

Minutes of 15th Meeting
Conference of Directors of National Libraries - Asia Oceania (CDNL-AO)
Monday, 7 May 2007

A. Venue

Sahid Raya Hotel
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B. Time

08.10 - 13.00 hours

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E. Agenda

1. Welcome remarks by Chairman Mr Dady P. Rachmananta, Director of the National Library of Indonesia, and co-chaired by Ms Woro T. Haryanti
2. Roll call, self introduction by delegates
3. Country reports presentation
4. Discussion
5. Visits to cultural center, museums and places of interest
6. Invitation to cultural evening and dinner hosted by the Governor of Bali
7. Attendance to preservation seminar and panel discussion following the meeting, Tuesday 8 May 2007

F. Rules for conduct

1. Official members of CDNL-AO are requested to occupy the seats at the table, accompanying persons shall sit beside their respective groups, and the observers shall sit at the area prepared.
2. Chairperson will open and lead the meeting.
3. Only the members shall participate in the meeting.
4. Members shall first ask to be recognized and upon recognition by the Presiding Officer be free to speak.
5. Questions to a member who has the floor may be accommodated provided that he or she agrees.
6. Chairperson will wrap up the meeting.

G. Minutes of meeting

1. Mr Dady P. Rachmananta welcomed all members to the 15th Meeting of CDNL-AO in Bali and expressed Indonesia's pride to be host.
2. The meeting noted that projects within developing countries sometimes are obstructed by the rapid IT development, CDNL-AO needs to develop mutual understanding between members, such as in librarianship development.
3. Anticipating the future of CDNL-AO, members should formulate some sort of collaborative projects.
4. According to the digital library development:
 - a. The National Library of Australia responded by presenting the latest application technology development such as internet, information network and cooperation among libraries in Australia, especially electronic resources. Technology architecture support is considered very important, which development is based on continuous study to the users. Library material processing services, development of digital collection, and cooperation between libraries with the direction of the development in

national digital library are among the items discussed. Collection availability is directed to use open access system and sharing of resources.

- b. Korean delegates mentioned that the digital resources published through internet must be taken into consideration: people diversity, environment. Access to full text resources could use the existence of public library. Other consideration is the matter of legality. Other problem is the standard for information architecture which supports management information system (MIS).
 - c. As part of digital library development, Pakistan has a National Main Catalog Project, such as the one LC has. It needs to get a richer diversity like local language and local alphabet. Current project includes the upgrading of knowledge resources of the library. And there is also the establishment of an integrated library management system which contains the effort to digitize rare books and manuscripts.
 - d. There are some combinations in developing digital library project in Singapore. The common things from such a project are to provide an open information resources for the public in general.
 - e. China has developed a website to provide digital collection. Multimedia collection is available in there. But in the future a government policy is needed to distinguish it with commercial activities done by some institutions. Facility and collection for the users at the library is focused to develop a knowledge-based nation.
 - f. JAWI is a project of Malaysia associated with culture heritage, involving a media transformation into digital format. The National Main Catalog has collected about 6.3 million records.
 - g. New Zealand's current project is national digital heritage of New Zealand.
 - h. Current projects in Thailand's national information system relates to digital library in developing a knowledge-based country, in cooperation with several universities and associations.
5. The meeting noted that Pakistan will promote CDNL-AO to be held in 2010, and later on to be succeeded by Korea in 2011, according to the decision after discussion between two countries last time in Bali.
 6. Indonesia suggested to create a mailing list for CDNL-AO members.
 7. A regular CDNL-AO newsletter was also suggested, but the National Diet Library of Japan is already doing so online.

