Newsletter 2013 No 1

Section on Library Buildings and Equipment

Helsinki University Main Library – The Kaisa House.
Photo: Ingvild Monsen

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

Between the years our thoughts go back to last years' successful IFLA conference in Helsinki. At the same time, they are already directed towards the future which holds Singapore as our next venue for the activities of our Standing Committee.

As expected, Helsinki and its libraries proved to be as significant and impressive regarding their library architecture and design. In Finland libraries are very popular and their architecture plays an important role for the development of the institutions.

This development dates back to the year 1548, when Michael Agricola (1509 - 1557), the founder of the Finnish written language – and former student of the famous University of Wittenberg in Germany – used for the first time a Finnish language word denoting the library: "kiriacammio" – book chamber. His monument is preserved in the Cathedral of Helsinki, which is situated prominently at Senate Square, right opposite the National Library of Finland.

Current developments, as the examples of the choice of sites for the New Helsinki University Library and the future Helsinki Central Library show, place the library again in the vicinity of important cultural institutions and at the center of city life.

Participants of the IFLA-Congress became aware of that when listening to three presentations during the Session "Designing the future library", which was organized by Helsinki City Library, Helsinki University Library and the National Library of Finland. Moreover, they could experience and explore the new building of Helsinki University Library afterwards – before its official opening in September.

Kaisa Sinikara, the director of the University Library in Helsinki, kindly invites you in this issue of our Newsletter to share information and latest news regarding the building process. And of course, you can have a look at a number of photos of the new building by Anttinen Oiva Architects Ltd., which purvey the latest Finnish library design. Maybe you take the opportunity when going to Helsinki to pay a visit in Kaisa House Library yourself!

The *Library and the City* will be the next theme of our **Open Session in Singapore** in 2013. This topic was chosen with regard to the current trends of revival of city centers and the role libraries play within this process of re-invention. Their survival into the 21st century depends very much on an attractive offer of space and new services. We are seeking contributions which mirror architectural reactions towards this trend. You will find the Call for Papers enclosed.

Singapore, in particular the Li Ka Shing Library at Singapore Management University will be our venue for a conference which will be devoted to another hot, but subtle topic: ***Making ends meet – High quality design on a low budget***. In times of financial restraints doing more with less is seemingly the order of the day. We are convinced that there are many examples from different regions of the world that can demonstrate imaginative and inventive building and design solutions that secure democratic access to knowledge and reliable services for the communities the libraries serve.

Let us welcome the year 2013, which will be for IFLA an Asian year!

Dorothea Sommer

IFLA Library buildings and Equipment Section, Chair

Future Libraries: Infinite Possibilities

World Library and Information Congress
79th IFLA General Conference and Assembly
Singapore

17-23 August 2013 | www.ifla.org

IFLA WLIC 2013
SINGAPORE

Opening a new Helsinki University Main library – a future vision, service design and collaboration

Kaisa Sinikara
University Librarian, Professor
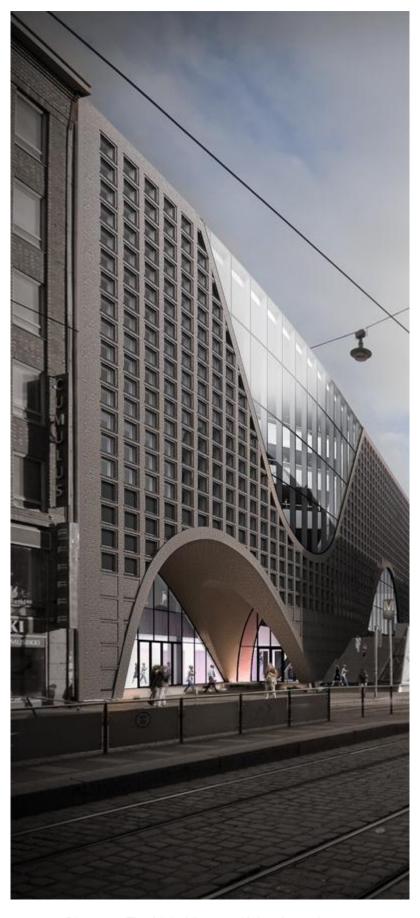Helsinki University Library

The official opening ceremony of the Helsinki University Main Library took place on 10 September 2012, while students were able to access the building from 3 September 2012 onward.

