



## **Minutes Executive Committee Meeting, 30 and 31 March 2001, The Hague**

These minutes have been approved by the EBLIDA Executive Committee.

**Participants:** Françoise Danset, Arja Riitta Haarala, Teresa Hackett, Britt-Marie Häggström, Barbara Lison, Jan-Ewout van der Putten.

**Observers:** Marian Koren

**Also present 30 March:** David Fuegi, rapporteur for the EBLIDA Strategy Review group.

### **1. Opening and announcements**

Britt-Marie Häggström (President) opened the meeting and welcomed the members of the Executive Committee and David Fuegi, rapporteur for the EBLIDA Strategy Review group. The President thanked the NBLC, the Dutch Public Library Association and the Koninklijke Bibliotheek (National Library of The Netherlands), where the meeting continued on the second day, for their hospitality.

There were no further announcements.

### **2. Apologies for absence**

The secretariat received apologies of absence from Sue Brown, Rossella Caffo, Mogens Damm, Elspeth Hyams, Erik Norberg and Winnie Vitzanzky (observer). Nuria Lloret Romero was not present.

### **3. Approval of the agenda**

The agenda was approved with the following addition to Any Other Business:

- The role of libraries in lifelong learning - draft EBLIDA statement.

### **4. Approval minutes Executive Committee meeting 29-30 September 2000, Dublin**

The minutes were approved.

### **5. EBLIDA Strategy Review**

Teresa Hackett reported that the strategy review is proceeding on time and according to plan. Following the previous Executive Committee meeting, the strategy review group was appointed, comprising David Fuegi (rapporteur), Teresa Hackett (co-ordinator), Britt-Marie Häggström, President EBLIDA, Rolf Hapel, Director of Aarhus Municipal

Libraries and Ariane Iljon, former Advisor DG Information Society, European Commission. The group met in The Hague in November 2000 and January 2001 and the minutes were circulated to EBLIDA members. An internal web forum for communication was established.

Four draft versions of the strategy report were produced and the Executive Committee gave it's approval to the timetable and circulation of v2.1 to EBLIDA members for comment. This was sent by post to members and made available on the EBLIDA website together with a ballot paper for comments. By 29 March, ten sets of written comments had been received - all considered in detail by the Executive Committee during this meeting. These, and any subsequent comments, will be published on 27 April as v3.0, which will go forward to the Council for discussion.

David Fuegi introduced the work of the strategy group, whose two meetings he described as lively and a meeting of minds. The first meeting was a brainstorming of the issues, the second meeting resolved outstanding issues and discussed the consultation mechanism. Part one of the review represents the *strategy* and part two is *operational*. Part two therefore will provide elements of future annual work programmes for adoption by the Council. So not each element of part two must be agreed upon or executed. The language used in the review should be straightforward and the document must not be lengthy.

Teresa Hackett suggested that the review is translated into other EU languages on the EBLIDA website. This would be good public relations and may encourage recruitment of new members.

The review was discussed by the Finnish Library Research Association, who were happy with the text. They particularly liked the SWOT analysis. Arja Riitta Haarala also commented that the role of libraries in scientific development and the issue of archives be addressed in the mission statement.

Françoise Danset wanted to see policies on library development mentioned.

Britt-Marie Häggström requested that the role of lifelong learning be acknowledged in the mission statement.

All comments were then considered in detail. David Fuegi will amend the text as appropriate and produce a v3.0, for discussion at the Council meeting in Bremen.

## **6. Short country reports**

### Finland

A major library policy report has been published, with allocated funding of half a million Finnish Markks (85.000 Euro). Widespread press coverage was received in Finland.

Report in pdf format (page 3 in English) at:  
[www.minedu.fi/julkaisut/kirjastopoliittinenohjelma/kir\\_kuvailu.pdf](http://www.minedu.fi/julkaisut/kirjastopoliittinenohjelma/kir_kuvailu.pdf)

### France

Françoise Danset will send EBLIDA updated information on the lending right debate in France.

### Germany

The first joint federal initiative for public libraries was successfully concluded at the end of 2000. Twelve hundred public libraries took part in the initiative, the result of good lobbying, and the allocated funding was spent by the end of 2000.

