their government representatives to the World Summit for the Information Society for libraries as a global public good,
And be it resolved that IFLA calls upon all governments to address the growing gap between the information rich and the information poor, and promote library development programs for poor rural and urban populations, literacy instruction through libraries, and the strengthening of library education programs,
And be it resolved that IFLA urges governments to eliminate fees for basic services broadly constructed, assist in developing local content for electronic information services, and provide equitable access to the Internet,
And be it resolved that this resolution be sent to all national library associations and government delegations to the World Summit for the Information Society.

Proposed by: Carla Hayden, President, the American Library Association, Robert Moropa, President, the Library and Information Association of South Africa, and Barry Cropper, Chair, Executive Board of the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (UK).

This resolution was carried without dissent.

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chapter 4

3 November 2003

Initiatives and propositions made in the Prep-Coms concerning libraries

by Alex Byrne

Initiatives and propositions made in the Prep-Coms concerning libraries

Bonjour chèr(e)s collègues. Je parlerai en anglais car je ne veux pas vous faire mal du tête à cause de mon français.

Good afternoon, colleagues. I will speak in English.

My apologies for appearing before you in my travelling clothes. Unfortunately, I arrived in Geneva but my baggage took a holiday in Singapore.

This experience provides me with an effective image. IFLA stands for information for all, for all the world's people, whether they have their baggage or not. We stand for the human right to know, the right to unrestricted access to information and the right to free expression of ideas, opinions and dreams.
To those ends, as Ross Shimmon has reminded you, we have engaged with the WSIS PrepCom processes. Working with colleagues in civil society, UNESCO and other international organisations, and sympathetic government delegations – and with enormous assistance from our Swiss colleagues – we have had considerable success. The draft Declaration of Principles express most of our concerns, the draft Action Plan begins to identify the initiatives and programs which will be necessary to ensure information access for all, facilitated through our libraries and information services.
Today we will try to make this more concrete for ourselves and our library and information colleagues by identifying actions which we can take over the next eighteen months, in the lead up to the Tunis phase of the Summit. Those actions must be designed to make a real difference to information access for the peoples of our countries or regions. They might not be enormous in scope but should deliver measurable outcomes. For example, an information literacy program which assists the farmers in a few villages to improve their knowledge and strengthen their position will be much more useful than just talking about information literacy. With such definite actions and real results we will be in a very good position to tell our stories to the world in the months before the Tunis phase of the World Summit.
Tomorrow we will meet with representatives from our national government delegations to impress upon them the importance of our concerns and of supporting concrete actions between the Geneva and Tunis phases of the Summit and beyond.

Now for the draft Declaration of Principles, referring to the version of 26 September. Libraries, librarians and information specialists are mentioned explicitly in clauses, 21, 24 and 25. But there are many other references to our concerns, starting with the "Common Vision" in the introductory paragraphs and proceeding to:
Clauses 4 & 19 – "the right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas regardless of frontiers as enshrined in Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights"
Clause 20 – "removing barriers to equitable access to information for economic, social, political, health, cultural, educational, and scientific activities"
Clause 23 – "universal and equitable access to scientific knowledge … and technical information"
Clause 26 ter – "capacity building"

Initiatives and propositions made in the Prep-Coms concerning libraries

Clause 33 – "striking a fair balance between the protection of intellectual property, on the one hand, and its use, and knowledge sharing, on the other"
Clause 35 – "open, interoperable, non-discriminatory … standards" to provide "more affordable access to" ICTs "particularly in developing countries"
Clause 44 – "respect for cultural and linguistic diversity, value systems, traditions and beliefs and foster dialogue among cultures and civilisations"
Clause 45 – "content in diverse languages and formats"
Clause 46 – "preservation of cultural heritage".
These clauses, and others which touch on issues we consider to be important, provide 'hooks' upon which we can hang actions in the Action Plan and in the coming months and years.
Turning to the draft Plan of Action, we see targets to connect public libraries, universities and schools, research centres, hospitals and health centres, and villages – all environments in which librarians, telecentre staff and other information specialists work. This is admirable and libraries can play a major part in achieving these goals especially in our capacity to assist and train users. However, the deadline is now 2015, a decade after the Tunis phase of the Summit and twelve years from today. This is long enough for a child to go through all of his or her school education, a mother to have had all of her children, a science graduate to have missed her or his opportunity to start a research career, a generation to die of HIV/AIDS. We must impress on governments that these matters are urgent and encourage them to establish milestones which will start to achieve these targets sooner rather than later.

Particular references in the draft Action Plan include:

Section C2 – Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for the information society includes a number of actions of interest to us, notably:

10 c – improve ICT connectivity to … libraries" among others

Section C3 – Access to information and knowledge is core business for IFLA and our members, especially:

11 d – access points should have sufficient capacity to provide assistance to users in libraries … [and] other public places … encouraging the use of information and sharing of knowledge"

Section C4 – Capacity building is again core business for libraries and information services and includes:

12 j – "specific training programmes in the use of ICTs … [for] information professionals, such as archivists, librarians, …"

There are many other actions of relevance and importance to our sector, such as:

23 b – "Promote … initiatives to make scientific information affordable and accessible in all countries on an equitable basis"

23 e – "Promote principles and metadata standards"

24 b – ensure that libraries, archives, museums and other cultural institutions can play their full role of content – including traditional knowledge – providers in the information society …"

During our sessions this afternoon, and when we meet with government delegates tomorrow, we need to identify concrete actions which will start to deliver these benefits to the world between the Geneva and Tunis phases of the Summit, that is immediately, over the next eighteen months.

Initiatives and propositions made in the Prep-Coms concerning libraries

I suggest that each group this afternoon should ask itself the following three questions:

1. What are three major issues facing libraries and access to information in your country or region?
2. What is one action you have taken in the last year which has improved access to information?
3. What are 2-3 concrete actions which could be taken over the next 18 months in your country to improve access to information? Who would be responsible? Who would provide the resources? How will you ensure that this will happen?

In thinking about this we should remember that IFLA stands for

- Unrestricted access to information, and
- The conviction that the delivery of high quality library and information services helps guarantee that access.

This is a process and its is in our hands to influence it. We must mobilise in order to capitalise on the achievements of this first phase so that we will be a force to be reckoned with in Tunis and in global discourse on the future of our information society.

Thank you.

Alex Byrne
IFLA President-elect

LIBRARIES the HEART
of the Information Society
Proceedings of the IFLA Pre-World Summit Conference
Geneva, 3–4 November 2003

chapter 5

3 November 2003

Librarians' round tables

Librarians' round tables

3 November 2003

Introduction

The first day of the conference was aimed at preparing the librarians for their meetings with their governmental representatives to WSIS.

In seven regional round tables (English speaking Africa, French speaking Africa, Latin America and Caribbean, Central Asia, South-East Asia and Oceania, Europe 1 + Northern America, Europe 2) librarians from more than 70 countries delivered a global position for libraries within the Information Society. Together they discussed ideas and identified strengths to sketch actions to be realised in their countries. These concrete examples were then to be presented and discussed in the bilateral meetings between the librarians and their governmental delegates on the second day.

A further objective of this discussion in regional groups (which librarians from other regions interested in interregional cooperation could also attend) was to identify synergies to develop projects beyond national borders. Sustainability was one of the main criteria for such actions.

The discussion was mainly centred on the drafts of the Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
English Speaking Africa

Countries:
Botswana, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland

3 November 2003

Moderator: Kay Raseroka, Botswana, IFLA President

Major issues:

- Focus on topics to deal with in partnership with the respective Governments.
- Information policies and the contribution of libraries to them; the present situation in different countries.
- Visibility; Lobbying; Recognition.
- Capacity building.
- Financial resources.

Actions:

- Advocate for extending the library networks.
- Assure greater participation of libraries/librarians in the ICT process.
- Pro-action of professional associations.
- Draw the attention of politicians to the contribution of librarians.

Projects: A long-term process

- Training of professional librarians.
- Valorize the profession.
- Modification of the Action Plan to specify information science expertise.
- Evolve into a multi-purpose information center.
- Safeguard cultural heritage.
- Be part of the official delegations at the World Summit of the Information Society.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
French-speaking Africa,
North Africa
and the Middle East

Countries:
Algeria, Cameroon, Congo,
Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon,
Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali,
Niger, Senegal, Togo

3 November 2003

Moderator: Réjean Savard, Canada, University of Montréal.

Major issues:

The participants firstly identified the problems which have emerged with the explosion of new information and communication technologies (ICTs), notably: the digital divide between North and South; the disparity with regard to affordable and equal access to ICTs; the lack of legal infrastructure in this field; insufficient awareness of cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity; issues related to intellectual property; the lack of professional training; the lack of international cooperation.

Within this framework, and in order to determine the role of libraries and information centres in the new world of information and communication, the discussion then focused on the two main pilot documents of the forthcoming World Summit on the Information Society - the Draft Declaration of Principles and the Draft Plan of Action.

The participants expressed their preoccupation with the large disparities that exist between developed and developing countries with regard to education, communications infrastructure and, consequently, to affordable and equal access to information and to knowledge in general. For example, how can one speak about the 'information society' when only 20% of the region has electricity and 50% of the population are illiterate? It was emphasised that in areas where illiteracy was high, oral information should be maintained along with new information technologies (keeping in mind the adage of the Malian writer and humanist Amadou Hampaté Bâ, "in Africa, when an old man dies, it's a library that burns").

Actions and projects:

To combat the digital divide in the immediate future, it was suggested that steps should be taken to establish cooperation between information centres in the North and South in order to assist the latter in developing and managing their local content. The majority of the participants supported the concept of creating new legislation to ensure fair and equal access to information and to knowledge in general, while clearly defining the role of libraries and information centres. Significant emphasis was placed on the need for follow-up and evaluation of decisions, which are subject to adoption during the first phase of the Summit.

With regard to the Plan of Action, several concrete proposals were put forward:

- Establish the responsibilities of each of the three parties – governments, civil society and the private sector
- Put in place a 'Follow-up Plan' and create a tripartite evaluation observer
- Identify what is a Resolution and what is a Recommendation in relation to the Plan of Action

Librarians' round tables

Region:
French-speaking Africa,
North Africa
and the Middle East

Countries:
Algeria, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Gabon, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo

3 November 2003

- Adopt international standards on which national laws in the information domain will be based
- Establish cooperation between information professionals in the North and South
- Implement measures to encourage intellectual freedom and cultural diversity
- Reinforce training capacity
- Develop e-books
- Encourage editors of developed countries to donate a percentage of their production to developing countries
- Stimulate reading and knowledge learning in general
- Consider the library as a tool for development
- Promote the use of new information technologies in all walks of life: cyber-government, e-commerce, e-learning, e-health, teleworking
- Support the adoption of a Digital Solidarity Agenda

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Afrique subsaharienne francophone, Afrique du Nord et Proche-Orient

Pays:
Algérie, Cameroun, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Erythrée, Gabon, Liban, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Togo

3 November 2003

Modérateur: Réjean Savard, Canada, Université de Montréal

Thématique principale:

Les participants ont d'abord essayé d'identifier les problèmes qui avaient surgi avec l'explosion des nouvelles technologies de l'information et de communication, notamment: fossé numérique entre le Nord et le Sud; disparités quant à l'accès libre et équitable aux sources d'information ; manque de bases légales dans ce domaine; non-respect des diversités culturelles, linguistiques et éthiques; problèmes liés à la propriété intellectuelle; manque de formation ; manque de coopération internationale.

C'est dans cette optique, et afin de déterminer le rôle des bibliothèques et des centres d'information dans ce nouvel ordre mondial de l'information et de la communication, qu'ont été analysés les deux documents pilotes du prochain Sommet mondial de l'information: le Projet de la Déclaration des principes et le Projet de Plan d'action.

Les intervenants ont exprimé leur préoccupation quant aux énormes disparités qui existent entre les pays riches et les pays pauvres sur le plan de l'éducation, de l'infrastructure des communications et, par conséquent, le plan d'accès libre et équitable à l'information et à la connaissance en général. Par exemple, comment peut-on parler de la société de l'information là où seulement 20% du territoire a de l'électricité et 50% de la population est analphabète? Il a été souligné que pour les régions où le degré de l'analphabétisme est encore important, il est faut maintenir, tout en profitant des nouvelles technologies de l'information, la tradition de l'information orale. D'après l' écrivain et humaniste malien Amadou Hampaté Bâ, «en Afrique, un vieillard qui meurt c'est une bibliothèque qui brûle».

Comme solution immédiate pour tâcher de réduire le fossé numérique, il a été suggéré d'établir une coopération entre les centres d'information des pays du Nord et du Sud afin d'aider les derniers à développer et gérer leurs contenus locaux.

Actions et projets:

La plupart des participants ont soutenu l'idée de la mise en place dans chaque pays de législations visant à assurer l'accès juste et équitable à l'information et aux connaissances en général en déterminant clairement le rôle des bibliothèques et des centres d'information.

Les représentants des bibliothécaires francophones ont beaucoup insisté sur le suivi et l'évaluation des décisions qui doivent être adoptés au cours de la première phase du Sommet. Les participants à cette Table ronde ont formulé un bon nombre de propositions concrètes destinées à compléter le Plan d'action, parmi lesquelles:

- préciser les responsabilités de chacune des trois parties: gouvernements, société civile et le secteur privé,

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Afrique subsaharienne francophone, Afrique du Nord et Proche-Orient

Pays:
Algérie, Cameroun, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Erythrée, Gabon, Liban, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Sénégal, Togo

3 November 2003

- mettre en place un plan de suivi et créer un observatoire tripartite d'évaluation,
- identifier ce qui est résolution et ce qui est recommandation au niveau du Plan d'action,
- adopter des normes internationales sur lesquelles seraient basées les lois nationales dans le domaine de l'information,
- établir la coopération entre les professionnels de l'information du Nord et du Sud,
- mettre en œuvre des mesures pour favoriser la liberté intellectuelle et la diversité culturelle,
- renforcer les capacités de formation,
- développer les livres numériques,
- obliger les éditeurs des pays riches à sacrifier une partie de leur production au profit des pays en voie de développement,
- sensibiliser les gens à la lecture et à la connaissance en général,
- considérer la bibliothèque comme un outil de développement,
- promouvoir l'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de l'information dans tous les domaines de la vie: cyber-gouvernement, commerce électronique, télé-enseignement, télé-santé, télé-travail, etc.,
- soutenir l'adoption d'un Pacte de solidarité numérique.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Latin America
and the Caribbean

Countries:
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, Uruguay

3 November 2003

Moderator: Jean-Philippe Accart, Switzerland, RERO

Major issues

General impressions on the Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan.

The moderator opened the discussion. He encouraged the participants to give their opinion concerning the Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan drafts for the World Summit on Information Society.

