Hi Folks,

I met with the Federation of European Publishers, European Writers Council and the European and International Booksellers Federation in Brussels in early June. The meeting was good, as they always are, in spite of our differences. There are things we agree on, and there are things where we agree to disagree.

The most important of the latter, of course, is the policy with regard to copyright reform. We want a copyright exception for e-books, they are not so enthusiastic about that. But they did agree, that there should be e-books in the libraries.

I had doubts about that in the Spring, after the publishers published a graph stating, that libraries are cannibalizing e-book sales. I got the impression that they campaign against having e-books in libraries at all.
In our meeting both the publishers, authors and booksellers confirmed that that is not the case. But
My spontaneous reaction to this was to ask them to issue a statement declaring loud and clear, that they are happy to see e-books in the libraries, and they agreed. I am looking forward to seeing that, either printed, or e-form. Some day.

My point in these talks has been, that booksellers, authors and publishers deserve their fair compensation also in the e-world. We need books, and they do not exist, if authors don't get paid, if publishers don't publish, and sellers don't sell. And we have to make sure that libraries are there too, to guarantee the rights of European citizens – and those who would like to become EU citizens – to have access to information, literature and entertainment, also when the wallet is not too thick.

My young daughter’s day-care centre is right next door to a refugee centre. I feel good every day knowing, that the people in that centre have an ID card, enabling them to have a library card, if they want. In the library, they have precisely the same rights as any Finnish citizen has. That is even more meaningful, when keeping in mind that they are excluded from almost every other sector of the society, that they would like be part of.

If someday the e-material becomes dominant in libraries, our very simple task is to guarantee that these people have same rights as they have now.

We have to bear in mind that copyright also protects libraries. If all the material were available for free on the internet, libraries would be very busy in inventing strategies to survive as meeting places, playing rooms and facilitators of the civil society. Therefore I am against the ideas of suggesting that we should have unlimited access to all the e-material there is. We want the same rights in the e-world as for the printed world.

The biggest problem of the licencing model is the question of ownership. Licenced books would not be owned by libraries, and thereafter, the collection would be owned by a commercial third party. This is the main reason for the libraries quest for a copyright exception in copyright reform, which the Commission will issue to the parliament in September. That is also the question on which we agree to disagree with the authors, as long as we both recognise each other's right to exist also in the e-world.

So we will keep on talking.

Your sincerely,

Jukka Relander
EBLIDA President
European Parliament
24 May 2016, 16.30-18.00, Brussels, Belgium

On 24 May, to celebrate the Day of the Slavic Alphabet and Culture in Bulgaria, Emil Radev (Bulgarian MEP, member of the legal affairs (JURI) committee in the European Parliament) organised the event literary heritage - from the letter to the digital library, in the European Parliament.

The event featured among others, Pavel Svoboda (Czech MEP, chair of JURI) who introduced the session, Bulgarian speakers from various backgrounds (historians, librarians), Ilona Kish (PL2020) and Francien van Bohemen (Dutch Association of Public Libraries).

During the event, Librarians from Bulgaria talked the audience through an international competition for a new library building in Varna (where Emil Radev originates from), see http://www.varnalibrary.bg/, while Ilona Kish demonstrated the tremendous services and uses of libraries across the EU and Francien van Bohemen reported on the actions taken on the specific question of e-lending by the Dutch Public Library Association.

It was good to hear recognition and support of the roles and missions of libraries and public libraries in Europe. It is obvious that the showcasing examples of national heritage treasures and new library buildings, such as the one in Varna, are a source of pride for librarians and for MEPs of the member states themselves. This demonstrates the strong connection between local and European levels.

As a result, such events help to change perceptions of libraries and help increase their visibility and recognisability.

Speech by European Commission Vice-President Ansip at the 69th Cannes Film Festival

Among other things (see here) Vice-President Ansip said: "Portability is just the first phase of the planned copyright reform. We are preparing the second one for this Autumn. This will address some serious problem areas, like the copyright exceptions. Many of these have cross-border effects and should therefore be more closely aligned. The reform will also tackle commercial-scale copyright infringements and modernise the cross-border enforcement of copyright."
Ancillary Right and Freedom of Panorama - Answer needed to the EU Public Consultation

**DEADLINE 15 JUNE 2016**

Further to the information published in EBLIDA Newsletters of April and May, this is a gentle reminder to ask you to please answer the Public Consultation on the Role of Publishers in the Copyright Value Chain and on the ‘Panorama Exception’ by 15 June at the latest.