The 91st German library congress (Deutscher Bibliothekartag) was due to take place between 2-5 April in Bielefeld. The theme of the conference this year is libraries - a portal to global knowledge.

For more information, see: [www.bdbverband.de/index2.html](http://www.bdbverband.de/index2.html).

### The Netherlands

The test case on lending rights in public libraries for CD-ROMs is underway and the first exchange of legal arguments has taken place. A preliminary verdict is expected by the end of the year. In the meantime, collecting societies receive payment of 1,- NLG (0,45 Euro) per CD-ROM loan. In addition, libraries take the view that the DVD format has the same status as VHS video format, but rightholders disagree.

### Sweden

The Swedish library law is currently under revision. There is a debate on who will take responsibility for licensing electronic resources in public libraries, as BIBSAM, the Swedish Royal Library's Department for National Co-ordination and Development, have indicated that they cannot undertake this task. Regional and county libraries therefore receive no central assistance from the Swedish Department of Culture.

The issue of archives, libraries and museums working more closely together is making good progress in Sweden.

## **7. EBLIDA financial audit 2000 and budget 2001 approval**

Teresa Hackett presented the draft audit figures for 2000 and the draft budget for 2001. For the first time, the EBLIDA accounts are being audited, although in The Netherlands, the usual practice is that the audit is conducted by the accountant.

The budget was approved by the Executive Committee.

Teresa Hackett announced that EBSCO, patron sponsors of EBLIDA since 1992, decided without notice or warning, to cancel their sponsorship from 2001. This corresponds to 4000 Euro per annum income and is therefore a great disappointment (and one of the reasons for the budget reduction in 2001). The Executive Committee appreciated the support given up until now by EBSCO and regretted their decision to cancel their sponsorship. A discussion on alternative sponsors took place in the context of the strategy review. Britt-Marie Häggström suggested looking outside the traditional areas of library suppliers, etc. Arja Riitta Haarala noted that sponsor organisations must not conflict with areas of interest to EBLIDA, especially in our lobby work.

Barbara Lison asked the Bertelsmann Foundation are members of EBLIDA. Teresa Hackett confirmed that they are not members.

## **8. Membership application Malta Library and Information Association (MaLIA)**

In November 2000, the Malta Library and Information Association enquired about joining EBLIDA. The MaLIA was founded in 1969 and is the only association in Malta representing librarians and archivists. As Malta moves closer with its application to join the EU, the MaLIA would like to establish closer contact with EBLIDA. They were sent an information pack and subscription rates.

MaLIA cannot, however, at this stage afford membership and are trying to get a government grant to cover EBLIDA membership. Should this not prove possible, a request was therefore made if their membership fee could be reduced temporarily on the basis of the association's small size and budget. The Executive Committee requested that MaLIA pursue their attempts for government funding.

EBLIDA will provide a letter to the appropriate government department, under the auspices of the Swedish Presidency of the EU, a key policy aim of which is to promote EU enlargement. The letter will encourage funding of local organisations in order to participate meaningfully in the EU enlargement process. This letter could also be sent to CEE representatives to encourage more CEE library associations to join EBLIDA.

## **9. Greek Library Association membership payment plan 1999-2001**

The Greek Library Association full membership subscription is outstanding since 1999. At the last meeting in Dublin in September 2000, a special request was received from the association, who are experiencing financial difficulties. Britt-Marie Häggström has had further contact and received an offer for the association to pay an installment towards the outstanding amount.

There are elections to the Greek Library Association board in mid-April. The GLA do wish to remain members of EBLIDA and promised that EBLIDA

membership would be discussed with the new board and a payment schedule devised. The GLA undertook to update the secretariat and to provide a payment schedule before the next Executive Committee meeting in Bremen on 10 May, when the situation would be further reviewed.

### *Projects*

#### **10. CELIP project**

See Minutes Executive Committee meeting, 29-30 September 2000 for background information on CELIP.