Everyone agreed on the usefulness of having an international declaration and a plan of action as a framework to guide the efforts of every country. Also they considered both documents as a good instrument to make governments improve informational policies and potentially benefit the libraries. However, the general impression of the participants is that both documents are vague and lack the necessary specificity for its implementation.

The participants regret that libraries are not mentioned more prominently, as they think that library development is a good asset to achieve a successful and egalitarian implementation of the information society. Also, participants showed concern about the educational gap that many countries of the region have to overcome.

Libraries' context in the region.

At the request of the moderator the participants made a short summary of the situation of the libraries in their countries.

Realities were quite different, both between countries and regions between countries.

There is a difference between the realities expressed by the participants from the Caribbean (Guyana and Jamaica) who work in some common projects and integrate the same formal and informal networks, and the reality of other Latin American Countries who also had a shared vision of their problems and assets.

The least developed libraries seemed to be the countries of continental Central America, especially Honduras where there is a complete lack of librarians and the profession is not recognized.

Information policy is seen as a big problem. The states don't take a strong and consistent lead. Almost everyone complained about the absence of librarians' participation in information policy making and the difficulties they face to be heard.

The lack of good National Libraries is also seen as a concern. Often librarians associations take the leading role on advocating for the creation of library systems and policies.

The participants agreed on the lack of consideration by their own governments. Very often there isn't an information policy. The role of libraries is not acknowledged.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Latin America
and the Caribbean

Countries:
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Peru, Uruguay

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The National libraries aren't leaders in the librarianship field.
Instead Associations of Librarians are generally involved in trying to overcome the policy making deficit.

Actions:
The discussion focused on concrete examples of how librarians can have an impact on government decisions concerning information society and information policies. Some examples are listed below.
Brazil: Basing its position on the draft documents prepared for the Summit on the Information Society, the librarians' association convinced the State Government of Rio de Janeiro to launch a diagnostic survey on school libraries.
Peru: Though the lack of an information policy is recognised, examples of regional and private initiatives on the development of libraries are reported.
Uruguay: since next year national elections will be held in Uruguay, the Librarians association contacted different political parties and submitted proposals for the information policy.
Guyana: Libraries are the only free access point to the Internet in Guyana. Access to the Internet is mainly centred on the capital. Two projects are being carried out with the support of World Bank and Unesco to overcome the situation.
Bolivia: there is a national agency in charge of the information society development, under the supervision of the executive power. Librarians do not participate in it, but they have recently asked to participate through the Librarians' Association.
Jamaica: There is a network of public libraries all over the country that provides free access to Internet. The librarians' association participated in the passing of an act related to information policies.
Argentina: non-profit civil associations work with governmental support in the construction of small public libraries, which give free or cheap access to their collections and the Internet.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Central Asia

Countries:
India, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

3 November 2003

Moderator: Genevieve Clavel-Merrin, Switzerland, Swiss National Library.

Major issues:

Each participant introduced themselves and their institution/organization, and spoke briefly about the library situation in their respective countries in relation to the information society.
The discussion then focused on two main documents - the Draft Declaration of Principles and the Draft Plan of Action - that are subject to adoption during the forthcoming World Summit on the Information Society on 10-12 December 2003.
Concerning the Declaration of Principles, the following challenges were dominant:

- Lack of legislation
- Status/funding of public libraries
- Lack of trained librarians
- Under-representation in the political arena

Actions:

Concerning the Plan of Action, some of the proposals put forward were:

Legislation

The need for legislation is paramount and reiterated many times by the participants.

Status/Funding of Libraries

More funding should be made available to public and national libraries.

Staff

Working conditions need to be examined to attract competent librarian staff with commensurate salaries and professional status. Continuing training of staff should be readily available. University curricula should be revised to include specialisation in information sciences. Rural librarians should have better access to up-to-date information in the form of meetings and conferences

Representation in Political Arena

Include public libraries in political arena where they will have a voice in decisions that pertain to them. Libraries could be included in the World Bank and UNESCO programmes.

Projects:

In the spirit of cooperation and openness, a sharing of information with regard to new library legislation was called for. Emphasis was also placed on investigating exchange programmes in the region and outside.
Several joint recommendations were put forward. It was envisaged that UNESCO could play an important role, since it was seen as having the moral authority to influence governments. This role could be reinforced in cooperation with national library associations and IFLA and on an institutional rather than on a personal level. The outcomes of the World Summit on the Information

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Central Asia

Countries:
India, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

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Society (WSIS) could also be used to lobby governments. Library legislation and training were stressed as playing a key role.
It was agreed that realistic deadlines need to be set for the above recommendations.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
East Asia
and Oceania

Countries:
Australia, Canada, China, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam

3 November 2003

Moderator: Alex Byrne, Australia, IFLA President-elect

Major issues:

Discussing the main issues faced by libraries in the information society, the participants agreed that problems of literacy should be addressed. Information retrieval and usage require information literacy, computer literacy and a general functional literacy.

The publishing field is marked by the predominance of English-language publications, which marginalizes especially indigenous languages and oral traditions. Together with the tendency to "scholarly imperialism" from North to South limited perspectives are provided in scholarly literature. Access to literature is restricted as a result of it being handled as a commodity, so that information can only be retrieved by those who can afford to pay for it. Inequitable access to information is underscored by the traditional inequities between rural and urban areas, with rural areas providing less access to information due to missing information and communication technology and structural impediments. Issues concerning the Internet, which are relevant to information access and libraries, are its commercialisation through advertising and the varying quality of the information provided. Drawing from these issues identified, the participants agreed that there was a need for a new understanding of the library and its role in the information society.

Actions:

Having identified the current library environment, participants shared successful actions taken in their respective countries, which pertain to the role of libraries in the information society and can serve as models to be followed:

To promote literacy, an Australian university library achieved the adoption of an information literacy framework based on nationally endorsed standards. In the publishing field, alternative models of scholarly publication have been developed. Emphasis lies on the development of scholarly networks to expand access to and creation of content. Concrete models for the provision of free access to information are national digital bibliographies and digital libraries based on the collections of national or university libraries. Examples are the Islamic Digital Library of the National Library of Malaysia and the Cultural Resource Sharing Project of the National Library of China. In order to promote the role of libraries in the information society and other library and information matters, librarians are also developing positive relationships with journalists and the press.

Building on these successful developments, the participants identified concrete projects to be developed within the next 18 months for the second part of the WSIS in Tunis 2005:

Librarians' round tables

Region:
East Asia
and Oceania

Countries:
Australia, Canada,
China, Indonesia,
Malaysia, Philippines,
Thailand, Viet Nam

3 November 2003

Projects:

To advance literacy, library associations together with governments should support the promotion of reading in rural areas and develop local content to record local and indigenous knowledge. Alternatives to the commodification of scholarly literature should be developed, for example through supporting open access. Examples of relevant institutions are the Budapest Open Access Initiative, Max-Planck-Institute, Wellcome Institute or the National Institutes of Health in the United States. Libraries should promote open access titles and make them visible to users and support alternatives in scholarly publishing. In order to assure quality information on the Internet, libraries should support initiatives such as Cleanet in Thailand or the Lund list of open access journals, which provide guidance concerning Internet content. In order to promote a new understanding of the library and its role in the information society librarians should identify key government officials to lobby and undertake to educate them, as well as senior administrators within the education sector. This should go hand in hand with improved education for librarians, so that professionals feel inspired to promote themselves and their libraries. Another means of promotion should be the publication of libraries' success stories. Most importantly, though, libraries should act to ensure that a librarian is an official member of every government delegation to the Tunis phase of the World Summit on the Information Society.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Europe 1 and
North America

Countries:
Belarus, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United States of America

3 November 2003

Moderator: Jean-Frédéric Jauslin, Switzerland, Swiss National Library

Major issues:

- Advocating for libraries, especially on the political level: libraries and librarians' associations have a major role to play. But the word lobby should not be used, as it has too negative a connotation.
- Access to information: it is necessary to find a balance between free access to information and copyright laws, to ensure the best access to information.
- Illiteracy and social inclusion: even in the most developed countries some people are unable to read easily.
- Multiculturalism: libraries have participated and have to continue to participate in the promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity.
- Libraries' responsibility: it is very important to get more guidance and general responsibility at the national level for all institutions concerned by the Information Society (libraries of course, but also archives and documentation centres).
- Visibility of libraries within the civil society.
- Resources: libraries have to get more resources, especially electronic resources.

Actions

- Put more resources into the development of a good network, also in order to allow disadvantaged persons access to information: the fight against illiteracy is a priority for some countries.
- Support multiculturalim and linguistic diversity. This presupposes cooperation with technical experts in order to be able to display each language on the Internet, and to acquire electronic and print documents in every language.

Projects:

- Launch literacy instruction programmes
- Put courses in the national education program on "How to use a library and its resources". The library should be the place where people can take time to learn new skills.
- Develop extensive collections of materials representing different languages, cultures and opinions (printed and electronic).
- Digitize cultural heritage.

Librarians' round tables

Region:
Europe 2

Countries:
Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Serbia, Sweden, United Kingdom United States of America

3 November 2003

Moderator: John W. Berry, United States of America, ALA

Major issues:

- Illiteracy and social inclusion: it is important to help disabled and disadvantaged users: children with reading problems (Netherlands), rural population (Serbia).
- Sustained financing.
- Protection of privacy and intellectual freedom. Child protection.
- Ensure quality of information. Provide useful information (AIDS, SARS, mad cow disease)
- Training programmes: libraries should be places where people can take time to learn new skills.
- Place of the libraries within the civil society (better visibility, marketing strategies)
- Cooperation: all libraries, from kindergarten to university, public and private, have to work together in networks

Actions:

- To cooperate by creating national library portals (Finland) or international projets (PULMAN Network http://www.pulmanweb.org/)
- To increase the attractivity of libraries for children by organizing happenings, games, meetings or by adapting the design of library interiors to children's dimensions (Netherlands)
- To increase the accessibility to libraries for disabled people, refugees etc (Sweden)
- To increase the visibility of libraries by advertising in newspapers, developing marketing strategies (Denmark)
- To invest more in content: libraries as document producers, e.g. Websites for kids (Netherlands)
- During the Senior Day: show elderly people how to use Internet (Scandinavia)

Projects:

- To organize a National centre for digitization (Serbia, supported by George Soros Foundation)
- To organize «Health services» providing people with information about health problems (AIDS, SARS, mad cow disease etc.) (Netherlands)
- To give support to teachers at all levels (Finland)
- To establish a book service for prisoners (Croatia)
- To organize happenings such awards-giving in libraries (United Kingdom)
- To put courses in the national education program on "How to use a library and its resources".

LIBRARIES
the HEART
of the Information Society

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chapter 6

4 November 2003

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

4 November 2003

Introduction

The second day of the conference was devoted to bilateral meetings between librarians and their governmental representation to WSIS or their representatives from the diplomatic mission of the United Nations in Geneva.
The librarians were given the possibility to point out to their political representatives the important place of libraries in the Information Society. Since an essential part of the WSIS is the publication of an Action Plan, the librarians were supposed to propose to their governmental representatives concrete actions that could be applied in their countries.
For this purpose, a special questionnaire was distributed to serve as a guideline during the meetings. These questionnaires have been answered together by librarians and – if present – by the governmental delegates. At the end of the conference, these interviews and questionnaires were collected up, summarised and published in the form of this document.

The questionnaire was divided into 4 Parts:

Part 1 lists seven important functions of libraries in society to be discussed, commented and ranked according to their relative weight in the country concerned.
Part 2 asks whether governmental delegates agree with the two articles concerning libraries in the draft Declaration of Principles prepared in PrepCom3. These principles should be defended by the governmental delegates at WSIS and be applied in their countries.
Part 3, the main part of the questionnaire, lists all the points of the draft Plan of action of PrepCom3 that concern libraries. The librarians may prepare together with their governmental delegates concrete actions that allows libraries to take their appropriate place in the society of their countries.
The final question of part 4 is intended to guarantee the continuity of the process started by WSIS by defining actions to be applied until the second phase of WSIS 2005 in Tunis.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

4 November 2003

Questionnaire distributed to the conference participants: Outline of the interview and discussion for the bilateral meetings

The bilateral discussion will be organised in four parts:
Part 1: General topics
Part 2: Declaration of principles
Part 3: Action Plan
Part 4: Commitment for Tunis 2005

Part 1: General topics

What are the most important topics that need to be developed in partnership with libraries in your country in order to succeed in building an efficient information society?

- Libraries are an access point to information for all.
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression, and confidentiality.
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism.
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs.
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training.
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information.
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development.

Part 2: Declaration of principles

Does your government delegation accept the draft declaration of principles and is it ready to make the effort required to apply them in your country in partnership with libraries and the private sector?

3)[2)] Access to information and knowledge

21 A rich public domain is an essential element for the growth of the Information Society, creating multiple benefits such as an educated public, new jobs, innovation, business opportunities, and the advancement of sciences. Information in the public domain should be easily accessible to support the Information Society, and protected from misappropriation. Public institutions such as libraries and archives, museums, cultural collections and other community-based access points should be strengthened so as to promote the preservation of documentary records and free and equitable access to information.

4) Capacity building

25 The use of ICTs in all stages of education, training and human resource development should be promoted taking into account the special needs of persons with disabilities and disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. Content creators, publishers, and producers, as well as teachers, trainers,

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

4 November 2003

archivists, librarians and learners, should play an active role in promoting the Information Society, particularly in the Least Developed Countries.

Part 3: Action Plan

1) B 7d

B. Objectives, goals and targets

7 Based on internationally agreed development goals, including those in the Millennium Declaration, which are premised on international cooperation, indicative targets may serve as global references for improving connectivity and access in the use of ICTs in promoting the objectives of the Plan of Action, to be achieved by 2015. These targets may be taken into account in the establishment of the national targets, considering the different national circumstances.

d) to connect public libraries, cultural centres, museums, post offices and archives with ICTs;

Actions proposed by libraries:
Brief description of the proposed actions.
Which of them are accepted by the government delegation?
Which are refused and why?

2) C2 10c

C2 Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for the information society.

10 Infrastructure is central in achieving the goal of digital inclusion, enabling universal, sustainable, ubiquitous and affordable access to ICTs by all, taking into account relevant solutions already in place in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to provide access to remote and marginalized areas at regional level.

c) In the context of national e-strategies, provide and improve ICT connectivity for all schools, universities, health institutions, libraries, post offices, community centres, museums and other institutions accessible to the public, in line with the indicative targets.

Actions proposed by libraries:
Brief description of the proposed actions.
Which of them are accepted by the government delegation?
Which are refused and why?

