



The Proceeding
of
The 15th Annual International Conference
of Parliamentary Librarians

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Bangkok, The Kingdom of Thailand

**15th Annual International Conference of Parliamentary Librarians
19 August 1999
at Royal River Hotel
Bangkok Thailand**

The 15th Annual International Conference of Parliamentary Librarians was hosted by the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand at Royal River Hotel as a pre-conference in occasion of 65th Meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) during 20-28 August 1999 at BITEC International Trade Shows Centres. The meeting was inaugurated by the President of the National Assembly H.E. Wanmuhammadnoor Matha. Mrs. Boonruksa Chomchuen, Director of National Assembly's Library Division, reported the arrangement of the Conference, following by the welcoming address of Ms. Jennifer Stanfield, Chairman on Library and Research Series for Parliaments.

Presentation on the National Assembly of Thailand and its library came after the inauguration ceremony.

The presentation by Thailand illustrated general knowledge about the National Assembly and the information on the National Assembly Library of Thailand. The Thai National Assembly is composed of 2 Houses; namely the House of Representatives and the Senate. At present, the House of Representatives is composed of 393 members directly elected by the people. Since the promulgation of the new Constitution in 1997, members of the House of Representatives will come from both direct election and election on a party list basis, altogether 500 members. The Senate consist of 200 member to be elected by the people.

The National Assembly Library, with 102 staff has supported information relating to legislative works, divided into 4 sub-divisions; General Affairs, Information Development, Academic Affairs, Archives and Museum.

CAMBODIA

Miss Seng Sowatha, the representative from Cambodia reported that she has 18 years experiences in the National Assembly of Cambodia, and has been working as the librarian at the National Assembly Library since 1994. Cambodia has been in civil war since 1975 and the National Assembly was established in 1993.

A year later, Inter-Parliamentary Union and the Asia Foundation supported the establishment of the first National Assembly Library of Cambodia.

It is a small library with 3 staffs and 8-10 seats with approximately 2,000 books in Khmer, English and French. The newspapers and Journals, copies of law from 1979-1991 are also available. In addition, the small library at the Chamcarmon Palace became the library for the Senators since 1999.

The Cambodian National Assembly library followed the guiding of the Parliamentary Reference Library Bibliography of core materials to develop the collection, the library is supported by Asia Foundation, Australia. Inter-Parliamentary Union and France. Yet, there is no laws covering copyright in Cambodia, the government departments and NGOs provided copies of their publication to the library.

The library offered the staff training program the university of Phnom Penh. The training course focused on awareness of availability of materials from other Library collections. Due to the limited budgets, the internet or online sources of information is not accessible. However, there is a plan to expand the National Assembly so that the library will be bigger and more effective and efficient. (see Annex A)

COOK ISLANDS

Ms. Felicity Caird, the representative from Parliamentary Library of New Zealand reported on behalf of the Representatives from Cook Islands that in Cook Islands governed by 25 Members of Parliament with a sole parliamentary librarian who is also the research officer for Members. There are some initial expectations have not been fulfilled to develop the parliamentary library. First, for the remote librarian the Internet is often not cost-efficient. Telecommunication costs are high in the Cook Islands. Government policy is that uneconomic services to 10 of the 12 inhabited islands be maintained which results in international users subsidising domestic lines. Second, there is the obstacle of attitude. The Cook Islands parliament has more elder gentlemen than young Turks and this is reflected in the institution's attitude to modern technology. There are Members of Parliament whose literacy is not high or fluent only in their native tongue not the English Language. The small library of the Cook Islands and its sole researcher, language, literacy, attitude, age and cost remain barriers to the use of information technology. Even though, those obstacles are considerable and arguable. The first step to deal with these problems are education and training for without this all other efforts have little meaning. (see Annex B)

HONG KONG

Mrs. Roslyn Membrey, the Representatives from Parliamentary Library of Australia presented on behalf of the representatives from Hong Kong on the topic of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Legislative Council

Library. The Research and Library Services Division is a division within the Secretariat of the Hong Kong Legislative Council and reports to the Secretary General of the Legislative Council. The Division provides research and reference services to Members and staff of the Legislative Council. It also manages the Council Library. The Library has an inter-library loan relationship with all major libraries in Hong Kong, Urban Council libraries and university libraries. The Library is in the implementation of a computerized database for storage and retrieval of legislative reference materials as well as library holdings. (see Annex C)

INDONESIA

Mrs. Damayanti Harris, Chief Librarian of the Indonesian Parliamentary Library mentioned that the library provided the information to the member of the parliaments through the center for research and information services (P3I) and also via telephone when they needed.

The online database is supported by local area network (LAN) system since 1991. It is also functioning by Inmagic 7.1 software, which is easy to access by entering keyword, title or subject.

The center for research and information services consist of four sections, which are research and analysis service section, information service section, documentation services section and library.

Due to the low performance of Inmagic data base, the library has installed ISIS that is more efficiency. Nowadays, draft legislation and regulation, committee and research reports and other documentary materials created in the course of legislative activities are installed in the data base.

However, the limited budget is the obstacle to improving the electronic services in the library. (see Annex D)

SINGAPORE

Several participants give discussion on the development of Singapore's Parliament Library. Singapore's newly-established library is highly-equipped with modern technology including high-speed terminal, private conference rooms to respond the need of the increasing number of Singapore's Member of Parliament from 32 to 93. The Library, in addition, has widely served Singapore population at all levels. The high-tech Library corresponds to the government's project to develop the country to be a computer-friendly society by the year 2000.

INDIA

Mr. M. Rajagopalan Nair, Director of Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament of India presented the topic on Information Technology in Indian Parliament. Mr. Nair addresses that members of Parliament should not have only an access to information but also an access to true and qualified information, since the benefit of being informed will facilitate the effectiveness of decision making process by the member of parliament.

Lok Sabha's Library has introduced various information technology in most activities. A large number of index based data bases of information of the Parliament has been developed by the Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS). Available current data is related to Parliamentary Questions Parliamentary Debates, Bio-data of members of parliament, bills etc. Moreover, Parliament of India Home Page has been in operation, providing Constitution, Bills and Policies. Besides, Indian Parliament Library has linked its network with the National Information Centre and all states and district. In the future, the Parliament of India attempts to computerize all data relevant to legislative works. (see Annex E)

REPUBLIC OF TAIWAN

Ms. Jewel Shiou-Jyuan Chen, the representatives from Republic of China presented on the topic of New Century New Appearance – Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan. The briefings concern enacting the Organic Law of National Parliamentary Library, setting up the Work Plans and Policies for the Future, establishment and Development of Internet Service Net. The National Parliamentary Library is not only belonged to the congress but also acted as the public knowledge service center nationally. Besides, it will definitely have contribution to the progress of human civilization worldwide. (see Annex F)

ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIES OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (APLAP)

Ms. Aurora Simandjuntak, President of the Association of Parliamentary Libraries of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP), reports the progress of the organization. APLAP, the organization comprising 28 members, has just elected presiding officer for the year 1999-2000 as follows:

1. President: Ms. Aurora Simandjuntak (Indonesia)
2. Vice-President for Asia: Mr. Naim Uddin Siddigi (Pakistan)
3. Vice-President for the Pacific: Mr. John Templeton (Australia)

4. Secretary-General: Mrs. Maria Fe Abeleda Robbes (Philippines)
5. Treasurer: Mrs. Cheah Kher Sait Poh (Singapore)
6. Director-General for the Improvement of Parliamentary Librarians in the Asia-Pacific Region: Mr. Karl Min Ku (Taiwan)
7. Director-General for the Amendment of the APLAP: Mr. Rob Kian

APLAP's web site has already provided. The newsletter of the APLAP, produced by Australia, provides relating knowledge concerning libraries, especially these in advanced countries. This responds the IFLA's theme on "Strengthening the gateways; assuring the quality of information, networking for Quality of life."