CELIP officially began on 1 November 2000 and will run for 15 months until January 2002. The kick-off meeting took place in Riga, Latvia on 15 November 2000, attended by the European Commission project officer, the co-ordinator (EBLIDA), the project manager (Tuula Haavisto) and the CEE sub-contractors, except Romania. The project review is scheduled for June in Luxembourg.

An advance payment 30% of the total budget was received in December 2000 and a proportionate advance was made to Tuula Haavisto, in accordance with the contract.

A project assistant has been hired since November 2000 to work 5 days per month on administrative support and the project website.

A website has been established with information about the project, steering group, workshop dates and background information. In addition, internal pages for the steering group contains the project contracts, minutes of meetings and a mailing list. Go to: [www.eblida.org/celip](http://www.eblida.org/celip).

The first workshop will take place in Romania in April. The second steering group meeting will take place in Prague in June, together with a meeting with rightholders, and the final steering group meeting will take place in Helsinki to co-incide with the European ICOLC conference in December 2001.

#### CEE sub-contractors

Under new conditions of the EU IST research programme, the national library associations of the CEE countries who are responsible for nominating members to the steering group, are obliged to become sub-contractors to EBLIDA. This means that EBLIDA had to draw up a sub-contract with each of the associations for their work in CELIP.

Although under no obligation, it was agreed that EBLIDA would provide the associations with an advance payment in recognition of their costs in organising the workshops. A single advance payment demonstrates goodwill on our part and reduces the administrative burden and bank charges on EBLIDA.

## 11. TECUP Memorandum of Understanding

At the final review in Luxembourg in November 2000, TECUP was granted an extension of two months, until the end of February 2001, in order to draw up an exploitation plan.

A TECUP workshop was organised in Berlin in December 2000 to co-incide with the European ICOLC conference. The TECUP Memorandum of Understanding was launched and Professor Thomas Dreier, University of Karlsruhe, presented his report *Towards Consensus on the Electronic Use of Publications in Libraries - strategy issues and recommendations*.

Both documents are available from:

[www.SUB.Uni-Goettingen.de/gdz/tecup/workplant.htm#papers](http://www.SUB.Uni-Goettingen.de/gdz/tecup/workplant.htm#papers)

EBLIDA requests that national library associations promote these documents within their associations. Marian Koren suggested that the Dreier report be reviewed in national library journals.

### After TECUP

One of the successes of the project was to bring together key players in the information chain. It was decided at the last meeting in February 2001 to continue informal discussions on topics of mutual interest. These are taxation/VAT, retrodigitisation and rights management.

Two working groups (taxation and rights management systems) have been formed to co-operate under the umbrella *European Consensus Forum on Academic Information*. EBLIDA is invited to take part and the first meeting of the new forum is in Frankfurt on May 2001. At present, the meetings are self-funded.

## 12. EU PULMAN proposal : progress report

The PULMAN proposal was finally successfully evaluated by the Commission in October 2000. A pre-negotiation meeting took place in Luxembourg in December 2000 and the project looks set to start on 1 May 2001. It will run for 24 months.

A kick-off meeting for the management board is planned for 14-15 May at the EBLIDA offices in The Hague, and a kick-off mini conference is planned for June 2001 in Antwerp.

### **Objectives of PULMAN**

The objective of the PULMAN Network of Excellence is to strengthen the performance of public libraries by:

- o consolidating, packaging, disseminating and translating relevant social and technical standards and guidelines for the professional community in an easily usable electronic format (WP1 and 2);

- o providing policy support and stimulating cross-sectoral constituency development between public libraries and cultural institutions within member and associate states and at European level (WP3);
- o disseminating information affecting innovation in public libraries and encouraging the transfer of knowledge about good practice in library policy making, service development and delivery and access for all, whilst assisting in the reduction of disparities in provision across member and associate states and identifying the agenda for wider International Co-operation (WP4).

PULMAN seeks to represent Europe's public library community by geographically-wide coverage of the consortium, by including sectoral stakeholders (e.g. European associations) and technology interests. The activities of PULMAN will be targeted at both policy makers and service managers. There will be a particularly strong focus on the ten countries of Central and Eastern Europe which have applied to join the EU and on the countries of Southern Europe, where there is still need to address disparities with the most advanced European public library services.