3) C3 11d, 11h, 11i

C3 Access to information and knowledge

11 ICTs allow people, anywhere in the world, to access information and knowledge almost instantaneously. Individuals, organizations and communities should benefit from access to knowledge and information.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

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d) Governments and other stakeholders should establish sustainable multipurpose community public access points, providing affordable or free-of-charge access for their citizens to the various communication resources, notably the Internet. These access points should have sufficient capacity to provide assistance to users in libraries, educational institutions, public administrations or other public places, with special emphasis on rural and underserved areas, while respecting intellectual property rights (IPRs) and encouraging the use of information and sharing of knowledge.

h) Support the creation and development of a digital public library and archive service, adapted to the Information Society, including reviewing national library strategies and legislation, developing a global understanding of the need for hybrid libraries, and fostering worldwide co-operation between libraries.

i) Encourage initiatives to support free and affordable access to open access journals and books, and open archives for scientific information.

Actions proposed by libraries:

Brief description of the proposed actions.
Which of them are accepted by the government delegation?
Which are refused and why?

4) C4 12b, 12j
C4 Capacity building

12 Everyone should have the necessary skills to benefit fully from the Information Society. ICTs can contribute to achieving universal education worldwide, through delivery of education and training of teachers, and offering improved conditions for lifelong learning, encompassing people that are outside the formal education process, and improving professional skills.

b) Promote e-literacy skills for all, for example by designing and offering courses for public administration, taking advantage of existing facilities such as libraries, multipurpose community centres, public access points or and by establishing local ICT training centres with the cooperation of all stakeholders. Special attention should be paid to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

j) Design specific training programmes in the use of ICTs in order to meet the educational needs of information professionals, such as archivists, librarians, scientists, teachers, journalists, postal workers and other relevant professional groups. Training of information professionals should focus not only on new methods and techniques for the development and provision of information and communication services, but also on relevant management skills to ensure the best use of technologies. Training of teachers should focus on the technical aspects of ICTs, on development of content, and on the potential possibilities and challenges of ICTs.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

4 November 2003

Actions proposed by libraries:
Brief description of the proposed actions.
Which of them are accepted by the government delegation?
Which are refused and why?

5) C8 24b, 24c

C8 Cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content

24 Cultural and linguistic diversity, [fully respecting cultural identity], is essential to the development of an Information Society based on the dialogue among cultures and regional and international co-operation. It is an important factor for sustainable development.

b) Develop national policies and laws to ensure that libraries, archives, museums and other cultural institutions can play their full role of content-including traditional knowledge-providers in the information society, more particularly by providing continued access to recorded information.

c) Support efforts to develop and use Information Society technologies for the preservation of natural and cultural heritage, keeping it accessible as a living part of today's culture. This includes developing systems for ensuring continued access to archived digital information and multimedia content in digital repositories, and support archives, cultural collections and libraries as the memory of humankind.

Actions proposed by libraries:
Brief description of the proposed actions.
Which of them are accepted by the government delegation?
Which are refused and why?

Part 4: Commitment for Tunis 2005

Is your government delegation ready to develop activities in cooperation with libraries between now and the second phase of the summit in Tunis in 2005?
If yes, which?
If not, why?

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Questionnaires distribués aux participants de la conférence: canevas de l'interview et de la discussion pour les rencontres bilatérales

Les discussions bilatérales seront organisées en 3 parties:
Partie 1: Thématique générale
Partie 2: Déclaration de principe
Partie 3: Plan d'action
Partie 4: Engagement pour Tunis 2005

Partie 1: Thématique générale

Quels sont les points thématiques les plus importants à développer en partenariat avec les bibliothèques pour votre pays pour parvenir à rendre effective la société de l'information?

- Les bibliothèques sont un point d'accès à l'information pour tous.
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le droit à l'information, la liberté d'expression, une information de qualité et la confidentialité.
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le multiculturalisme et le multilinguisme.
- Bibliothèques et propriété intellectuelle: les bibliothèques veillent à l'équilibre entre les droits des créateurs et des producteurs et les besoins des usagers.
- Les bibliothèques sont des lieux de formation.
- Les bibliothèques numérisent les données du patrimoine culturel et de l'information scientifique.
- Les bibliothèques sont des actrices du développement durable.

Partie 2:Déclaration de principe

Votre délégation gouvernementale accepte-t-elle ces articles de version au brouillon et est-elle prête à fournir les efforts nécessaires pour les mettre en application concrète en partenariat avec les bibliothèques et le secteur privé?

3) [2)] Accès à l'information et à la connaissance

21 La croissance de la société de l'information passe par la création d'un domaine public fertile, qui serait à l'origine de multiples avantages: éducation du public, création d'emplois, innovation, débouchés économiques et progrès scientifiques. Les informations relevant du domaine public devraient être facilement accessibles de manière à concourir à la société de l'information et devraient être protégées contre les utilisations abusives. Il faudrait renforcer les institutions publiques telles que les bibliothèques, les archives, les musées, les collections culturelles et d'autres points d'accès communautaire de manière à promouvoir la préservation des archives documentaires et un accès libre et équitable à l'information.

25 L'utilisation des TIC à tous les stades de l'éducation, de la formation et du développement des ressources humaines devrait être encouragée, compte tenu des besoins particuliers des groupes handicapés, défavorisés ou

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vulnérables. Les créateurs, éditeurs et auteurs de contenus ainsi que les enseignants, les formateurs, les archivistes, les bibliothécaires et les étudiants devraient contribuer activement à promouvoir la société de l'information, notamment dans les pays les moins avancés.

Partie 3: Plan d'action

1) B 7d

B Objectifs, buts et cibles

7 Fondées sur les objectifs de développement qui ont été approuvés au plan international, notamment ceux de la Déclaration du Millénaire, qui s'appuient sur la coopération internationale, des cibles indicatives peuvent servir de référence globale pour améliorer la connectivité et l'accès en vue de l'utilisation des TIC aux fins de promotion des objectifs du Plan d'action, à atteindre d'ici à 2015. Ces cibles peuvent être prises en compte dans l'établissement des cibles nationales, compte tenu des circonstances différentes propres à chaque pays.

d) Connecter les bibliothèques publiques, les centres culturels, les musées, les bureaux de poste et les archives à des moyens TIC.

Actions concrètes proposées par les bibliothèques:
Brève description des actions proposées.
Quelles actions ont été acceptées par la délégation gouvernementale?
Quelles actions ont été refusées et pour quelles raisons?

2) C2 10c

C2 Infrastructure de l'information et de la communication: fondement essentiel pour la société de l'information

10 L'infrastructure est essentielle dans la concrétisation de l'objectif d'inclusion numérique, si l'on veut parvenir à un accès universel, durable, ubiquiste et financièrement abordable aux TIC, compte tenu des solutions appropriées déjà en place dans des pays en développement et dans des pays dont l'économie est en transition, pour desservir les zones reculées et marginalisées au niveau régional.

c) Dans le contexte des cyberstratégies nationales, assurer et améliorer la connectivité TIC dans tous les établissements scolaires, les universités, les établissements sanitaires, les bibliothèques, les bureaux de poste, les centres communautaires, les musées et toutes les institutions accessibles au public, conformément aux cibles indicatives.

Actions concrètes proposées par les bibliothèques:
Brève description des actions proposées.
Quelles actions ont été acceptées par la délégation gouvernementale?
Quelles actions ont été refusées et pour quelles raisons?

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3)C3 11d, 11h, 11i

C3 Accès aux informations et aux connaissances

11 Les TIC permettent à chacun d'entre nous, en tout point du monde, d'accéder quasi instantanément aux informations et aux connaissances. Les individus, les organisations et les communautés devraient bénéficier d'un accès aux connaissances et aux informations.

d) Les gouvernements et les autres parties prenantes devraient créer des points d'accès communautaires publics, multifonctionnels et durables offrant aux citoyens un accès abordable, voire gratuit, aux diverses ressources de communication, notamment à l'Internet. Ces points d'accès devraient avoir une capacité suffisante pour fournir une assistance aux utilisateurs, dans les bibliothèques, les établissements d'enseignement, les administrations publiques ou les autres lieux publics, avec un accent particulier sur les zones rurales et mal desservies, dans le respect des droits de propriété intellectuelle (DPI) et en encourageant l'utilisation de l'information et le partage des connaissances

h) Appuyer la création et l'élargissement d'un service numérique de bibliothèques et d'archives publiques, adapté à la société de l'information, par exemple en actualisant les stratégies et législations nationales relatives aux bibliothèques, en sensibilisant tous les pays à la nécessité de disposer de «bibliothèques hybrides» et en encourageant la coopération internationale entre les bibliothèques.

i) Encourager des initiatives pour favoriser l'accès gratuit ou financièrement abordables aux revues et livres à code d'accès ouvert ainsi qu'à des archives d'information scientifiques libres.

Actions concrètes proposées par les bibliothèques:

Brève description des actions proposées.

Quelles actions ont été acceptées par la délégation gouvernementale?

Quelles actions ont été refusées et pour quelles raisons?

4) C4 12b, 12j

C4 Renforcement des capacités

12 Chacun devrait avoir les compétences nécessaires pour tirer pleinement parti de la société de l'information. Les TIC peuvent contribuer à procurer une éducation universelle dans le monde entier, moyennant la préparation et la formation des enseignants, et une amélioration des conditions en vue d'un apprentissage tout au long de la vie, en touchant les personnes qui sont en dehors du système d'éducation officiel et en améliorant les compétences professionnelles.

b) Promouvoir le développement des compétences pour tous dans le domaine de l'informatique, par exemple en concevant et en dispensant des cours d'initiation à l'informatique aux fonctionnaires des administrations publiques, en tirant parti des installations existantes, telles que bibliothèques, centres communautaires polyvalents, points d'accès publics ou/et en créant des

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centres de formation aux TIC au niveau local, en coopération avec toutes les parties prenantes. Une attention particulière devrait être accordée aux groupes défavorisés et vulnérables.

j) Elaborer des programmes de formation spécifiques à l'utilisation des TIC afin de répondre aux besoins des professionnels de l'information, des archivistes, des bibliothécaires, des scientifiques, des enseignants, des journalistes, des postiers et autres groupes professionnels concernés. La formation de professionnels de l'information devrait être axée non seulement sur les méthodes et techniques nouvelles de création et de fourniture de services d'information et de communication, mais également sur les compétences nécessaires en matière de gestion pour garantir la meilleure utilisation des technologies. La formation des enseignants devrait porter essentiellement sur les aspects techniques des TIC, sur l'élaboration de contenus et sur les possibilités offertes et les problèmes posés par les TIC.

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Actions concrètes proposées par les bibliothèques:
Brève description des actions proposées.
Quelles actions ont été acceptées par la délégation gouvernementale?
Quelles actions ont été refusées et pour quelles raisons?

5) C8 24b, 24c
C8 [identité] culturelle, diversité culturelle et linguistique et contenu local

24 La diversité culturelle et linguistique, [dans le plein respect de l'identité culturelle], est essentielle au développement d'une société de l'information fondée sur le dialogue entre les cultures et sur la coopération régionale et internationale. Elle est un facteur important du développement durable.

b) Elaborer des politiques et des législations nationales pour permettre aux bibliothèques, archives, musées et autres institutions culturelles de jouer pleinement leur rôle de fournisseurs de contenu – savoirs traditionnels compris – dans la société de l'information, et plus particulièrement d'assurer en permanence un accès aux informations archivées.

c) Soutenir les efforts visant à développer et utiliser les technologies de la société de l'information pour la préservation du patrimoine naturel et culturel, qu'il faut continuer à rendre accessible en tant qu'élément vivant de la culture actuelle. A ce titre, il convient d'élaborer des systèmes qui permettent de donner un accès continu aux informations numériques archivées et au contenu multimédia et de préserver les archives, les collections culturelles et les bibliothèques, mémoire de l'humanité.

Actions concrètes proposées par les bibliothèques:
Brève description des actions proposées.
Quelles actions ont été acceptées par la délégation gouvernementale?
Quelles actions ont été refusées et pour quelles raisons?

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Partie 4: Engagement pour Tunis 2005

Votre délégation gouvernementale est-elle prête à réaliser en collaboration avec les bibliothèques des actions concrètes d'ici la seconde phase du sommet à Tunis en 2005?
Si oui, lesquelles?
Si non, pourquoi?

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Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Argentina

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics
Argentina agrees with all the issues of the general topics.

Part 2: declaration of principles
The government of Argentina supports the declaration of principles.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)
The proposal is accepted by Argentina's government delegate but the issues must be presented to the government for the final decision. Nevertheless, the delegation proposes the following: the regional library network has to collaborate with different organizations (private and state).

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)
The proposal is accepted by the government delegate. The delegation asks for more investment to transform and maintain the information and communication infrastructure.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)
The government delegate accepts to educate graduate librarians in digitalization (Unesco open source software «Greenstone») and to create a digital library with free Internet access around the country.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)
The government delegate would like to work on creating extensive post-graduate courses for librarians in all libraries.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
The delegation thinks that it is necessary to work on creating a scientific and technology policy that allows certain problems such as poverty, health issues, pollution and lack of education to be eliminated.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005
More investment in maintaining the ICT infrastructure and in courses in digitalization is required.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

País:
Argentina

Delegado gubernamental presente:
Si

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Parte 1: temas generales
Argentina conviene con todo los puntos de la parte Tematica general

Parte 2: declaración de principios
El gobierno de Argentina apoya la Declaración de principios.

Part 3.1: plan de acción: B 7 d (objetivos y metas)
La propuesta es aceptada por el delegado del gobierno de Argentina pero los asuntos deben ser presentados al gobierno para las desiciones finales. Sin embargo la delegación de Argentina propone lo siguiente: la red de bibliotecas regionales deben cooperar con diversas organizaciones (estatales y privadas).

Parte 3.2: plan de acción: C2 10c (infraestructura de la información y las comunicaciones)
La propuesta es aceptada por el delegado del gobierno de Argentina. La delegación de Argentina pide mayor inversión para transformarse y mantener la infraestructura.

Parte 3.3: plan de acción: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (acceso a la información y al conocimiento)
El delegado del gobierno acepta capacitar a los bibliotecólogos universitairios en digitalización (Unesco open-source software «Greenstone») y crear una biblioteca digital con acceso Internet libre para el país.

Parte 3.4: plan de acción: C4 12b, 12j (capacitación)
El delegado del gobierno quisiera actuar realizando cursos de capacitación de extensión universitaria para los los bibliotecólogos de todas las bibliotecas.