Problems and appeals that APLAP members mutually address are:

1. The lack of reliable, able, problem-solving staffs to assist the member of parliament.
2. Contribution from developed countries to APLAP members.

At last, Ms. Simandjuntak informs that the next conference will be held in Tokyo during 2-6 October 2000.

Annex A

15th Annual International Conference of Parliamentary Librarians

Good Morning Colleagues

My name is Seng Sowatha. I am from Cambodia I have worked at the National Assembly for the past 18 years. I have been Librarian at the National Assembly since the Library was established in 1994.

First I would like to tell you a little about Cambodia, and then about the National Assembly Library which in the Khmer language is called "Rathsaphear"

Cambodia is a small Southeast Asian country located between Thailand and Vietnam. The population is 11.7 million. From 1863 Cambodia was a French colony until gaining independence in 1954. After independence the country continued to develop but it was unlucky to become embroiled in the war in neighboring Vietnam in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

In April 1975 the Khmer Rouge took over the country and forced everybody to leave cities and towns and go out into the countryside. Many families never returned to their homes, many of them died, victims of deprivation, starvation and torture. In the period 1975-79 Schools, and Universities were closed and the buildings fell into neglect Finally in January 1979 the Khmer Rouge were driven out by Vietnamese troops supported by Cambodian forces who had previously escaped to Vietnam. Beginning in 1979, the country began to rebuild slowly. People came back from Pol Pot centres in the Provinces and attempted to rebuild their lives and their war-torn country. However the civil war continued and the Khmer Rouge continued to be a problem until very recently.

The National Assembly was established following the UN sponsored elections in 1993 and the first meeting of the National Assembly took place on 21st September 1993.

The Library of the National Assembly was established in early 1994 with initial assistance coming from the Inter Parliamentary Union and The Asia Foundation. The Library is housed in a small building behind the House of Assembly and space is severely limited. We have a seating capacity of 8 - 10 readers. The Library has a collection of almost 2,000 books in Khmer, English and French and subscriptions to 20 Newspapers & Journals. In addition the Library holds multiple copies of laws from the period 1979-1991. There are three Cambodian staff. The Assembly collection is small, but specialized, concentrating on providing reference materials for the Commissions of the Assembly and for members

In 1999 a second chamber the Senate was established. The Senate meets at the Chamcarmon Palace and has its own small Library for the use of the Senators.

Collection development

In developing the foundation collection, we used the **Parliamentary Reference Library Bibliography of core materials** prepared by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress this was a valuable guide. The Asia Foundation provided funding to purchase the initial stock for the Library and this was supplemented with donations from the Australian Parliament the Inter Parliamentary Union. We also received a collection of books from France.

As present Cambodia does not have any laws covering copyright or legal deposit, however most government departments and NGOs readily provide copies of their publications to the Library,

Staff training

Initial training for the staff of the Library and researchers from the Research Service was given by Mr. John Brudenall of the Parliamentary Library of Australia in early 1994. This was before the library was established.. Library staff later joined Library training courses held at the Hun Sen Library at the University of Phnom Penh. Staff training has emphasized the need for awareness of availability of materials from other Library collections, especially the nearby Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice, as well as the National Library of Cambodia and the Hun Sen Library at the University.

Government salaries are very low US\$15-20 per month even for those in senior positions. There is only a limited amount of funding for the running costs of the Library and we do not have any funds to purchase books. We have to rely on donations from local and international sources.

Technical Services

The Library's technology is quite limited but adequate for our needs at present. National Assembly Library uses the Dewey Decimal classification and the catalogue is on a database. As yet we do not have funding to enable the Library to have access to the Internet or online-sources of information .

Future developments

Soon the National Assembly will move to a larger building, the former Residence of the French Resident Superior (Colonial Governor). Plans have just been announced to renovate the building to create a new National Assembly. We hope that we will have a larger and more effective Library when these renovations have been completed..

Thank you for listening, I will be pleased to answer any questions.

Ms Sen, Sowatha

Librarian
National Assembly
CAMBODIA

Annex B

*Slightly amended version (for delivery)
by Elvira Card*

65th International Federation of Library associations (IFLA) Council and General Conference
PRE_Conference Bangkok, Thailand, August 1999

BY Jean Chapman Mason, Parliamentary Librarian/ Information Research Officer, Parliament of the Cook Islands, also the Corresponding Member for the Pacific for the Library and Research Services for Parliaments section of the IFLA

I feel honoured to be asked to present this paper on behalf of Jean – particularly given the close relationship New Zealand has with the Cook Islands.

When imagining what the Cook Islands Parliamentary Library might be like - I first saw the tranquility of working in a sun drenched library situated in an idyllic Pacific Island with palm trees and a less hectic pace of life.

After reading Jean's paper I now see the immense challenges and opportunities which face a very small Parliamentary library staffed by a single librarian. I'd like to share those with you now.

The Pacific region of IFLA is made up of the Melanesian countries of Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomons and Papua New Guinea, the Micronesian country of Kiribati and the Polynesian nations of Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu and the Cook Islands.

Of these countries only Papua New Guinea has a population which exceeds one million while Niue, the smallest of the Pacific members has a population of 2,000 who reside on one solitary island and has a Parliament of 6 elected Members.

The Cook Islands has a total land area of 240 sq. km which comprises 15 islands, 12 of which are inhabited, dispersed in 2.2 million sq. km of ocean.

It's an ocean area the size of Greenland, or 4 times the size of the Sahara desert - and the Cook Islands land area is only 0.01% of this - total

Perhaps the striking characteristic of the countries of the Pacific region is that, whether because of mountainous terrain on land, or vast tracts of ocean within, all suffer the consequences of isolation and the need for better communications.

The challenge is both internal and international. While many have extolled the virtues of advances in information technology, the benefits for small isolated populations with limited resource bases have not been great.

