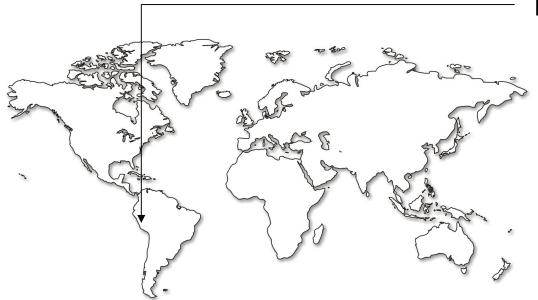# Peru

Responding institution:
National Library of Peru

Peru is responding for the second time, with the first response in 2005. The report for 2007 concerns 2 595 public library service points and 5 906 research libraries. (Detail is provided on the different types of libraries: 194 provincial libraries, 1 216 district libraries, 495 populated centres, 212 parish libraries, 405 communal libraries, 34 association libraries, 22 penitentiary institutes, 10 mobile libraries, 6 suburb libraries in Lima and 1 national library.)

The following detail applies to the government-funded research libraries: 14 libraries of regional directorates of education, 5 591 libraries at educational institutions, 27 libraries of schools of superior education, 206 libraries of institutes of superior education, 28 public university libraries and 40 private university libraries. (In 2005, an estimated 2 408 public library service points and 204 research libraries were reported.)

Internet penetration in Peru has been estimated at 21.1%. This reflects a steady increase, compared with the 10.2% penetration reported in 2005. Some 81-100% of university libraries, 41-60% of research libraries, 21-40% of public libraries and less than 20% of school libraries offer Internet access to their users. (In 2005, less than 20% of public libraries and 21-40% of research libraries provided Internet access.)

According to the 2005 report, Internet access was free of charge in public libraries and the government made some extra funding available to increase access.

According to the 2007 report, access to the Internet is free of charge in university libraries, and also at some municipal public libraries in the capital cities of the departments (provinces). Over the last two years the state and other library authorities have made additional funding available for this purpose.

There is reasonable coverage of local content on the Internet, but very little of this is in local languages. According to the 2007 *CIA World Factbook,* the literacy rate is 87.7%.

The library community in Peru is not in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals. There is no indication of whether the use of filtering software in the country's libraries is widespread or not. This is in contrast to the 2005 response indicating that the library community was at the time to some extent in favour of using filtering software, and that this resulted in the widespread use of such software.

The respondent has indicated that libraries in Peru are not troubled by anti-terror legislation. No opinion has been expressed on the potential impact of such legislation (if passed) on user privacy, or on the effect the keeping of records of library users may have on the intellectual freedom of the individual library user.

According to the respondent, there have been no incidents of violation of intellectual freedom. No sources have been suggested to provide more insight into the status of intellectual freedom in Peru. Incidents of the violation of intellectual freedom have, however, been noted by third-party sources.

Libraries in Peru have been involved in programmes

promoting HIV/Aids awareness, and in programmes to provide HIV/Aids information to members of the community unable to read. Women's literacy and women's access to information are promoted by libraries in Peru.

A code of ethics was adopted in 1997. Both the IFLA Internet Manifesto and the Glasgow Declaration have been adopted. This was not the case in 2005.

User privacy and anti-terror legislation

No anti-terror legislation has been passed in Peru. The respondent does not offer an opinion on whether such legislation, if adopted, would impact on user privacy, and whether the keeping of library user records would affect the individual Internet library user.

Reported incidents/violations of intellectual freedom in the past two years

According to the respondent, there have been no incidents of reported violations of intellectual freedom. Third-party sources, however, note some concerns about the violation of intellectual freedom, and especially human rights, in Peru.

For example, concerns about human rights and access to healthcare have been noted in the past two years (e.g. http://web.amnesty.org/report2006/per-summary-eng), as well as a number of IFEX reports on death threats against journalists, physical attacks on journalists, imprisonment, and so on (e.g. http://www.ifex.org/fr/content/view/full/81875/; http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=21351; http://www.ipys.org/alertas/atentado.php?id=1055; http://www.anp.org.pe/).