Parte 4: compromiso para Túnez 2005
Mayor inversión en mantenimento de la infraestrucutra y la capacitación en digitalización.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Belarus

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 2: declaration of principles

Belarus agrees with these paragraphs.
Note to paragraph 25: This sentence is excluded in the non-paper. It will be difficult to reinsert the sentence.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Belarus agrees with this paragraph.
Note: The governmental representative of Belarus prefers to exclude the word "public" in paragraph 7d, for it is necessary to include all kind of libraries. The term "public libraries" narrows the sphere of application.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Belarus agrees with this paragraph.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Belarus agrees with this paragraph.
Note: The paragraph 11h is wrongly translated into Russian. It should be:
"Поддерживать создание и развитие цифровой библиотечной и архивной службы, адаптированной к информационному обществу, в том числе путем пересмотра национальных стратегий и законодательства в области библиотечного обслуживания …"

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Belarus agrees with these paragraphs.
The training of ICT skills should be developed by using the national, federal and the biggest regional libraries. To enable this, the educational program of the Library High School should be changed to meet the librarians needs.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Belarus agrees with these paragraphs.
Note: Paragraph 24b is wrongly translated into Russian.
Change *"благодаря которым архивы …" into "благодаря которым библиотеки, архивы …"*

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The government delegation of Belarus is ready to develop activities in cooperation with libraries between now and the second phase of the summit in Tunis in 2005:
Activity to develop:
Creation of a corporate network of libraries, ensuring access to the information and knowledge of all social groups of the Belarus community.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Belgium

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The Belgian government accepts the following proposal: Promote e-literacy for all, for example by designing and offering courses for public administration, taking advantage of existing facilities such as libraries and the development of electronic networks between them, multipurpose community centres, public access points or by establishing local ICT training centres with the cooperation of all stakeholders. Special attention should be paid to disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and the possibilities of e-training that librarians worldwide can offer them.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

The Belgian delegation agrees that the different points mentioned in this chapter should put more stress on the importance of libraries worldwide.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Bolivia

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 2: declaration of principles
The government of Bolivia supports the Declaration of principles.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)
The delegation proposes the following: to organize the work done by different information unities in a better way, it is necessary to establish a national scientific and technological information policy that identifies certain problems and creates strategies and action plans concerning production development and the availability of information products and services.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)
The delegation, through foreign and internal financing, hopes to improve the present infrastructure (library network, archives and museums) which attracts many daily users.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)
The delegation thinks that information produced by the government must be freely accessible at a national level via the Internet.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)
The delegation thinks that librarians' knowledge in information sciences must be strengthened and permanently updated, integrating distance learning courses and capacity building..

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
The delegation thinks that it is necessary to work on setting up a scientific and technological politics that will allow certain problems such as poverty, health issues, pollution and lack of education to be eliminated.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005
The suggestions can be achieved. The Government of Bolivia is interested in collaborating with those actions that aim to improve the common good.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pais:
Bolivia

Delegado gubernamental presente:
No

4 November 2003

Parte 2: declaración de principios
El gobierno de Bolivia apoya la Declaración de principios.

Part 3.1: plan de acción: B 7 d (objetivos y metas)
La delegación propone lo siguiente: para ordenar de mejor manera el trabajo que realizan las diferentes unidades de información, es necesario establecer una política nacional de información científica y technológica que permita identificar los problemas, elaborar estrategias y líneas de acción, en lo que concierne el desarrollo de la producción y el suministro de productos y servicios de información.

Parte 3.2: plan de acción: C2 10c (infraestructura de la información y las comunicaciones)
La delegación de Bolivia espera, mediante financiamiento externo e interno, mejorar la infraestructura existente, principalemente en la red de bibliotecas, archivos y museos en los que hay muchos usuarios diariamente.

Parte 3.3: plan de acción: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (acceso a la información y al conocimiento)
La delegación de Bolivia piensa que la información producida por el gobierno debe ser puesta a disposición y que sea de libre acceso a nivel nacional vía Internet.

Parte 3.4: plan de acción: C4 12b, 12j (capacitación)
La delegación de Bolivia piensa que se deben fortalecer las carreras de bibliotecología y ciencias de la información y que deben actualizarlas permanentemente, integrando cursos de capacitación a distancia.

Parte 3.5: plan de acción: C8 24b 24c ([identidad] cultural, diversidad lingüística y cultural, y contenido local)
La delegación de Bolivia piensa que es necesario trabajar para convertirse en una política de información científica y tecnológica que permita combatir eficientemente algunos problemas como la pobreza, salud, medio ambiente y educación.

Parte 4: compromiso para Túnez 2005
Las sugerencias pueden ser realizadas. El Gobierno de Bolivia está interesado en colaborar con estas acciones que solo buscan el bien común.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Botswana

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Comments: Libraries are vehicles for social, economic and political empowerment and social enlightenment

Part 2: declaration of principles

Botswana supports article 25 and argues for the involvement of the government in the management of ICT across the whole spectrum.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Botswana accepts that ICT requires infrastructures and notes that a global fund to create this access is the number one priority for an equitable information society.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Botswana supports the proposed actions and believes that libraries are vehicles for social, economic and political empowerment and social enlightenment

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The Botswana government accepts the proposed actions and militates in favour of education of citizens to acquire Internet skills.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Botswana supports the issue of cultural and linguistic identity and diversity. The government argues that the issue of linguistic and cultural diversity has a very real dimension in the new information society.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Brazil

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries can guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking =1
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking =1
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking =1

Part 2: declaration of principles

Brazil supports articles 21 (access to information and knowledge) and 25 (capacity building) of the Declaration of principles. Brazil also hopes for the adoption of open source strategies to enhance more affordable access to ICTs and gives a premium role to scientists, universities, academic researchers, libraries (and all institutions with the same purposes) in the development of ICTs.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

The Brazil government proposes to develop low cost solutions to connect schools, libraries, post offices and others institutions accessible to the public.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Brazil proposes to develop an actions frame including the economic sector and the NGOs. The government accepts to promote all local ITC initiatives

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Brazil supports only the proposed action (3. 11d).

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The Brazil government accepts the proposed actions and proposes that ICTs should be incorporated into schools' curricula.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Brazil

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
The Brazil government has not succeeded in developing policies and laws to preserve cultural and linguistic identity. But libraries contribute to standardization efforts in field of terminology and other language resources.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005
The Brazil government can cooperate in many activities.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Cameroon

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)
Cameroon has launched a campaign to raise awareness of the importance of information and documentation.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)
Cameroon wishes to carry out studies on the different possibilities concerning ICT networks in rural areas

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)
Cameroon's libraries wish to distribute the literature produced by institutions of the State and ensure their digitalization.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)
The libraries wish to develop financial support for ICT training.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
The libraries wish to encourage ICT usage to develop local knowledge.

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Pays:
Cameroun

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

Partie 3.1: plan d'action: B 7 d (Objectifs, buts et cibles)
Le Cameroun a mené une campagne de sensibilisation sur l'importance de l'information et la documentation.

Partie 3.2: plan d'action: C2 10c (infrastructure de l'information et de la communication)
Le Cameroun souhaite réaliser des études sur les diverses possibilités de la connectivité TIC en milieu rural.

Partie 3.3: plan d'action: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (Accès aux informations et aux connaissances)
Les bibliothèques camerounaises souhaitent diffuser la littérature produite par les institutions étatiques et en assurer la numérisation.

Partie 3.4: plan d'action: C4 12b, 12j (Renforcement des capacités)
Les bibliothèques souhaitent développer le soutien financier pour les formations au TIC.

Partie 3.5: plan d'action: C8 24b 24c ([identité] culturelle, diversité culturelle et linguistique et contenu local)
Les bibliothèques souhaitent encourager l'utilisation des TIC pour la capitalisation des savoirs locaux.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Finland

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Comments: All libraries are connected to Internet

Part 2: declaration of principles

Finland supports articles 21 (access to information and knowledge) and 25 (capacity building) of the Declaration of principles.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

The connection of libraries, cultural centres, museums, post offices and archives with ICTs have been taken into account and are active.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Provision and improvement of ICT connectivity for schools, universities, health institutions, libraries, community centres, museums and other institutions, except post offices which are not considered as priorities, are accepted by the government delegation.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Finland supports the proposed actions and adds that libraries and qualified staff are highly considered in this country. There is continuous development of these initiatives.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The Finnish government supports the promotion of e-literacy skills and the design of specific training programmes for information professionals in the use of ICTs.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

The government supports the development of national policies and laws to ensure that libraries, archives, museums and other cultural institutions play their role of content providers and supports efforts to use ICTs for the preservation of natural and cultural heritage. Grants have been provided to achieve these goals.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The Finnish government is willing to develop activities in cooperation with libraries between now and 2010, in order to meet the specific objectives of an existing strategic program.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
France

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 2: declaration of principles

In the absence of the the French government delegation, the French librarian delegation supports this Declaration of principles and hopes for official agreement from French government.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The delegation is unable to answer this in the absence of the French political leaders. However the delegation proposes that the Tunisian libraries take part in an action centred on "francophonie" (French-speaking countries and regions) and on solidarity between France and Mediterranean countries.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
France

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

Partie 2: déclaration de principes

La délégation des bibliothécaires présente à la Conférence soutient la Déclaration de principes. Elle souhaite que la délégation gouvernementale française l'accepte officiellement.

Partie 4: engagement pour Tunis 2005

La délégation des bibliothécaires présente à la Conférence propose, en l'absence d'une délégation de leur gouvernement, que les bibliothèques tunisiennes participent à une action d'information axée sur la francophonie et la solidarité entre la France et les pays méditerranéens.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Gabon

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 2: declaration of principles

The Gabon librarians' delegation hopes that the government will support this Declaration of principles.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Gabon librarians hope that government will reorganise the information infrastructure of the country and the ITC network paying attention to future maintenance.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Same suggestions that in the part B 7 (objectives, goals and targets)

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Gabon librarians argue that the government must first develop the road network before improving the information infrastructure.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Gabon librarians hope that the government supports the training of professionals (especially librarians and documentalists) with priority in the field of ITCs.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Gabon librarians support the proposed actions and hope that government will establish policies in this area and promote the survival of cultural diversity for example, national languages (by recording them).

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Gabon

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

Partie 2: déclaration de principe

Le participant gabonais recommande au Gouvernement de son pays l'adoption de la déclaration de principe.

Partie 3.1: plan d'action: B 7 d (Objectifs, buts et cibles)

Le participant gabonais propose de réhabiliter les structures documentaires existantes dans son pays particulièrement des réseaux TIC. Il insiste sur le suivi ainsi que la maintenance informatique.

Partie 3.2: plan d'action: C2 10c (Infrastructure de l'information et de la communication: fondement essentiel pour la société de l'information)

Même remarques que pour la partie précédente. Le participant gabonais ajoute que l'Etat doit faire de la culture et des TIC des priorités

Partie 3.3: plan d'action: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (Accès aux informations et aux connaissances)

Le participant gabonais propose au Gouvernement de son pays de developper le réseau routier afin de contribuer à l'amélioration de la circulation de l'information documentaire.

Partie 3.4: plan d'action: C4 12b, 12j (Renforcement des capacités)

Le participant gabonais propose de favoriser la formation des formateurs, spécialement dans le secteur de la documentation.

Part 3.5: [indentité] culturelle, diversité culturelle et linguistique et contenu local

Le participant gabonais souhaite l'établissement des lois, dans son pays, et surtout la volonté politique nécessaire à leur application. Le participant gabonais propose de favoriser la perennité des diversités culturelles (langues nationales) du pays.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Ghana

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 3

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

2015 is too far away! The government accepts all the proposed actions. Some of the actions have already started: ICT centres in our 10 regions; Ginks-Ghang Information Network for Knowledge sharing; Youth involved in information society. There is a need to raise the level of recognition of information specialists.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

The government accepts all the proposed actions. Main focus: bring ICT to the doorstep of every Ghanaian to improve lives, education, etc.; ICT centres to be used as training centres and information dissemination centres. But the "information policy" of the government does not really have the involvement of libraries and information professionals (all stakeholders need to be involved at a national level).

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

The government accepts all the proposed actions. Some of the proposed actions: need to train staff and need of continuous education (for concrete and important skills) and find ways to capture indigenous knowledge (oral knowledge).

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Having recognised the important role of librarians, the government is ready to support training and facilities. The basic problem in all cases is funding. Where

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Ghana

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

there are library schools, people have the facilities to train the students to meet the demands and challenges of the information world of the 21st century.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

The government proposes the involvement of libraries in the preservation of the cultural heritage and providing facilities to libraries to enable them to act as information storehouses and repositories for traditional knowledge and folklore as well as the cultural identity of the various communities.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The government is prepared to develop ICT policy where librarians would be involved. Libraries shall bring in proposals from the National library association. Libraries should identify local WSIS personnel and liaise with them. Government is prepared to include 1 librarian in its delegation for Tunis 2005.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Guatemala

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 0

Part 2: declaration of principles

Guatemala partially supports articles 21 (access to information and knowledge) and 25 (capacity building) of the Declaration of principles.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and target)

Librarian proposals:

- Recognize the librarian profession in the public administration.
- Support the National Library for the creation of a library network that provides access to information in the most isolated regions of the country.
- Digitalization project in the "General Archive of Central America".

Government delegate:

- Receives the proposals and shows his commitment to transfer them to the corresponding authorities.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Librarian proposal:

- Give the National Library and its network free access to the Internet.

Government delegate:

- Receives the proposals and shows his commitment to transfer them to the corresponding authorities. He thinks it is only feasible in the long term.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Guatemala

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Librarian proposal:

- Once the necessary infrastructure is in place, decentralize in favour of local and regional administration.

Government delegate:

- Finds the proposal very constructive

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

- Give librarians an educative function towards the use of ICTs .
- Give incentives to the new role of librarians

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Actions: Support the development of hybrid libraries in order to preserve and disseminate information.
The government representative considers the proposal very interesting and adds that it is fundamental to provide access to information without intermediaries.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The Guatemalan government is willing to recognize the important role that libraries play in the educational, scientific, cultural and social spheres as well as in the conservation of the historic memory of the country.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

País:
Guatemala

Delegado gubernamental presente:
Si

4 November 2003

Parte 1: temas generales

- Las bibliotecas son un punto de acceso a la información para todos.
  Ranking = 1
- Las bibliotecas garantizan el derecho a la información, la libertad de expresión, la calidad de la información, y la confidencialidad.
  Ranking = 0
- Las bibliotecas garantizan el multiculturalismo y el multilingüismo.
  Ranking = 0
- Bibliotecas y propiedad intelectual: las bibliotecas velan sobre el equilibrio entre los derechos de los autores y las necesidades de los usuarios.
  Ranking = 1
- Las bibliotecas son lugares de formación.
  Ranking = 1
- Las bibliotecas digitalizan el patrimonio cultural y la información científica.
  Ranking = 0
- Las bibliotecas son actores del desarrollo sostenible.
  Ranking = 0

Parte 2: declaración de principios

Guatemala está parcialmente de acuerdo con los artículos 21 (acceso a la información y al conocimiento) y 25 (capacitación) de la declaración de principios.