PULMAN will also have two important strategic directions:

- o Firstly, PULMAN will support and extend the dialogue between the **professional community and policy makers** concerned with public libraries, begun at the PUBLICA conference in Copenhagen.
- o Secondly, public cultural institutions (libraries, museums and archives) operating at local level need to look ahead and forecast scenarios for co-operation over the next decade. In future, for example, public libraries will be access points for users to archival records and digital images held in museums. PULMAN will seek to support the development of interaction and interoperability between public cultural institutions at the local/municipal level, beginning from the perspective of the public library sector.

### **Role of EBLIDA in PULMAN**

The whole project budget is almost 100.0000 Euro. The EBLIDA budget is almost 150.000 Euro.

EBLIDA is the lead partner in **Workpackage 3-Policy support and cross-sectoral constituency development**. This workpackage will stimulate a process of interaction at policy level between public library practitioners and policy makers and between those involved with public libraries and those involved with other cultural institutions which deliver services at the local level, i.e. museums and archives.

At European level, EBLIDA will develop interaction on behalf of public library practitioners with equivalent bodies from the museums and archives sector (e.g. ICOM, ICA, EMII) and with bodies representing groups of

national public library authorities, such as NAPLE, currently a forum for such authorities from several member states. This process will culminate in a **high-level conference** intended to build scenarios and help resolve future cross-sectoral strategies and actions.

In addition, EBLIDA also has a role in:

- o workpackage 1 Social digital guidelines manuals;
- o workpackage 2 Technical digital guidelines manuals;
- o workpackage 6 Management of the network of excellence.

It is planned to hire a part-time assistant to organise the conference in workpackage 3.

*Lobby activities*

### **13. Draft EU copyright Directive : progress report**

After an unprecedented lobby campaign during January and February, the copyright directive was voted by the European Parliament in Strasbourg on 14 February 2001. The Directive is now back with the Council of Ministers, who are discussing the changes made by Parliament. Linguistic differences are being tidied up and it is expected to be ratified by the Internal Market Council during April 2001. It will then be published in the Official Journal, from whence it formally becomes European law. Member states then have 18 months in which to implement the Directive into their national legislation. The EBLIDA copyright group will continue to work together and will be monitoring national implementation closely in their own countries.

EBLIDA was a valued partner in the successful EFPICC campaign. With postcards, mugs, balloons and good arguments, our voice was heard. Public recognition to the legitimate voice of libraries, users and consumers in the copyright debate was given by MEPs.

EBLIDA was successful in mobilising the library community from Iceland to Greece. There was a tremendous response from library associations and individual libraries, often reacting at short notice. EBLIDA would especially like to acknowledge the role of Emanuella Giavarra, Legal Advisor to EBLIDA, Toby Bainton and colleagues in the UK, Helmut Rösner, Germany and Isolde Müller, Austria and the whole EBLIDA copyright group.

There was wide coverage in the European and US press; radio and TV; webzines. Articles by EBLIDA in the UK *Times Higher Education Supplement* 23 March 2001, UK *Library Association Record* April 2001 and *Information Europe* summer 2001.

The next steps are to produce the text of the Directive and update the website with information, articles and useful links.

Teresa Hackett asked to ensure that the role of EBLIDA over the last three years is fully acknowledged when national organisations are reporting on

the outcome of the Directive. EBLIDA can to provide information and updates.