Concerns about intellectual freedom are summarised as follows by Reporters Without Borders: "The country once again had a record number of about 100 threats and physical attacks against the media during the year. One journalist was targeted by a bomb and another was shot in the head at a demonstration. Violence against the media is still high and rose in 2006 to 54 physical attacks and 47 threats, compared with a combined total of about only 60 the previous year" (http://www.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/rapport_en_bd-4.pdf).

HIV/Aids awareness

Libraries in Peru provide information about HIV/Aids through health campaigns held in coordination with the Minister of Health. The Health Librarian website offers brochures and leaflets and organises talks, courses and workshops for the prevention of HIV/Aids to the whole community, in various languages, in different regions and at a national level.

Women and freedom of access to information

According to the respondent, some librarians in Peru are in charge of literacy educational programmes, such as the Literacy Programme and Basic Education for Adults (PAEBA) and the National Literacy Programme of the Ministry of Education (PNA). Some libraries are also in charge of special programmes for promoting women's access to information and their educational, cultural, social and economic development. Some of the institutions involved include ONG Manuela Ramos, *Programa Nacional de Asistencia Alimentaria* (PRONAA), *Fondo de Compensación y Desarrollo Social* (FONCODES), a programme of the Ministry of Health, and *COPRODELI*.

IFLA Internet Manifesto

The IFLA Internet Manifesto has been adopted. In Peru, libraries are gradually making progress in ensuring free Internet access for users, regardless of gender, religion or ideology.

IFLA Glasgow Declaration on Libraries, Information Services and Intellectual Freedom

The IFLA Glasgow Declaration has been adopted. Librarians in Peru have received instruction on how to improve service quality and access to information as a right for every citizen, through the National System of Libraries. Guidelines to improve service quality have been drawn up, and librarians have been provided with manuals on library administration and management.

Ethics

The College of Librarians of Peru approved a code of ethics on 4 February 1997 (see http://www.cbp.org.pe).

Main indicators

Country name:	Peru
Population:	28 674 757 (July 2007 est.)
Main language:	Spanish (official), Quechua (official), Aymara, and a large number of minor Amazonian languages
Literacy:	87.7%
Literacy reported by respondent:	No data provided

Population figures, language and literacy are from the
CIA World Factbook, 2007 edition
(https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html).

Peru

Libraries and Internet access

Peru contributed to the World Report series in 2005. The following section compares data and answers from 2007 with the 2005 IFLA/FAIFE World Report and adds context from the respondent's estimates, where possible.

Library services

Estimated number of public libraries*:	2 595 (2005: 2 408)
Estimated number of school libraries:	5 838
Estimated number of university libraries:	68
Estimated number of government-funded research libraries:	No data provided
Source of these numbers:	Database of the National System of Libraries – Peru; National Assembly of Rectors; Minister of Education

Internet access

Population online**:	6 100 000 Internet users as of March 2007 (21.1%) (2005: 10.2%)
Percentage of public libraries offering Internet access to users:	21-40% (2005: Less than 20%)
Percentage of school libraries offering Internet access to users:	Less than 20%
Percentage of university libraries offering Internet access to users:	81-100%
Percentage of government-funded research libraries offering Internet access to users:	41-60%
In your estimate, how much local content*** is available on the Internet:	Average
To what degree is content on the Internet available in local languages:	Very little
Is the library association in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals:	No (2005: Yes, to a certain degree, motivated by the desire to protect children and safeguard public morality)
Is the use of filtering software widespread in your country's libraries:	No data provided (2005: Yes, to a certain degree)
Is it free of charge for library users to access the Internet on library computers:	Yes, in university libraries (2005: Yes, in public libraries only)
Has the state or other library authorities made any extra funding available for Internet access in the library system of your country in the last two years:	Yes, in some cases, for example municipal public libraries in the capital cities of the provinces, and all university libraries (2005: Yes)

* Public library service points, including branch libraries.
** Online population numbers are from Internet World Stats (www.internetworldstats.com).
*** Local content is defined as content that originates in the country.