The easiest way is to answer the consultation using the Copyright for Creativity link [http://youcan.fixcopyright.eu/limesurvey/index.php/591338](http://youcan.fixcopyright.eu/limesurvey/index.php/591338) where you can select:

- Your preferred language from 6 different choices (top left corner),
- Check the answering tool that contains FAQs for different respondents, including those working at libraries and other cultural heritage institutions (developed in coordination with EBLIDA and IFLA).
- Answer the consultation.

This will take a few minutes of your time and will help to make the voice of the European Library Community heard in copyright and related rights debate.

The organisation European Digital Rights (EDRi) has launched a Copyfails campaign.

[Information kindly provided by C4C]

Copyfails started on 19 May and will run for 9 weeks.
It aims to inform the general public (and indirectly policy makers) about the failures of the EU copyright regime while setting out a positive agenda on how to fix these failures.
Further information and useful links are available below:

- General post of the campaign: https://edri.org/copyfails/
- Post on Copyfail #1: https://edri.org/copyfail-1/
- Tweet: https://twitter.com/edri/status/735394501599059968

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**The organisation Communia launches a Best Case Scenarios for Copyright series**

The international association Communia has created a Best case scenarios for copyright series, launched on Wednesday 8 June.

The idea is to promote good and user-friendly solutions that work in some EU countries and to look at ways to make them (and other good ones) mandatory for the whole EU.

The first published best case scenario relates to Freedom of Panorama.

Check [Communia’s best case scenario for copyright](https://edri.org/copyfails/) regularly for the latest proposals.

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**Towards Open Science in Europe by 2020**

Further to the Open Science Conference hosted in Amsterdam on 4 and 5 April 2016, the Dutch EU Presidency, published the Amsterdam Call for Action requesting a *speedy transition* with a move from *vision to action*. This is highlighted in the document, this means reaching *2 important pan-European goals by 2020*:

1. Full open access for all scientific publications;
2. A fundamentally new approach towards optimal reuse of research data; and also requests *flanking policies*:
3. New assessment, reward and evaluation systems
4. Alignment of policies and best practices.
5. The document then identifies 12 action items for immediate implementation grouped under main headings that are key to enact Open Science, i.e.:
Removing barriers to open science,
Developing Research infrastructures,
Fostering and creating incentives for open science,
Mainstreaming and further promoting open science policies,
Stimulating and embedding open science in science and community.

Our partner LIBER published on 17 May its reaction to the Amsterdam call for Action on Open Science and identified 6 priorities for libraries to accelerate Open Science:

1. Changing evaluation is key to driving the cultural shift required to embed open science in research communities. (...)
2. Copyright is impeding the use of TDM and we fully support copyright reform to address this issue. (...)
3. Common e-infrastructure and the Open Science Cloud in particular play an important role in the future and should aim to include locally distributed infrastructure such as institutional repositories. (...)
4. In relation to FAIR data, libraries play an integral role in achieving the aims delineated in the Call for Action. (...)
5. Libraries should take a proactive role in stimulating new publishing models, not only providing funds for APCs or as institutional publishers but actively exploring and experimenting with new disruptive publishing models that will be made possible through the opening up of the research lifecycle.
6. One of the more exciting opportunities that Open Science opens up is the engagement of new contributors, e.g. citizen science or SMEs.

As a result of the above debate and call, on 27 May 2016, the Dutch EU Presidency published a Press Release highlighting that All scientific articles in Europe must be freely accessible as of 2020. EU member states want to achieve optimal reuse of research data. They are also looking into a European visa for foreign start-up founders. And, according to the new Innovation Principle, new European legislation must take account of its impact on innovation. These are the main outcomes of the meeting of the Competitiveness Council in Brussels on 27 May.

This is elaborated further in the Council’s conclusions on the transition towards an open science system. As reported on the Council’s website, the Council " also adopted conclusions on the lessons learnt from the 7th research framework programme and the future outlook and on the creation of a friendly regulatory environment for research and innovation.

Chairing the Council, Sander Dekker, State Secretary of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands, made the following statement: "Open Science is a topic which is very dear to our hearts. During the Netherlands presidency, we have aimed at bringing Europe to the forefront of global change and at leading the transition to a new way of doing research and science based on openness, big data
researchers, universities and knowledge institutions”.

