

Extended Editor's Report from Robin Kear:

I attended the IFLA WLIC 2016 in Columbus, OH from August 12 to 19 and started a two-year [IFLA International Leadership Programme](#). The other 8 members of the cohort are from China, Colombia, Egypt, Latvia, Mexico, the Philippines, Senegal, and Serbia. We had a full conference and tweeted about it at [#IFLAILP2](#). I will be working with 2 other members of the cohort and a mentor in the area of 'access to digital content' projects, on topics like open access, e-lending across borders, copyright, and Wikipedia. I would like to recap the best sessions that I attended at the conference related to digital content:

IFLA President's Session - Answering the Call to Action: How Might We Respond to the Challenges Presented in the [IFLA Trend Report](#) Session 092

Monday August 15, 2016 9:30 to 12:45

Session Abstract: The world continues to experience a rapid pace of change since the launch of the IFLA Trend Report in 2013. The IFLA President's Session will focus on how libraries have been responding to the continual changes in the information environment. The IFLA Trend report identified 5 high-level trends which have been discussed across the international library community over the past three years. Many in our community have answered the call to action. The session will see the publication of a new update report summarizing these discussions and the community's response to the Trend Report.

To set the context, four high-level speakers will present keynote thoughts on how emerging trends since 2013 have continued to pose challenges and opportunities for the information sector, and how innovative actors are responding to those challenges with new services and approaches to information provision. Following the presentations, the IFLA President will moderate a discussion between the speakers and the audience that focuses on

deeper examination of what's new for librarians to consider. How will new trends affect us when designing services? What should we be prioritizing when developing new policies to support access to information in our libraries? And what should we be ready to push back against, to defend the ideal of freedom of expression?

Speakers:

Mark Surman, Executive Director, Mozilla Foundation, United States

- How the internet is changing
 - Remember it all began as a decentralized network. There is more centralization and this changes what is possible and shifts the power. Monopolies emerging in smartphone markets. Example: India is 91% android. Also centralization in app creation. Quickly moving toward consolidated centers of creation. Empires are being created.
- Growth of open internet movement
 - Stand up and say I believe in libraries; I believe in net neutrality. Tactics needed to shape where the internet is going - Make the health of the internet a mainstream issue, everywhere. Privacy and security; decentralization; open innovation; digital inclusion; digital literacy. Librarians are a critical part of this; become more central to how democracy, how power works.
- Copyright issues
 - Copyright frameworks don't make sense in the era of the internet. EU is in a time of legal change. Let's say, we need to make copyright work for the internet. Illegal to take pictures of the Eiffel Tower due to a copyright on the lighting design.

Fred Von Lohmann, Copyright Legal Director, Google, United States

- Google's mission statement: Organize the world's information and make it accessible
- Copyright's story: Broad exclusive rights given to copyright owner [publisher]; Narrow, specific limitations and exceptions [libraries]
 - Nothing said to the individual library patron
- Is copyright still fit for purpose? Everyone owns the mechanisms of publication.
- What comes next? Change copyright by flexible limitations and exceptions. Two principles to guide this: different purpose from the original [transformativeness]; no harm intended. Examples: Google Book Search; HathiTrust Digital Library; Machine Learning [machines that learn as they go].
 - Australia, Japan, Singapore, South Africa, and New Zealand are considering flexible copyright provisions.
- This is not a zero sum game. It's about finding new sources of value rather than taking something away, i.e. value that publishers that have traditionally enjoyed for hundreds of years. This is critical in political discussions. Not about taking something away. Not about making publishers poorer; it's about everyone richer.
 - Transpacific Trade Treaty: Article 18.66 Balance in copyright and related rights systems. Embodied in a trade agreement signed by 12 countries.
- The time is now to work together with activists and internet companies about changing copyright. Power of libraries: we have distributed preservation; user education; trust.

Jack Cushman, Library Innovation Lab Fellow, Berkman Klein Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University, United States

- Chewing on Digital Objects – Take technology and do new things

- If it is not broken – break it. If it is complicated, make it simple [sheetcoin]. If it's boring, make it weird. [Scanning case law so they created the Case law Limerick Generator.]
- From a 2014 link rot study; 50% of Supreme Court links rotted; 70% of law review links rotted. [Perma.cc](#) for law citation links. Will be expanded to other publishers. Mixed funding model (grants, Harvard)
- CAP [Case law Access Project](#) for US law. Making this open to everyone eventually. Business model is mixed to fund the scanning, private funding.
- [H2O](#) a free platform for creating, sharing and adapting open course materials. Funding from within Harvard.