In October 1997 Rarotonga was linked to the Internet thereby establishing an important link with the outside world.

In a country with a Parliament of 25 Members which has a sole parliamentary librarian, who is also the research officer for Members, the possibilities appeared immense.

However, initial expectations have so far not been fulfilled.

First, for the remote librarian the Internet is often **not cost-efficient**.

Telecommunication costs are high in the Cook Islands. Government policy is that uneconomic services to 10 of the 12 inhabited islands be maintained which results in international users subsidising domestic lines.

In addition, while the Internet may give access to vast sources of information the expertise to efficiently explore this is lacking and consequently large tracts of information are often better obtained through hard copy sent by post - unless urgency demands immediate access to the information.

Therefore, the cooperation of other libraries, and the personal service they provide, is still of considerable importance for the remote librarian.

Second, there is the obstacle of **attitude**.

It is perhaps reflective of its culture that the Cook Islands parliament has more elder gentlemen than young Turks and this is reflected in the institution's attitude to modern technology.

The 'old quill pen' mentality remains although, it must be remembered that there are Members even now, whose literacy is not high or who are fluent only in their native tongue and not the English language.

Although Parliament is connected to email and the Internet, the library is not, and although computerised, it stands alone.

Consequently for the small library of the Cook Islands and its sole researcher - language, literacy, attitude, age and cost remain barriers to the use of information technology and the access it provides to a much larger reference network.

The parliamentary library remains, in accordance with tradition, a resource first and foremost for parliamentarians.

While it may be fairly described as under-resourced, the service, limited as it is, remains underutilised.

In any year the Cook Islands Parliament only sits for approximately 3 months in total. A number of Members return to the outlying islands which they represent when Parliament is not in session.

At present they have, from those islands, limited ability to use the library's resources. While all but two of the inhabited islands have telephones, facsimile communications are often erratic.

Recently the Cook Islands Government set up a committee to formulate a national infrastructure (NII) policy for the Cook Islands.

The committee pointed out that the Cook Islands should be cautious in joining the rush to adopt the latest information technology.

Additionally the Cook Islands still does not have a national radio station, which reaches all of its inhabited islands. The cost of installing a national radio station, and more particularly maintaining it, was insignificant compared to other options.

Although this review was primarily aimed at improving educational opportunities for remote schools, the relevance for the Parliament was in the possibility of having its broadcasts within hearing range of all its electors.

Of particular interest to the Parliamentary librarian was the proposal that information 'beachheads' be established on each island.

That is that a dedicated building, probably located at the local school, would serve as a library resource for the people on the island.

A communal computer would be located in this 'room of learning' and provide e-mail and Internet access for the island.

Although this would be more expensive than on Rarotonga, which has a server, it would be more economical than the traditional and unreliable facsimile contact.

This would then enable the research officer to e-mail draft speeches and material to Members in the outer islands thereby obviating the need for their return to Rarotonga to deal directly with such matters.

However, while the telecommunication costs may be favourable, there are other costs.

Firstly, the heat and dust of islands, particularly in the Northern Group which lie within ten degrees of the equator, means that in the absence of air-conditioning the life of computers is not likely to be great.

A further concern is with problems to do with the production of electricity. This can effect the supply of power for air-conditioning, additionally power surges can damage computers (although there are means of protecting computers from the effects of this).

Most islands, at present, do not have power 24 hours a day and the cost of providing it is prohibitive.

While looking positively at the adoption of information technology, the hurdles are considerable and it is arguable, even now, whether the benefits outweigh the costs.

However, the first step must be education and training for without this all other efforts have little meaning.

For the sole parliamentary librarian of a small library in the midst of over 2 million sq. km of ocean the greatest challenge of all may not be in modernising the **technology**, but the **parliamentarians** themselves.

FIN

Annex C

The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region Legislative Council Library

By Eva Liu

Brief History

The Research and Library Services Division was created in the reorganization of the Secretariat of the Hong Kong Legislative Council in April 1993 and started to offer parliamentary research and library service in March 1995. The initial strength was one Head, one Librarian, two Research Officers and two support staff members. Demand in the initial period for research and library service prompted expansion, which began five months later, with the addition of three more Research Officers and one more Librarian, completed in May 1996. A new Head was appointed in April 1996 upon the early retirement of the previous one.

Setting of the Library

The Library has served three different legislatures since August 1996, when the first IFLA paper on the Hong Kong Legislative Council Library was presented. The Legislative Council which was elected in September 1995 ended its last meeting on 30 June 1997. The Provisional Legislative Council worked from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998. The First Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Legislative Council began its session on 1 July 1998 and will end its term on 30 June 2000.

The main functions of the HKSAR Legislative Council are governed by the Basic Law, the mini-constitution of HKSAR. In general, they remain the enactment of legislation, control of public expenditure and monitoring of Government work. Unprecedented in the legislative history of Hong Kong, the HKSAR Legislative Council is also given the power to endorse the appointment and removal of judges of the Court of Final Appeal and the chief Judge of the High Court, as well as the power to impeach the Chief Executive.

The passage of bills is different with regard to who introduced the bills. The passage of bills introduced by the government requires at least a simple majority vote of the Members of the Legislative Council present. The passage of motions, bills or amendments to government bills introduced by individual Members of the Legislative Council requires a simple majority vote of each of the two groups of members present, namely, (a) members returned by functional constituencies and (b) those returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections and by the Election Committee. Indeed, passage of the latter resembles that through a bicameral legislature.

The Basic Law also provides checks and balances between the executive and legislative branches of the HKSAR government. If the Chief Executive considers that a bill passed by the Legislative Council is not compatible with the overall interests of the HKSAR, he may return it to the Legislative Council within three months for reconsideration. If the Legislative Council passes the original bill again by not less than a two-thirds majority of all the Members, the Chief Executive must

sign and promulgate it within one month. If he still refuses to sign the bill passed the second time by the Legislative Council, or the Legislative Council refuses to pass a budget or any other important bill introduced by the government, and if consensus cannot be reached, the Chief Executive may dissolve the Legislative Council. If the new Legislative Council formed after such dissolution again passes the original bill in dispute by a two-thirds majority of all the Members, the Chief Executive must sign it or resign.

The extent of the autonomy of the HKSAR in making its own laws is also described in the Basic Law. Laws enacted by the legislature of HKSAR must be reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record. If the Standing Committee, after consulting the its Committee for the Basic Law of the HKSAR, considers that any such law is not in conformity with the provisions of the Basic Law regarding the affairs within the responsibility of the central Authorities or regarding the relationship between the central Authorities and the HKSAR, the Standing Committee may return the law in question but shall not amend it. Any law returned shall immediately be invalidated, but the invalidation shall have no retrospective effect.