H. Highlights of country report presentation

1. National Library of Australia

The Australian has a Libraries Gateway called ALG, a free web-based directory service providing access to current information about Australian libraries, their collections and services at www.nla.gov.au/libraries Use of library resources and services online is rising at a rapid rate, since many resources available online, no need to visit libraries in person. Australia has a total collection of over 42 million items in the Australian National Bibliographic Database (ANBD); this database is used for interlibrary lending, reference, collection development and cataloguing. Some main bodies of library networks operating in Australia include National and State Libraries Australasia (NSLA), the Council of Australian University Librarians (CAUL) and the Australian Library and Information (ALIA). The NLA provide

some services such as reference services, National Bibliographic services, Reading promotion and Information Literacy programmers, Digital Library Services, Special services, and Training.

2. Language and Literature Bureau Library of Brunei Darussalam

The Language and Literature Bureau Library (*Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka*) carries out the function of a national library since no national library has been created yet in Brunei Darussalam. The Bureau's library has four district libraries throughout the country and three branch libraries. Currently, there are more than 490,816 volumes of books in its collection. There are three types of services provided by the library, i.e. lending, reference and information inquiry services, and technical and advice services. The library membership is free of charge for Brunei citizens. Registered members until 2007 are 50,487 excluding district and branch libraries. Most of the reading materials are imported from overseas, e.g. UK, Malaysia, Singapore and USA. Regular programs are also held by this library such as storytelling competition, Brunei Reading Month, seminars, workshops and courses, etc.

3. National Library of Cambodia

The National Library of Cambodia (NLC) was established in 1921 by Royal Ordinance with a collection of 2,879 volumes. Today, NLC is under the supervision of the Ministry of Culture and Fine Arts, with a workforce of 30 personnel managing a collection around 29,592 volumes. The collection incorporates Cambodiana which is the most comprehensive collection of the library. NLC is also home to an important set of palm leaf manuscripts. There are now almost 600 registered borrowers in the system which is using WINISIS database that is available to the public onsite at NLC. Presently there are no formal interlibrary loan services, although arrangements of informal exchange do exist among some cooperating libraries.

4. National Library of China

Through years of development, China has formed a library system nationally with Chinese characteristic possessing comparatively complete library types (the national library, public library, university library, special library and school library). The National Library of China has 302,341 items and 747,124 volumes in its collection. By end of 2006, the total collection reached 25.8 million volumes. By 2005 there were a total of 2,761 public libraries. It is estimated that there are about 975.99 million volumes of literature in mainland universities. Around 9,000 special libraries in the country hold 1.06 billion volumes. More over, about 600 thousand libraries in primary and high schools possess a collection of 2,765 billion volumes.

5. National Library of Indonesia

Founded on 17 May 1980, the National Library of Indonesia (NLI) at the moment has 682 employees. Its collection comprises books, newspaper, serial publications, maps, rare books, AV materials and manuscripts reaching nearly 1.7 million volumes. NLI publishes the Indonesia National Bibliography (BNI) and National Union Catalog (KIN) which are basically the two main publications. NLI's projects include assisting provincial and district libraries with mobile libraries, reading materials and IT equipments. Other undertakings involve the conception of the newly acquired e-mobile library and Open Service Library which began service in 2007. Both facilities were recently launched by the Vice President on 30 May 2007. NLI facilitates the information network in the field of social sciences

and humanity, abbreviated as JIBIS. The information network system in Indonesia which started in 1971 originally involved four network system, i.e. science and technology, biology and agriculture, health and medical science and science and humanities. Presently, at least 36 networks have been established emphasizing on specific subjects. In terms of digital library, Indonesia has the Indonesian Digital Library Network (IDLN) with 80 institution members and collection of more than 2000 digital files. Users can access its website including the OPAC via www.pnri.go.id

6. National Diet Library

The National Diet Library (NDL) perform as a national library in Japan. It belongs to the National Diet (the country's legislative body) and is supervised by the House of Representatives. The NDL has three facilities, i.e. Tokyo Main Library, the Kansai-kan and the International Library of Children's Literature (ICL). Based on a survey in 2006, the user's satisfaction level is higher than the previous year because there are copying service by mail and NDL-OPAC service. The NDL is also developing its digital information service, including Web Archiving Project (WARP) which emerged into operational stage in 2006. The NDL has a portal for its digital archive, presently still in prototype phase but it is expected to function in 2007. As of April 2007, 923 employees maintain the NDL and its collection of 8,598,798 volumes. The NDL manages the Union Catalog Network with the participation of 1,021 public libraries which enable interlibrary loan among libraries.