Maura Marx, Deputy Director, Library Services, Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), United States

- Turbulent time in the US. Presidential election. Police violence against African-American men and the active response. All of these are made personal through our smartphone content sharing.
- E-books issues – copyright, bandwidth, devices, wealth. Cannot currently interlibrary loan ebooks.
 - Response is [Open E-Books](#) (OEB) for children. Admins receive codes for use. Free unlimited simultaneous reads. No personally identifiable information. Accessibility features. Various devices.
- Planning a US National Digital Platform. Receiving feedback.
- [DocNow](#): Documenting the Now, a Twitter archive. Specifically started with #Ferguson.
- Gender and Wikipedia. Women writers are underrepresented. Art + Feminism edit-a-thons help to remedy this situation.

Q&A: What keeps you up at night? Fred Von Lohmann: App distribution is centralized. Worry that the internet (web) is becoming eclipsed by an appified world. It could easily be replaced by something quite different. Stuart Hamilton: Truthiness. Libraries want to give access to all information but teaching how to handle it is just as important. ---- The next billion users are coming online. They will shape the eco-information system of the next 20 years. --- Role of librarians is about empowering people to take the information world and allow them to have agency over their lives. Introduce ourselves as “I am a librarian and I am working on....making students smarter, distributing internet ... whatever it is you do.”

Copyright Matters! National Copyright Reform Initiatives Program Session 078

Sunday August 14, 2016 1:45 – 3:45 pm

Session Abstract: It is copyright, or rather exceptions and limitations to the monopoly power it offers rights-holders, that allow libraries to lend, copy, preserve, and supply works for non-commercial purposes without having to seek approval, or make payment, every time. But librarians in every country work under different sets of exceptions – or may have no statutory exceptions at all! And the rapid advance of digital technologies raise new challenges for libraries in all countries. This session will offer an overview of recent and ongoing copyright reforms in various countries around the world, and how they are impacting on the work of libraries.

Limitations & Exceptions for Libraries: [The 2015 WIPO Study](#) - Kenny Crews, Columbia University, USA

Mission of Libraries & Copyright Law are:

- Law: to encourage creation & dissemination of new creative works
- Libraries: to preserve and give access to these works

Berne: Three-Step Test [Article 9(2)]

- Permit reproduction of such works in certain special cases with limitations

Library exceptions to copyright

Out of 188 WIPO countries, only 32 do not have library exceptions. These exceptions deal with preservation/replacement; private study and research; copy machines; limitations on remedies; and technological protection measures.

Innovations in statutes are relatively rare. EU – experimenting with Information Society Directive 2001; Orphan Works Directive 2012. UK & Canada – expand provisions to supply to other libraries and preservation and expanding the technologies this applies to. Poland – expanding preservation rights of libraries in unpublished works; MOU for out-of-commerce work; repeal of *Domaine Public Payant*.

Challenges ahead: Digital technologies and change are unavoidable; analog statutes are fundamentally out of date. Expanding list of library services including mass digitization for preservation, relationship to licenses, and use of orphan works. Cross-border movement challenges continue.

US Experience: Copyright Limitations and Exceptions for Libraries & Archives – Nancy Weiss, Senior Advisor to the Chief Technology Officer for Innovation and IP, The White House, United States

Statue of Anne (1710) – recognized importance of libraries and our US copyright law stems from this. “Libraries and copyright are joined at the hip.” US Copyright Limitations & Exceptions include Section 108: Library Exception (preservation, research, ILL, personal study & research); Section 107: Fair Use Doctrine (enabled libraries to digitize collections; full-text search; data and text mining; digital preservation; copies for print-disabled); Limitations on

Liability (Sections 504, 1203, 1204) libraries are not subject to penalties for misuse and protect library liability; and Section 109: First Sale Doctrine.

As what libraries do evolves, how does that effect copyright applications involved in these services? US Courts, Congress, and White House are all having impact. The courts have made several decisions. Congress has been conducting a full review of the copyright act over the past two years. US copyright office informs this review. The Section 108 Study Group Report made recommendations. The Executive Branch has been engaged in copyright policy. They transmitted the Marrakesh Treaty to the Senate for signing. Commerce Internet Policy Task Force has issued reports including limiting the first sale doctrine for electronic copies. IMLS has made recommendations for open educational resources; open ebooks initiative.

Australian Developments - Jessica Coates, Copyright Law and Policy Adviser, ALIA, Australia

Copyright always moves very slowly and Australia is no exception. Aligning itself with other countries. Limiting the liability of libraries by misuse of others. Increased access for print-disabled. Ending of perpetual copyright replaced with life plus 70 years or 70 from creation for orphan works. Copyright act is 700 pages long. Future looks like change is coming.