The HKSAR Legislative Council is constituted by election and is composed of permanent residents of Hong Kong, with the proportion of Members who are not of Chinese nationality or who have the right of abode in foreign countries not exceeding 20 percent of the total membership of the Council. The first HKSAR Legislative Council has 60 Members, with 20 Members returned by geographical constituencies through direct elections (the voting system being the list system of proportional representation), 30 Members returned by functional constituencies (the voting system being preferential elimination system of voting), and 10 Members returned by an Election Committee comprising 800 elected representatives of the community (the voting system being "first past the post"). The term of office of the first Legislative Council is two years while that of subsequent Councils is four years. The President of the Legislative Council is elected by and from among Members of the Legislative Council. There is no one political party in the first HKSAR Legislative Council which controls a simple majority.

The Council normally meets every Wednesday afternoon from October to July, with breaks during major public holidays. Members carry out their work mainly through a system of committees and panels. The government of the day is represented by officials who attend Legislative Council sittings and committee or panel meetings as and when required to answer questions on its accountability and explain policies. The Chief Executive also attends special Council meetings to brief Members on policy issues and to answer questions from Members. All Council and committee meetings are open to the public. Only in special circumstances are committee meetings held in camera.

During the session from July 1998 to July 1999, the Council held 35 meetings. A total of 123 bills were introduced, 66 bills passed and 67 motion debates held. Members raised 791 original questions and 1,289 supplementary questions. For the fourth time in its history, the Legislative Council exercised its privileged powers to investigate an issue of significant public interest, namely, the various problems

associated with the opening of the Hong Kong International Airport at Chek Lap Kok in July 1998.

The Research and Library Services Division is a division within the Secretariat, and reports to the Secretary General of the Legislative Council. It provides research service to the Council and its committees. It also manages the Council Library which is open to Members and staff of the Secretariat. Members of the public are allowed access to records of open meetings of the Council and related papers at the Library. The Library is a member of IFLA.

The Library has an inter-library loan relationship with all major libraries in Hong Kong, including the Urban Council libraries and university libraries. As of to date, there is no national library in Hong Kong.

Services and Product

The Research and Library Services Division provides research and reference services to Members and staff of the Legislative Council. The Division undertakes the following research studies on request from the Council and its committees: studies on public policy issues, assessment of strengths and weaknesses of policy options, and surveys. There are five Research Officers and a Head, with diverse background and training, including political science, economics, journalism, and law. Since its establishment in April 1995, 129 studies have been conducted. They cover a wide variety of policy areas, which reflect Members' concern: housing, health care financing, minimum wage and so on. All research reports are available from the Library sub-home page on the web site of the Legislative Council at .

Library services are provided to individual Members and their assistants: access to library collections, reading room facilities, reference service on topics of interest to Members, and inter-library loans. Reference service is also provided to committee clerks and other senior staff of the Legislative Council Secretariat. Members of the public are allowed to inspect records, papers and reports of Legislative Council sittings and open committee meetings, Members' Claims for Reimbursement of Operating Expenses, and the Register of Members' Interest. The Library is staffed by two professional Librarians and two clerical support staff. There has been no increase since 1996, despite the two fold increase in library work.

Library Collections and other resources

The Legislative Council Library collects Hansard (since 1890), Council-related documents and records of committee open meetings (since 1994/5). It also collects official publications, including the Gazette, Government Briefing Notes to Legislative Council on policy proposals, annual departmental reports, and topical reports. Books total about 18,000, mainly on political, economic and social issues. It subscribes to 12 local and overseas newspapers, 25 periodicals and three publications on parliaments. There are seven CD-ROM databases, and over 3,000 audio tapes of all committee and panel open meetings since 1994/5 session.

To enable Library users to search news reports about the Legislative Council and Members, the Library has subscribed to the first bilingual press cuttings database in

Hong Kong, which offers more than 10 newspapers and which has made a customized search design for the Council. Each Member has an individual folder to facilitate the robot to update press cuttings every morning. Archive of press cuttings goes back to September 1998. Feedback has been positive.

The Legislative Council moved to its new premises in a commercial building in July 1997. The physical setting is purpose-designed and occupies about 250 square metres, more than double the old premises. It is within 10 minutes walking distance from the Legislative Council Building. Part of the Library has a view of the Hong Kong harbour. There is a reading room for Members and three networked computers for access to the Internet and CD-ROM databases.

Developments in Automation

The Library is in the implementation of a computerized database for storage and retrieval of legislative reference materials as well as library holdings. A feasibility study was conducted between September 1996 to May 1997; open tender was offered in July and awarded in August 1997. Implementation involves both the installation of hardware and software, and data conversion of hard copies of library collection to soft copies for loading onto the database. Additional manpower is required for maintaining the database, with particular regard to data conversion.

With the new system, bilingual search and retrieval of Council and committee information can take place at more than 160 networked stations in Legislative Council offices as well as in Members' offices in the districts. This database is separate from the Secretariat internal electronic mail system; it is also separate from the Internet by a firewall to prevent hackers. The project costs about US\$1.3 million and full operation is expected in January 2000.

**Damayanti, Parliamentary Library of the Republic of Indonesia to
IFLA Conference in Bangkok, August 1999**

First, I would like to introduce myself. My name is Damayanti from Indonesian Parliamentary Library. I'm so honored to stand here and give a short presentation about our Library to you.

When the democracy become most important in Indonesia most people need some information, particularly the Members of the House of Representatives. Everyday they must face and solve many problem from the country or make some decision, so they need actual information and data to support their work.

Total number of members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia are 500 persons in that which divided into four fractions as reflected from the socio-political sovereignty that consist of among other from the organization of general election participants and functional groups and Arm forces of the Republic of Indonesia.

In their implements of the member of the House of Representatives have task in a various of activity that we called as a session. The session terms we divide into two session: First, the Plenary meeting I, II, III, IV and Second, Recess term is an activity placed out of the meeting term that carried out by personal or team member to investigate in some other provinces as visit to work.

To serve an information of data to the members of the House of Representatives, it is centralize in the Centre for research and information services (P31) in other case we can send the information to the member of the House by telephone or directly based on their consensus both.

Our parliamentary library has introduced electronic service in 1991. At the beginning, the library had 19 stations and operated an online system which called Local Area Network. There was only one server that had capacity about 500 megabytes. From our computer center room with one station in the library for supervisor, this server was connected to 5 stations for the researchers and 11 stations in committees and 2 extra parliamentary organs these are steering committee and bureau of inter Parliamentary Cooperation.

For its database, we use Inmagic 7.1 software, to store data or search it anytime we needed without having serious problem. This user friendly software is actually a text base database that can perform library and documents functions. We can store data to our database directly or with using another word processor. We can also update, change, add or delete the data

whenever we want. The information in this database can be searched from various aspects, from keywords, title or subject etc. Of, course, we can print the information we found in Inmagic database.

After 3 years, the condition has changed rapidly. Our parliamentary library, documentary and research section was officially united in a center for research and information services. Just for information center for research and information service under 4 sections.