Part 3.1: plan de acción: B 7 d (objetivos y metas)

Representante de las bibliotecas:

- Reconocer la profesión bibliotecológica en el sector público.
- Fortalecer el apoyo a la biblioteca nacional, para la creación de una red de bibliotecas públicas.
- Digitalización del Archivo General de Centroamérica.

Delegado del Gobierno:

- Hace reconocimiento de todas las propuestas y asume el compromiso de llevarla a la institución y autoridad correspondiente.

Parte 3.2: plan de acción: C2 10c (infraestructura de la información y las comunicaciones)

Representante de las bibliotecas:

- Acceso a Internet en la Biblioteca Nacional y su red en forma gratuita.

Delegado del Gobierno:

- Considera que la propuesta es positiva y se compromete a llevarla al canal adecuado para su implementación.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

País:
Guatemala

Delegado gubernamental presente:
Si

4 November 2003

Parte 3.3: plan de acción: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (acceso a la información y al conocimiento)
Guatemala apoya las propuestas.

Parte 3.4: plan de acción: C4 12b, 12j (capacitación)
- Que el bibliotecario se convierta en educador y capacitador del uso de las TIC.
- Apoyar el desarrollo e incentivar el nuevo papel del bibliotecario.

Parte 3.5: plan de acción: C8 24b 24c ([identidad] cultural, diversidad lingüística y cultural, y contenido local)
Representante de las bibliotecas:
- Apoyar la creación de bibliotecas híbridas con el fin de salvaguardar el patrimonio cultural y a su vez la difusión del mismo electrónicamente.

Delegado del Gobierno:
- Proyecto interesante y de beneficio nacional, regional e internacional que fortalece el acceso a la información sin intermediarios.

Parte 4: compromiso para Túnez 2005
El gobierno guatemalteco está dispuesto a reconocer el papel sumamente importante que las bibliotecas juegan en el ámbito educativo, cultural, científico, social y de conservación de la memoria histórica.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Guyana

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- **Libraries are an access point to information for all**
  Comments: The Government must understand that libraries in Guyana have to be the place to provide information to all Guyanese.
- **Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality**
  Comments: There must be some confidentiality for our users. This is a basic human right.
- **Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism**
  Comments: This is a very important task for libraries in Guyana.
- **Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs**
  Comments: This is an important factor which must be addressed immediately so that a balance is reached between authors, producers, and users of information. The copyright laws must be revised and updated.
- **Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training**
  Comments: Libraries must be in the forefront in providing facilities for continuing education. Literacy programmes must be initiated.
- **Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information**
  Comments: Steps must be taken immediately with the assistance of UNESCO to preserve the cultural heritage.
- **Libraries are partners in sustainable development**
  Comments: Librarians must collaborate in the area of sustainable development to make information available and accessible to all Guyanese. The private sector must be involved in these collaborative ventures with the government to make sustainable development work become a reality in Guyana.

Part 2: declaration of principles

The government must become more involved in the provision of ICTs in all stages of education, training and human resource development in Guyana. Attention must be paid to providing those persons with disabilities, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and target)

This activity is already under way through a World Bank and Government of Guyana Programme. However it needs to be intensified and civil society must be sensitized as to the ultimate benefits they will have in the future. There is the need to be more active in the implementation of this project. In the area of connecting libraries, no work has yet begun: funding for information is a major problem.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Guyana

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

The University of Guyana has submitted several proposals regarding the automation needs for libraries. There are several initiatives to introduce ICT in the primary schools and secondary schools.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

The National Library has provided access to the Internet on a small scale. Users are required to pay a small fee. At the University of Guyana, students are allowed access to Internet facilities also for a small fee. However, most users have to pay the full price in Internet cafés. Thus, the Government of Guyana should be more active in the implementation of these facilities.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Through the proposed World Bank and Guyana ICT project and another project co-financed by UNESCO, there is the possibility for capacity building. Both of these projects have provisions for training human resources for librarians, archivists, etc.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

It is proposed that the Government of Guyana, through its ministries of Culture and Education seriously address these issues. Guyana is a land of 6 races each of which has a very rich cultural identity. The linguistic aspects must also be considered. These are important for sustainable development.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The librarians are not in the position to respond on behalf of the Government of Guyana.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Honduras

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 2: declaration of principles

Honduras supports articles 21 (access to information and knowledge) and 25 (capacity building) of the Declaration of principles.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

The connection of libraries, cultural centres, museums, post offices and archives with ICTs has been taken into account.
The government representative is not in a position to decide about the other proposals. They will be taken for consideration by higher government authorities.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Define a National Information Policy (the government representative is not in position to decide, proposals will be taken for consideration by higher government authorities)

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Honduras supports the proposed actions.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The Honduran librarians' representative proposes the creation of upper-level university degree in librarianship (the government representative is not in a position to decide, proposals will be taken for consideration by higher government authorities)

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

The point has been highly controversial. However Honduras might support it.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The Honduran government is willing to develop activities in cooperation with libraries between now and 2010, in order to meet the specific objectives of an existing strategic program.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

País:
Honduras

Delegado gubernamental presente:
Si

4 November 2003

Parte 2: declaración de principios

Honduras está de acuerdo con los artículos 21 (acceso a la información y al conocimiento) y 25 (capacitación) de la declaración de principios.

Part 3.1: plan de acción: B 7 d (objetivos y metas)

La propuesta de conectar bibliotecas públicas, centros culturales, oficinas de correos y archivos por medio de tecnologías de la comunicación e información ya ha sido aceptada. Las acciones propuestas no fueron discutidas porque el representante gubernamental presente no tiene ese poder de decisión. Sin embargo llevará las inquietudes a la persona correspondiente.

Parte 3.2: plan de acción: C2 10c (infraestructura de la información y las comunicaciones)

Definir una Política Nacional de Información. (Las acciones propuestas no fueron discutidas porque el representante gubernamental presente no tiene ese poder de decisión. Sin embargo llevará las inquietudes a la persona correspondiente.)

Parte 3.3: plan de acción: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (acceso a la información y al conocimiento)

Honduras apoya las propuestas.

Parte 3.4: plan de acción: C4 12b, 12j (capacitación)

El representante de los bibliotecarios hondureños propone la creación de formación superior en bibliotecología (Las acciones propuestas no fueron discutidas porque el representante gubernamental presente no tiene ese poder de decisión. Sin embargo llevará las inquietudes a la persona correspondiente)

Parte 3.5: plan de acción: C8 24b 24c ([identidad] cultural, diversidad lingüística y cultural, y contenido local)

Es un punto que ha sido muy polémico. Aun está en discusión. Sin embargo Honduras puede estar de acuerdo.

Parte 4: compromiso para Túnez 2005

El gobierno hondureño esta dispuesto a desarrollar actividades en cooperación con las bibliotecas desde ahora hasta el 2010 para alcanzar los objetivos propuestos.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
India

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Comments: In rural and semi-urban areas, the realisation of this goal is very limited so far.
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Comments: The lack of well trained and adequate staff equipped with minimum facilities is hindering this process
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Comments: India is a good example, there are hardly any visible attempts made by the Government over the years to promote this.
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Comments: Again this is only recognised at at the level of higher education and at the very advanced level. Open universities and e-learning programmes have not given recognition to libraries.
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Comments: India is a very big country with a rich heritage but poor management as far as culture and tradition are concerned.
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  It is difficult to achieve sustainable development without any organised library infrastructure. India is not urban cities, it is rural clusters. Without the partnership of UNO and its organs, or other NRI groups, this cannot be achieved.

Part 2: declaration of principles

The government of India Department of Culture has expressed its satisfaction about the draft declaration and has a feeling that all points are taken care of. The Information Technology Task Force has declared that by 2010 India will become a Knowledge superpower. In the developing countries it is not only IT or ICT that is important but also the accessibility of Information and Knowledge at the grass roots level keeping in view regional languages and multi-cultural situations. Over and above poverty, illiteracy is the stumbling block. However, there is steady progress in the direction of providing access to information and knowledge and capacity building. Still, India needs a powerful mechanism for developing the enabling and cutting edge technologies to promote rural India at large.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Development of ICT has been successful in Agriculture, Education, Health, Communication Transport, Defense sector, Industry, Open Learning. These are the aspects which Government representatives are boosting. The question is how the rural community can benefit. Most development programmes are sponsored by International organisations. There is an urgent need for connecting public libraries, cultural centres, museums and archives by introducing ICT.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
India

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

In an attempt to enter the knowledge society, India is striving hard to consolidate its strong knowledge base. School libraries networks and public libraries networks are the neglected areas in which very little response is shown by the government.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

There are few examples to cite. Infosys, an IT company has significantly contributed to school libraries and rural libraries. There are other initiatives of some value, but when compared with the true magnitude of the information need in different fields of activity, these efforts are small and need to be strongly enhanced.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Capacity building using ICT programs is steadily coming to the forefront with the help of the fast developments in telecommunication. Except for schools, colleges, public libraries and museums, all other professionals have a fairly good scope for ICT programmes. The government is firmly behind developments in this area. The private sector is in a lead position and the public sector is very very poor.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Cultural and linguistic diversity in India is very great. Indians believe in the old adage: Unity is diversity. A Right to Information law is enforced in some states. There is an urgent need for converting all the libraries and archives into multimedia centres and all rural libraries into community information centres.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The government has not taken active steps to send the representative to this pre-world summit. The involvement of libraries is expected. An effort will be made by the Indian Library Association (ILA) to convince the people at the helm to prepare the background and commit to participate in Tunis 2005.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Indonesia

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1

Part 2: declaration of principles

The government agrees to the declaration but the use of ICTs at all levels still needs help (technical assistance).

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Indonesia will support global references for improving connectivity and access in the use of ICTs but we need support for funding and technical assistance for this target.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Indonesia sees ICT infrastructure as important too but we need funding and technical assistance for building it. Now we have the Indonesian Digital Library Network (IDLN) as the first way to build information centres.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

IDLN is one of the ways to access information worldwide.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Capacity building is very important but we need funding and technical assistance.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Indonesia

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
Government hopes that the development of technology does not leave behind or destroy cultural identity.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005
The government is ready to develop activities in co-operation with libraries but we need consultation and to synchronize the effort between government and libraries.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Italy

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 4
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 3
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Jamaica

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 4
  Comments: Physical access to the disabled is not adequately addressed.
- Libraries can guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 3
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 1
  Comments: National library should be assisted with the digitalization project.
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 5

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and target)

Some of this has been addressed by the Ministry of Technology, however not widespread enough.
Project for museums and archives
Project for public libraries in rural areas
Others: post offices.
All projects accepted by the Jamaican Government delegation.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Proposed actions:

- Reduction of costs for connectivity to the Internet, especially in primary schools and libraries by 2005.
- Private sector and government collaboration for technology in schools and public libraries.
- Identification of a specific region/area for 2005.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Proposed actions:

- Reduction of consumption tax imposed on journals and books. Assistance with acquisition of scientific material.
- Funding for Centralized Digitalization Lab to be used by all concerned with digitalization projects.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Jamaica

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Proposed actions:

- On-going training of professionals in Information literacy. By 2005, training of public and school librarians, including computer and IT literacy, to meet specific needs.
- Information literacy in schools, especially at higher level, compulsory in curriculum.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Proposed actions:
Publicity and Public Awareness Project regarding Legal Deposit Act for deposit of all materials

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

Suggestion from the delegation is more collaboration between the stakeholders involved in all aspects of the Information Society for a joint submission. F.i. libraries, NGOs, civil society, media, private sector and government.
1. Digitalization and access to cultural heritage and scientific information
2. Connecting more public libraries, post offices and public places
The Advisory Council for the National Information System (ACNIS) transmitted also its position statement for the WSIS.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Kazakhstan

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 2: declaration of principles

Kazakhstan supports articles 21 (access to information and knowledge) and 25 (capacity building) of the Declaration of principles. Libraries should play their roles as information providers, especially by creating electronic catalogues and digitizing their collections, by creation of their websites.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Develop computer library networks to support regional economic, social and cultural development.
Create a new national library in the new capital of Kazakhstan (Astana), which has to become the unique multimedia information provider centre in the country.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

A lot has to be done; one of the priorities is to connect all 3000 regional and rural libraries to the Internet.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Kazakhstan supports the proposed actions.
The National Library of Kazakhstan has prepared a program of modernization of rural libraries, now its financing has to be included in the next government budget.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Kazakhstan supports the promotion of e-literacy skills and training programmes for information professionals in the use of new information technologies. A new national school for computer training will be opened in the near future. South Kazakhstan and Pavlodar Universities are planning to create special faculties for librarians; the Ministry of Education is going to offer 10 education grants. The National Education Centre is in charge of preparing a special program to train modern information professionals.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Kazakhstan supports the development of national policies to ensure that libraries, archives, museums and other cultural institutions play their role of content providers and supports efforts to use ICTs for the preservation of the cultural heritage. The President of Kazakhstan was the initiator of the national Program called "Heritage" devoted to the digitizing of library archives, restoration of museums and preservation of national cultural heritage.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

This point is under discussion at this stage.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Kenya

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Comments: Libraries should be developed as multipurpose information centres for sustainable development.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

The government should strengthen the existing library infrastructure in terms of resources, capacity building, ICTs to facilitate free access to information.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Libraries should play a central role in supporting the present free education programme.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Malaysia

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Comments: 3 different languages are spoken in Malaysia
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Comments: Librarians are the main specialists for ICT.
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Comments: Librarians must collect and disseminate traditional knowledge.

Part 2: declaration of principles

Ms. Sharuddin approved the declaration of principles in its entirety.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Malaysia already has a consortium of university libraries to which the public libraries are slowly connecting.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

- The government distribute computers to schools.
- Libraries provide free access to Internet.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

- At the present time, the qualification of Librarian is not recognised.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

- Librarians need to collect and transmit the traditional knowledge held by individuals.
- Three different languages are spoken in Malaysia.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Mali

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 2
  Comments: Special targeted activities can train the public, in particular those who are illiterate.
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 3
  Comments: It is important to maintain oral traditions through the use of recordings, but some technical problems remain insurmountable.
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 4

Part 2: declaration of principles

The Malian representative did not express any specific objection, but did nevertheless raise some obstacles:
Weaknesses in education.
ICTs not adequately represented in libraries in general.
Electricity not available everywhere.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Develop alternative energies (for example, solar) in order to provide access to ICTs in all libraries.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Efforts have already begun, but financial problems and electricity supply difficulties still exist.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The professional association could contribute by providing short training courses for librarians in the use of ICTs.
The libraries could initiate training programmes, in libraries and by distance, in information research and in the use of ICTs.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Mali

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
Put in place a conservation policy for documents (to ensure permanency), and give adequate resources to libraries and archives to achieve satisfactory conservation conditions.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005
Taking into account Mali's commitment to the WSIS in the form of Mr. Samassekou, it is envisaged that the government will, within its means, be ready to take concrete action in cooperation with libraries between now and 2005.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Mali

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

Partie 1: thématique générale

- Les bibliothèques sont un point d'accès à l'information pour tous
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le droit à l'information, la liberté d'expression, une information de qualité et la confidentialité
  Classement = 0
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le multiculturalisme et le multilinguisme
  Classement = 0
- Bibliothèques et propriété intellectuelle: les bibliothèques veillent à l'équilibre entre les droits des créateurs et des producteurs et les besoins des usagers
  Classement = 0
- Les bibliothèques sont des lieux de formation
  Classement = 2
  Commentaires: Au travers d'activités spécifiques, on peut former les publics, y compris les personnes analphabètes
- Les bibliothèques numérisent les données du patrimoine culturel et de l'information scientifique
  Classement = 3
  Commentaires: Il est important de perpétuer la tradition orale, par le biais d'enregistrements, mais certains problèmes techniques sont encore insurmontables.
- Les bibliothèques sont des actrices du développement durable
  Classement = 4

Partie 2: déclaration de principes

Le représentant malien n'a pas exprimé d'objection particulière, mais a néanmoins relevé quelques obstacles:
Faiblesse de la scolarisation
TIC insuffisamment représentées dans les bibliothèques et en général.
L'électricité n'est pas disponible partout.