Myanmar Copyright Reform – Ma Mya Oo, National Library of Myanmar, Myanmar

No exceptions for libraries. Fair dealing for private study, research, and review. Copying for certain educational purposes. Life of author plus 30 years. No protection for foreign works. There is proposed copyright law being discussed. Libraries and EIFL are informing this process and submitting comments.

The Polish Experience - Monika Mitera, National Library of Poland, Poland

Poland has a long history of copyright. It was early to recognize the public domain. Important copyright act of 2015. Libraries are covered there by an exception.

Library Engagement and Wikipedia Session 112

Monday August 15, 2016 4:00 pm to 6:00 pm

Session Abstract: In this session we will explore the ongoing fruitful cooperation between libraries and Wikipedia. We will highlight some best practices and case studies around different library types engaging with Wikipedia. We hope to encourage a wider uptake of Wikipedia across the library world by showing the added value gained from previous cooperation between libraries and Wikipedia. We invite you all to join us for a stimulating and inspiring session.

Opening and introduction to the subject - Alex Stinson, Wikimedia Foundation/Wikipedia

Library, United States and Jake Orlowitz, Wikimedia Foundation/Wikipedia Library, United States

- 15 billion page views a month. 80,000 contributors a month. All available to the world under CC-BY-SA open license. 40 million articles in Wikipedia. Mission is to share the sum of all human knowledge. Wikipedia runs on volunteers and references.
- They ran a study: 50-90% of physicians use Wikipedia; 94% of medical students use Wikipedia. Working with UCLA medical school to enhance medical articles.
- All of their editors face paywall challenges. #Lib1Ref. One librarian, one reference.
- A study from Rutgers showed that students don't know what footnotes in Wikipedia mean. They assume that the first reference at the bottom is the best on that topic.
- They want readers to be able to evaluate Wikipedia critically. They want to inculcate the same critical thinking skills that we do.
- What are the opportunities for libraries to engage Wikipedia as part of improving access to the world's best information?

Wikipedia and public libraries - Alex Stinson, Wikimedia Foundation/Wikipedia Library, United States

[Discussion Paper](#) (Public Draft)

Public libraries are increasingly places where local culture is documented. Wiki monuments was successful. Wiki loves women campaign and art+feminism to diversify gender perspectives.

What if Wikimedia trained all of the public librarians?

Wikipedia and research libraries - Vicki McDonald, State Library of New South Wales, Australia

[Discussion Paper](#) (Public Draft)

Improving Wikipedia articles using research libraries primary, archival sources. [Wikipedia education program](#) for students to fill gaps.

Discussion:

- Link rot – 25% of citations go nowhere. They are trying to run bots to check references and check the internet archive, and if there is a match, it replaces the bad link.
- Content behind paywalls: first priority is to have content summarized and cited well. The editors have access to sources from Elsevier and other publishing partners, and then use them in citations (50% of readers authenticate and others get a pay option). Getting readers to the full-text is a goal. Big problem to get from citations to find in your library for all users. Creating a bot that will search for references in an open access version first before hitting a paywall. Book ISBN numbers will go to WorldCat. Working to develop tools that will get to sources. There is a bias toward open access material for citations – the FUTON (full-text on the net) bias.

- Language translation issues or duplication or different versions of the same event from different cultural perspectives. There are 25 Wikipedia versions. They are creating tools that will be able to use descriptions between them for common entries.
- What if every citation was connected? WikiCite, a new development, is three to four years out. Would that be able to show you the most cited items?
- At what point are GLAM institutions participating as a conflict of interest?

Collaborating across borders - making accessible resources available - Libraries Serving Persons with Print Disabilities Session 200

Thursday August 18, 2016 8:30 - 10:30 am

WIPO's Accessible Book Consortium: Implementing the Marrakesh Treaty and Facilitating Cross-Border Exchange - Michele Woods, World Intellectual Property Organization, Switzerland

The Marrakesh Treaty will be in force on September 30, 2016. The required twenty countries have signed on, including ten countries signed from the Latin American region. At WIPO, regional workshops are ongoing as are meetings with copyright officials. There needs to be capacity building – intense training: training in production of accessible format books, providing reading devices, and production of books in national languages.

WIPO's [Accessible Books Consortium Book Service](#) (ABC) is meant to facilitate the work of the Marrakesh Treaty. ABC is a free, global, online catalog of accessible books for libraries serving Marrakesh beneficiaries. It has 315,000 titles and is growing with 16 countries and 19 participating organizations. Challenges: have to handle different ratification scenarios and manage metadata that facilitates inclusion of received files. A basic question without an answer: When will it no longer be necessary to clear (obtain a free license) for works for exchange on

ABC Book Service platform? WIPO wants to end the book famine for those that greatly desire them. Case studies and work were presented from France, [Canada](#), [Egypt](#), and [Sweden](#).