Picture 1. Opening ceremony in September 10th with 600 guests, jazz players and only few speeches. Picture: Veikko Somerpuro.

During IFLA 2012 in Helsinki we were able to show the new building to our international guests during a seminar Designing the Future Library.

Constructing a library today is an exciting and challenging task. The construction process involves challenges and risks for all parties: universities, architects, libraries and library users. How can we predict future needs and the necessary actions to meet them? What roles will libraries play in the future in supporting academic work?

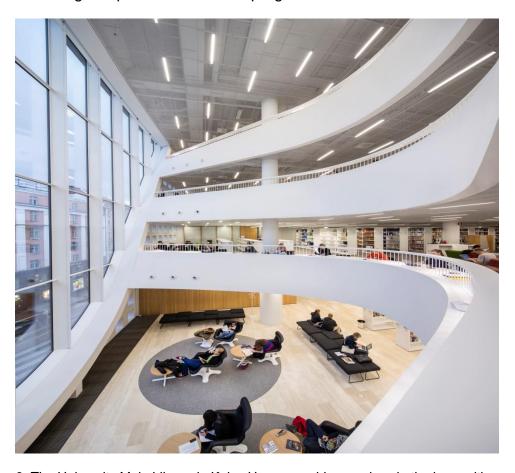*Picture 2: The Main Library – Kaisaniemenkatu 5.*

University of Helsinki

The University of Helsinki is part of a network of European research universities dating back to the 17th century. Today, the University of Helsinki has 11 faculties and 20 independent institutes as well as 35,000 students and some 4,000 teaching and research staff. It awards an average of 4,000 first- and second-cycle degrees and 400 doctoral degrees each year.

The University of Helsinki currently has two major libraries: the National Library of Finland and the Helsinki University Library. Each has a distinct mission and collections profile, and both have undergone a major overhaul in recent decades.

Helsinki University Library

Helsinki University Library is the largest university library in Finland. It has been transformed from 160 smaller units to one organization in five locations during the years 1995-2012. The Library is serving its home university and the national and international academic community. As other university libraries in Finland, it is open for all citizens. The new Main Library building, called Kaisa House, inaugurated in September 2012. The Smart Design Project was launched in 2010 and selected for the World Design Capital 2012 Helsinki program.

Picture 3. The University Main Library in Kaisa House provides services in the humanities and social sciences. Picture: Mika Huisman.

Meanwhile, the Kumpula Campus Library (new building in 2001) is responsible for services in the "hard sciences", the Meilahti Campus Library Terkko (new building in

1998) is a key facility for medicine, and the Viikki Campus Library (new building in 1999) provides information services in the biosciences, agriculture, forestry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine.

Picture 4. Viikki Campus Library has three small inside gardens. The local public library provide services in the same building. Picture: Mikael Lindén.

Key design themes

The following were key concerns when designing the Main Library: customer orientation, services for learning and research as well as other users, evolving collections, role and duties of staff, collaboration, efficiency and quality.

The extent to which researchers use library facilities depends on the research processes of their academic discipline. Researchers particularly in the natural sciences and medicine – all over the world - prefer digital library resources to actual library facilities, whereas such facilities are still very useful for humanities scholars as well as being an important workplace for students. What is more, Finnish university libraries are open to the general public.

