VII. Parliamentary Documentation contains the subject wise access of the indexes of the articles published in books, reports, periodicals and newspapers and the articles on Burning Issues since 1998.

Computer facility to Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament have been provided with a Note-Book or a Desk-top computer each with Digital Versatile Disk (DVD) facility having fax/modem card along with a printer and scanner. Each Member of Parliament has been provided with a protected electronic mailbox for exchange of messages through E-mail and has access to the Internet. This helps members in getting instant and up-to-date information on a wide range of subjects through the internet; organize their office work; receive/send electronic mail; have quick and accurate information on legislative and parliamentary matters on their desks.

The Speaker's Home Page

The Home page of the Speaker, Lok Sabha contains his bio-data, political and personal achievements, important rulings/decisions, important speeches, information pertaining to the development of his constituency, tours proposed/undertaken and a photo-gallery. It also contains bio-profiles of all the previous Speakers. It can be accessed at the internet address http//speakerloksabha.nic.in. The Home Page has also been provided with a link to the Parliament of India Home Page.

MPs' Home Pages

Each member of Parliament has his own web page which contains his bio-data, information about his participation in the parliamentary proceedings, Questions, Bills, Motions and the information pertaining to the development of his constituency .The links of the members' Home Pages are available onto the Parliament of India Home Page.

The links to the Home Pages of Rajya Sabha (Upper House), the President, the Vice-President and the Prime Minister of India are also available at the Parliament of India Home Page.

Digital Library

A Digital Library has been set up in the Computer Centre to cater to the needs of members of Parliament and officers and staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The collection of DVDs, CDs, tapes and floppies is being developed keeping in view the core areas of interest of members of Parliament and the latest technological advances.

Video Conferencing

The Video Conferencing facility has been provided at the offices and residences of Hon'ble Speaker, Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha, and the Offices of Joint Secretaries and the Computer Centre. In due course this can prove to be an effective instrument for better coordination with members of Parliament, Legislative bodies at different levels and also for managing information in Parliament.

Touch Screen Information Kiosks

Twelve Touch Screen Information Kiosks having facility of accessing the data relating to Questions, Debates, Bio-data, Bulletins, List of Business, Bills, Parliamentary Committees, Telephone Nos., Postal and e-mail addresses of members, etc. have been installed at various vantage points in Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe.

Training

Regular training programmes for members of Parliament and Officers are organized by the Computer Centre, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information and Technology, National Informatics Centre (NIC) or any other agency nominated by the Secretariat to familiarize them with the computers and softwares provided to them. The users who are not familiar with the use of computers are expected to undergo the training. A new training Centre equipped with modern equipment is being set up in the Parliament Library Building to provide training to members of Parliament, their personal staff and Officers/Staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

A Query Booth has been set up in the Central Hall of Parliament House where all types of computer-related assistance is provided to members. It acts as a Centre for continuous training of members and other users by resolving their queries and enhancing knowledge and skills in the use of computers. Another Query Booth is being set up in the Parliament Library Building to give similar type of assistance to members.

Policy Framework

There is a planned computerization of all the activities of the Lok Sabha Secretariat with a definite policy to use advances in information technology for further improving the information management and dissemination system. The policy is focused on - (i) providing members of Parliament the required information instantly and (ii) generating, disseminating and storing information necessary to make the participation of members of Parliament more meaningful.

Presently, there are two committees which consider proposals regarding the future needs of, computerization. One of them is the 'Committee of Officers on Computerization in the Lok Sabha Secretariat' which consists of Additional Secretary, Joint Secretaries and Directors, as may be nominated by the Secretary-General. Proposals relating to procurement of hardware and its distribution are placed before the Committee for its consideration and recommendation, and then submitted to the Secretary-General/Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha for approval.

The other Committee is the "Committee on Provision of Computers to Members of Lok Sabha, Officers of recognized political parties in Parliament and Officers of Lok Sabha Secretariat", which consists of 15 members of Lok Sabha including the Deputy Speaker who is the ex-officio Chairman. The members are nominated by the Speaker after the constitution of the new Lok Sabha. The main function of the Committee is to assess the hardware and software requirements of the members of Lok Sabha. The proposals prepared by the Computer Centre relating to procurement and distribution of hardware and software and suggestions received from the members of Parliament with regard to the computer facilities are placed before the Committee for its consideration.

Future Proposals under consideration

The following proposals about computerization are under consideration which would ultimately facilitate better information management and working and easy interaction between members and the Secretariat on the one hand and between members and citizen on the other.

* **MPs Interactive System** to facilitate interaction among MPs and general public through the web pages of each member of Parliament.
* **Committee Information System** to develop a Citizen - Parliamentary Committee Interface having a web page and e-mail/ld of each Committee so that citizens may send their suggestions/queries through e-mail.
* There is a proposal to forward parliamentary information in electronic form to the members and they may also be allowed to send parliamentary questions, notices and other communication through e-mail or other electronic media to the Secretariat in a secured environment.
* There is a proposal to develop an interactive web based system which will allow members to submit requests for and receive information on various topics of their interest from Reference Service of LARRDIS.

* There is a proposal to develop an integrated constituency information system covering various details of members' constituencies Iike population, literacy rate, number of villages, number of wells, irrigation facilities, etc. which could be very useful to members of Parliament for their constituency development work.

II. THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIES IN ENHANCING DEMOCRACY

Now-a-days, in democracies, people are concerned not merely about the institutional arrangements per se but also about how the institutions of governance work and what these institutions deliver . The emphasis has actually shifted from the forms of democracy to its true spirit. People demand responsibility, accountability and transparency in the system. To form their opinion about the performance of these institutions, they also want relevant, objective and authentic information about their work. It is in the interest of these institutions also that people know that they are working sincerely for the welfare of the common man to bring about prosperity and progress in society.

In this background, broadly speaking, Parliamentary Libraries can play a vital role in strengthening and enhancing democracy:

* By collecting and providing factual, objective and latest information which helps the House, the Committees and the members of Parliament in discharging their duties.
* By making available to the media and the public authentic and relevant information about the various parliamentary practices and procedures, about the business being transacted in Parliament as also about the useful work being done by Parliament for the welfare of the people and development of the country as a whole.

The Parliament Library in India is meant for the exclusive use of members of Parliament. But in their own way, the Library and other Divisions of LARRDIS have been serving the public. The Parliament Library is one of the richest and well-organized libraries in India. With a view to helping Indian and foreign scholars and students in their research, the Library has been allowing them access to its collections for short duration during inter- session periods.

The publications and periodicals brought out by the Research and Reference Services for the use of Members of Parliament are reasonably priced and also made available for sale to the public.

The Media and Public Relations Division is engaged in a whole range of activities aimed at disseminating information about the Parliament and its working to the press and the public at large. It also attends the requests for information from journalists and the public, and coordinates work relating to telecasting/broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings with the Doordarshan, (the official television organization), and the All India Radio.

The Parliamentary Museum and Archives organizes for Members of Parliament and the general public exhibitions on different themes, mostly relating to the work and the achievements of Parliament. In the future, its records would be open to scholars.
The Computer Centre of the Parliament Library as mentioned above has been instrumental in placing the "Parliament of India Home Page" on the World Wide Web Site of the Internet.

The Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training, a division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, organizes systematic training and orientation programmes in parliamentary processes and procedures for the members of Parliament, State Legislatures and senior and middle level officers of Government of India and Public Enterprises. Apart from these programmes, which are organized round the year, the Bureau also organizes, study visits to Parliament by students of schools, colleges and universities to have first hand knowledge of the working of the Parliament.

The Lok Sabha Secretariat has instituted two Research Fellowships, one each in Hindi and English, awarded every year, to promote original studies on matters of parliamentary interest with a view to understanding better the functioning of our Parliament and identifying the changing nature and role of our parliamentary institutions.