1. Research and Analysis Service Section

This Section coordinated 42 researchers from differences background of knowledge and that was grouped in 5 fields or their research, among others are political, home affairs, law, international relationship, economic and welfare.

2. Information Service Section

Their tasks are to prepare all the things for processing data in computer accessing data among all section immediately and up date data to the intranet and touch screen.

3. Documentation Service Section

The implementation of our sections task to arrange historical documentation and development of the House. There are 15000 items of documents.

4. Library

In library, we have 6 librarians and 10 staff.

After the centre for Research and Information Service born, we found that Inmagic Data base was not tolerable to support all of our members of the House of Representatives demand. So, we decided to install ISIS for our library and research and analysis service. Now, the library itself has stored 32000 titles of 50000 books we have.

At the moment, our database has been completed with draft legislation and regulations, committee and research report and other documentary materials created. An online system of electronics service in our parliamentary library gives the user a direct and equal access in committee, factions are Secretariat General organ as well. To respond dramatically increased requests from our members of parliament, we added one new servers in our computer centre room. For our library itself we installed 3 new stations and 5 more for the research centre room. Furthermore, we enlarged our online services to 4 factions. Totally our electronics services in library is now facilitated with 29 stations which have online connections all committee and factors.

Constructive development is still going on, since 2 years ago, we got touchscreens, which keep information on the title of new books we bought, the order of the day and other parliamentary activities, the names and the rooms of the members of parliament etc. We installed it in some strategic places. And since last year we have internet facility.

The problems

Unlike advanced countries, generally developing countries have financial problems dealing with providing electronic service. It must be admitted that the establishment of electronic service in our parliamentary library from the beginning could be done with the aid from our colleagues in the Asia Foundation. This foundation has helped us in equipping our services with servers, personal computers, printers, copy machines and scholarship etc.

Later come the aid from Germany' s foundation, that is Konrad Adenauer Stiftung, which gives us its fund until today to provide new equipment and give scholarship to the researchers too.

Perhaps we remember terminologies of “garbage in garbage out” to explain the existence of computers as a tool that must be operated by human beings. That is why brain-wares by strategic role in electronic service. Without them, our computers cannot work well and store only useless data. The more sophisticated hardware and software produced, the more problems with human resources development we had. So human resources should get priority to develop. We are aware that the need to facilitate our electronic service with multi-media equipment in long run will face also human resources problems. Professional management which must be given to meet the demand of the members of parliament will need suitably qualified librarians.

To anticipate that problems recently our library sent 4 staff to follow in the formal study majoring of librarians at the University of Indonesia. We hope or at least we try improve their professional on implementing of duty and give the best services to our members of the House of Representatives.

Annex E

Information Technology in Indian Parliament

By

M. Rajagopalan Nair

Director

Lok Sabha Secretariat

Parliament of India, New Delhi

“Information Technology in Indian Parliament”

Information is an important resource, valuable input and power for societal development. The present information age is characterised by a society which is conscious of the value of information and its use. The information revolution is the third major force following agricultural and industrial revolutions that is shaping the way of living in the civilized world. Today, every country is striving for collecting, organising and disseminating information to the users for an overall development of the country. It is an accepted fact that a country which is rich in information is rich in economic spheres too. A number of interrelated factors such as quantitative growth of information, inadequate finance, escalating cost of documents, diversified and limitless information demand by the user community, etc. make problems for both the information users and information managers, and this especially so in the Third World countries. The 20th century witnessed the phenomenon of ‘information explosion’ or ‘information flood’ due to exponential growth of documents which put the users in a state of ‘information anxiety’. The new developments in information technology are scientific gifts which serve to overcome the existing problems in the information world.

The legislature in a democracy is the supreme deliberative body and a wide range of topics covering almost all spheres of national and international activity come up before it for discussion from time to time. In the present technological and scientific age, developments take place at an amazingly fast speed. To keep abreast of these developments and make an effective contribution to the deliberations of the legislature, the legislator must have information. Also, in the context of the widening scope and complexity of public administration and the unprecedented technological revolution, information becomes increasingly vital to a legislator’s job. Lack of information is perhaps not an issue; there is too much of it on too many subjects from a wide variety of sources. Since the present day legislator is proverbially hard pressed for time, information has to be supplied to him in a capsule form, if possible at his doorsteps- almost through the taps as it were- just what he needs and when he needs.

Members of Parliament should not only have access to information but also be able to receive, on a continuing and regular basis, factual, non-partisan, objective and reliable information and authoritative data on socio-economic problems, national and international political developments and scientific and technological advancements – in fact on a wide range of problems facing the nation and the issues coming up before Parliament.

By the use of information technology (IT), the legislator and the voter individually and the collective body of the Legislature can derive the benefit of being 'informed' and as such the inputs going into the decision making processes including the fundamental democratic process, can be more objective and the decisions arising out of such processes are more appropriate, fool-proof and more socially relevant.

The almost unlimited possibilities of the so called 'giant information infrastructure' the information superhighway, represented by the 'Internet', could transform the style of functioning of people everywhere in the world, especially for those in public affairs. Considering the scope and variety of subjects they have to deal with, the potential for information that the 'Internet' offers, could come in good use to the parliamentarians. Today, through the Internet, one is able to convey as also receive a variety of information on almost every subject. Basic information about various political systems, other Parliaments, their history, information about the parliamentarians and statesmen of different countries, about Inter-Parliamentary Associations, etc. which could help the parliamentarians considerably in their day-to-day functioning, could be easily accessed through the Internet. It could act as a kind of global library to the parliamentarians who are always in need of factual and objective information in order to be able to judge each issue on its merits and to articulate their views effectively while participating in discussions in the legislative chamber.

The computer-aided electronic mail system (E-mail) also facilitates interactive, low-cost, and instant communication with almost infinite accessibility for Parliaments and also for parliamentarians. Considering the volume of mail they have to deal with, easy and cheaper access to E-mail could simplify the task of parliamentarians everywhere in the world. This facility can also be used to conduct debates on various topics through group discussion.