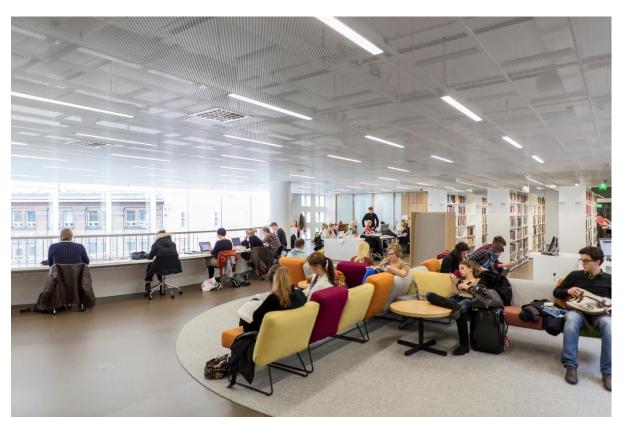**Architectural Competition**

University of Helsinki announced information about the competition and got 80 answers with interest to take part in it. The University invited 10 participants for good references and 20 participants decided by lot. The reason for lottery was to give opportunity to young architects. 27 proposals were submitted. Of the 7 finalists, only

one proposal came from an invited participant. The winning proposal was drafted by Anttinen Oiva Architects LTD. This office of the young architects has won several prizes for the Kaisa House plan in 2012 (Critics' Spurs by The Finnish Critics' Association (first time in 60 years architecture), The 2012 Glass Structure, Art Prize 2012 by the Art Council of Uusimaa, TV-Jury for New Buildings in WDC Helsinki 11.11.2012)

Service design in support of student services

Our aim has been to create a library which attracts and stimulates both students and researchers. We explored student needs through *service design* methodologies together with the service design specialists as part of the World Design Capital 2012 project.

We drew the following conclusions: The library must respect different styles of learning and personal approaches by offering appropriate facilities to different learners and researchers. Quiet areas are needed for reading and working. The library should also offer facilities for discussion and group study. User support for digital resources is vital. The library must have rooms for teaching information literacy. Break rooms which give a chance to relax as well as pleasant cafés are also needed. To sum up, the keywords are diversity, flexibility, convertibility and support for interaction.

Picture 5 - 7. Different space for different users and styles of learning.
Pictures: Mika Huisman.

Services for research occupy a key position in the library's target programme. The library is involved in maintaining the University's research information database, supports open access publishing and develops research data services as well as bibliometrical analysis for evaluation of the research results. Researchers are also offered tailored online services (http://www.helsinki.fi/library/terkko/).

Changes in collections

The printed collections of the Helsinki University Library – currently some 1.5 million volumes within the building – cannot compete in scope with those of such research universities as Oxford and Cambridge. With the merger of collections previously housed in ten different locations, unnecessary duplicates have been eliminated over the past few years. The collections will be placed by discipline on the various floors of the Main Library. Currently the Helsinki University Library uses 70% of its acquisition funds on digital resources, which has led to a decrease in the acquisition of new printed material. In the natural sciences, acquisitions naturally focus on digital material and online services.

Picture 8. Collections in HU Main Library include 1,5 volumes. Picture: Mika Huisman.

In terms of facility design, the shared use of collections, the development of national solutions and the increase of digital material will considerably help to save on facility costs.

Technological solutions, ICT

When opening the new main library, we have more automated library services, such as return automatic machines and robotics using Radio-frequency identification (RFID). For a lively used customer services it has been a good solution.

Picture 9: Small visitors during the staff family day were looking the new RFID technology.
Picture: Helena Hiltunen.

ICT is an essential part of today's academic studies. Students can use their own devices at the library, which also has computer laboratories. In addition, right next to the library is the Aleksandria Learning Centre, completed in 2002 and maintained by the University's IT Services, which has approximately 350 computer workstations.

Staff

The Main Library has some 80 employees at the City Centre Campus Library and 60 in centralised library services (administration and development, acquisition and metadata services as well as the central maintenance of databases and online services).

Strength in collaboration

The Helsinki University Main Library is a diverse service centre with a variety of parties involved. The City Centre Campus Library will serve the needs of researchers and students in the humanities, law, theology and social sciences at the Main Library.