Parliament Libraries could consider establishing Public Information Offices like the one they have in the United Kingdom. This office handles enquiries from the pubic, arranges visits to Parliament, issues various publications and fact sheets and also ensures that weekly information bulletin on the work of Parliament is widely circulated. The Education Unit of the Public Information Office provides information relating to the work of Parliament for schools, teachers, young people and educational bodies and organizations. With its various endeavours, this Service, makes efforts to instill in the public mind the importance of Parliament as the supreme legislative authority of the

country and the part played by the people's representatives in the august body. This does help in ensuring an enlightened electorate which is of immense importance to parliamentary form of democracy. Having an information service organized on these lines could certainly help in establishing a good rapport between the people and their representatives.

The Impact of Digitalisation on Democracy

Digitalisation has a great impact on democracy. It affects the way people live, learn and work and the way government interacts with civil society. It focuses on the new, evolving forms of governance, i.e., electronic governance. Digitalization of information/knowledge within network links every individual, including the decision-makers. It gives democratic freedom to everyone to access, share and make use of this knowledge which paves the way for digital governance.

Today the parliamentarians and the citizens individually and the collective body of the Legislature have the benefit of being better informed and as such the inputs going into the policy formulation and decision making processes, are more objective and the polices and the decisions arising out of such processes are more appropriate and more socially relevant.

In India, digitalization of information can be said to be helping to achieve these objectives. The Parliament Home Page and the Home Pages of the State Legislatures have been providing free and easy access to information on a wide range of subjects which is necessary for the effective participation of members and also for public at large in the process of policy formulation.

The 'India Image' Portal, which acts as a gateway to Government of India hosts around 600 Government Websites. These sites receive over 1.5 million hits per day.

Digitalization has not only helped the parliamentarians to access the requisite information at the relevant time for effective representation of their constituencies but has also opened up a new opportunity and channel for dialogue between the citizens and parliamentarians on matters of crucial importance.

Internet Users in India

India has the eighth largest telecom network in the world. Penetration of Personal Computers is targeted to increase from the present level of 6.2 per thousand to 20 per thousand by the year 2008. At present about 150 Internet Service Providers are catering to around 3.3. million Internet customers. Assuming an average of 5 users per Registered Internet Subscriber, estimated Internet users in the country are 16.5 million. The Government of India has taken a number of initiatives for promotion of Internet, especially in rural and remote areas in the country.

THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY TOWARDS DIGITAL LIBRARY

Tenny ROSANTI
Librarian
Lusida Rismaria SITOMPUL
Librarian
Parliamentray Library of the Republic of Indonesia

In the era of technology advancement currently, where the activities of societies, either in the field of trade, economy, employment, research, education and culture, shall depend on computer networking and Internet as an important part to relate with all those kinds of activities.

Accordingly the roles of library as center of information shall develop into more significant in sharing extensively its information for potential users, such as:

1. The community of library users needs the facility to access any information through *websites* and the ability to analyze it in order to obtain certain data which they really need.
2. The facility to access any information by users shall need to be improved through electronic library service by using Internet in computer networking so that they will get information easier, faster and more comfortable.

The Condition of Libraries in Indonesia

In this information era, the libraries in Indonesia are in still conventional library system. From the existing libraries, there are only some that have applied the semi-digital or electronic system. The digital library is only existing and being applied in the university libraries, such as: Bina Nusantara Library, UPT of ITB (Institut Teknologi Bandung) and etc.

At this time, the library system of the Indonesian Parliamentary Library is going towards the semi-digital system. The computer is restricted only for the activities of the library data processing unit, especially to process the bibliographical data easily. The more towards a digital library is still strong, but it may not be achieved yet. The obstacles and problems may occur because of these factors:

a. Human resources in operating the computers are limited.

b. Computer sets in our library are limited.

c. Financial problems.

d. The system of bureaucracy in the institution/institute is too long.

e. Part of library staffs are not get used to operate the computer system.

At this time, our parliament has already had its own sites. All information about parliament can be seen and accessed by all societies by using or opening this site: *www.dpr.go.id*

Library Websites Development

The Indonesian Parliamentary Library is under supervision of The Center of Research and Information Services Bureau. In performing its duties and functions, The Center of Research and Information Services Bureau shall supervise 4 (four) units:

1. Research and Analysis Services Unit
2. Facilities and Information Services Unit
3. Library Unit
4. Documentation Unit

At this time, The Center of Research and Information Services Bureau shall make and develop *websites*. In the first phase, it has developed intranet *websites*, which can be accessed through http://intranet/p3i/. This website can only be accessed in all parliament buildings. It shall contain the information of The Center of Research and Information Services products, such as:

1. The results of review from researchers/experts.
2. The collected works of the results of Parliament Members such as minutes of meetings, the process of discussion on some acts and so on.
3. Library collections, which emphasize on social sciences, such as: politic, law, government administration, social-culture and economy. Besides, the library also provides the products of regulation of laws.

By having intranet websites, we hope all existing information can be useful and obtainable immediately at all parliament buildings.

For the next phase, we plan to improve intranet websites in order to develop into internet websites. Thus we also hope that all information can be accessed by other institutions, or even other countries can access it.

As a part of library sides, we have an expectation that we also want to have our own websites for the future. We are really aware that it will take time and patience. Moreover, we should have to prepare our human resources.

The Indonesian Parliamentary Library hopefully can provide you the address of its websites for the next two years, and we will still to achieve the theme of the conference that it's the Role of Parliamentary Librarians in Enhancing Democracy in the Digital Era.

The Center of Research and Information Service		
Intranet:/Local Information Networking	Secretariat General of The Republic of Indonesia	
Date: [mm/dd/yy] 9/2/02	Time : 11.43.09 AM	9/2/02 11.43.09 AM

Research and Analysis Service
Facilities and Information Service

Library
Documentation

THE CENTER OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SERVICE
SECRETARIAT GENERAL OF RI

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REFERENCE COLLECTION OF
THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY - Microsoft Internet Explorer

REFERENCE COLLECTION

Law Reference

The State Gazette

State Gazette & Supplement to State Gazette

Collection of Rules of RI Laws

Law and Regulation based on subject

Encyclopedia

Religion

Dictionary	Agrarian/Land Affairs
Speech of RI President	Personnel Affairs
Repelita Book	Criminal & Commercial Code
Map (Atlas)	Finance
Province Profile	Health
	Manpower / Labor Affairs
	Environment
	General Election
	Taxes
	Banking

GENERAL COLLECTION OF THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY - Microsoft Internet Explorer

GENERAL COLLECTION

000 General Volume	**010 Bibliography**
100 Philosophy	**020 Library Science & Information**
200 Religion	**030 General Encyclopedia**
300 Social Sciences	**040**
400 Language	**050 General Series Edition**
500 Pure Sciences	**060 General Organization & Museum**
600 Technology (Applied Science)	**070 Journalism, Publication & Newspaper**
700 Arts	**080 General books collection**
800 Literature	**090 Script & Uncommon Books**
900 Geography & History	

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READING ROOM COLLECTION - Microsoft Internet Explorer

READING ROOM COLLECTION

I. SERIES EDITION

1. Tempo Magazine
2. Gatra Magazine
3. Forum Keadilan Magazine
4. Warta Ekonomi Magazine
5. Intisari Magazine
6. Amanah Magazine
7. Eksekutif Magazine
8. Time Magazine
9. News Week Magazine
10. Info Bank Magazine

II. NEWSPAPER

UNITED NATIONS - Microsoft Internet Explorer

UNITED NATIONS

Provide books published by the United Nations. Types of collection consist of:

Article	Politic and laws
Series Edition/Magazine	Economy and finance
Book	Environment
	Agriculture
	Industry
	Transportation and Communication
	International Trade
	Demography
	Residency
	Health
	Education
	Labor
	Humanity
	Social Problem
	Culture
	Science and technology
	Geography
	United Nations Organization

http://intranet/library/

WORLD BANK - Microsoft Internet Explorer

WORLD BANK

The collections consist of book and series editions, which are published by World Bank. The series collections of World Bank.