Scenario in Indian Parliament:

India has taken significant steps in developing information technology to assist its parliamentarians in the effective discharge of their duties. The Parliament Library made a modest beginning towards automation in December, 1985 when a Computer Centre for managing the Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) was set up with the help of the National Informatics Centre (NIC). A large number of index based databases of information generated within the Parliament has been developed by the Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS). The data currently available for on-line retrieval relate to:

- (i) *Parliamentary Questions (Indexes from 1985 onwards)*: The database contains the index of select Questions of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha – the lower and upper Houses of Parliament. The information can be retrieved member-wise, subject-wise, session-wise, etc.
- (ii) *Parliamentary Debates*: The database contains the indexes of Lok Sabha Debates (1985-1996) and Rajya Sabha Debates (from 1985 onwards). Since the full text of the Lok Sabha Debates has been kept on the Internet from 1996, the indexing has been discontinued. Member-wise, subject-wise (through keywords) and period-wise retrieval is possible.
- (iii) *Bio-data of members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (from 1985 onwards)* : In this database, information pertaining to biographies of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha members is available. A number of lists (including member-wise, political party-wise, State/constituency-wise lists) are being generated through this database. In addition to the above, information can also be retrieved date of birth-wise, educational qualifications-wise and profession-wise.
- (iv) *Government and Private Members' Bills (Indexes from 1985 onwards)* : All the Government Bills and the Bills introduced by the Private members are indexed. Information pertaining to bills, session-wise, subject-wise, member-wise and the status of the Bills (indicating dates of introduction, discussions, passing in both the Houses and assent by the President of India) can be retrieved from this database.
- (v) *Parliament Library* : Library management functions like acquisition, processing and issue and return of books have also been computerised using an indigenous library application software package known as LIBSYS. Members can access the catalogue of library through the terminals installed at the counters of Library. The data will soon be available on Internet through our web-page.

- (vi) *Documentation Service (from 1989 onwards)* : The important articles published in books, reports, periodicals and newspapers are indexed and annotated. The information can be retrieved online under different parameters like period, subject and country. This is also being brought out as a fortnightly publication titled "Parliamentary Documentation".
- (vii) *Press clipping Service*: As an important aid to research and reference work, the service maintains a well-classified collection of press clippings of editorials, articles, important news-items and other information on different subjects required for day-to-day use of members. These clippings are taken from a representative collection of Hindi and English newspapers published in the country. Clippings are retained ordinarily for a period of five years. Scrutiny and weeding out of clippings are carried out regularly. Important press clippings on constitutional, parliamentary and legal matters are retained permanently.

The service has recently been computerised. About 600 press clippings of editorials, articles, important news items and other information on different subjects from various English newspapers are scanned on daily basis and keywords are assigned. The online subject-wise retrieval of the press clippings is available on LAN.

In addition, information and data on President's Rule in States and Union Territories from 1951; Obituary References made in the two Houses of Parliament since 1926; and Council of Ministers from 1952 are also available for on-line retrieval.

Parliament of India Web page on INTERNET

The "Parliament of India Home Page" on the world wide web site of INTERNET became operational on 15 March, 1996. The information contained in the documents of the Indian Parliament, which till now existed in printed form, is being converted to an electronic one, so that people across political and geographical barriers can have access to them. The major components of the Parliamentary information, now available on the INTERNET are:

- i) The Constitution of India;
- ii) Important speeches of the President of India (1996 onwards);
- iii) Constituent Assembly Debates;
- iv) Indian Budget 1999-2000;
- v) Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha;
- vi) Directions by the Speaker;

- vii) Decisions from the Chair;
- viii) Bills and Policies (from 1991 onwards);
- ix) Biodata of members of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabha;
- x) Biodata of members of the present Rajya Sabha; and
- xi) Parliamentary Debates (Lok Sabha Debates beginning with the Tenth Lok Sabha in July 1991).

The floor version of the text of Debates in multilingual form is available to the world community through our web-page. The Basis+ software is being used for providing free text search of the content pages of the debates. Keywords are also assigned to index important information available in the debate. This helps the member to retrieve the data regarding their participation as well as on any subject of their interest. It is understood here that such facility is available with a few parliaments only. A comprehensive introduction to the Constitution, functioning of the Parliament and facilities provided to the members and the visitors is also given. The link to other parliaments has also been provided at the home page. Worldwide access to this site can be had at the Internet address : <http://alfa.nic.in>

Computer facilities for Members of Parliament

Keeping in view the immediate information requirements of the parliamentarians to discharge their duties in an effective manner, computer facilities have been provided to them at their residences/work places. This helps the members to get instant and up-to-date information on a wide range of activities; in organizing their office work; receiving/sending electronic mail; having quick and accurate information on legislative and parliamentary matters, etc. on their desk.

Members of Lok Sabha have been provided with a Note-Book or Desk-Top computer with Digital Versatile Disk (DVD) facility having fax/modem card along with a printer. In order to provide on-line services such as E-mail facility and access to the Parliament databases, other Government databases and databases of foreign Legislatures to the members, a central computing facility has been developed at Parliament House and connected to National Informatics Centre Network (NICNET) through a Micro Earth Station, Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) and leased lines. Now the members of Parliament can have access to computerised information available at the Computer

Centre from their residences/work places through their personal computers. Each member has also been provided with a protected electronic mailbox for exchange of messages through E-mail.

Computerisation of various Branches in Lok Sabha Secretariat

The Computer Centre is the nodal agency to computerise all the activities of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. For this purpose, two Computer Centres, one each in Parliament House (PH) and Parliament House Annexe (PHA) have been set up to provide necessary hardware and software support to various Branches of the Secretariat. Till now, the activities of the Reporters, Questions, Committee Branches, Members' Service, Pay & Accounts, Budget and Payment, General Administration, Recruitment, Reception Office, Security Service and Library and Research, Reference, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) have been fully computerised. A number of Server Machines and personal computer systems have been installed and necessary software programmes have been developed. So far 150 PCs, 22 server machines, 270 terminals and 228 printers including line printers, laser and dot-matrix of different qualities and brands have been installed in various Branches of the Secretariat.

Communication Linkage

A number of information and data networks are operational in the country. These include Education and Research Network (ERNET) of the Department of Electronics and India's Packet Switched Public Data Network (INET) of the Department of Telecommunications, NICNET of the National Informatics Centre, Planning Commission and India's Data Network (INDONET) of CMC Ltd. These networks are connecting quite a large number of establishments in and outside the country. The broadcasting networks, with facilities of distribution of data off the air with inter activity through the phone are being used as an excellent form of providing the basic information Super-Highway in the country. On-line services, like E-mail, Data Transfer, and access of Internet are being provided. The National Informatics Centre (NIC), the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL) are the three major service providers who also offer electronic data interchange (EDI), data transfer and video conferencing.

Parliament Library is presently linked with the National Informatics Centre's (NIC) satellite-based network known as NICNET. As NICNET is linked with capitals of all States and District Headquarters of the country, Parliamentarians are able to exchange messages and other information with State Legislatures and District Headquarters in India.

Telecasting:

The televised campaigns have also radically transformed the quality and content of politics in many countries of the West which had the benefit of an early experimentation with television. Television becoming a household name in countries like Canada, United States, U.K. and Australia, initiatives were made to take the proceedings of their Legislatures to the 'living rooms of the people'. All these countries that have permitted televising of their legislative proceedings under varying conditions over the past several years, are finding it the most effective and encouraging means for communicating to the people at large the good legislative work being done by their representatives.