The building will also house the American Resource Center (an agreement between the US Embassy and the University) and the customer service unit of Statistics Finland. The cafeteria concern of the University's Student Union will manage the book café. Various other businesses will also lease facilities from the University.

The University and faculty leadership as well as the University's architects and Centre for Properties and Facilities successfully collaborated on the construction

project, and active communications supported the success of the construction phase.

Centralising

Centralising library services and leadership has had several outcomes: it has strengthened interdisciplinary research opportunities at the interface between various disciplines as well as with new partners; it has maximised efficient library use and the consistent expansion of collections; it has enhanced the skills of library staff and promoted their specialisation in areas relevant to digital publishing, e-science and the needs of individual disciplines; and it has enabled the use of service design to overhaul the services offered to students and other users.
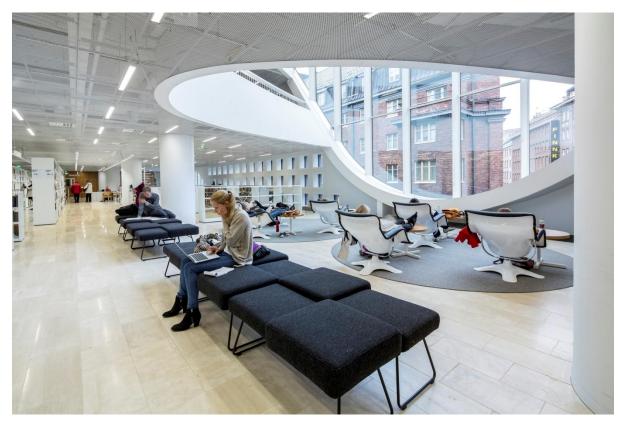
Objectives of facility design

The design of the Main Library facilities was based on the following objectives: A functional, multipurpose and flexible facility for a scientific library, logicalness and clarity: functions are easily found and the space is comprehensible, appropriate directions and guidance systems, a prominent and interesting facility that supports innovation, the facilities particularly for Research Library Services should be quiet and promote creativity, a pleasant meeting place and work environment for both customers and employees, well-functioning air conditioning, heating, lighting and acoustics, accessible environment, a creative and inviting atmosphere.

Picture 10. The library has an open terrace in the 7th floor with a view to the Campus area and to the sea.   Picture: Helena Hiltunen

The design challenges included the following: How to delineate between quiet and less quiet areas of the library, how to avoid a warehouse-like atmosphere due to the size of the collections, how to direct large numbers of customers correctly, naturally and efficiently, taking into account the logistics of a large flow of material and the

lifecycle of printed material, ergonomic solutions for various library functions, the building must house a large number of staff (about 140) and therefore work facilities and social areas should be appropriately located and furnished, and collegiality should be supported.

Picture 11: Light and openness are essential. The building is connected nicely in its environment in the very centre of Helsinki City Campus. Picture: Mika Huisman

Future roles of the library

The library in Kaisa House is a work site for science where different models of learning, teaching and research can be put into practice to create something new. Modern functions and diverse collections are not enough as such; rather, facility development will also be guided by the objectives of user comfort, aesthetics and a design ideology. The library is a learning centre and living room for members of the academic community, where science may be advanced by both scheduled meetings and events as well as unexpected encounters.

Urban Office – Redesigning library space for co-working

Roberto Corsini

IT Specialist,Innovator and developer of new services;
The Urban Office, the Labrary, the Laptop club.. etc.

Imagine a network of public work and meeting spaces, connected by an online service making it possible for anyone to reserve a space for their meeting from anywhere, free of charge. Imagine that those public spaces were libraries all over the world that connect with each other in a concrete way never seen before.

The Urban Office is a service designed by Roberto Corsini at the Helsinki City Library in Finland that brings this dream closer to reality than one might think. An age-old way to use library space as work and meeting space has been redesigned to provide this possibility to everyone. Freelancers, small businesses, telecommuters and entrepreneurs flock to use the Urban Office as an alternative to noisy cafés, expensive business hotels or going back to the office between meetings. With an innovative mix of service design and grass roots marketing, the Urban Office of Helsinki has quickly grown into a popular short-term work and meeting space solution for people from various professions. And now the Urban Office network is slowly forming in Finland.