A Country Framework Report

Abstract and Current Studies

African Development Indicator

Agriculture Sector Symposium

Annual Report

Annual Report Bank Conference Development Economics

Atlas

China 2020

Comparative Studies

Conflict Prevention Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research

Country Study

Development Committee

Development Essays

Development Practice

Directions in Development

Discussion Paper

Economic Development Institute of the World Bank

Economic Review

Environment Paper

Environmental Sustainable Development

Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development Studies and Monographs

Financial Flows and Development Countries

Foreign Investment Advisory Service Occasional

Free of Poverty

Global Development Finance

Global Environment Facility

Documentation Unit of P3I - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Welcome to Documentation Site !

<<<Intranet Networking of Documentation Unit>>>

Secretariat General of the Republic of Indonesia

Today, dated: 9/2/02	This page is loaded at time :11:53:55 AM	Thank you

DISCUSSION PROCESS ON DRAFT OF LAWS

LAWS

PARLIAMENT MEMBER'S PROPOSAL **Motion**

REPORT **Interpolation**

SPEECH **Statement of Opinion**

DECREE **Resolution**

MEMBER'S CURRICULUM VITAE

ABSRACT OF LAWS

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THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY TOWARDS DIGITAL LIBRARY

Tenny ROSANTI
Librarian
Lusida Rismaria SITOMPUL
Librarian
Parliamentray Library of the Republic of Indonesia

- At this present time, in sophisticated technology era, where all activities of our societies have used computers.

- Library is a source of information in globalization era. By having advanced in the area of technology, the library should follow the development and advancement in that kind of technology.

- By making websites in library system, the library and its staffs can easily get new information and access to shared-information needed by all people.

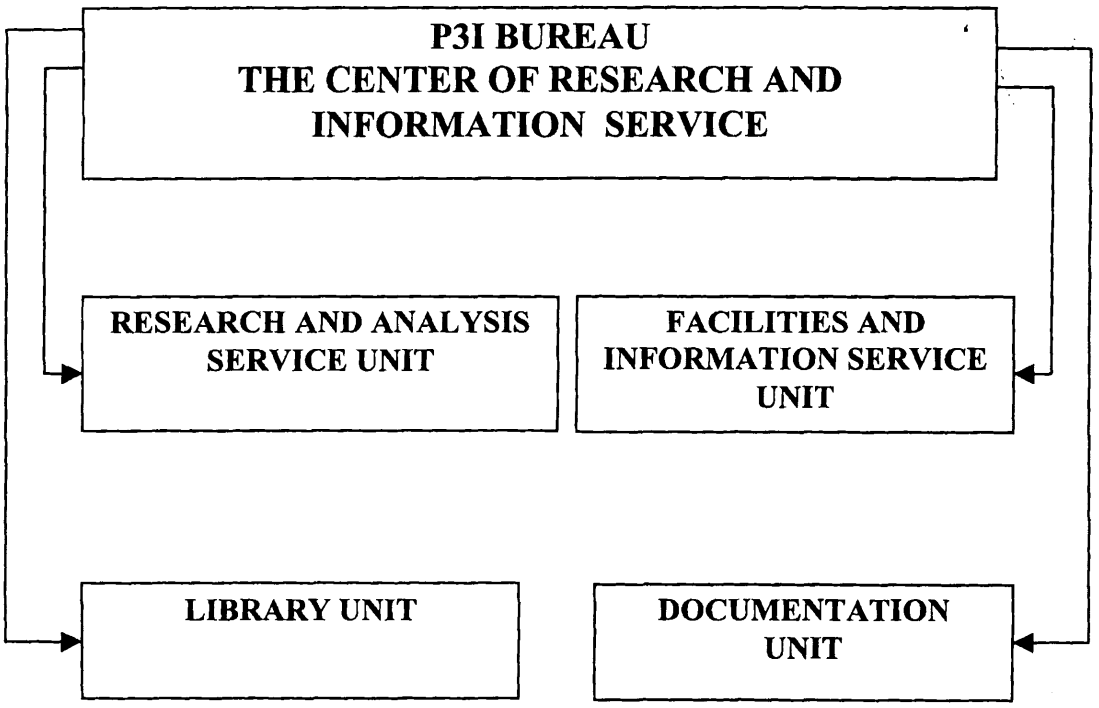
THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY

THE INDONESIAN PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY, IS GOING TOWARDS SEMI-DIGITAL LIBRARY.

NEVERTHELESS, SO MANY OBSTACLES AND PROBLEMS OCCUR, SUCH AS:

1. LIMITED HUMAN RESOURCE TO OPERATE THE COMPUTERS.
2. LIMITED COMPUTER'S SET OWNED BY THE LIBRARY.
3. FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.
4. THE BUREAUCRACY OF INSTITUTION IS TOO COMPLICATED.
5. THE LIBRARY STAFFS HAVE NOT GOT USED TO USE COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM (STILL HAVE BECOME ACCUSTOMED WITH MANUAL SYSTEM).

ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE



P3I BUREAU HAS MADE INTRANET WEBSITES THAT CAN BE ACCESSED THROUGH THIS SITE ***http://intranet/p3i***

THE PARLIAMENT PROVIDES WEBSITES THAT CAN BE ACCESSED BY PUBLIC SOCIETIES THROUGH THIS SITE ***http://www.dpr.go.id***

THAILAND COUNTRY REPORT

Boonreung BURAPAKDI
Director
Academic and Information Burean
House of Representatives of Thailand

To All Respective Guest

I'm Mr. Boonreung Burapakdi, the director of Academic and Information Services Bureau, the Secretariat of the House of Representatives, has new holding the position Iast 26 August 2002 since the formulation of the secretariat of the House of Representatives had shuffle. To make the legislation, administration, procedure, have efficiency and effectively with target goal to support the administration. As well as the development in proceeding the work, administration. Therefore due to Shuffle need to establish all formulation to correspond the plan and policy of the Secretariat of the House of Representatives, including the plan reform of the administration of the government of Thailand. Established to the administration of the nation to reform into new administration. Since formerly the government reform has widely progress and the most important factor of this work will further proceed in the future.

To maintain the level of incoming role of all parties to make the government system turn to be an essential mechanism for development and promote the potentiality of Thailand to support the reform.

The Academic and Information Services is a bureau that provides services about academic affairs, and technical research to members of Parliament Whose task and duty stated down below:

1. Study, research, analyze, organize the research and collecting data.
2. Provide data and proposal for research under the demand of the members of parliament, member of the House of Representatives internal office and respective person in the Secretariat of the House of Representatives.

3. Analyze, proposal and services for development, work procedure of Iegislation of members of parliament, committee and other related person.
4. Proceeding about administration and services under the principle of Librarian.
5. Development and analyze the information resources
6. Index and basic information applying the information technology for development and increase efficiency.
7. Preparing documentation for consideration of bills and motions.
8. Preparing the documentation of pamphet, backgrounder, parliamentary document and publicize document administration and political government.
9. Research and development, also proceed in preparing the research for practical advantages.
10. Cooperation between the country and international library.
11. Museum exhibition, politics and serve the audience, exhibition.
12. Administration for the archives of the parliament.
13. Others designed task.

The work groups of this office at present have divided into 8 work groups namely:

1. General Affairs Work group.
2. Library work group.
3. Information Resources Development Work group.
4. Academic affairs 1 work group
5. Academic Affairs 2 Work group.
6. Academic Affairs 3 Work group.
7. Research and Development Work group.
8. Archives and Museum Work group.

Thus the Academic and Information Services Bureau has designed the concept for work development into international standard in contrast through the world over. To emphasize the government official be expertise at work. which the Academic and information Services Bureau has administration system integrity, high standard, accurate work system, efficiency and effective in all factors, administration, management, service and technical. Including human development to develop to be expertise and

skilled on specific manner and prompt to support practical duty of members of parliament with efficiency and effective in order to achieve the most benefit of the National Legislative Organization. Also provide services about information of work of each responsible use service in accelerate, precise and on time with the demand of the members of parliament. Applying the modern technology for proceeding development at work, develop the information and give information of important about Iegislative act.