### **Key points of the Directive:**

- Directives require 'national transposition' i.e. national laws in each EU member state must be introduced in order to implement the Directive. So the stage now moves quickly to the individual member states. With the high number of options available, the library communities must press their national governments to adopt as many options as possible. EBLIDA will continue working with the national library associations and other groups to ensure that the hard won achievements at European level are rewarded by the individual member states. Member states have 18 months in which to implement the Directive once it becomes law.
- Adoption of the Directive means that Europe will sign up to the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Copyright Treaty (1996).
- Despite great effort, the aim to harmonise copyright law in Europe was not achieved in the end. The focus was on the so-called 'exceptions' i.e. special provisions allowing libraries, the disabled, consumers, etc. to copy in certain circumstances. Only one of these provisions is obligatory; the controversial issue of temporary, fleeting copies which are produced as an image or text is transmitted from server to server over the Internet, and which are an essential part of the network transmission process.
- The other provisions are optional, which means that individual member states may choose which to adopt and which to reject. What they cannot do is add anything new to the list. So libraries and other users may end up with different rights in different countries. For example, a library in one EU state may be able to digitise print material already in their collection while their European colleagues may not, or a song copied legally onto a portable CD player for private listening may be illegal in another member state.
- On the other hand, the options have been kept reasonably wide. Some very negative library provisions which were passed by the Parliament on the first reading were overturned by the second reading. The overall text is much more balanced than the first reading and links the use of technical protection systems with the exceptions.
- Disappointments, however, are that the rights of private individuals to make copies were further restricted, including in the online environment, despite new technical systems which allow rightholders more control over access and use of information. Rather bizarrely for a Directive designed to promote the information society, online contracts (so-called 'click-on contracts'), where the user is faced with the choice of either accepting the terms of the contract, even if these are unfair,

or is refused access to the website, take precedence over statutory rights.

#### **14. EFPICC spokesperson**

EBLIDA was elected spokesperson for the EFPICC campaign in November 2000, due to maternity leave. Although it was coming towards the end of the campaign, these were the most crucial months and gave EBLIDA a high profile in press releases, interviews and contacts with the press.

#### **15. WIPO Diplomatic Conference on the Protection of Audiovisual Performances, Geneva, December 2000**

A major diplomatic conference attended by 500 delegates from over 120 states and 50 organisations took place in Geneva 7-20 December 2000 covering the right of reproduction, distribution, rental, broadcasting and communication to the public of audiovisual performers. Although it did provisionally agree on a set of rules aimed at strengthening the rights of performers in their audiovisual performances, the conference ended with no agreement on the fundamental question of the right of transfer i.e. how the performers' rights are acquired by the producers, by law or agreement.

Although it is not a central issue, EBLIDA takes an interest in audio-visual performances. This is because multimedia resources may include film and audio clips, music, etc. as well as text. EBLIDA therefore made a written submission to WIPO, along with other library bodies.

#### **16. European Commission Hearing on collecting societies, Brussels, November 2000**

Following the copyright conference in Strasbourg in July 2000, the European Commission held a hearing in Brussels in November 2000 on the subject of collective management of rights. The aim of the hearing was to assess whether there is a need for a community initiative in this field.

The collective management of rights refers to organisations who manage the rights and the collection of copyright fees for authors and other rightholders, so-called collecting societies. Libraries often make payments to authors through national collecting societies. The hearing looked at the rules regarding the establishment of collecting societies, how their work is carried out in member states in the context of the internal market, new forms of collective licensing models and the supervision and settlement of disputes.

Harald von Hielmcrone, Danish member of the EBLIDA copyright group, attended the hearing on behalf of EBLIDA. EBLIDA submitted their views to the Commission in December 2000. The Commission expects to produce a report by the end of 2001.

#### **17. EBLIDA/Council of Europe Guidelines on Library Legislation :**

## **progress report**

EBLIDA consulted with IFLA and the Council of Europe regarding the EBLIDA/Council of Europe guidelines. It was agreed that it may be appropriate to amend the guidelines soon after a stable legal framework on copyright was in place i.e. the EU copyright directive and in relation to a new Council of Europe project on cultural portals. A letter to this effect was sent to the Executive Committee and the EBLIDA copyright group.

### **18. IFLA nominations 2001-2003**

EBLIDA is registered to four IFLA Standing Committees:

- Document Delivery and Interlending
- Information Technology
- Management and Marketing
- Public Libraries

The Executive Committee decided to support Kay Raseroka, Botswana, as President-Elect 2001-2003.

### **19. EBLIDA elections 2001**

Elections for EBLIDA President and Executive Committee will take place at the Council meeting in Bremen on 11 May. A call for nominations was sent to full members on 5 March. Nomination forms must be returned to the EBLIDA secretariat by 27 April at the latest, in accordance with the constitution. The list of nominated candidates will be circulated electronically on 1 May and the election will take place on 11 May.