While the service itself is simple, with elements found in most big libraries throughout Europe, it brings in customers who normally would not use the library during work hours if at all. The service brings external specialists on entrepreneurship, business management and even job seeking into the Urban Office as lecturers and as part of events; this service is much more than

simply tables and chairs. In fact you could say that the Urban Office brings libraries closer to being an actual measurable part of the economy of the city. The approachability of the library, the expectance of knowledge and the general experience of awe and inspiration that people get while at the library, together with the functional approach to work spaces common to libraries, make the Urban Office a natural and popular part of the service palette.

Digging deeper into what happens at the Helsinki City Library's Urban Office, we find that Entrepreneur Helsinki holds many "Start your own business" sessions there, the national Creative Meetingpoint-project brings people from the creative industries together to talk about various themes relating to their field of work in workshop-like seminars for example. Furthermore, in association with the Ministry of Employment and Financial Development, there is a Recruitment Center attached to the Urban Office helping people to find new jobs. Together they attract enough attention to the library as a place to find help in succeeding in society, that the bureau of Economic Development has grown an interest in the library as a real part of the growing economy of the city. Due to this, various projects have been planned around this theme. It is not surprising that every service connected to the Urban Office originates from the customers themselves

The Urban Office network is still taking baby steps and now is the right time to hop on board. Feel free to contact **Roberto.Corsini@hel.fi** for more information or visit him in Helsinki Finland for a tour.
See
http://www.urbanoffice.fi/en
and
http://tinyurl.com/uophotos
for more info.

A new international framework for library planning and construction:
ISO Technical Report 11219:
Qualitative conditions and basic statistics for library buildings
– Space, function and design

By Olaf Eigenbrodt, Santi Romero, Kjartan Vevle

Regularly members of our Standing Committee are being asked about international standards in library building. Since there are no such standards, the Library Buildings and Equipment Section compiled its Guidelines for Library Buildings in 2009. At the same time, the German DIN-Fachbericht 13, a technical report about library and archive buildings edited by the German standardisation organisation Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN), came out in its third, thoroughly revised and extended edition. During the work on this sought-after report, the German working group had the idea to bring forward an international version of it on the ISO-level. Other countries supported this idea and the ISO Technical Committee (TC) 46, Information and Documentation formed a working group (WG) 08 'Statistical Data for Library Buildings' within its standing committee 08 'Quality – Statistics and Performance Evaluation'. The goal of WG 08 was to write a technical report with standards and guidelines on library planning and building, both for new buildings and for the reconstruction of existing library buildings or the conversion of other buildings for library use. Members of the working group came from nine different countries. Although there was a European majority, there were delegates from Canada and Japan as well. Four members of the working group are active or former members of IFLA's Library Buildings and Equipment SC, so there is a strong link between the two committees on the operative level. Three of them are still active members, and with this article we want to share the main outcomes of the working group and our own experience as contributors to this project.

Although the German DIN-Fachbericht 13 turned out to be a good working basis for the group we had to face several challenges during the work with this report. In a first step German experts translated most of the Fachbericht to enable all colleagues to discuss it in depth. In working on an international level for a longer period, colleagues are facing both sides of the medal. On one hand they come to the conclusion that everything is quite similar in libraries worldwide. On the other hand the differences in detail and in the mere philosophy of librarianship are becoming more and more obvious. Especially when it comes to library planning and building the differences are not only about how to run a library from the librarian's point of view but about the planning and building process as such as well. Since the very idea of a Technical Report is to provide guidelines and standards that are helpful and giving directions worldwide, we had to discuss many issues in depth before finding a verbalisation without delivering a blurred compromise which is not useful for the

actual debate with architects or building authorities. Consequently the report considers many regional differences and standards.