All of these are the new structure of the Academic and Information Services Bureau, I'm on behalf as the representative of Thailand. I would Iike to say thank to everyone of you who participate this activities and to all of you attended and support, thank you.

Session 4

Chairman : Takenori HORIMOTO

Paper 1 : Taiwan

Paper 2 : Singapore

Paper 3 : Malaysia

Paper 4 : Australia

Paper 5 : Samoa

THE PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY SUPPORTS A DIFFERENT DEMOCRACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE : A COUNTRY REPORT

Karl Min KU

Director General

Parliamentary Library

Chien-Yun CHIN

Section Chief

Information Technology Department

Hsien-Chung KUO

Section Chief

Parliamentary Library

Legislative Yuan, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

I. Foreword

The Legislative Yuan was originally founded in 1928. According to the Constitution, the Legislative Yuan shall be the supreme legislative organization of the state, to be constituted of members elected by the people, and exercise legislative power on behalf of the people. In terms of its competence, power and function, the Legislative Yuan is equivalent to a congress in other democracies.

The Fifth Legislative Yuan, which consists of 225 members, was elected on December 1, 2001. The members' tenure will start from February 1, 2002 to January 31, 2005.

Nowadays, every member of the Legislative Yuan has his/her own office in the Legislative Yuan. Each member is entitled to recruit six to ten assistants, who work at the office in the Legislative Yuan or in the electoral distinct.

In accordance with the official functions of the Legislative Yuan, the Department of Compilation with a library was founded in the Nan-jing period of government during the 1940's. In order to simplify the organizational structure, the staff of Department of Compilation was reduced and task-work teams were formed after the government moved to Taiwan, China in 1949. The Library & Information Service (LIS) was the resulting institute.

During the period of 1950's to the early of 1980's, the LIS had offered reading and library services for the parliamentarians only. In the mid-1980's, the LIS had launched its development project named officially as "Program for Development of Information and Research Services of the Legislative Yuan 1985-1989". Mr. Karl Min Ku had served as the program leader in which the new legislative reference services and computerized Chinese information systems were created, operated and managed. Therefore, the LIS had enlarged three functional units, i.e., the Law Information Center, the Computer Center and the Newspaper Clipping Center, to support the research and lawmaking functions of legislators, and to provide current information to conform to the modern trends of society. In addition to strengthening the original functions of library as "disseminating information and extending knowledge", the objectives of LIS included developing the legislative information service and the network system in the Legislative Yuan, as well as improving the efficiency of information freedom & access.

In January 12, 1999, the organic law of Legislative Yuan had been amended for congressional reform. Article 15 and Article 27 of the organic law of Legislative Yuan stipulated the foundation of Parliamentary Library. So, the library was officially launched in February 1999. And Mr. Karl Min Ku was appointed as the first parliamentary librarian.

Parliamentary Library of Legislative Yuan shoulders both the responsibilities of supplying information services to legislators and bridging the gateway between citizens and legislature for the public policy making in our current society.

II. Computer Application in Parliamentary Library, 1985-2000

The library planned and launched its legislative reference & information service in September 1985. In the first decade of modernized library service, "centralized processing, centralized service" was the computer-based development policy that some basic reference resources and sources were evaluated as the fundamental knowledge base of service system and it had gained high reputation for its stable growth.

Afterwards, the wide area network among legislators' offices and the remote access system had increased the use of legislative information system (LEGISIS) profoundly, which consisted of "Legislative Electronic Bulletin Board System", "Legislator's Interpellation Information System", "Chinese Code Information System", "Chinese

Code Amendment Information System", "Legislative Literature Information System", "Legislative News Information System", "Legislative Records Information System" and "The Legislative OPAC (On-line Public Access Catalog) System". The service strategy had changed to "centralized processing, distributed service" for expanding its service range as the computer-supporting system from points to larger areas including a few dozens of government branches. In recent years, the rapid development of World Wide Web has changed the structure of legislative network. Presently, with the new strategy that featured of networked internet/intranet, media/knowledge content, computer system/various service platforms for "distributed processing, centralized management and personalized service", an on-site and prompt delivery service is provided to each user that either inside or outside of the parliament.

The weblibrary of Parliamentary Library was integrated in 1999. The development of web-site resources is based on the booming World Wide Web application and the modern trend of digital collections. The self-developed web of Parliamentary Library has been built up and opened to the public since September 1999. And then the second stage of website development is advanced to a bilingual version of interactive multi-media digital library. Parliamentary Library is dedicated to improving the legislative information system (LEGISIS) to provide a better quality service, as well as a more efficient service results.

III. Broadband Network in the Legislative Yuan

At the beginning of the new millennium, the Information Technology Department of Legislative Yuan was officially set up and in charge of the new information technology application and management for the parliament.

Within the past three years, the Parliament Broadband Network System was built and operated. The PBNS, adopted the gigabit broadband, is sufficient for the requirement of transmitting audio and video data. It connects one T3 and four T1 lines for the external network connection. The PBNS has a series of programs as follows,

(1) Multimedia Agenda System

The electronic voting system displays the voting results that show the Bulletin Board or TV wall accurately and instantly. It provides printing, save and searching functions. The system enhanced the quality of members' performance and the efficiency of law-making process.

(2) VOD (Video On Demand) Proceeding System

The situation of each conference can be broadcasted on spot directly, scheduled for replay or for instant replay, or the file of the program can be saved. The proceeding of each conference at the same venue can be broadcasted at the same time, so the committee members can follow the discussion of each conference.

(3) Internet Information Service System

Public information network service which connected within the parliament to the global Internet communication system is available. It lets the committee member's service station in different areas be connected to Internet in order to obtain the information service of the Legislative Yuan.

(4) Virtual A-V Material Reading Room

Parliamentary Library also adopts the broadband network system to provide the A-V material & multimedia program to each member's office for introducing the government branch's business, cultural, educational and knowledgeable programs.

IV. The Weblibrary of Parliamentary Library

Digital media have grown rapidly since the digital revolution started in the early 1990's, so the weblibrary is not a sudden invention. The objective of this task is to create a virtual library service network able to meet the massive information demands of legislators. Till now, we have developed four modules for the provision of library service via the Internet. These were a reference question and answer service (QA), a selective dissemination of information service (SDI), a multimedia information storage and retrieval service (ISAR), and a general Internet access through the library's portal.

The weblibrary contents can be divided into five domains or zones, each with its own type of service suited to the different character of the information it supplies. These distinct domains of service and content could be called the browsing zone, the searching zone, the dissemination zone, the reference zone and the leisure zone. Their characteristics are presented in Table 1. In this table we have analyzed the nature of the information stores and data linkages within our weblibrary under six separate characteristics: (a) the type of resources available; (b) the function served; (c) the type or degree of interaction via the user interface; (d) the scope of the intended audience; (e) whether or not service requires subscription; (f) the availability of participation by a postings capability for network users.

Domain Characteristic	**Browsing Zone**	**Searching Zone**	**Dissemination Zone**	**Reference Zone**	**Leisure Zone**
Resources	Static Materials	Cumulative Materials	Current Materials	Indicative Materials	Materials forPleasure
Function	Browsing	Searching	On-demand	Guide	Browsing
Interactivity	Low	High	Both Interactive & Automatic	Crossing through only	Yes
Audience	Entire Network	Partial Net / IP	IP Address only	Entire Network	Entire Network
Subscription	No	Partial	Yes	No	Sometimes
Participation By Postings	No	No	Yes	No	Yes

Table 1: Content Domains and their Characteristics in the Weblibrary

The advantages of building a weblibrary according to fixed content domains are: (a) more efficient electronic access for library users, and (b) being able to offer user support services, value-added services and reference services via diverse e-collections.