Partie 3.1: plan d'action: B 7d (objectifs, buts et cibles)

Développer des énergies alternatives (solaire par exemple) afin que chaque bibliothèque dispose d'électricité pour pouvoir faire usage des TIC.
Continuer à normaliser les données afin de faciliter leur échange.

Partie 3.2: plan d'action: C 2 10 c (infrastructure de l'information et de la communication: fondement essentiel pour la société de l'information)

Des efforts sont déjà entamés, mais il reste des problèmes financiers et d'approvisionnement en électricité.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Mali

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

Partie 3.4: plan d'action: C 4 12 b, 12 j (Renforcement des capacités)

L'association professionnelle pourrait contribuer à former les bibliothécaires aux TIC par des cours de courte durée.
Les bibliothèques pourraient mettre en place des programmes de formation dans les bibliothèques et à distance à l'utilisation des TIC et à la recherche documentaire.

Partie 3.5: plan d'action: C 8 24 b, 24 c (identité culturelle, diversité culturelle et linguistique et contenu local)

Mettre en place une politique de conservation des documents (pour assurer la pérennité des collections) puis donner les moyens aux bibliothèques et archives pour assurer des conditions de conservation suffisantes.

Partie 4: engagement pour Tunis 2005

Etant donné l'engagement du Mali dans le SMSI par l'implication de Monsieur Samassékou, on peut imaginer que le gouvernement, selon ses moyens, sera prêt à mener des actions concrètes en collaboration avec les bibliothèques d'ici 2005.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Mauritius

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Comments: There are few libraries in rural areas.
  The national library should be open to all.
  Only about 20% of the population has access to the Internet.
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Comments: Mauritius is a multi-racial and multicultural society: it is important to uphold and preserve the cultural values of each ethnic group.
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Comments: The State is in charge of education
  The title of 'librarian' is protected thanks to the "Mauritius council of registered librarians": upon completing studies in library and information science, each librarian must register here.
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Comments: Mauritius is a multi-racial and multicultural society: it is important to uphold and preserve the cultural values of each ethnic group.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The government of Mauritius is willing to:

- take steps to network all libraries.
- finalize the computerization of the National Library.
- promote capacity building (human and institutional) by implementing training at all levels.
- put in place structures to improve access to information via Internet.
- inform local and national authorities of the role libraries can play in socio-economic development.

The government representative is unclear with regard to the plan of action but agrees with all of the above points.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Ile Maurice

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Oui

4 November 2003

Part 1: thématique générale

- Les bibliothèques sont un point d'accès à l'information pour tous
  Commentaires: Il y a peu de bibliothèques en zone rurale.
  La bibliothèque nationale doit être visible et ouverte à tous.
  A peine 20% de la population a une connection à Internet.
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le multiculturalisme et le multilinguisme
  Commentaires: Comme la société de l'Ile Maurice est multiraciale, il faut préserver les valeurs culturelles de chaque groupe ethnique.
- Les bibliothèques sont des lieux de formation
  Commentaires: L'éducation est totalement prise en charge par l'Etat.
  Le titre de bibliothècaire est protégé grâce au "Mauritius council of registered librarians", auprès duquel chaque bibliothécaire ayant fait des études en sciences de l'information doit s'inscrire.
- Les bibliothèques numérisent les données du patrimoine culturel et de l'information scientifique
  Commentaires: Comme la société de l'Ile Maurice est multiraciale, il faut préserver les valeurs culturelles de chaque groupe ethnique.

Partie 4: engagement pour Tunis 2005

Le gouvernement de l'Ile Maurice veut:

- Renforcer les actions visant à connecter les bibliothèques en réseau.
- Compléter la phase finale de l'informatisation de la Bibliothèque Nationale
- Renforcer et valoriser les capacités (humaines et institutionnelles) par la formation à tous les niveaux.
- Mettre en place des structures pour améliorer l'accès à l'information via Internet.
- Sensibiliser les autorités nationales et locales quant aux multiples avantages qu'offrent les bibliothèques dans le cadre du développement socio-économique.

Le représentant du gouvernement est mitigé par rapport au plan d'action mais est d'accord avec tous les points.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Nepal

Governmental delegate present:
No, but phone contact was made with the ambassador in Geneva

4 November 2003

NB: the ranking here under is only the opinion of the librarian from the National Library and the Nepal Library Association. The ambassador didn't express his opinion on specific points of the document.

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 3
  Comments: Nepal underlined that policy and guidelines are needed and should be developed by the Nepalese government. The right to information for all should be mentioned clearly in these guidelines.
- Libraries can guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 0
  Comments: Commitment of governments is needed to preserve the cultural heritage.
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1
  Comments: Encourage the help of UNESCO and the World Bank.
- Libraries (should) have the infrastructure and manpower to sustain development. There is no need to establish separate places to access information.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The ambassador confirmed by phone his total support of the role of libraries in the Information Society and committed to take this aspect into account at the WSIS in December in Geneva. He sent then one of his representatives to pick up the documents (Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action) discussed so that the ambassador could read them carefully before the December summit.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Netherlands

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Comments: Extra attention is required for citizens with special needs; include ICT-applications and a range of media.
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Comments: We stress the need to provide quality information, professional selection, and to ensure libraries' independence.
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Comments: Increase programming and training, work together with cultural groups.
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Comments: Striking a balance is needed with a view to providing a service for reading-handicapped (international exchange and delivery of services).
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Comments: Extension and outreach of library services for lifelong learning, using partnerships.
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Comments: The task of libraries is to create library portals which give access to cultural heritage and other scientific material. Co-operation with museums and archives could be interesting.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Connectivity by public libraries is realised in the National Action Plan. This is in line with the national government policy. Infrastructure and services should be adapted for users with reading handicaps and those with other languages.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Some examples of co-operation in infrastructure with public information, education institutions and cultural institutes are already developed. Increased interest for cultural networking is shown by government representatives..

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

A national library portal has been developed, reference services and delivery services are to follow. We need to promote support joint forces of different types of libraries, create a national licensing policy.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Proposed actions are: e-literacy or media education for all kind of user groups are provided by libraries; librarians are trained; advanced training for information professionals is developed in co-operation by linking associations and other

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Netherlands

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

partners; libraries as learning centres (in need of a focus programme); closer link between libraries and enculturation is required.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

There is a need to formulate the role of libraries more explicitly. Libraries can facilitate cultural groups. Programmes should be included in general policy. Libraries could provide better services, if they were included in policies regarding cultural heritage. In general these actions are supported by national government policies.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The library delegation mentioned the proposal to make a worldwide information action on HIV-AIDS by IFLA and national library associations, to involve all library networks and librarians. It is agreed that it is a good global topic in which libraries can play an important role.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Nigeria

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries can guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 0
  Comments: Role of libraries in combating the HIV/AIDS scourge.

Part 2: declaration of principles

In the opinion of the Nigerian librarian present, her government will accept the draft declaration of principles if they are informed that these are the decisions taken at the IFLA summit.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

The government has already started taking steps to provide Internet access to schools in Abuja only.
Public libraries are yet to be connected to the Internet because some libraries don't even have the computer hardware, even less the software.
Cultural centres, museum and archives are yet to be connected.
A few post offices are connected to the Internet giving services that can best be called cyber cafés. They don't give free Internet service at all.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Due to the high level of poverty, there are challenges: there is a lack of infrastructures like electricity, roads, hardware/software, etc. Connectivity and digitalization are yet to become priorities.
Though there is an improvement of the telecommunication sector through the Global Mobile System, the cost of purchase and maintenance is still too high and not affordable for the general public.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Nigeria

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

All the proposed actions are relevant and desirable, however, due to the poverty level, there is a need for assistance towards achieving these goals.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Capacity building through e-learning and ICT related training is very important. Libraries can be used to anchor such training programmes. Well-trained librarians will be able to train the public.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

In Nigeria, where there are over 250 ethnic groups, developing local content is important. Libraries should support the government «mother tongue programme» via recording oral traditions, folk-tales and native culture. Ethnic groups should also be made to realize that even within the diversity of language context, there can still be unity. The national library can be at the forefront of digitizing its legal deposit materials. The national library could equally foster cooperation in the area of digitalization in museums, etc.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The librarian present will undertake the following actions when going back to Nigeria:

- encourage the Nigerian Library Association's President to write articles in the newspapers on the world summit and also talking to NLA members about the WSIS will be pursued more vigorously.
- locate country delegates to encourage them to come to the December summit.
- After IFLA 2003 in Berlin, she mobilized her colleagues in Nigeria to form the AIDS Information Centre International as a registered NGO with NLA as an affiliate. She will look forward accrediting the NGO to participate fully in the WSIS in Tunis.
- encourage as many librarians as possible to look for means and sponsorship to attend the Tunis phase.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Pakistan

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

NB: the ranking here under is only the opinion of the librarian. The counsellor of the Permanent Misson didn't express his opinion on specific points of the document.

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries can guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 2
  Comments: Prices should be lower for developing countries (through books made of lower quality paper, paperback instead of hardback, ...)
  Local publisher should be authorised to reproduce books at lower costs.
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1
  Comments: Encourage the help of UNESCO and the World Bank.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Library associations are important in this context.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The Permanent Mission acknowledges the role of libraries in the Information Society and supports them. It has no objection and no reservation regarding libraries, but the Permanent Mission is not hopeful that the declaration and the action plan will be passed in their actual version. The WSIS is a macro-issue that goes beyond the question of libraries.
So, at this stage, no commitment has been made. If the action plan is accepted, they will commit.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Peru

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

- Reinforce at a governmental level the concepts of: Access to information for all, libraries as a guarantee of the right to information, freedom of expression, information quality, confidentiality.
- In cooperation with the Working Group on Indigenous Populations, create small local libraries for the elimination of illiteracy among indigenous people.
- Carry out digitalization projects.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Bridge the technological gap among big state institutions or between the private sector and the small or rural area institutions.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

- Give, through libraries, free access to information. Give priority to rural areas and low income areas..
- Creation and development of digital libraries and digital archives.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Update the curricula of librarianship courses so to provide the students with better tools for designing services that fulfil the requirements of the information society.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

País:
Perú

Delegado gubernamental presente:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.1: plan de acción: B 7 d (objetivos y metas)

- Reforzar a nivel de gobierno y teniendo en cuenta la ley del libro los conceptos de:
- Acceso a la información para todos. Bibliotecas como garantía del derecho a la información, libertad de expresión, calidad de la información y confidencialidad.
- A través de la comision de trabajo con las poblaciones indígenas propiciar la creación de bibliotecas comunales que garanticen el acceso a la alfabetización de los indígenas.
- Lansar planes de digitalización.

Parte 3.2: plan de acción: C2 10c (infraestructura de la información y las comunicaciones)

Disminuir la brecha entre las grandes instituciones e instituciones privadas que cuentan con tecnología de punta y los sectores periféricos y pequeñas instituciones que no tienen la infraestructura básica.

Parte 3.3: plan de acción: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (acceso a la información y al conocimiento)

- A través de las bibliotecas dar acceso gratuito a la información. Haciendo hincapié en las zonas ruarales y de menos recursos contribuyendo al desarrollo de la región.
- Creación y desarrollo de bibliotecas y archivos digitales.

Parte 3.4: plan de acción: C4 12b, 12j (capacitación)

A través de las escuelas de bibliotecología diseñar planes curriculares orientados a promover el uso de las TIC para que los alumnos sean capaces de crear nuevos servicios de información adaptados al concepto de sociedad de la información.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Russian Federation

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilinguism
  Ranking = 6
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 4
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 5
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 3

Part 2: declaration of principles

Art. 21: The Russian librarians suggest for the third sentence to suppress the term "community based" and to specify the different governmental levels of access points: 3rd phrase: "… access points on local, state or federal level …".

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

To realise this point it is necessary that the governments and the private sector invest in libraries. Money can be saved by developing computer library networks.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Libraries should be included in a national e-strategy.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Russian libraries should be a significant part of the national program "Electronic Russia" and the Russian Library law should be changed in this sense.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The training of ICT skills should be developed by using the national, federal and the biggest regional libraries. To enable this, the educational program of the Library High School should be changed to meet the librarians needs.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Russian Federation

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
The Russian libraries already fulfil this point. Nevertheless, this point is specially important for the information providers.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Senegal

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
  Comments: Multi-purpose info-centres
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilinguism
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Support all initiatives facilitating the setting up of infrastructures for libraries, information and communication on the entire territory
Decentralize infrastructures of libraries and information centers to ensure easy access for the population living in rural and other disadvantaged areas

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Regard libraries and information centers as ICT access points.
Renforce the role of libraries and information centers to allow them to offer products and services which correspond to users' needs.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Continuing education program for professionals on the development of ICT in relation with the use of existing information resources
Introductory and training programs for users enabling them to fully utilize information sources (publications, encyclopedias, bibliographies, internet, CD-ROM etc.)

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Conceive contents which take into account African realities (cultures, languages) and promote their wide-spread distribution

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Senegal

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

Until the second phase of the summit, the Senegalese delegation proposes the establishment of libraries and ICT access points in the regional and departmental capitals and in the country's rural communities, with information professionals as managers.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Sénégal

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Oui

4 November 2003

Partie 1: thématique générale

- Les bibliothèques sont un point d'accès à l'information pour tous
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le droit à l'information, la liberté d'expression, une information de qualité et la confidentialité
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le multiculturalisme et le multilinguisme.
  Classement = 1
- Bibliothèques et propriété intellectuelle: les bibliothèques veillent à l'équilibre entre les droits des créateurs et des producteurs et les besoins des usagers.
  Classement = 0
- Les bibliothèques sont des lieux de formation.
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques numérisent les données du patrimoine culturel et de l'information scientifique.
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques sont des actrices du développement durable.
  Classement = 1

Partie 3.2: plan d'action: C2 10c (Infrastructure de l'information et de la communication: fondement essentiel pour la société de l'information)

Appuyer toute initiative visant à faciliter la mise en place d'infrastructures de bibliothèques, d'information et de communication sur toute l'étendue du territoire.
Décentraliser les infrastructures des bibliothèques et des centres d'information afin que les zones rurales et autres populations défavorisées puissent y avoir facilement accès.