For the first time, associate members were informed of the nomination process and invited to have their say through their national full member association.

### **20. Council meetings Council meeting Bremen, 11-12 May 2001 : planning**

An attempt has been made in the programme to include more voices, to give the Executive Committee a more active role and to allow more time for discussion of internal matters. Background documents will be distributed electronically via a special login and password given to those who register. This will save EBLIDA photocopying and postage costs, will allow delegates to download background documents on demand and will accommodate late registrations. Full information including the programme and agenda, online registration form, participants list, hotels, getting to Bremen and the City Library and information on Bremen are available at:  
[www.eblida.org/conferences/Council01/index.html](http://www.eblida.org/conferences/Council01/index.html).

#### Council meeting 2002

It was decided to hold the Council meeting 2002 in The Hague, the home of EBLIDA. This is a special meeting as it is the tenth anniversary of EBLIDA.

Exact dates to be decided.

## 21. EBLIDA domain name renewal

The EBLIDA domain name, [www.eblida.org](http://www.eblida.org), was renewed for a further three years until December 2003. This has been recorded in the office manual for future reference.

## 22. Any other business

The role of libraries in lifelong learning - draft EBLIDA statement

The European Commission produced a [Memorandum on Lifelong Learning](http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index_en.html) ([http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/index_en.html)) in October 2000 and are now consulting with citizens and key actors. A Commission Communication is expected towards the end of 2001. The paper gives examples of best practice, but it is disappointing that libraries are mentioned only once. Britt-Marie Häggström said that lifelong learning is a very important topic for a number of reasons, e.g. employability, democracy, and proposed that EBLIDA issue a statement on the role of libraries in lifelong learning.

It is important that libraries play an active role in European and regional initiatives, as well as on the national level e.g. liaising with teacher organisations. Britt-Marie Häggström attended a conference entitled *Adult lifelong learning in a Europe of Knowledge*, which took place in Eskilstuna, Sweden on 22 March 2001 under the Swedish Presidency of the EU. Issues covered included access to lifelong learning, flexible learning, learning in the workplace, as well as learning for active citizenship in a democracy.

Introductory comments on the role of libraries in lifelong learning was circulated. (See Appendix 1). It was suggested to send comments on the draft statement to Teresa Hackett and to include an item and discussion at the Council meeting in Bremen.

Arja Riitta Haarala suggested to include information services, as this is wider. Libraries should seek to move from being the service *place* into being an *active partner*.

Marian Koren agreed that the division of roles and functions was important e.g. libraries as the first choice for non-formal education.

See also European Association for the Education of Adults for more information: [www.eaea.org/](http://www.eaea.org/).

## 23. Next meeting

The next meeting will take place in Bremen on Thursday 10 May 2001, prior to the annual Council meeting.

## 24. Closure

Britt-Marie Häggström thanked the participants for a successful meeting and our hosts, the Dutch Public Library Association (NBLC) and the Royal Library.

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## **Appendix 1**

### DRAFT INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS<sup>1</sup> FOR STATEMENT ON THE ROLE OF LIBRARIES IN LIFELONG LEARNING

March 2001  
v1.0

During the 20<sup>th</sup> century education has become recognised as an individual right; for the individual, education and learning is a road to personal development and a richer life. Furthermore, a higher general level of education is a necessary prerequisite for economic growth and employment.

During the last decades, and especially during the last decade, the necessity of lifelong learning has been on the top of the political agenda.

1996 Jacques Delors in his introduction of the report to UNESCO of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-first Century, *Learning: the treasure within*, wrote: "Our century has been as much one of sound and fury as of economic and social progress - progress that in any case has not been equally shared. At the dawn of a new century the prospect of which evokes both anguish and hope, it is essential that all people with a sense of responsibility turn their attention to both the aims and the means of education. It is the view of the Commission that, while education is an ongoing process of improving knowledge and skills, it is also - perhaps primarily - an exceptional means of bringing about personal development and building relationships among individuals, groups and nations." This view was explicitly adopted by the members of the Commission when they accepted their mandate.