V. Services from the Parliamentary Weblibrary

The digital revolution has influenced libraries to varying degrees. One phase has been the development of a digital library collection from electronic resources, parallel to the main collection; but another stage could see the digital collection becoming the core of the library and providing the personal information service path. The weblibrary can provide the following services:

(1) A Chinese E-paper for Library Clients

Our current information delivery service is a daily (in weekdays) electronic newspaper published by the Parliamentary Library and distributed to the public as well as library clients. Beginning on July 1, 2000, it had published five hundred twenty issues by August 8, 2002. Items in our e-paper include: (a) daily legislative news; (b) the latest laws; (c) legislative summaries; (d) a record of general policy questions (interpellations) to the government in the Legislative Yuan; (e) a parliamentary forum; (f) committee reports; and (g) a report from our international legislative awareness service.

(2) Multilingual Legislative Awareness

Our multilingual, international legislative awareness service, or Dispatch of Current Legislative Information, is a daily report service providing major international news and updates on the status of legislation around the world. Translated from reliable sources in eleven countries, this report provides a Chinese edition of news and other materials which originally appeared in the Chinese, English, Japanese, German, Spanish and Russian languages. It is one of our most rewarding and popular services.

(3) Library E-mail Distribution Service for Press Clippings

News and commentary about the parliament & legislators from sixteen local Chinese or English newspapers will be selected and filed electronically each day through an extension of the Legislative Yuan News System. These electronic press clippings on parliamentarians are automatically send out to each legislator's individual e-mail box within the day.

(4) Information and Knowledge on Demand

The new system of our library automation project (or LA II) at the Parliamentary Library of the Legislative Yuan features an on-demand Internet information dissemination service on topics chosen by our clients. Users may easily select topics of interest and construct a research profile from our subject thesaurus. Then the LA II system will compile all the current website resources related to the chosen subjects and e-mail site references to users promptly. This subject access to websites is an individual subscription feature of our weblibrary

(5) Subject-oriented Information Packages

The subject-oriented information package service of our weblibrary draws on a well-organized and comprehensive online collection of web resources arranged by subject headings.[1] The service collates and stores links to previously prepared research materials under an online menu, and thus makes them available for use by everyone, whether as a direct reference or as background for further research.

VI. Conclusion

Democracy is a faceted human system to each people in each way. In a democratic country, its situation, social, economic, educational, and cultural background that due to a society synthesized into a whole political performance as a feedback to the society itself.

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[1] Association for Computing Machinery, "Digital library off to a fast start", *Communications of the ACM,* Vol.41, No.3 (1998) pp.3.

Democracy is also based on various communication activities through different massive and private channels to get information and knowledge for the best decision-making management of a society. Therefore, parliamentary library is very important within a democratic society for collecting, preserving, processing and sharing those information and knowledge via the knowledge contents and context management.

In the digital age, the information and knowledge flow become even faster, and the popular value of knowledge necessities as well as the need of parliamentary library of any parliament member will require more quantity and higher quality. The digital approach such as building up a weblibrary is an inevitable change to any parliamentary library. And we need to keep the pace with digital development and digital applications in the future.

Parliamentary Library shoulders three responsibilities for parliamentarians and the general publics as well in the new century, as follows,

- Democratic memory
- Information freedom and access
- Knowledge management for the parliament

We believe that more human beings, more mature politics, and more developing of a parliamentary library; or from another angle, to develop a qualified parliamentary library is an important social infrastructure for enhancing the democracy in human life.

RESOURCES AND INFORMATION NETWORK IN PARLIAMENT; THE SINGAPORE EXPERIENCE

Sait Poh (Ruby) KHOO

Librarian

Parliament of Singapore

Introduction

First of all, I would like to give you a brief information of the Parliament of Singapore. The Parliament is unicameral. We are now at the Tenth Parliament, constituted by the General Election on 3 November 2001. The present Parliament consists of 84 elected Members, one Non-Constituency MP (NCMP) and 9 Nominated Members. The total Membership is 94 at the moment. The Library has 5 staff who provides general library and information services. Besides attending to Members' information need, we also serve about 20 Legislative Assistants, (who are Member' research assistants) enquiries from other ministries officials and lawyers from some law companies.

During the past decade, librarians, information technologists, publishers and multimedia producers have been developing a diversity of computerised information resources. The rapid development of information retrieval systems and the digitised text has made Internet (or Intranet) an important search tool in libraries or resource centres. The remarkable technology of digital network provides easy access to the vast information databases of digital text, sound, images and video in a rapid and cost-effective manner. As computers become more powerful and advanced and the cost is now more affordable, the world has become a borderless community with a huge network of information sharing.

In the Parliament of Singapore, we have also developed various information systems:

(1) Singapore Parliamentary Report System : Basically this system was developed for the easy and speedy retrieval of the Parliamentary verbatim reports. At present, the SPRS consists of the full text verbatim reports from 1977 to date. It is a web-based system. Users can search the reports and appendices based on character or keywords search. It also provides 4 search parameters: date of parliament sitting, Member's name, subject and section of the reports.

We are now in the process of replacing the system, which is already 10 years old, with a completely new system. The new system will include earlier verbatim reports from 1955 till 1976 and improved and enhanced search features will be incorporated.

(2) Digitisation of tapes to CD format : The Library had preserved the open reel audiotapes of Parliamentary proceedings since 1959 to 1999 and the videotapes of the proceedings from 1986 to 2001. As these tapes are meant, for archival purposes, we have taken advantage of technology and converted the audiotapes to CDs and the videotapes to video compact disc (VCD). We now have approximately 6000 CDs and VCDs in the Library. We are now planning to create a central storage space in our computer system for effective management and speedy retrieval.

(3) Digitisation of photographs, slides and negatives of major parliamentary events: Our library has been considered as a central depository of photographs, slides and negatives of significant parliamentary events, eg, Parliamentary Opening ceremonies, moving to the new Parliament House and certain Parliamentary conferences. We have accumulated more than 1 000 of such records. In order to improve the recording and searching system, all these records would be digitised. Subsequently, a central storage system will be created. Once these records are digitised, they would become a useful resource for our parliamentary education programme and other projects.

(4) Development of Library portal : In order to have a one-stop library service to Members; a library portal has been developed for Members. For Phase I, the portal will contain an electronic Library guide, the latest library books acquired, contents list of the latest journals received and photographs of recent Parliamentary events. Members can access the information on the portal and email their request. Next year we shall launch Phase II wherein we will include the library catalogue, link-ups with some important websites or databases like Lexis-Nexis and the National Library catalogue, and some selective landmark speeches from our CN/VCD collection.

Information on Parliament Intranet and Parliament Internet

The Parliament Intranet is a resourceful network for the Parliament staff and Members. Besides the general information like calendar of events or Order papers, we also have the Constitution of Singapore, Standing Orders of Parliament, Papers/Reports presented to

Parliament, Members on Sessional Committees and Members Directory. Members can access the full text Parliamentary Debates for debates as far back as 1977. In future, when the library portal has been fully developed, Members can also access the portal via the Parliament Intranet.

The Parliament Internet is an open network for public to access. The website is www.gov.sg/parliament. Information on the net including Bills (full text) recently introduced, full text Parliamentary debates of the current year, map of the electoral boundary, Who is my MP, Parliamentary Education programme and so on. It is useful for researchers, students and general public.

Other Network

Besides our own, we also depend a lot on the other government departmental system like Singapore Statute on line (http://statutes.agc.gov.sg) The Press release network database (http://www.gov.sg/sprinter) Singapore Statistics Network (http://www.singstat.gov.sg).

The effect of digital technology has changed our working and life style. We can feel the digital revolution is upon us. We have to effectively utilize the technology to efficiently organize the information and provide easy access to the system.