Partie 3.3: plan d'action: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (Accès aux informations et aux connaissances)

Considérer les bibliothèques et les centres d'information comme des points d'accès aux TIC.
Renforcer le rôle des bibliothèques et des centres d'information pour leur permettre d'offrir des produits documentaires et des services répondant aux besoins des utilisateurs.

Partie 3.4: plan d'action: C4 12b, 12j (Renforcement des capacités)

Programme de formation continue des professionnels sur l'appropriation des TIC pour une utilisation judicieuse des ressources informationnelles existantes.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Sénégal

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Oui

4 November 2003

Programme d'initiation et de formations des utilisateurs de façon à leur permettre une exploitation optimale des sources d'information (ouvrages, encyclopédies, bibliographies, Internet, CD-ROM etc).

Partie 3.5: plan d'action: C8 24b 24c [identité] culturelle, diversité culturelle et linguistique et contenu local

Concevoir des contenus qui prennent en compte les réalités africaines (cultures, langues) et promouvoir leur diffusion à large échelle.

Partie 4: engagement pour Tunis 2005

Jusqu'à la deuxième phase du sommet, la délégation sénégalaise propose la mise en place de:

Installation de bibliothèques et points d'accès aux TIC dans les capitales régionales, départementales et dans les communauté ruales du pays avec des professionnels de l'information chargés de leur gestion.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Serbia and Montenegro

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Comments: A network of 3500 Libraries in Serbia and Montenegro whose infrastructure needs yet to be developped and whose librarians have to be trained
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Comments: The good quality of information depends of the availability of financial, technical and human resources.
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Comments: In the multicultural and multilingual society of Serbia and Montenegro libraries have the task to respect cultural diversity and multilingualism of its users.
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Comments: The problem of fulfilling the user's needs are the high prices of the international scientific information. The Ministry of science supports libraries in providing this information.
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Comments: The Delegation proposes to integrate in the National Education Program the training of how to use Libraries.
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Comments: The National Library of Serbia, the National Museum, the National Archive, the Academy of Science and Arts and the Faculty of Informatics initiated the foundation of the National Center for Digitalization. Libraries support the initiative to create an Open Access Archive of the National Scientific Information.
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Comments: Libraries are an "One-Stop-Shop" for all information and all citizens.

Part 2: declaration of principles

The governmental delegation accepts the draft declaration of principles and is ready to make the efforts mentioned in the questionnaire.
Art.3, point 21: change "advancement of sciences" in "advancement of knowledge of all citizens"
Art.3: chose option B
Art.4: change "freedom" in "protection of privacy and all intellectual freedom"
Art.7: add: "public institutions, such as libraries, archives …"
Art.13: change "media development" in "development of media and libraries"
Art.14: be aware that "Internet governance" contains the risk of supervising
Art.19: add "protection of privacy"
Art.29: add "protection of privacy"
Art.39: add "public institutions, such as libraries …"

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Serbia and Montenegro

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Proposed actions:

- "Virtual Library of Serbia" (Creation of the Union Catalogue of all libraries in Serbia – accepted by the Ministry of Culture, in progress.
- "Digital Library of Serbia" (Digital collections – cultural heritage: 3000 digital books of Serbian literature; 100 digital books of the National Children's Digital Library), in progress.
- "Kobson" (Consortia for providing scientific information for libraries), supported by the Ministry of Science.
- Connection of all public libraries to a e-network provided by universities or the Government and not by commercial providers.
- "Upgrade bookmarket" – a network of libraries, publishers, bookstores, printers – supported by the Ministry of Culture and foreign donators
- "National Center for Digitalization", founded 2002 by the National Library, National Archive, National Musem, National Academy of Science and Art, Faculty of Informatics to coordinate all the digitalization projects on national level. Supported by foreign donators, waiting for the answer of the Government.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Proposed actions:

- National infrastructure for all public institutions (project)
- National campaign "Libraries@the Heart of the Information Society" (project)
- OAI – implementation of the Open Access Initiative in scientific institutions (project)
- Bridging digital divide between the Capital, big cities and province and villages (project)
- Every public library must have at least two public access computers connected to Internet
- Every school must have at least one classroom with electronic infrastructure

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

- Point d):
  - In many libraries, librarians organize courses for users (in using Internet, library catalogues, databases etc.
- Point h):
  - The digital library is to be developped by the "National Center for Digitalization of Cultural Heritage".
  - Following the Finnish model, a "National library strategy 2004-2010" should be instaured.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Serbia and Montenegro

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

- A new library law will be adopted in 2004.
- Point I):
  - OAI – implementation of the Open Access Initiative in scientific institutions by holding one course in December 2003.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

Proposed actions:

- National training center for librarians and users, founded 2001 by the National Library.
- In primary and secondary school informatics are introduced as facultative topics.
- E-literacy skills (courses in many levels of the administration).
- Promotion of life-long learning for all. Improving the training programs.
- Management skills (integration of foreign experts).

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

- Application of international ICT standards to improve the interoperability (different characters)
- "Virtual Library of Serbia" and the Union National Catalogue reinforce the position of libraries as content providers.
- Need of international guidelines to preserve digital information.
- Participation in UNESCO project "Memory of the World". Integration of Nikola Tesla's Archive in the "Memory of the World" in 2003.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The governmental delegation of Serbia and Montenegro is ready to develop activities in cooperation with libraries between now and the second phase of the summit in Tunis in 2005. Instauration of a national campaign as a part of the global campaign "Libraries @ the Heart of the Information Society".

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
South Africa

Governmental delegate present:
No, the South African librarians will attempt to set up a meeting with their delegation

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
  Comments: Multi-purpose info-centres
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Each provincial government should establish a wide area network for library connectivity.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

The Government should capitalise on the existing infrastructure in libraries, to widen scope and to put more resources towards ICT connectivity in libraries.

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

A legislation should be put in place for subsidies to libraries (eg. no or reduced telecom tariffs) and for Internet access in libraries to enable them to provide free access for all people in the country.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The existing skills in libraries to provide e-literacy training should be complemented with adequate resources from the government to support and to implement the notion of libraries as one-stop multi-purpose information centres.
To develop and implement ICT training for information professionals in collaboration with the National Library Association (LIASA).

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
South Africa

Governmental delegate present:
No, the South African librarians will attempt to set up a meeting with their delegation

4 November 2003

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
Urgent attention should be paid to the finalization of the appointment of the National Council for Library and Information Services (NACLIS)

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005
LIASA will liaise with the government delegation to discuss cooperation.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Sri Lanka

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 4
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 3
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1

Actions to reorganise libraries are in process. They will be submitted to the national governmental delegate participating at the WSIS.
From this questionnaire, only part 1 has been answered (ranking of the general topics). The commentaries to the Draft Declaration of Principles and the proposed actions will be sent later.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Swaziland

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 6
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 3
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 5
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 4
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 6
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 2

Part 2: declaration of principles

Cannot answer because the governmental delegates are not present at the conference.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

The target of 2015 mentioned under point 7 is too long-term. There is a need for shorter targets. The danger of long-term targets is that governments don't feel concerned. The librarians prefer to implement 5 years targets to make sure that the necessary infrastructure is furnished and activities start.

Proposed action:

- Coordination between public libraries, cultural centres, museums, archives and post offices.
- Collaboration between librarians (the National Library Association) and the Government.

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

A global action:

There needs to be an "information policy" put in place to know what the aims and the needs of society in the information and communication infrastructures are.

Development, at national level, of all stakeholders is a necessity.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Swaziland

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Proper skills, knowledge in new and evolving technologies enable people to be part of the Information Society and to disseminate information. Regarding the high illiteracy in the country, there is a need of training for professionals.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

- Libraries, librarians and information specialists need human and financial resources to fully participate in the capacity building of the nation.
- The library schools should be in constant contact with the National Library Association to redesign the curriculum so as to be able to suit the needs of the libraries and their users.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

The very emotional aspect of librarian's duties and work in a country to preserve cultural and linguistic identity and diversity could be used to convince governmental delegates of the importance of their work. (It touches the heart more to put forward the countries' linguistic and cultural values than to talk about the need of computers).

- Indigenous knowledge needs to be captured and retained for future generations.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

Proposal for Tunis:

Include librarians (the National Library Association) in the official national delegation at the Tunis part of WSIS.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Switzerland

Governmental delegate present:
Yes

4 November 2003

Swiss federalism implies a large diversity concerning domestic politics. Depending on the case, decisions are taken at the level of the confederation, the canton, or the community. This fact has various consequences for the libraries. They need to be formally represented in political institutions at the time of the development of the information society, which creates out of knowledge a way of life with an impact on each individual.

Partie 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

- The functioning and services of libraries need to be highlighted through educating citizens from a young age on in the usage of the services offered. Swiss librarians propose to the Swiss Conference of Cantonal Directors in Public Education to take the following action in connection with the WSIS: inserting into the curricula of all cantons that each student follows an introduction to how libraries function before the end of obligatory schooling.
- Since there are currently programs underway in the field of development assistance, an objective on the international level can be found in a partnership between the BBS (Association of Swiss Libraries and Librarians), the SADC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation), and UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). The Swiss librarians propose to develop one library a year in a developing country with the contribution of Swiss experts.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Suisse

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Oui

4 November 2003

Le fédéralisme suisse implique une large diversité en matière de politique intérieure. Les décisions sont prises selon les cas au niveau de la Confédération, du Canton ou de la Commune. Cette réalité ayant des répercussions diverses sur les bibliothèques, celles-ci doivent être formellement représentées auprès des instances politiques à l'heure du développement de la société de l'information qui fait de la connaissance un véritable mode de vie ayant un impact sur chaque individu.

Partie 3.4: plan d'action: C4 12b, 12j (Renforcement des capacités)

- Le fonctionnement des bibliothèques et de leurs services doit être mis en valeur par la formation des citoyens, dès le plus jeune âge, à l'utilisation des services offerts. Les bibliothécaires suisses proposent à la Conférence suisse des directeurs cantonaux de l'instruction publique, en tant qu'action en marge du SMSI, d'introduire dans les cursus de formation de tous les cantons une introduction pour chaque élève au fonctionnement des bibliothèques avant la fin de la scolarité obligatoire.
- Du fait de l'existence des programmes en cours en matière d'aide au développement, l'objectif au niveau international se situe dans un partenariat entre la BBS (Association des bibliothèques et bibliothécaires suisses), la DDC (Direction du développement et de la coopération) et le PNUD (Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement). Les bibliothécaires suisses proposent de développer chaque année une bibliothèque dans un pays émergent avec la contribution d'experts suisses.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Thailand

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 7
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 6
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 4
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 5
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 3

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Proposed actions, none of which are refused by the Government:

- connect library and information networks with the national ICT network
- have a strong collaboration between libraries and the Ministry of ICT:
- encourage the Ministry of ICT to utilize and support the existing library system to provide knowledge and information to the public
- provide linkage between the local content of libraries with the national information superhighway

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

Proposed actions, none of which are refused by the Government:

- continue to transform existing library resources into digital format ready to be disseminated
- create and preserve digital collections of libraries

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

Proposed actions:

- act as "one-stop service" access point for the public to gain access to information worldwide
- provide user training at service points
- survey present stage of library co-operation as a foundation for improvement of such co-operation

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Thailand

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)
Proposed action:
Provide e-literacy skills by using existing training packages or by creating new one if necessary

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)
Proposed actions:
- make the legislature aware of the lack of library laws
- propose that libraries be the digital repositories

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Togo

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 0
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 0

Part 2: declaration of principles

Togolese librarians support the two points mentioned (specifically point 21).

Part 3.2: action plan: C2 10c (information and communication infrastructures)

- Medical information via Internet is from now on available in medical practices and university libraries
- Due to Internet networks and other infrastructures, the public is again interested in the national library, which needs to be renovated

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

- The Togolese government is pursuing a project enabling students of primary and secondary classes to have access to computerized tools
- The community of Lomé initiated the establishment of a cyber-café in all public colleges of secondary education.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

The condition for training in the use of ITC is the existence of basic infrastructures, such as compatible buildings and the installation of an electricity network.

- With the help of Canada, the Foundation Maria Theresa and other organizations a library is being constructed.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Togo

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

The government delegation is prepared to contribute to

- the elaboration of specific training programs which respond to the needs of information professionals and allow them to train the disadvantaged
- promoting the improvement of conditions with respect to life-long learning
- the essential training in the technical aspects of ITC

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Togo

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

Partie 1: thématique générale

- Les bibliothèques sont un point d'accès à l'information pour tous
  Classement = 0
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le droit à l'information, la liberté d'expression, une information de qualité et la confidentialité
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le multiculturalisme et le multilinguisme.
  Classement = 1
- Bibliothèques et propriété intellectuelle: les bibliothèques veillent à l'équilibre entre les droits des créateurs et des producteurs et les besoins des usagers.
  Classement = 0
- Les bibliothèques sont des lieux de formation.
  Classement = 0
- Les bibliothèques numérisent les données du patrimoine culturel et de l'information scientifique.
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques sont des actrices du développement durable.
  Classement = 0

Partie 2: déclaration de principes

Les bibliothécaires togolais soutiennent les deux points mentionnés (dont spécialement le point 21)

Partie 3.2: plan d'action: C2 10c (Infrastructure de l'information et de la communication:

fondement essentiel pour la société de l'information:

- Les informations médicales via Internet sont désormais disponibles dans les cabinets médicaux et les bibliothèques universitaires.
- Grâce aux réseaux Internet et autres infrastructures, le public s'intéresse de nouveau à la bibliothèque nationale qui a besoin d'être rénovée.

Partie 3.3: plan d'action: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (Accès aux informations et aux connaissances)

- Il y a un projet du gouvernement togolais de permettre aux élèves des classes primaires et secondaires d'avoir accès aux outils informatiques.
- La commune de Lomé a initié la mise sur pied d'un cyber-café dans tous les collèges publics du secondaire.

Partie 3.4: plan d'action: C4 12b, 12j (Renforcement des capacités)

La condition pour une formation à l'utilisation des TIC est d'avoir les infrastructures de base, telle la présence de bâtiments adaptés et l'installation d'un réseau d'électricité.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Togo

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

- Avec l'aide du Canada, de la fondation «Mère Teresa» et d'autres organisations, une bibliothèque est en construction.