Today, building on work done during recent months, particularly at the April conference when we approved the "Amsterdam Call for Action on Open Science", I can say that we have made a major step forward”.

Further to this publication, STM commented on the Council’s conclusion in a statement contradicting some of the provisions. In reaction, the League of European Research Universities (LERU) has published the statement “2.5 pages of non-sense” highlighting that “traditional publishers still have a mountain to climb” to tackle the challenges of the new Open Science environment.

The Library community couldn’t remain silent about this, and therefore, LIBER, EBLIDA and IFLA join forces and published the below statement:
(Also available on our [website](#))

**Be Open to Open Science: Stakeholders Should Prepare for the Future, not Cling to the Past**

*The Hague, 9 June 2016* — On May 27 2016, EU Member States affirmed their commitment to accelerating the advancement of knowledge and boosting innovation and competitiveness in Europe by adopting Council Conclusions on the Transition Towards and Open Science System¹.

We, the European and international library community, welcome this development and support a rapid transition towards Open Science as a high priority for us and our users, as outlined clearly in the [LIBER response to the Amsterdam Call for Action](#)².

Member States should be in no doubt that their commitment to Open Science will result in a healthier and more efficient research ecosystem, a greater impact for research funding, and a better environment for knowledge transfer. This move will not only boost European competitiveness, but will establish Europe as a world leader in data-driven innovation.

It is therefore with dismay that we note negative reactions to the Conclusions, from stakeholders with an interest in maintaining the status quo: in particular the [International Association of STM Publishers (STM)](#)³. Given the stakes, we feel compelled to respond.

**Sustainability: the EU is leading the field, not going against the tide, by aiming for immediate open access by 2020**

In stating that 80% of scientific publications are published under the subscription model, STM misleadingly gives the impression that 80% of the world’s research publications are only available to read under a subscription model. Libraries worldwide have long worked to encourage researchers to
In reality, therefore, we have reached a tipping point. Over 50% of scholarly publications are Open Access (OA). Investment by the EU and other governments in infrastructure such as OpenAire, Scielo and SHARE means that not only are these publications freely available, they are now more discoverable and accessible by end users than ever before.

**Cost: immediate open access will not place a disproportionate cost burden on European countries and researchers**

It is disingenuous to say that Gold OA always means that the author pays. This is not the case. There are several alternative models e.g. the Open Library of the Humanities offers an institutional membership model and several universities have launched their own OA presses.

As for 'traditional' author-pays models, some member states are pursuing off-setting agreements. However, as pointed out by LERU, confidentiality clauses make negotiations opaque, and risk leading to anti-competitive practices. Member States should work together to encourage transparency in such negotiations.

In regards to Green OA, it is true that publications deposited in institutional repositories are often, but not always, only made available to the public after a pre-defined embargo period. That Member States call for embargoes to be as short as possible, rather than prescribing a one-size-fits-all solution, reflects existing sensitivity to differences between countries and disciplines, and the general direction of funder mandates.

Looking ahead, as arguably the world’s leading producer of scientific publications, EU Member States are well placed to explore alternative business models and shape the future scholarly communications market in a way that ensures a sustainable OA publishing ecosystem.

**Open Science: bringing European research into the future**

The Council Conclusions not only seek to complete the switch to OA, but also to bring European research into the Open Science era. This will strengthen its societal and economic impact. As the research process and resulting data become more open, researchers themselves will be recognised more for the quality and real impact of their research than the impact factor of the journals where they are published. This will incentivise better and more relevant work.

The Open Science Policy Platform is a very positive development. Thanks to its multistakeholder make-up, it will be essential in helping Member States shape this emerging ecosystem. We fully expect that the members of the Platform will be transparent in their dealings and engage fully with their wider communities.

**Copyright: a TDM exception is necessary to support investment, innovation and jobs**
return on research investments and open up huge innovation opportunities. The Hague Declaration on Knowledge Discovery in the Digital Age recognises TDM's societal and economic potential, and its call for reform has been endorsed by numerous organisations and individuals.

Our own figures illustrate the huge cost burden for institutions of negotiating and managing the licence agreements imposed by some publishers. This obviously restricts the development of innovation and new businesses. As the Lisbon Council recently stressed, Europe is not only trailing the US, but also Asia, due to outdated copyright and rigid publisher licences.