PUSAT SUMBER PARLIMEN AND DIGITIZATION

Fauziah Bte Abu HASSAN

Librarian

Malaysia

The vision of Pusat Sumber Parlimen maintains at being the center of excellence for the reference of parliamentary publications and resources to fulfil the requirements of the members of Parliament. Its mission is to facilitate the access and retrieval of the library materials which leads to the dire need on the use of information technology.

OBJECTIVE

The objective if the Pusat Sumber is to develop as a center of excellence for political, parliamentary and governmental publications collection through the use of modern information technology. Being a unit in the Department for IT and library it thus aim for the following goals, which are:-

1. The call for a new medium of communication
2. To enhance efficiency in the production of the hansards, order papers
3. To facilitate retrieval of the hansards, order papers and library collection

THE SCENARIO

The information and communication technology has created a new medium of communication which if we do not take up will overtake us and leave us far behind.

To keep abreast we have to be at par or be near it.

Our Malaysian government has set up its National Information Technology Council (NTIC) in the late eighties and has formulated its information technology policy and information technology master plan in 1990s. It has even set up the Multimedia Super Corridor and the Multimedia Development Corporation.

Accordingly many programmes and activities are set up to enhance the use of the new technologies including schools, hospitals, government and business agencies.

The Parliamentarians as our client will not escape the use of this new medium such as accessing the Internet to help them research and gather data for their speeches during parliamentary debates.

Responding to this need The Malaysian Parliament has accommodated such IT facilities as follows:

1. Creation of OPSARD software
2. Migration of library system from UNIX based to Windows based
3. Retrieval of information

1. Creation of OPSARD system

• Production of the Penyata Rasmi

In the early nineties the production of the Penyata Rasmi is manual. Prior the use of PC Doc the verbatim record is noted, transcribed, typed manually, edited and printed. It takes more than fifteen staff and about three days to produce one day's debate. Nowadays the Docs Routing and Docs Open of the PC Doc helps the Document Department to speed the process of Penyata Rasmi production. It not only speed up the process but also renders more efficient service especially the retrieval of the data inputted. The administrative process of the Documents Department is improved from its ability to produce the Penyata Rasmi in a quicker time range and a smaller number of officers involved.

The creation of the system for Penyata Rasmi also harness potential new technologies in the form of a system for the order papers.

• Production of the Order Papers

Similar to the production of Penyata Rasmi is the production of Aturan Urusan Mesyuarat. With the advent of the OPSARD system the Order of the Day may be accessed in the morn of the debate session.

Creation of the OPSARD calls for the ability to retrieve related and previous information from the Penyata Rasmi and Aturan Urusan Mesyuarat. Applications of the

system need to be extended to the archival resources. Thus the idea of digitization of the archival works of the Penyata Rasmi and other parliamentary documents The Pusat Sumber being the house of the archival works took the initiative to implement the project of scanning and optical character recognition of the Penyata Rasmi beginning 1990. It starts outsourcing the conversion into electronic format of the Penyata Rasmi beginning 1996.

2. Migration of Unix to Windows based library system

The Pusat Sumber Parlimen had acquired Geac Library System for its automation and technological development in 1996. Though the software is web-based and integrated nonetheless it is Unix based. This platform is different from the platform of Parliament as a whole. To enhance management, planning and control of information system functions, it is only appropriate that the library system platform be made similar to that of the parent body. Thus the migration to C2 library system was done this year mainly to add convenience to the maintenance management.

It overcomes the difficulty of administering different platforms and it simplifies the IT environment.

The C2 library system runs its application on windows 2000. Being window-based it is easier to learn and handle the system and thus reduce the user- training requirement. Inputting is faster on familiar ground and verification and editing of data inputted is also simpler. The retrieval of information is also easy to handle.

3. Retrieval of information

The ability to identify, anticipate and quickly respond to the needs of the members of Parliament means that the librarian and the library staff must be conversant in the use of the retrieval system. Indeed the migration from Advance library system to C2 library system has helped ease not only the inputting of the data in the system but also the retrieval as well for we are no longer handicapped by the function keys. From the C2 library system we are able to speed up retrieval and inputting and raise the productivity of our service. There are many access points that we may use to trace our bibliographical details of a publication.

DIGITIZATION

The digitization project at Parlimen Malaysia consist the conversion of the Penyata Rasmi (Hansards), Rang undang-undang (Bills) and akta (Acts).

The purpose of digitization is in relation to the objectives of the use of information technology.

The main purpose is simply to increase access and also as a form of archiving the Penyata Rasmi and other parliamentary publications. It is imperative that before an act is implemented the basis of its come into being be understood and known. All these may be discovered in the debates of the members of both Houses.

OCR of Archived Penyata Rasmi, Rang Undang-undang and Akta

The Penyata Rasmi is public domain and it is considered useful for the people since the Bills that are debated upon will finally become the policy of the country. With such importance it is therefore beneficial for the collection to be of an online access quality type. It is open to the public, and it allows people to get quickly what they need. While the Members of Parliament are the users, the digitized resource could extend its benefit widely to the root as well that is the people of the member's constituencies. The digitization that is done by Parlimen Malaysia will provide contents in the Internet and will give the public information on the political situation of the country through both Houses debates.

The purpose of having the digitization project besides allowing more people to access the collection is the digitization's role of preservation. The OCR of the Penyata Rasmi and other documents means that the contents of the documents are being kept in digital format that may be archived in the server. This will act as a backup in the archiving process of the library.

The digitizing process in Parlimen Malaysia was given to the company that had earlier dealt with the conversion project. The source items which include the Penyata Rasmi, acts, bills are initially photocopied and scanned through Ascent Capture. The files are clean up by using DocsImaging. The files are then converted into PDF format using ABBYY Fine Reader. At this stage the editing of the spelling, font size, format and the

like is done. The index file for all the files that have been converted into the PDF format are prepared and later uploaded to the web by using DocsFusion. The project of conversion is done in stages due to the load of documents that need to be formatted, scanned, cleaned and edited. Thus the process of digitization is still ongoing.

Retrieval facility

The increase in usage of the Penyata Rasmi by new and young members of Parliament call for a greater demand in access of the Penyata Rasmi, bills, acts and other documents of the Pusat Sumber. Expectation for easy access of the materials is the common need. To facilitate such access then, digitization comes into play.

The facility of access provided by conversion of Penyata Rasmi from 1985 onwards is the reason for the acceptance of digitization decision by the administration of the Parliament.

Staff training

Information technology will no doubt influence our lifestyle and especially affect the demands the members will make on the Pusat Sumber. We have to ensure that the library remains viable in its fulfillment of the demands. Thus not only has the resources and the services be set at par with the needs the librarian and the library staff too need to go through the process of paradigm shift to be able to facilitate the modern services. Skills will constantly be upgraded through library and computer training of the staff.

Conclusion

With digitization the Pusat Sumber could provide contents via the use of information technology and thus increase access to the public. It moreover facilitates resource sharing and establishes linkage with other libraries or organizations. It is also a win-win situation for the Pusat Sumber and the users. If we digitize our resources we may survive and stay relevant in the information environment especially in response to the members' needs of direct, interactive and timely serviced information. The members and the public will be served wherever they are and they will be able to search for information and communicate with the Pusat Sumber via the Web at their convenience, insya Allah.

Each library with its own existing digital content can participate and collaborate to enrich the local digital content of the country. Pusat Sumber Parlimen is proud to be one of the content providers to the primary resources of the parliamentary debates.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIES IN ENHANCING DEMOCRACY IN THE DIGITAL AGE

Roslynn MEMBREY
Head, Resource Development
Department of the Parliamentary Library
Australia

Introduction

The Department of the Parliamentary Library (DPL) in the Australian Parliament is one of five Parliamentary Departments. It is responsible for the provision of information, analysis and advice to Members, Senators, their staff, Parliamentary Committees and parliamentary staff. These services are tailored to meet the specific needs of Senators, Members, their staff and particularly committees using the Parliamentary Library's combination of specialist staff, collections, networks and access to national and international resources and expertise.