Partie 4: engagement pour Tunis 2005

La délégation gouvernementale est prêt à contribuer à

- l'élaboration de programmes de formation spécifique de base en vue de répondre aux besoins des professionnels de l'information pouvant leur permettre de former les défavorisés
- la promotion d'une amélioration des conditions, en vue d'un apprentissage tout au long de la vie (life long learning)
- la formation essentielle aux aspects techniques des TIC

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Tunisia

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 1

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Demanding, with insistence, that publishing houses of the countries in "the North" adopt the principle of "withdrawal" of 1% (a sort of legal deposit) of the entire volume of scientific and cultural publications of the years 2004 and 2005. These withdrawn publications should then be directly sent to libraries in countries of low means.
In a first phase, these publications could reply to the most urgent needs of university or city libraries or public and private documentation centers in the recipient countries which requested them.
All types of these concerned publications should be tax-free in the "donor" country as well as in the recipient country.
The publishing houses which will have adhered to the principle of 1% of "the universal right to distribution of information", should have beforehand negotiated an agreement with the authors of these publications.
The authors should give up on their copyright to the concerned part of the publication.
The transportation of these "documents" shoud be free through the intermediary of public or private transport.
An independent organism (for example an international association) could supervise the operation from the gathering of these "documents" to the shelving in the libraries' localities, with the possibility of control to exclude their sale.

NB: This proposition, in much detail, is destined to be fundamentally reviewed, corrected and simplified.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Pays:
Tunisie

Délégué gouvernemental présent:
Non

4 November 2003

Partie 1: thématique générale

- Les bibliothèques sont un point d'accès à l'information pour tous
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le droit à l'information, la liberté d'expression, une information de qualité et la confidentialité
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques garantissent le multiculturalisme et le multilingualisme.
  Classement = 1
- Bibliothèques et propriété intellectuelle: les bibliothèques veillent à l'équilibre entre les droits des créateurs et des producteurs et les besoins des usagers.
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques sont des lieux de formation.
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques numérisent les données du patrimoine culturel et del'information scientifique.
  Classement = 1
- Les bibliothèques sont des actrices du développement durable.
  Classement = 1

Partie 3.1: plan d'action: B 7 d (Objectifs, buts et cibles)

Demander, avec insistance, aux maisons d'éditions des pays «du Nord» d'adopter le principe d'effectuer obligatoirement une «ponction» de 1% (sorte de dépôt légal) sur tous volumes de portée scientifique et culturelle publiés à partir de 2004 ou 2005 afin qu'ils soient acheminés de manière directe aux bibliothèques des pays dépourvus de moyens.
Les ouvrages concernés pourraient répondre – dans une première phase – aux besoins les plus urgents des bibliothèques universitaires, municipales ou centres de documentations publics, voire privés, des pays récipiendaires qui en feraient la demande.
Ces ouvrages seront exempts de toutes taxes de quelque nature qu'elles soient, aussi bien dans le pays point de départ du «don» que dans le pays qui en est le point d'arrivée. Les maisons d'éditions qui auraient adhéré à ce principe de 1% de «droit universel à diffuser l'information» devraient, au préalable, s'entendre avec les auteurs de ces ouvrages afin qu'ils renoncent à leurs droits d'auteur sur cette portion de volumes publiés. L'acheminement de ces «documents» pourrait s'effectuer gratuitement par l'intermédiaire de transporteurs publics ou privés.
Un organisme indépendant (une association internationale par exemple) pourrait superviser l'opération, depuis la récolte de ces «documents» jusqu'à leur mise en place dans les locaux des bibliothèques, avec possibilité de contrôler qu'ils ne soient mis en vente par des moyens détournés.

NB: Cette proposition, quelque peu détaillée, et destinée à être fondamentalement revue, corrigée et allégée.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
United Kindom of Great Britain

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

Part 1: general topics

- **Libraries are an access point to information for all**
  Comments: Libraries are the key access point. "For all" must be inclusive. Networking between public, academic, and commercial libraries. Need to reach disadvantaged groups of all types – disabled, geographically isolated etc.
- **Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality**
  Comments: Capacity building and workforce development are important. Need for well-trained staff to exploit information. Libraries are neutral spaces in which quality content can be developed and disseminated by people with unique information handling skills
- **Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilingualism**
  Comments: In UK, immigration is a major issue. To integrate cultural and linguistic minorities, there is a need for more support and coordination.
- **Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs**
  Comments: Librarians are well-placed, with the right tools and training to balance freedom of information against the rights of information producers.
- **Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training**
  Comments: The role of libraries as providers of life-long learning is well recognized.
- **Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information**
  Comments: Libraries don't necessarily have agencies in this field. They need to identify priorities and see what partners are doing.
- **Libraries are partners in sustainable development**
  Information has an important role in poverty alienation. UK libraries have a specific interest in Commonwealth Countries.

The UK librarians haven't answered the specific questions of part 2 and 3 as they have not discussed the issues with their governmental representatives.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
United States of America

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

American associations have scheduled a meeting with some of the official U.S. Delegation to the WSIS on 2 December to brief them on a range of issues and concerns on the WSIS agenda

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all

  Comments: American librarians fully support the following IFLA statement developed at this Conference: «To support and extend the existing global network of library and information services to make available and preserve knowledge and cultural heritage, to provide information access points and to develop the twenty-first century literacies essential of the realisation on the information society. High quality library and information services provide access to the information required by the communities they serve. A modest investment in them would quickly return significant dividends.»

- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs

  Comments: The U.S, delegation must seek a better balance between the public interest and the private commercial sector recognizing that the Internet was largely created by a public and governmental collaboration to enhance communication and security and to serve the public good. Market-driven forces, though an element of Internet development, should remain one characterized by collaboration with many other interested parties on behalf of the global public interest. That Internet development be customer-focused, not merely market-driven and maintain the creativity and innovation that characterized the first decade of Internet development.

Part 2: declaration of principles

The U.S. governmental delegates to WSIS should insist

- that Article 42 of the Declaration of Principles read: "Internet issues of an international nature related to public policies should be coordinated by appropriate intergovernmental organizations including other interested parties (civil society, private sector, etc) under an appropriate and widely embraced framework."
- that libraries/librarians be explicitly mentioned in several more paragraphs of the draft Declaration, namely paragraphs 15, 23 and 24 of the 9/26/03 draft;
- on deleting the sentence in paragraph 33 that says «This balance is reflected by protection and flexibilities included in existing Intellectual Property agreements which should be maintained" This is inaccurate and is an inappropriate statement of «fact» in a document that is about principles.

Part 3.1: action plan: B 7 d (objectives, goals and targets)

Members of the U.S. librarians' delegation to the IFLA Pre-conference found general agreement with many parts of the September 26th Draft Declaration of Principles and Draft Action Plan but found the timeline of 2015 for all items be too distant. The delegation urges WSIS delegates to scale back the number of action items and attach well-defined and funded timelines to items on which broad consensus is reached.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
United States of America

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

American associations have scheduled a meeting with some of the official U.S. Delegation to the WSIS on 2 December to brief them on a range of issues and concerns on the WSIS agenda

U.S. Government should give the fullest attention to resolving the most contentious issues on the WSIS agenda: Internet governance; Internet security; intellectual property, copyright and 'fair use' of digital objects and resources; the role of national and international media in the evolving information age, and developing a dynamic funding scheme to fund the WSIS' 'Plan of Action.'

Part 3.3: action plan: C3 11d, 11h, 11i (access to information and knowledge)

U.S. Government should support efforts to make access truly equitable with an emphasis on building infrastructure and access among developing countries – creating deep access at the lowest possible cost. This necessarily includes funding and access to training, to developing salient local content, and continuing support for equipment and networks.

Part 3.4: action plan: C4 12b, 12j (capacity building)

We refer to Article 25 of the Declaration of Principles and propose that UNESCO, through its established library programs build upon successful training and development programs for library and information science workers around the world by establishing five "Centers of Excellence" using models already in place at the Royal School of Library and Information Science, Denmark in collaboration with the Danish National Library; the National Library Board of Singapore; the Carnegie Project for South Africa through LIASA, the Library and Information Association of South Africa, and the Mortenson Center for International Library Programs at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Part 3.5: action plan: C8 24b 24c (cultural [identity] and cultural and linguistic diversity and local content)

Referring to Article 44-46 of the Declaration of Principles on cultural identity and diversity, linguistic diversity and local content, it is proposed that national library associations, led by the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) gather as much information as possible on successful digitization projects around the world that capture cultural heritage by highlighting such projects as The International Children's Digital Library; the National Library of Australia's Digital Library Initiatives; the U.S. Library of Congress' American Memory and American Stories projects and the National Library of China's Pilot Digital Library project now in progress.

Part 4: commitment for Tunis 2005

Emphasis should be on the scalability and sustainability of these and other important digitization projects in the form of a report for the Tunis Summit in 2005. National library associations and national libraries specializing in law and legal affairs work in close collaboration over the next eighteen months to assess, develop and make accessible a wide and deep array of law and legal resources on a global scale via a pilot project using the Internet.

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

Country:
Uruguay

Governmental delegate present:
No

4 November 2003

In order to raise the governmental delegates' awareness, the librarians prepared a dossier containing the UNESCO/IFLA manifestos and the latest drafts of the documents in which they highlighted the references to libraries and the subjects of special interest to our community.

Part 1: general topics

- Libraries are an access point to information for all
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee access to good quality information, to freedom of expression and confidentiality
  Ranking = 1
- Libraries guarantee multiculturalism and multilinguism
  Ranking = 6
- Libraries and intellectual property: libraries find a balance between the rights of authors and producers and users' needs
  Ranking = 4
- Libraries are places for providing continuing education and training
  Ranking = 5
- Libraries digitize cultural heritage material and scientific information
  Ranking = 2
- Libraries are partners in sustainable development
  Ranking = 3

Individual national meetings between IFLA and UN member states' delegates

País:
Uruguay

Delegado gubernamental presente:
No

4 November 2003

La delegada bibliotecaria preparó un dossier para sensibilizar los delegados gubernamentales con los Manifiestos de IFLA/UNESCO y con los últimos borradores de los documentos donde destacó las referencias a las bibliotecas y a los temás de especial interés para nuestra comunidad.

Parte 1: temas generales

- Las bibliotecas son un punto de acceso a la información para todos.
  Ranking = 1
- Las bibliotecas garantizan el derecho a la información, la libertad de expresión, la calidad de la información, y la confidencialidad.
  Ranking = 1
- Las bibliotecas garantizan el multiculturalismo y el multilingüismo.
  Ranking = 6
- Bibliotecas y propiedad intelectual: las bibliotecas velan sobre el equilibrio entre los derechos de los autores y las necesidades de los usuarios.
  Ranking = 4
- Las bibliotecas son lugares de formación.
  Ranking = 5
- Las bibliotecas digitalizan el patrimonio cultural y la información científica.
  Ranking = 2
- Las bibliotecas son actores del desarrollo sostenible.
  Ranking = 3

LIBRARIES
the HEART
of the Information Society

Proceedings of the IFLA Pre-World Summit Conference
Geneva, 3–4 November 2003

chapter 7

4 November 2003

Closing Session

by Alex Byrne

Closing Session

Chèr(e)s collègues, dear colleagues.

It is my duty to attempt to summarise the richness of the past two days. This is, of course, an impossible task. I can only recognise the extraordinary thing we have done, thanks to the initiative and commitment of our Swiss colleagues.

We are here in the Assembly Hall of the United Nations in Geneva, the former home of the League of Nations, a place redolent of the history of humanity's attempts to promote international understanding, tolerance, peace and progress.

In the adjoining Library building is an exhibition which illustrates how the brave initiatives fostered by the League developed into the range of international governmental organisations which we now see in Geneva and other cities and which are participating in the preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society.

As Sjoerd Koopman mentioned yesterday, IFLA was present at the foundation of UNESCO. In fact, IFLA had strong relationships with UNESCO's predecessor, the International Committee for Intellectual Cooperation and for many years the IFLA Secretariat was located in this city. It was thanks to an eminent Swiss librarian, Marcel Godet, that IFLA survived the rigours of the Second World War. President Godet and Secretary General Sevensma managed to continue some international contact through the dreadful times of war from Geneva. On his retirement from the presidency, Godet reminded us that it is the role of libraries and librarians to work «à humaniser l'homme».

This is again our task. Our interventions in the preparatory process for the World Summit have been remarkably successful. Working with others, and with the support of the President of PrepCom, M. Adama Samassékou, and others, we have ensured that both the draft Declaration and the draft Action Plan include strong references to human rights, especially the right to know, and to the need to ensure unrestricted access to information around the world. The important role of libraries in ensuring access to knowledge has been reinforced.
In the meetings held today, we have been able to meet with some of the government delegations to emphasise these points. There have been many fruitful meetings and others have been arranged for the next few days.

The most important message which we must take home from this city of international dialogue is that libraries are essential if we are to «humaniser l'homme», if we are truly to develop a people centred information society. We must emphasise to our colleagues, to our communities, and especially to our governments that it is not necessary to reinvent the wheel. The global network of libraries, with more than 2.5 billion registered users is already at the heart of the information society. A modest investment will return great benefits for communities and nations.

But there are also things we can do. Over the next few days we can try to ensure that other governments follow the lead of Finland, New Zealand and the United States, by including a librarian in the official delegation to the World Summit on the Information Society.

Closing Session

We can ensure that our governments are briefed on the major issues, as summarised in the IFLA papers prepared for the Summit, which are available on the IFLA website.

Over the next eighteen months we can pursue the actions we discussed yesterday and make sure that we have some great stories to present before the Tunis phase.

We have much to do, but we have made a great start. We must all express our heartfelt thanks to our Swiss colleagues for their tremendous initiative and efforts, to IFLA HQ staff for their commitment on top of their many other responsibilities, and to you for taking the time and trouble to travel to this city to promote our great cause.

Thank you.

Alex Byrne
IFLA President-elect

Don’t reinvent the wheel!

– 1 million libraries worldwide
– 16 billion volumes
– Total number of volumes is 2 1/2 times the total population of the world
– 690 000 librarians worldwide

to build the Information Society around the world !

«**Libraries** *as* **key actors** *in the* **Information society**

Library and information services are key actors in providing unhindered access to essential resources for economic and cultural advance. In doing so, they contribute effectively to the development and maintenance of intellectual freedom, safeguarding democratic values and universal civil rights.
They encourage social inclusion, by striving to serve all those in their user communities regardless of age, gender, economic or employment status, literacy or technical skills, cultural or ethnic origin, religious or political beliefs, sexual orientation, and physical or mental ability.
The communities they serve may be geographically based or, increasingly, linked only by technology and shared interests. »