In spite of the evidence, and repeated calls for reform from the research community, STM continues to resist change, offering the contradictory arguments that the market for TDM is both well functioning and faces insufficient demand. We see no proof of the former, and the Lisbon Council shows that under friendlier copyright laws elsewhere, demand for TDM is strong.

We encourage STM and all publishers to look to the future rather than clinging to the past, and together with the European and international library community to engage positively in shaping the transition towards Open Science, to explore new business models, to work with researchers to facilitate responsible research and best practice for TDM, and to create a vision for the thriving European Open Science ecosystem of tomorrow.

More Information

*This statement comes from three prominent library associations.*

**EBLIDA**, the European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations, is an independent umbrella association of library, information, documentation and archive associations and institutions in Europe representing 100+ member organisations and by extension 70,000 libraries in Europe.

**IFLA**, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession.

**LIBER** is the Association of European Research Libraries is a network of 400+ national, university and other libraries. Together we work to represent the interests of European research libraries, their universities and their researchers on key topics such as copyright and open access.

**To learn more, please contact:** EBLIDA vincent.bonnet@ebida.org IFLA stuart.hamilton@ifla.org LIBER susan.reilly@kb.nl

**Download the full statement**
4. Notably under green open access schemes

INSIDE EUROPE AND BEYOND

CJEU Advocate General to give his opinion on court case 174/15 by 16 June

In a week from now, on 16 June, the Advocate General of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) in Luxembourg will give his opinion on whether e-lending falls under current copyright law at EU level.

As mentioned in a previous article (see EBLIDA Newsletter of March), the European Commission appeared to be supportive of the position of the Dutch Public Library Association (i.e. elending can apply under current copyright law). Therefore, the opinion of the Advocate General is of great importance since the court usually follows his conclusion.

Next week, EBLIDA and our partners will be ready and waiting for the opinion of the CJEU Advocate General's and to comment on it.

To be continued.

Google Books project is lawful
In an article of Shinto Teramoto, Marcelo Corrales and Paulius Jurcys published on May 16, 2016 on the Kluwer blog (read the accessible article in full at http://kluwercopyrightblog.com/2016/05/16/the-google-books-project-is-lawful/), the 3 authors demonstrate that the Google Books project is lawful. Read an excerpt below:

The saga over the legality of the Google Books project finally came to an end on April 18, 2016, when the Supreme Court of the US refused to intervene in the case over alleged copyright infringement for scanning millions of books and making them searchable online. This was a final blow to authors’ representatives who in a 186 page petition tried to argue that Google engaged in copyright infringement “on an epic scale.”

This means that the decision of the Court of Appeals rendered in October 2015 remains in force and sets an important precedent concerning the application of the fair use standard. Back then, the Court of Appeals ruled that the Google Books project significantly contributes to the availability of information, facilitates the dissemination of knowledge, and promotes creativity and science. In the following paragraphs we will briefly (i) touch upon the main features of the Google Books project, the legality of which was contested in this litigation; (ii) introduce the main arguments that led the Court of Appeals to conclude that Google Books should be deemed as fair use under the US copyright law; and (iii) discuss whether copyright systems in civil law countries have any similar tenets to the fair use doctrine in dealing with intricate copyright infringement matters.

[More at: http://kluwercopyrightblog.com/2016/05/16/the-google-books-project-is-lawful/]

Inside EBLIDA

Library Advocacy for EU – Data Collection on non-formal and informal learning in libraries:

By Monday 6 June, we had 260 responses. We need to scale it up to the EU level.

Please be sure to disseminate the survey to as many libraries as possible and ask them to answer.

The survey is open to all public libraries in the European Union. Follow the link to fill it in, and please be aware, it should be filled in in English only. Use an online translating tool if you find answering the open
Please, if you haven’t already done so, answer and disseminate the survey above to your colleagues and in your networks, as well as this link to translations, which are being made available as we receive them here, where you will also find a list of FAQs:

Deadline: the survey will be open to complete until 17 June.