DPL receives an annual appropriation of around $A17 million from the Australian government Consolidated Revenue Fund. Of approximately 160 staff members around 100 are in the client services program and the rest of the staff are responsible for the provision of print and electronic resources to both staff and clients.

Early in 2002 DPL reviewed its strategic plan and business plan.

To what extent has DPL digitised information?

DPL has access to a very sophisticated computing network. The network is provided by our sister department the Department of Parliamentary and Reporting Staff and includes high-speed information and communications technology with standard Microsoft products and specialised services such as;

- ParlInfo (Hansard, chamber documents, library databases etc.);
- the Parliamentary website;
- live streaming of parliamentary proceedings; and
- common services such as word processing, spreadsheets, email etc. used by all of the parliamentary departments.

DPL has been able to exploit the parliamentary computing network in order to provide digitised services at the desktop of staff and clients. Since January 2000 DPL has provided the full text of selected newspaper clippings on ParlInfo. During 2001 DPL began digitising the full text of journal articles instead of merely providing an index entry.

The library databases have grown very quickly. Appendix 1 describes all of the databases and indicates the size and structure of each.

Why are we digitising?

Late in the 1990's DPL senior management realised that clients and staffers were quickly adapting to the use of material on the Internet and in computer databases. Like most parliamentary libraries DPL attempts to meet client needs by providing relevant, timely, accurate information analysis and advice. As most of our clients had access to computers and the Internet in both their parliamentary and electorate offices the logical step for DPL was to provide material which could be accessible at the desk top 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

However, as part of the planning process we also considered several factors such as:

- As clients will have access to material at their desk top the number of client requests to library staff and visits to the library may drop;
- The technology used needed to be robust, expandable and reliable;
- Work processes had to be fast, accurate and reflect client needs; and
- Staff would need to retrained in new work processes.

In other words by digitising information, and making it readily accessible to clients, we had to take into account the fact that staff of DPL would have to change their work practices.

Websites of the Australian Parliament and parliamentary library.

Why are we on the net? New opportunities and challenges

DPL has had a web site since 1996 and currently manages the website for the Australian parliament. This web site was reviewed in 2000 and has since undergone a redesign. The

new design was launched in March 2002. A copy of current web pages is available at Appendix 2.

DPL publishes a large number of papers which are written for Senators and Members. It was decided to add these papers to the web site and to develop new products such as e-briefs which have links directly to other web sites. These products are available not only for Senators and Members but any person with access to the Internet also has access to these general papers. You may wish to have a look at our web site at www.aph.gov.au/library to see the amount and variety of information that DPL makes available.

Originally DPL used the Internet to gain access to information on behalf of clients. However, the staff in all parliamentary departments realised that the Internet also provided the parliament with an opportunity to provide direct access to parliamentary proceedings, explain parliamentary procedures, highlight the progress of Bills and provide a resource for students of politics and parliament. The web site is now a widely recognised and popular source for information for governments, academic institutions, the media, students and interested citizens.

However, there have been some challenges in creating the web site. As all five parliamentary departments contribute information it was necessary to establish a standard web site. This required considerable discussion, negotiation and compromise to come up with a design that all departments were happy to use.

A member of DPL's staff is the web manager for the whole site as well as the library's own site. She has limited support from other staff members in DPL. Each of the other 4 departments has a web manager responsible for loading relevant documents on the web site.

Another problem was getting general agreement on the structure and language of the site. Those of us who work in parliament are used to using terms such as "Serjeant-at Arms", second reading stage, Question Time, Parliamentary sittings etc. Most members of the community are not familiar with these terms which need to be explained to make the site accessible.

There have been suggestions that the site should be made interactive but it has not been possible to implement because of staffing limitations.

The use of the digital media by MPs, the rate of MPs digital literacy

While more Senators and Members are information literate many of them still rely on their own staff, or parliamentary staff, to access information for them.

DPL regularly analyses the use of in-house databases by Senators and Members, their staff, electorate offices and parliamentary departments. The following statistics indicate usage of ParlInfo in 2000-01 and 2001-02.

Client Usage of DPL Databases - ParlInfo		
	2000-01	2001-02
Senators and Members in Parliament House	56856	41087
Senators and Members in Electorate Offices	28550	1548
Sub Total	**85406**	**42635**
Other Parliamentary Departments	248776	284722
Department of the Parliamentary Library	248599	295794
Sub Total	**497375**	**580516**
Total	**582781**	**623151**

Without going into a detailed analysis it can be seen that DPL's digitisation of data was received enthusiastically by our clients. However, direct usage has declined during the last year while parliamentary departments' use has increased. This could indicate that DPL's client find it difficult to access digital information, they have not been trained in the use of the databases or they would rather have parliamentary staff provide the information directly. DPL plans to conduct further investigations into these changes in user behaviour.

How digital are MPs? (do they have personal email, personal websites, the frequency in using them)

The parliamentary computing network provides each Senator and Member with an email address and personal web sites. However, some Senators and Members have set up their own websites and actively use them to receive information from constituents as well as to keep constituents informed of their own activities

I have attached a recent news article on Senators' and Members' websites at Appendix 3. I have also attached Senator Lundy's home page as an example of a personal web site at Appendix 4 (b) and the web page created for her on the parliamentary computing network at Appendix 4 (a).

Library staff and client training

I mentioned earlier that DPL was aware that digitisation of material would mean that staff members would need to be retrained and would have to accept new tasks. Two of the biggest changes were to train staff to index digital material quickly, accurately and comprehensively and to have staff available to train our clients to use the databases efficiently and effectively.

While we have succeeded with the first change we have yet to implement an adequate training program for each of our clients. This is reflected in the usage statistics provided earlier. DPL has recently made some changes to the staffing structure and hopes to introduce a better training program than has been possible in the past.

Frequency of use by outside readers

As indicated earlier DPL's website is accessible to anybody who has access to the Internet. Some of DPL's databases can also be searched using a web interface to ParlInfo (WIPI). The following table indicates the number of internal and external hits on the website.

Senators, Members, parliamentary committees and their staff and parliamentary departments record internal hits.

External hits are hits by Internet users who enter through the parliamentary web site.

ParlInfo Web Searches		
	2000-01	2001-02
Internal	41567	232593
External	3366311	3776476
Total	**3407878**	**4009069**

In contrast to the earlier table it can be seen that internal users have increased their usage by over 5 times the usage rate in 2000-01. This may indicate that users find it easier to use a web searching facility than the searching facility provided for the in house databases. Again DPL will need to investigate these figures before drawing any firm conclusions.

External users have not grown as much but indicate a steady hit rate of over 3 million hits a year.

The new opportunities in the reference sources of libraries (e-books, e-journals etc.)
While e-books have been of interest to DPL we have been cautious about introducing them as the technology has not yet stabilised to the extent where they have become a reliable source of information.

On the other hand DPL subscribes to many e-journals and makes them available to clients through the library's catalogue. However, they have proved to be a challenge to handle administratively and it appears that they are not used directly by our clients. While this technology has been slow to be accepted DPL is considering several options for exploiting this technology.

Digitisation: random or planned (white paper, projections, policy)
There are three major projects and several minor initiatives currently underway in DPL.

The first project is the Electronic Document and Record Management System (EDRMS). The aim of this project is to digitise all of the information used in DPL. This information is in two main streams - client information and administrative information. Over the next 3-4 years DPL hopes to develop a system which will ensure that all information used and developed by DPL staff in electronic format will be stored, organised and retrievable as required. This will include papers read, written or used by DPL staff when developing client work as well as financial, personnel and management data which is used by senior managers when reporting to the parliament.

The second project is the redevelopment of DPL's Intranet. At present DPL has an Intranet divided into two - client information and administrative information for staff (eg leave and other administrative forms, policy guidelines, and procedure manuals). DPL

also maintains a guide to services and has plans to provide better alerting services to clients. It is hoped to roll all of these products into a more interactive Intranet which will provide clients with easily accessible, up to date and relevant information on topics of current interest.

