**IFLA-IFRRO-IPA-EWC-WIPO CONFERENCE**
on

**ENHANCING THE CULTURE OF READING AND BOOKS IN THE DIGITAL AGE**
**Frankfurt Book Fair, October 13th**

**HOW CAN LIBRARIES AND RIGHTSHOLDERS COOPERATE TO ENHANCE ACCESSIBILITY TO COPYRIGHT WORKS?** (PANEL DISCUSSION) (1 HOUR 15 MINS)

Librarians and Rightsholders and their representatives have many possibilities to cooperate in order to enhance accessibility to copyright works.

First of all, we have to bear in mind the libraries objectives regarding the making available of cultural and scientific works to the users in the easiest and most practical way. From the time of old Alexandria, librarians have always wanted to have the"biblioteca universalis" in order to satisfy any user need. Digitisation, on line works and facilities to transfer works by Internet seems to be taking us closer to this than ever.

Nowadays there are many initiatives to make content available by Internet to everybody from Google to Europeana. Technology offers many possibilities which we need to explore and analyze so that this proposal don't provoke damage to the future of creation.

Writers and creators in general want their works to be disseminated among society while publishers wish to deliver as many published works as possible. It's clear we can and should cooperate so that students, researchers and general users can have access to copyright works in a way that doesn't interfere with the normal exploitation of the works. Furthermore, it is necessary to do so.

Recent technological advancements and the changing environment make it easy to reproduce content and make it available to everybody. Nevertheless this ability is not reason enough to use copyrighted works without creator and publisher authorisation.

However, this authorisation shouldn't be an obstacle to the use of the works if we put the correct mechanism in place.

Access to copyright works should be simple. We probably need to change current business models or create new ones for this new challenge.

Authors are keen to collaborate and to receive recognition and support to continue creating. They share an affinity with libraries and are proud to have their works housed in these institutions for the use of everybody. However, they also feel the need for some sort of mechanism, through RROs or other representatives, in order to authorise reproduction and making available while maintaining the possibility of remuneration.

Publishers in their companies invest and work on new books and magazines for the different kind of users and need to receive reimbursement on their investment so that they can continue their activity. In fact, publishers have already created new business models as we have heard before.

RROs can also provide collective solutions to libraries so that authorisation and licensing become a normal and simple procedure in libraries. A recent agreement in Norway between the National Library and Kopinor is a good example of how this could work.
Furthermore, IFRRO could act as a point of reference to facilitate dialogue and promote agreements.

We can find solutions together to improve access to content and subsequently to promote reading. There are different challenges according to different types of libraries, we can't apply the same solutions to National libraries as to academic repositories, school libraries or public libraries.
National libraries have plans to digitize out and in copyrighted works and make them available on internet. This has been one of the goals of EC and many European countries. The search for solutions to authorize this digitazing has encounted such as orphan works and out of print works.

The solutions adopted by the copyright subgroup in the framework of the High Level Expert Group that Olav has mentioned earlier are a good example to look at.

This example shows us the possibility to look for more agreements in other types of libraries such as academic of public libraries as well as services as Document Delivery.

Other initiatives are technical issues to address in the digital world. I'm talking about technical standards that allow us to make content available in a more secure and easier way.

IFRRO continues its close involvement in the development of the international identifier standards, such as ISTC and ISNI and it's a main partner in ONIX government body.

This task is beneficial in order to reduce costs to IFRRO members and to improve the interchange of works. Libraries' work is based on the use of standards either for metadata or for the delivery of content and maybe this is one issue in which we can also collaborate.

This is the first open seminar of stakeholders in the area of libraries and it is a good start to put license solutions in place which can be useful for libraries.

Copyright is under pressure from various sources. It's important to explain different and comprehensive initiatives and solutions for libraries already instigated by some institutions.

IFRRO and RROs think that voluntary solutions agreed among all stakeholders are better than imposed legislative solutions.

My suggestion would be to continue working through the necessities of libraries in each specific sector and see how RH can match them. I feel the best way could be to create a group of stakeholders with a good working agenda to move towards solutions and benefits for all parties. Negotiated solutions are always better than imposed ones.

I hope that we can reach any agreement on this sense after this seminar.