In case of questions, concerns or technical difficulties related to this survey please contact us by e-mail: liba4eusurvey@gmail.com

#ClusterFESABID: interacting with the business sector:
An inspiring article from our fellow member FESABID

Times have been and still are difficult in Spain. Our deep financial crisis, which exploded in 2008, has turned into a political and governmental crisis over the last few months. We have learnt from the IFLA Trend Report that one of the interesting trends observed - the fourth one, with regard to “Hyper-connected societies will listen to and empower new voices and groups”, is a clear example of what is happening in Spain. It is time for a new kind of government, as is happening in the major cities of Madrid and Barcelona, where new political groups are in power, searching for and administering new formulas of government, maintaining fair living standards for their citizens, and relying on them to ensure a balanced welfare system for everyone.

Citizen movements are very critical of the ‘establishment’, and new channels of communication are crossing the conventional trade borders, trying to add value to human communication across the business world. We are surviving in a live in-progress revolution that seems like it is going to change everything, but at the same time gives us the impression that business is less important than it was a few months ago. And so it is.

How do we respond when looking for new opportunities, when our proficient field seems to be preparing to die out?

Spanish professionals are facing a time of new strategies. In 2015, FESABID (Spanish Federation of Societies of Archives, Libraries, Documentation and Museums) started two new actions to address this new context, a new report to learn more about Trends and Opportunities in the consumption of information in the digital age - of which’s inputs and outputs you will soon hear all about - and a
The aim of this paper is to talk about FESABID’s Cluster, of which we are so proud.

The aim of FESABID’s Cluster - created by the FESABID organization - is to build a Spanish consensual vision of the professional information field services, and to show how working together makes it considerably easier to achieve new ways of supporting all professionals in Spain, from both private and public sectors. Additionally, for the companies that make up the Cluster, this means being able to collaborate with other companies in favour of common interests and under the umbrella of an institution validated by the professional sector and by national and international official organisations.

The initiative has been a huge success and currently 20 companies participate in the Cluster. There are three types of membership available to join the Cluster (Platinum, Gold and Silver), according to each company’s possibilities and level of commitment.

Cluster members meet twice a year and are divided into three groups of experts that work together virtually.

The first Group of Experts is called “NEW SERVICES AND THE DIGITAL LIBRARY”, and it works on three strategic lines: increasing the strength of the group by raising the visibility of the group's expertise; strengthening synergies between companies in the Cluster in order to jointly take on large projects and challenges; preparing the market and professionals for the context of the library in the digital environment.

The second Group of Experts is called “VALUE AND POSITIONING OF COMPANIES IN THE SECTOR AND ALLIANCES WITH THE PUBLIC SECTOR”, which works towards achieving the recognition and visibility of companies in the Cluster within the business sector, and in society in general through alliances with the public sector. In order to do so, it looks for spokespersons and establishes synergies in the sectorial public administration, more specifically in the ITC sector.

The third Group of Experts is “SPANISH CONFERENCE ON INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION”, which works on increasing the impact of the Conference, which FESABID organises, with regard to bringing together professionals, visibility and return on the commercial investment made by all the sponsoring companies.

A “Cluster in Action” conference is being prepared for the autumn, in which the main projects and services offered by companies will be presented to political decision-makers and technical professionals from the fields of librarianship, and information and documentation in Spain.

http://www.fesabid.org/federacion/miembros-del-cluster-fesabid

Glòria Pérez-Salmerón
FESABID President
Live from the French Library Congress

EBLIDA Director is representing EBLIDA at the French Library Congress from 9 to 11 June in Clermont-Ferrand (France).

This year, the topic of the congress is *Innovation in library, social, territorial and technological*.

On Saturday 11 June, he will moderate a session on e-books in libraries.

This session is one of the 3 sessions entitled *issues that caused anger* that focusses on topics that generate discussion, conflict and differing opinions.

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**EBLIDA-LIST** is a general mailing list intended to foster communications between EBLIDA, its membership and members of the European library community. The goal is to facilitate information exchange as well as professional communication and development within the EBLIDA community. [Subscribe](#) today!