In India too, televising of select parliamentary proceedings commenced with the live telecast of the President's Address to the members of both the Houses of Parliament on 20 December 1989. After that there has also been a regular telecasting of the "Question Hour" in Parliament (since December 1991); Railway and General Budgets (since December 1992); and Debates/Discussions on "Motion of Thanks on President's Address", Demands for Grants and No-Confidence Motions and the Motions of Confidence in the Council of Ministers (Since 1992). As a prelude to complete live telecast of Parliamentary proceedings throughout the nation, a Low Power Transmitter (LPT) was set up in Parliament House on 25 August 1994 to provide for live telecast of Lok Sabha proceedings, within a radius of 10 to 15 kms. from the Parliament House. With the installation of another Low Power Transmitter, the Rajya Sabha Proceedings are also being telecast live since 7 December, 1994. Now, the proceedings of the Question Hour of both the Houses are also being telecast live on alternate weeks throughout the country on the Primary Channel of Doordarshan (The official electronic media) from 1100 hrs to 1200 hrs.

Audio-Visual Facility:

An Audio-Visual Unit has been set up to facilitate the parliamentarians for viewing/listening to video records of Lok Sabha Debates, proceedings of International Parliamentary Conferences/Seminars, Parliamentary Films, etc. The proceedings of Lok Sabha and other events and films on parliamentary subjects are also shown to members and dignitaries from India and abroad. Accredited press correspondents of Lok Sabha can also make use of the facilities available in the Viewing Room.

The Unit preserves all video (U-matic, Betacam and VHS) and audio cassettes and tapes of all Lok Sabha Debates, proceedings of International Parliamentary Conferences/Seminars and other parliamentary functions held in India. Arrangements have also been made for dubbing of speeches of members of Parliament into VHS cassettes on payment basis. The Audio-Visual Unit has acquired Linguaphone Courses in 7 Indian languages and 23 foreign languages for the use of members. Cassettes pertaining to classical and instrumental music are also available for the use of members in the Viewing Room. At present, the Audio-Visual Unit has a total collection of 1,814 VHS cassettes and 1,027 audio-cassettes on parliamentary proceedings and on other activities.


Future Plans:

The Computer Centre is in the process of putting all the parliamentary data generated within the Parliament viz. answers of all the Parliamentary Questions, texts of all the bills passed by the Parliament, Committee Reports presented in both the Houses onto the INTERNET. The various parliamentary publications brought out by LARRDIS and various wings of Lok Sabha Secretariat viz Journal of Parliamentary Information, Digest of Legislative and Constitutional Cases, Digest of Central Acts, Public Undertakings-Digest of News and Views, Diary of Political Events, Privileges Digest, Science and Technology News, etc are also to be made available for online access to all the Branches of the Secretariat and to the parliamentarians.

Today, in the context of restructuring of economies, information access has become a great national priority. No developed or developing nation can afford to neglect the existence and continuous advancement of information technology. In fact, it is not a luxury meant exclusively for developed nations, but a potential tool for the

developing nations as well. That is why today it is being viewed as a management tool and an important and essential resource for solving numerous problems facing the developing nations.

Annex F



New Century New Appearance -
Electronic National Parliamentary Library,
Legislative Yuan

For “15th Annual Conference on Library and
Research Services for Parliaments”, Bangkok,
Aug. 19. 1999

National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan, Taipei, R.O.C.

New Century New Appearance -
Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

- *Enacting the Organic Law of National
Parliamentary Library*
- *Setting up the Work Plans and Policies for the
Future*
- *Establishment and Development of Internet
Service Net*
- *Closing Remarks*



Aug.19.1999

National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

New Century New Appearance -

Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☼ National Parliamentary Library takes charge of

(Article 22 of the Organic Law of Legislative Yuan, Jan.25.1999)

- Acquisition, maintenance and utilization of legislative books, periodicals, CD-ROMs and other related knowledge media or materials.
- Collecting, value-adding, maintenance, and utilization of public opinions due to the law making affairs through mass media.
- Analysis, research, retrieval information systems



Aug.19.1999

National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

New Century New Appearance - Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

(continued)

- Compilation and exchange of legislative publications.
- Planning, processing and management of legislative information systems.
- Inter-library cooperation with other libraries.
- Office automation and network applications
- Other library-related matters.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

• National Parliamentary Library contains four

departments :

- Library & Documentation Division
- Referral & Reference Division
- Legislative Information Center
- Communication Network & Computing Management Center



Aug.19.1999

National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

New Century New Appearance -

Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☼ Library & Documentation Division

- Acquisition, subscription and inventory control of books, periodicals, government documents, online databases, and CD-ROMs et al.
- Operation and maintenance of the Legislative Yuan OPAC Systems.
- Library services.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☀ Referral & Reference Division

- Filing daily clippings.
- Indexing & publication of newspaper index.
- Legislative news, reviews and reference services.
- Maintenance and operation of the Legislative News Systems.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

⦿ Legislative Information Center

- **Maintenance and operation of the Legislative Information Systems.**
- **Legislative reference inquiry services.**
- **Research and development of the legislative databases.**
- **Knowledge media/resources seminar.**
- **International-level and national-level of library cooperation.**



Aug.19.1999

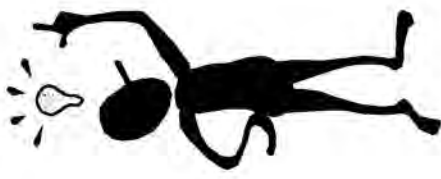
**National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan**

New Century New Appearance -

Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

• Communications Network and Computing Management Center

- Application system and maintenance of LEGISIS.
- Management of network systems and on Internet.
- Host computers and peripheral equipment management.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

New Century New Appearance -
Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

(Continued)

- Promotion of office automation in the Members' offices.
- Network knowledge and technology training courses.

(Note : The Center had been reorganized to an independent unit under the amended organic law of Legislative Yuan on Jun. 22)



New Century New Appearance -

Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☼ Task Forces

- IT new applications working group
- Client requirement survey working group
- Contents research working group
- Library research developing working group
- Promotion statistics working group
- Education and staffing working group
- Next generation network and digitalization working group
- Librarian self-management working group



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National Parliamentary Library

Legislative Yuan

New Century New Appearance - Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☀ Legislators' suggestions concerning the operation of National Parliamentary Library

- Overall planning and developing a new parliamentary library in the new legislature
- Application and strengthening the new technology or computer network and information system
- Providing individualized information service to each legislator



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

(Continued)

- Increase the variety of library collections, such as, government documents, periodicals, audio collections and general publications
- Production of literature review, document analysis, and bibliographic service to meet the information needs of Legislators

(Seminars of Legislative Yuan's internal affairs service works, March, 1999)



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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• Work Plans and Schedules

- Short-term work plan (for the year of 1999 to June, 2000)
- Mid-term work plan (for the year of 2000 to 2002)
- Policy for long-term development



New Century New Appearance -

Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☉ Short-term Work Plan

- Practically conduct the goals of plan in the pre-launching stage, i.e., the amendment of related regulations and the formation of task-flow.
- Highly improve information services to Legislators using manpower and library resources available.
- Activity survey the information demand and its resolution focused on different types of services and facilities.