And in his introduction, Jacques Delors also says:

"As for education, the Commission believes that valid responses to the problems of mismatch between supply and demand on the labour market can come from a more flexible system that allows greater curricular diversity and builds bridges between different types of education, or between working life and further training. Such flexibility would also help to reduce school failure and the tremendous wastage of human potential resulting from it.

Such improvements, desirable and feasible as they are, do not, however, obviate the need for intellectual innovation and the implementation of a model of sustainable development based on the specific characteristics of each country.

Given the present and foreseeable advances in science and technology, and the growing importance of knowledge and other intangibles in the production of goods and services, we need to rethink the place of work and its changing status in tomorrow's society. To create tomorrow's society, imagination will have to keep ahead of technological progress in order to avoid further increases in unemployment and social exclusion or inequalities in development.

For all these reasons, it seems to us that the concept of an education pursued throughout life, with all its advantages in terms of flexibility, diversity and availability at different times and in different places, should command wide support. There is a need to rethink and broaden the notion of lifelong education. Not only must it adapt to changes in the nature of work, but it must also constitute a continuous process of forming whole human beings - their knowledge and aptitudes, as well as the critical faculty and the ability to act. It should enable people to develop awareness of themselves and their environment and encourage them to play their social role at work and in the community."

Life long learning contains of various forms of education and training, formal and informal, e.g. the school system from primary to tertiary level, the free adult education, informal search and training, individually, in a group setting or within the framework of social movements.

Within all these forms of education and training, there is a necessity of working methods developing the ability to search for information and develop knowledge actively and independently. The classroom and the traditional textbook must therefore be supplemented by archives, libraries and museums, institutions offering a broad choice of different media and professional guidance in information search.

### **Libraries and lifelong learning**

In a society of lifelong learning - whether of a formal or informal nature - libraries will be nodes connecting the local learning setting with the global resources of information and knowledge. Libraries must therefore be allowed to play a role of fundamental importance in the development of future systems of lifelong learning. The development of the information and communication technology has already laid the basis for the creation of information networks, giving users even of small local libraries access to the world wide sources of information. The libraries also offer guidance and training in information search and quality rating of information sources. Thus, libraries are necessary if not sufficient prerequisites for a democratic knowledge society.

In this new situation libraries and professional librarians will though have to change and adapt to new demands, professional tasks and working conditions. At the present though, we need more knowledge about how libraries and the professional profiles of librarians should be designed in order to improve their preconditions to meet the new needs and demands directed towards them.

Libraries have developed in concert with their local and national history. Political, economic and social circumstances create, shape and develop libraries. Among

libraries we can find diversity and difference. The most modern and well-equipped library is not necessarily the most developed in the art of stimulating popular participation and democracy. In order to develop tomorrow's library and librarian, we will have to build on the experiences gained in radically different settings. A first step in this process - in the process of shaping the libraries and librarians of tomorrow - will be to gather information and good examples from contemporary experiences, whether they come from north, south, east or west.

### **Ideas for library involvement:**

The use of libraries in work-related education and further education.

Library co-operation and communication with the local society, for example different educational institutions, local trade and industry and health and environmental authorities.

The role played by libraries in the defence and promotion of democratic participation, free access to information and freedom of speech.

Pedagogical methods and strategies developed and adapted to adult education and groups with special needs, e.g. persons with disabilities, the gender perspective.

The professional profile of the librarian, regarding for example skills in information search, pedagogy, didactics and ICT.

- The function of libraries in the preservation and public presentation of cultural heritage, e.g. oral tradition and native language.
- The creation of electronic networks between public libraries and research libraries, school libraries and special libraries.
- The development of networks between libraries and educational institutions and organisations.
- The use of information- and communication technology (ITC) in the libraries work with lifelong learning.
- Collection management; e.g. the balance between books, newspapers, electronic media and audiovisual media.

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1. [www.ifla.org/VII/s8/proj/rolepublib.htm](http://www.ifla.org/VII/s8/proj/rolepublib.htm)

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*Created: 24 April 2001*