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Events and Dates

**June**
Sponsor/Organizer: European Library Automation Group (ELAG)
URL: http://elag2016.org/

June 6 – 10, 26th International Conference on Information Modelling and Knowledge Bases (EJC 2016)
Place: Tampere, Finland
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee

Place: Göttingen, Germany
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee
URL: http://meetings.copernicus.org/elpub2016/conference/call_for_papers.html

June 8 – 11, Western Balkan Information Literacy Conference: "A Call to Action: Information Literacy in the Digital World"
Place: Bihac, Bosnia & Herzegovina
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee

June 9, Effective Journals Marketing
Place: London, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Association of Learned & Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP)
URL: http://www.alpasp.org/Events-Training/Effective-Journals-Marketing/30167

June 9 – 10, 15th European Conference on Research Methodology for Business and Management Studies (ECRM-2016)
Place: Kingston, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Academic Conferences and Publishing Internatinal Ltd
URL: http://academic-conferences.org/ecrm/ecrm2016/ecrm16-home.htm

June 12 – 16, 2016 European Conference on Information Systems (ECIS 2016)
Place: Istanbul, Turkey
Sponsor/Organizer: ECIS Secretariat

June 13 – 17, Libraries in the Digital Age (LIDA) 2016: "Digital Library Curation and Collections"
Place: Zadar, Croatia
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee
URL: http://ozk.unizd.hr/lida/
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee
URL: http://or2016.net

June 14, The Publisher’s and Librarian’s Challenge: Models, practices and products to sustain OA publishing
Place: London, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Association of Learned & Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP)

June 15, BIBFRAME & Real World Applications of Linked Bibliographic Data (NISO Virtual Conference)
Place: Online only
Sponsor/Organizer: National Information Standards Organization (NISO)
URL: http://www.niso.org/news/events/2016/virtual_conference/jun15_virtualconf/

June 15, Introduction to People Management in Publishing
Place: London, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Association of Learned & Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP)

June 16 – 18, Poetics of the Algorithm: Narrative, the Digital, and ‘Unidentified’ Media
Place: Liège, Belgium
Sponsor/Organizer: ACME Comics Research Group
URL: https://poeticsofthealgorithm.wordpress.com/

June 19 – 22, 29th Bled eConference: Digital Economy
Place: Bled, Slovenia
Sponsor/Organizer: eCenter & Center for Education and Consulting, Faculty of Organizational Sciences, University of Maribor
URL: http://bledconference.org/

June 22, Understanding Copyright
Place: London, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Association of Learned & Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP)
URL: http://www.alpspm.org/Events-Training/Understanding-Copyright/30165

June 22 – 24, 2016 Open Conference of IFIP WG8.3 (DSS2016): "Big Data, Better Decisions, Brighter Future"
Place: Cork, Ireland
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee
URL: https://dss2016conference.wordpress.com/
Systems (NLDB)
Place: Salford, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee
URL: http://www.salford.ac.uk/conferencing-at-salford/conference-management/current-conference/nldb-conference

June 22 – 25, Knowledge Management (KM) 2016 Conference: "Knowledge Management, Learning, Information Technology"
Place: Lisbon, Portugal
Sponsor/Organizer: International Institute for Applied Knowledge Management (IIAKM)
URL: http://iiakm.org/conference/

June 23 – 24, 13th European Mediterranean & Middle Eastern Conference on Information Systems (EMCIS 2016)
Place: Krakow, Poland
Sponsor/Organizer: Organizing Committee
URL: http://emcis.eu/

June 27 – 29, 9th International Conference on the Conceptions of Library and Information Science (CoLIS9)
Place: Uppsala, Sweden
Sponsor/Organizer: Department of ALM, Uppsala University and Division of ALM, Lund University
URL: http://www.abm.uu.se/colis9/

Place: Birmingham, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) Academic & Research Libraries Group (ARLG)
URL: http://www.cilip.org.uk/academic-research-libraries-group/events/arlг-conference-2016

June 28, Open Access to Research Publications and Data: The Next Steps for Policy and Institutions
Place: London, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Westminster Briefing
URL: http://www.westminster-briefing.com/forthcoming-events/event-detail17000/newsarticle/open-access-to-research-publications-and-data-the-next-steps-for-policy-and-institutions/?utm_campaign=Open+access+research+MO4&utm_content=Find+out+more&utm_medium=email&

June 29, Fundamentals of Journals Finance
Place: London, UK
Sponsor/Organizer: Association of Learned & Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP)
URL: http://www.alpisp.org/Events-Training/Fundamentals-of-Journals-Finance/30164
Place: Helsinki, Finland
Sponsor/Organizer: LIBER (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche – Association of European Research Libraries)
URL: http://liber2016.org/

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