7. National Library of Korea

The National Library of Korea (NLK) employed 257 workers in 2006, providing service to 658,077 users since December 2006, NLK has been running night-time service until 23:00 hours, and all library rooms are open during weekends. NLK registers 6,130,000 library materials in its collection as of December 2006. It has built Korean Machine-Readable Cataloging (KORMARC) including for the visually handicapped through its website <http://sigak.nl.co.kr>. NLK is providing literature duplication service with overseas libraries and information service institution in order for utilization of interstate library information. Since 2004 NLK has been running "an Attic Full of Sunshine", which is an activity of collecting donated books from community. In 2006 books collected amount to about 67,000 items. NKL functions as the center of the library network, and manages support for domestic libraries and their mutual cooperation. In the preservation field, NLK has an OASIS (Online Archiving & Searching Internet Sources) project to collect online digital information sources using web robot for the purpose of collecting, preserving and utilizing digital intellectual cultural heritage.

8. National Library of Malaysia

The National Library of Malaysia (PNM) is a Federal Department under the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage. As to date the PNM has 1,429 personnel and 735,140 registered members. The total collection of PNM as of December 2006 is 2,283,806. The services provided by PNM are reference series, lending, national bibliographic services, acquisition, donation and exchange. Currently PNM has a project on Jawi literature and promotes Jawi script as a national heritage. In addition, a special project on improving rural libraries is being develop to provide library facilities for enhancing the literacy rate in the rural areas. PNM also publishes the National Union Catalog as an information source for bibliographic and non-bibliographic records available in libraries of Malaysia. Regarding the digitization project PNM is collaborating with Perdana Leadership

Foundation to digitize selected Malaysia collection, in which 2,093 titles have been successfully digitized.

9. Nepal National Library

The Nepal National Library (NNL) was instituted on 2 January 1957 by the Government of Nepal. At present, the library holds a collection of approximately 87,000 items comprising books, periodicals and documents. Within this collection there are also rare books on Sanskrit and English published in the 17th century. The activity of the library is handled by 25 staff members, three of them being senior librarians. Its website www.nnl.gov.np includes the OPAC where the entire collection can be searched. The NNL also provides mobile library services operating in the districts.

10. National Library of New Zealand

The National Library of New Zealand was set up in 1965. Like any other similar institutions, this national library is witnessing an information explosion in the amount of digital information being produced. The New Zealand government has launched a 'digital strategy' to ensure that New Zealanders are information literate. Since 2004 the National Library has been developing a trusted digital repository called the National Digital Heritage Archive (NDHA). Its main task is to collect, preserve and make accessible digital objects including websites, published works, images and other electronic media. New Zealand has a number of professional associations, among others LIANZA (Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa), SLANZA (School Libraries Association of NZ Aotearoa), Te Roopu Whakahau (Association of Maori Librarian and information workers), NZLLA (NZ Law Librarian Association), and IAML NZ (International Association of Music Libraries NZ Branch).

11. National Library of Pakistan

Inaugurated on 24 August 1993, currently the National Library employs 180 personnel including 40 library and information science professionals, managing a collection of about 200,000 items. The services offered are reference, lending, including interlibrary loan provided through the Islamabad Public Library (a unit of the National Library of Pakistan), national bibliographic services, reading promotion, acquisition, donations and exchange. This library is also participating in the Pakistan Library Association (PLA).