The TR consists of eight chapters and two annexes. The first two chapters introduce the report and provide the reader with terms and definitions. The latter is particularly helpful for the communication between librarians and planners because this thesaurus translates 'librarish' into 'architectish' and otherwise. Chapter three, captioned 'Planning Libraries' is one of the core chapters of the report. It contains the major planning steps and descriptions of the different spaces to consider when compiling the brief. There is at least one definition of every area and facility within a library. Standardised space allocations are given in chapter four. It starts with a variety of user places within a library and provides information about space needs for user services, events and other areas. The space allocation for collections is described in depth; the planner can find formulas for calculating space needs as well as tables with standard conditions. The chapter closes with spaces for library management, technical services and similar functions.

Physical and technical issues of library buildings are addressed in chapter five. The various storage conditions for different library materials are described in subchapter 5.1. Besides environmental factors, the ideal conditions for different media and even digital long term preservation are described. In a last paragraph this chapter deals with indoor-climate for user spaces. Although it is not possible to give exact load assumptions for a building without knowledge about its planned structure, the TR gives important hints for the estimation and following specialist's calculation of load assumptions in different areas like stacks and user space. Conveyor systems for people and material handling are covered as well as different aspects of safety and security systems within libraries as well as fire safety. Natural light and artificial lightning are the issues of the subsequent chapter. Requirements and recommendations are provided as well as descriptions of different systems and their appropriability for the areas within a library. Since many library buildings in recent times face problems with noise, subchapter 5.6 with its guidelines and recommendations for acoustic conditions and correction systems will be a helpful tool within the planning process and for the refurbishment of existing buildings. Due to the partially heavy loads and the wear and tear through heavy use, libraries have special requirements concerning floor construction and covering. In subchapter 5.7 respective recommendations are given and various types of flooring are described with their pros and cons for library application. Since today's libraries are high-tech-buildings, wiring must be planned seriously. Subchapter 5.8 provides planners, architects and librarians with some important hints for this issue. Signing and guidance system are essential tools for the usability of a library building. They are often underestimated by architects and planners, especially because both are not aware of the special requirements of a working library sign system. The TR gives an overview of the planning process for sign systems and the different forms of signing. Also acoustical and optical signal systems are described in this context.

Library buildings are part of a wider urban or campus context and outdoor space plays a major role in the overall experience of such a structure. Furthermore reading gardens, patios or terraces are becoming more and more popular as additional spaces for reading and leisure within a library complex. Chapter six of the TR covers the different possible forms of outdoor spaces with their functions and space allocations.

Two chapters are dealing with important general topics concerning library planning and building. Although barrier free design has been being discussed a lot in recent years, many planners and professionals tend to ignore or marginalize the basics of it. But especially libraries, claiming to guarantee free access to information for everyone, should be aware of the barriers they are building up for disabled people, senior citizens, children and other groups. Chapter 7 deals with the challenges and possible solutions around barrier free design. In chapter 8 environmental issues are discussed. Measures to be taken are not only around reducing the overall carbon footprint but also going into detail here.

There are two annexes to the TR. Annex A is about reconstruction and reorganisation of old buildings, an important topic for libraries who want to change or renew their space. Annex B contains a list of functional areas and rooms within a library as described in chapter four, which can be used as guideline when planning the space allocation of the library and for checking the completeness of the space allocation plan. The TR ends with a bibliography.

„It is obvious that the Technical Report is not only a collection of standards concerning library planning and building, but a comprehensive guideline for all steps of the process. In so far it exceeds its initial goal and the DIN-Fachbericht 13 as well. Due to positive discussions and a collaborative atmosphere in the international team the report got its high reliability and global applicability. From a German perspective the discussion about numbers, space allocations, and details became an inspiration for a new edition of the DIN-Fachbericht."