New Century New Appearance - Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

(Continued)

- Broadly connect useful sites and offer user training.
- Strongly push “The Five-year Development Plan of National Parliamentary Library and the Digital Legislative Library”.
- Systematically conduct a comparative study of international parliamentary librarianship to get developmental experiences from other parliaments.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☉ Mid-term Work Plan

- Fully upgrade the Legislative Information System to the second generation.
- Systematically build up Legislators' homepages connected to the Library's Internet site.
- Strategically install the broad band network for the Library.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

(Continued)

- Practically work on the research project of the "Digital Legislative Library".
- Constantly scheme the plan for a new parliamentary library and new services based on the moving and construction proposal of Legislative Yuan.



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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☼ Policy for Long-term Development

– Firmly establish the goal of long-term overall development plan as “Improving oneself, valuing community and leading the universe.”

– Widely construct an all direction legislative network infrastructure and information sharing system on Intranet and Internet, covering the capital area and every electoral district in Taiwan for practicing governmental publicity and communication to the general public.

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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

(Continued)

- Actively organize a congressional knowledge center linking to academic institutes aiming for conducting research and literature analysis to the general public.
- Profoundly expand the cooperation and exchange of information industries to establish the cultural windows and the wisdom banks for benefiting Chinese society in the next century.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

• The outlines of Internet Service Net

- Readers' reference and referral service
- Information dissemination service
- Multimedia information storage and retrieval (ISAR) services
- Internet and website access service



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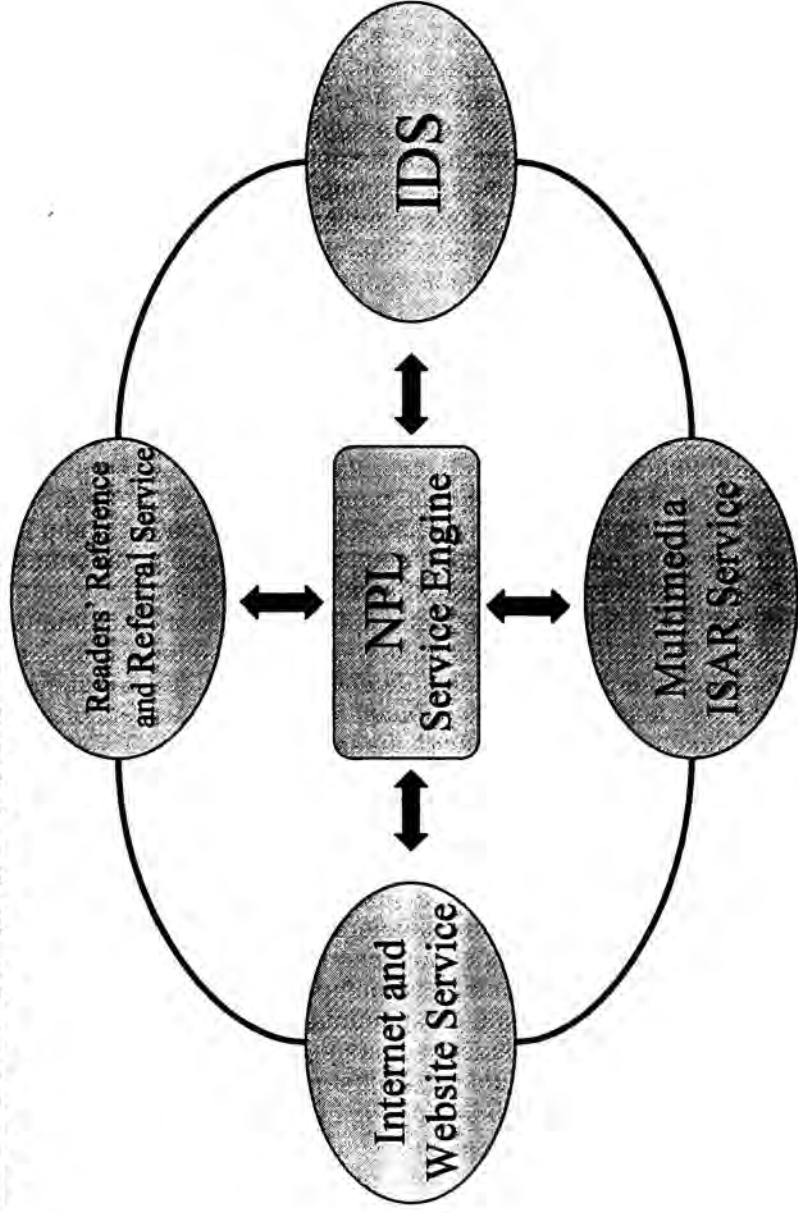
National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

21

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

Internet Service Net



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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☼ Readers' reference and referral service

- 3R - Reader, Reference, and Referral
- The basic rule and work concept of our librarians are access, earnestness, profession, and effectiveness.



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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☉ Information dissemination service

- Current awareness service
- Legislative SDI service
- Legislative decision support
- Newspaper clipping indexing service
- Publications
 - traditional printed format
 - electronic transmission format



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

New Century New Appearance -

Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

• Multimedia information storage and retrieval
(ISAR) service - combines with the readers' reference and referral services

- CD-ROM retrieval
- UDAS service
- Microform retrieval
- Self-developed Chinese legislative database retrieval

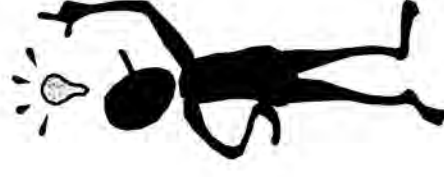


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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

**New Century New Appearance -
Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan**

- **Internet and website access service**
- **Rebuilt a new website - www.ly.gov.tw**
- **NPL website is ready to commence its “Internet
Legislative Library Service”**



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

☼ Internet Legislative Library Service -

Homepage components :

- Your Members
- Legislative Yuan at Work
- Code Library
- Legislative News
- Legislative Literature
- Law References
- Collections
- What We Serve
- Contents on the Website

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National Parliamentary Library

Legislative Yuan



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Electronic National Parliamentary Library, Legislative Yuan

- Four reasons to make the progress in parliamentary librarianship worldwide
 - the political activities of human beings come to a more mature stages
 - the promotions from international organizations, such as IFLA, APLAP
 - the widely use of new technology
 - the knowledge has developed as a popular value so knowledge society is formed



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National Parliamentary Library
Legislative Yuan

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☉ Ending --

The National Parliamentary Library

- is not only belonged to the congress ;
- but also acted as the public knowledge service center nationally ;
- will definitely have contribution to the progress of human civilization worldwide.



Aug.19.1999

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Legislative Yuan

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☉ For further information :

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~Thank You For Your Attention~