12. National Library of the Philippines

The National Library of the Philippines (NLP) was inaugurated in 1891 and is an attached agency of the National Commission for Culture and the Arts (NCAA). As of March 2007, this library has a total of 172 employees to serve around 33,505 library users with the book collection is around 181,562 volumes. Regarding the services, NLP provides reference and information services, lending services including inter-library loan and exchange services, national bibliographic services such as Philippine's National Bibliography (PNB) and Cataloging-In-Publication (CIP) as a tool for librarians, to minimize unnecessary duplication of cataloging data. In addition, NLP also offers a special service for the blind. Currently, NLP handles several projects such as the Philippine e-Library, Data Center Project, Philippine e-Lib Kiosk, establishment of a centralized OPAC, etc. to face tremendous advances in all areas of information and communication technology.

13. National Library Board Singapore

National Library Board Singapore (NLB) had been appointed as the Regional Office for Asia and Oceania of IFLA. As at February 2007, its members reach 1.93 million. One of its goals is to develop NLB as a first stop for Asian content and collection services - the gateway for knowledge on Asia. On 18 October 2006 NLB launched the Web Archives Singapore (WAS) which collects around 1,200 websites, featuring many facets of Singapore's history and culture. NLB also introduced Singapore's only Online Repository of Artistic Works, known as NORA on 27 January 2005 which contains literary works by prominent Singaporean writers, as a source of literature and arts reference. As part of the National Library's efforts to preserve and make accessible Singapore's film heritage, NLB and the Asian Film Archive (AFA) signed a MoU to produce and build a collection of unpublished films made by Singaporean and Asian filmmakers.

14. National Library and Documentation of Sri Lanka

The National Library and Documentation of Sri Lanka functions under the National Library and Documentation Services Board (NLDSB). This Library has a collection of about 350,000 volumes. The National Library Catalog and National Union Catalog are the main databases of the National Library. The Library publishes the Sri Lanka National Bibliography (SLNB) in three languages: Sinhala, Tamil and English, covering the publishing output of the country. A considerable number of new public, school and ecclesiastical libraries have been established recently in the tsunami affected areas while rebuilding the tsunami- damaged libraries. The National Library lately also commenced digitizing its manuscript collection.

15. National Library of Thailand

The National Library of Thailand (NLT) operates under the Fine Arts Department, Ministry of Culture. It employs 261 personnel and has 2,801,280 volumes of monograph. The National Library opens seven days a week from 09.00 to 19.30 hrs, and users outside Bangkok can exploit the interlibrary loan service. The bibliographic records within the NLT database have reached a number of 1,123,076 items and could be accessed via www.nlt.go.th. Currently there are 39,961 libraries of all types in Thailand.

16. National Library of Vietnam

The National Library of Vietnam (NLV) at the present time houses as many as 1.3 million volumes of material in both Vietnamese and foreign languages. In 2006, D-Lib, the digital library management software, successfully came into operation to handle new and existing digital collections such as the Vietnamese Doctoral Theses, and books digitized under CONSAL/COCI digitization projects. NLV has set up and maintained friendly relations and regular material exchange with 122 libraries and information agencies of 32 countries worldwide. Some other digitization projects are VALEASE project, Digital library for Oversea Vietnamese and Sino-Nom Digitization Project.

I. Discussion Paper And Survey on the Future of CDNL-AO and Strategic Directions 2007 to 2017

The CDNL-AO was founded in 1974, and is an independent association of chief executives of national libraries within the Asia and Oceania regions. Its establishment is mainly to facilitate discussion and promote understanding and

cooperation on matters of common interest to national libraries particularly in the aforesaid areas. In recent years, the collecting, preservation and provision of access to online materials have been a major focus for CDNL-AO activities. The discussion paper and survey provided here are to get a feedback from regional CDNL affiliated bodies to consider where CDNL-AO should focus its attention in the future.

J. Remarks by the next host

As Japan will host the next CDNL-AO meeting in 2008, they are informing the audience that the National Diet Library (NDL) is prepared to organize it. Thus, members are reminded to attend it as another event will follow in conjunction.

K. Closure and thanks

The chairman thanked the members for their participation and declared the meeting closed at 13.00 hours.