Olaf Eigenbrodt

"When I was asked by my country to belong to this ISO group, I had no idea about what kind of task we could be able to achieve, having in mind the complexity of the matter that we had to deal with. I had no idea about the time I would have to spend, neither. But after more than three years, seven meetings in several cities of Europe with its discussions and agreements, lots of advice from specialists of my country and much more time that I thought working at home, I am happy to say that I would repeat this experience. I have learnt many things, not only referred to the matter of the Technical Report."

Santi Romero

Satellite Conference – IFLA World Library and Information Congress

Section for Library Buildings and Equipment

August 15-16, 2013, Li Ka Shing University Library, Singapore Management University

CALL FOR PAPERS

Main Theme:

Making Ends Meet: High Quality Design on a Low Budget

Since 2008, the world's economy has seen dramatic changes that have rippled throughout the library world. While the demand for library services has increased, the money available to build, refurbish and operate them has decreased. However, while the number of people physically going to a public library has increased over the past 5 years, the number of public libraries reporting flat or decreased operating budgets increased dramatically. Many countries report a decrease in funding of libraries. On the other hand, public and student demand for study and collaborative work space, the changing nature of the content delivery and the increased need for access to computer technologies world-wide for educational and social reasons is creating an increasing need for more library space that is smart, flexible and economical to build and operate. Libraries are central to our knowledge economy. Without them, many communities would have no access to technology, study space or tutorial and literacy training.

The Library Buildings & Equipment Standing Committee is looking for papers that highlight the ways public and academic communities in different regions and countries of the world are able to continue to provide high quality library space that is affordable in these difficult economic circumstances. Papers are welcome that present the way new models of design, adaptive reuse and technology are being employed to provide new and innovative architectural solutions that maintain the library as an important element in our society while addressing the challenges of decreased capital and operational funding. Presenters can include public and academic library examples. The theme of WLIC 2013, "Future Libraries: Infinite Possibilities" should provide the context of the presentation.

Sessions will be organized around the following topics:

- Setting the scene: the impact of economy on libraries in different regions of the world, new service trends and demands for library buildings
- Making things easier: how to create quality library space with a low financial budget
- New design approaches to emerging needs: aligning physical spaces with social values

- Case studies: New rural libraries in different regional contexts (e.g. Asia, Africa)
- Case studies: Adaptive reuse of buildings for library purposes in different regional contexts
- Case studies: New models of design in different regional contexts

Paper Submission

The IFLA Library Building and Equipment Section welcomes submission of abstracts from prospective presenters regarding each of these broad themes. From among the abstracts received 3 – 5 papers on each topic will be selected for presentation at the satellite meeting. Papers may describe recent projects that have successfully emulated the themes listed above. Papers may also offer a more speculative viewpoint, with forecasts of how libraries and buildings will need to change to meet the challenges of the word economy in volatile times.

The following should be provided:

- **name and institution** of presenter(s)

- **an abstract of the paper** describing the project, campaign or research carried out (1 page, up to 350 words) preferably in English

- **relevant biographical information** of author(s)/presenter(s)

Send your proposals by 22nd, February 2013 via e-mail to the chair of the LBE section Dorothea Sommer (dorothea.sommer@bibliothek.uni-halle.de).

The abstracts will be reviewed and selected by a Review Committee. The paper can be given at the congress in any of IFLA's official languages. Successful proposals will be identified and announced by March 8th, 2013.

If a paper is selected authors must commit to presenting it in Singapore.

All presenters and their papers will be listed in the programme of the conference. Therefore presenters must forward the full text of their papers by April 25th, 2013 to allow time for review. The time allowed for the presentation will be 45 minutes. Papers should be no longer than 20 pages.

Important Dates:

Submission of abstracts and proposals deadline	February 22nd, 2013
Notification of acceptance	March 8th, 2013
Deadline for authors to submit papers	April 25th, 2013
Dissemination of final program	April 30th, 2013
Deadline for authors to submit slides	July 30, 2013
Satellite Conference	August 15 – 16, 2013

Conference Registration:

The registration fee for is $153 SGD (approx 100 Euro per person depending on prevailing exchange rates).

More information about the conference registration will be available after the paper selection process.

Please note that all expenses, including registration for the conference, travel, accommodation etc., are the responsibility of the authors/ presenters. No financial support can be provided by IFLA, but a special invitation can be issued to authors/ presenters.

Jointly organized by

Li Ka Shing University Library, Singapore Management University
IFLA Library buildings and Equipment Section

Venue: Singapore Management University Administration Building, Level 6, Function Room, 81 Victoria Street, Singapore 188065

Open Session – IFLA World Library and Information Congress

Section for Library Buildings and Equipment

CALL FOR PAPERS

Theme:
The library and the city

Recent years have shown the trend that more and more people are reinventing and rediscovering the urban city as a living space. Cities provide work, accommodation, education, neighbourhood, participation in cultural and leisure activities and provide an attractive infrastructure that is compact and easily accessible. The Renaissance of the city center and urban life-style necessitates rethinking of the concept of the library from not only a destination in the city but also a catalyst for urban development and growth. Libraries are a central component of the knowledge environment of modern cities. They are cultural and social transformers of society and strive - especially in times of economic crisis - to include diverse social groups that are the inhabitants of a city and potential users of the library.

The Library Buildings and Equipment Section is looking for papers which highlight the reciprocal relationship of the library and the city in the context of architecture in the knowledge society. Papers should explore and reveal how architecture and interior design can transform libraries into fascinating and inspiring destinations in the city. They should focus on how libraries and their buildings can contribute to the development of city architecture and add value to it. The Section is particularly interested in projects that demonstrate new functional demands for the architecture and the design of libraries and the respective interaction with the city architecture and urban spaces. We would like the programme to have a balance between theoretical approaches devoted to aspects of library and urban planning and best practice case studies, which have proven to have met the different needs of the urban user.

Submission Guidelines

The theme of WLIC 2013, *"Future Libraries: Infinite Possibilities"* should provide the context of the presentation.

The following should be provided:

- name and institution of presenter(s)
- an abstract of the paper describing the project, campaign or research carried out (1 page, up to 350 words) preferably in English
- relevant biographical information of author(s)/presenter(s)

Please send your proposals by **31th of January 2013** via e-mail to:

> **Dorothea Sommer**
> Chair, Library Buildings and Equipment Section
> E-mail: dorothea.sommer@bibliothek.uni-halle.de

The abstracts will be reviewed and selected by a Review Committee. The paper can be given at the congress in any of IFLA's official languages. Successful proposals will be identified and announced by **22 February 2013**.

If a paper is selected authors must commit to presenting it in Singapore.

All presenters and their papers will be listed in the final IFLA Programme. Therefore presenters must forward the **full text** of their papers by **15 April 2013** to allow time for review and for preparation of translations. The time allowed for the presentation will be 20 minutes. Papers should be no longer than 20 pages.

In accordance with IFLA's Open Access Statement all papers presented at the WLIC 2013 shall be available under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence.

Important dates

- **31 January 2013**: Deadline for submitting proposals
- **22 February 2013**: notification of successful applicants
- **15 April 2013**: submission of full papers

Submissions

*All proposals must be in before **31 January 2013**.*

Please note

All expenses, including registration for the conference, travel, accommodation etc., are the responsibility of the authors/presenters. No financial support can be provided by IFLA, but a special invitation can be issued to authors.

Congress Attendance Grants

The Singapore National Committee and IFLA have worked hard to secure funds for Conference Participation Grants. Up-to-date information will be available on our Conference Participation Grants webpage.

The IFLA World Library and Information Congress, which is also the **IFLA General Conference and Assembly**, is traditionally held annually in varying parts of the globe.

The Congress IFLA WLIC 2013 will be held in Singapore, from 17-23 August 2013.

Congress theme: "Future Libraries: Infinite Possibilities"

IFLA WLIC 2013
SINGAPORE

Library Buildings and Equipment Section

Dorothea Sommer

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