The third project is to convert the electronic media monitoring unit from the current analogue system (all programs are recorded and stored on video and audio tapes) to a digital system - perhaps using silo storage or DVD's. By doing this clients should be able to directly access the programs they need using the PCs connected to the parliamentary computing network.

Other projects include :

- The provision of audio briefs on CD-ROMs.
- These are briefs written on current issues and read by DPL's own staff.
- It is a product designed for clients who spend many hours driving to meetings or visiting their constituents in their electorates;
- plans to digitise all of the data stored on paper in the basements and off site.
- These include newspaper clippings, media releases and other records dating from as far back as the 1970's; and
- development of more streamlined services based on subject access.

Who decides?

All of DPL's strategic and business plans are developed by staff and managers and go through an approval process which involves the senior Management Group, Management Committee, joint Library Committee and the Presiding Officers of the Parliament. They are subject to client needs, adequate resources being available and funding.

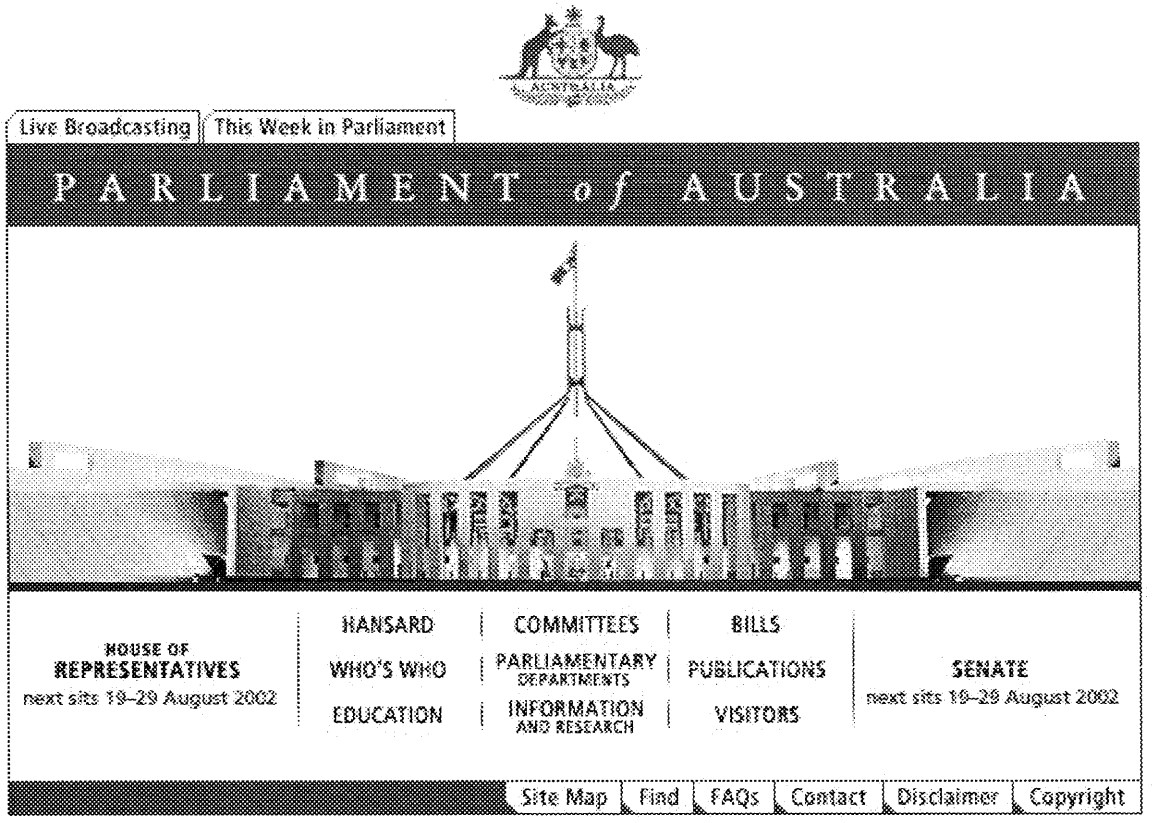
Library Databases in ParlInfo

(as at 31 July 2002)

Appendix 1

Database	Content	Size	Full text (no.)	Full text (%)	Indexed (no.)	Indexed (%)	Comments	ParlInfo folder
Bills Digests	Bills Digests since 1990.	2179	2176	99.9	2179	100.0		Legislation
Journal Articles	Data about journal articles, most of which are selected from over 700 core Australian and overseas journals as they are received in the Library, and from some electronic journals. Key articles selected by the Library's information and research specialists are also added to this database. 1989+	66195	13636	20.6	64908	98		Library
Journal Articles (1982-1988)	Data about key journal articles received in the Library in the period 1982-1988.	19669	0	0.0	0	0	Closed. Indexed using LCSH	Library
Library Catalogue	Data about books, serials, reports, pamphlets, etc.	109273	0	0.0	56637	51.5	Continuously updated from Catalogue, Circulation system, and Serial check-in records. Older records indexed with LCSH, not counted here as indexed.	Library
Library Publications	Library publications (except Bills Digests) since 1990.	1005	732	72.8	1005	100.0		Library
Miscellaneous Items	Documents which do not meet the criteria for inclusion in other ParlInfo databases or the Library Catalogue. Many are speeches by prominent people or on topical issues.	4085	1896	46.4	3715	90.9		Library
Newspaper Clippings	Data and images of clippings selected from newspapers published on or after 1 January 2000.	220903	220880	99.96	220832	99.96	About 2 million clippings from the mid-1960s to 31 January 2000 are in the Information Files.	Media
Political Party Documents	Publications of Australian political parties.	382	380	99.5	382	100.0	Includes publications relating to 1998 election and to forthcoming 2001 election.	Library
Press Releases	Media releases issued by the following have been added since the dates shown: Governor-General (April 1996+), Ministers (1994+), Leader of the Opposition (May 1995+), Shadow Ministers (April 1998+), other Senators and Members (April 1998+), Parliamentary Committees (April 1998+), others (government agencies, lobby groups, and other organisations) (selectively, April 1998+).	53875	53875	100.0	276	0.5	Press releases from the mid-1960s to 2000 are in the Information Files.	Media
Radio Programs	Key current affairs and news radio programs. Program notes and transcripts.	74772	12935	17.3	3037	4.1		Media
Television Programs	Key current affairs and news television programs. Program notes and transcripts.	19018	6237	32.8	1733	9.11		Media
TOTAL		**571356**	**309103**	**54.1**	**354704**	**62.08**		

Parliament of Australia Home Page **Appendix 2 (a)**



Recommended viewing size: 800 by 600 pixels
Comments to: webmanager@aph.gov.au
Last reviewed 15 July, 2002 by the Web Manager
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Parliament of Australia Web Site Privacy & Accessibility Statement
Images courtesy of AUSPIC

Parliament of Australia Senate Home Page **Appendix 2 (b)**

INTRODUCTION
SENATORS
THE SENATE AT WORK
COMMITTEES
BILLS
PUBLICATIONS
ADMINISTRATION

Welcome to Australia's Senate

For general information about the Senate and the Senate's web site, see Introduction to the Senate.

Note: This page contains links to PDF files for more information see Accessing files.

On the Senate calendar...

The Senate will next meet on **19 - 29 August 2002**

- Senate sitting pattern for 2002 (PDF format 20kb)
- Watch the proceedings live via webcast

Senate Order of Business (the 'Red')

A guide to the business proposed for the Senate, published each sitting day.

Order of business - current issue (PDF Format 22kb)
More about this publication

Senate Daily Summary

A convenient summary of each day's proceedings in the Senate.

Senate Daily Summary - Current Issue (PDF Format 153kb)
Senate Daily Summary - Back Issues
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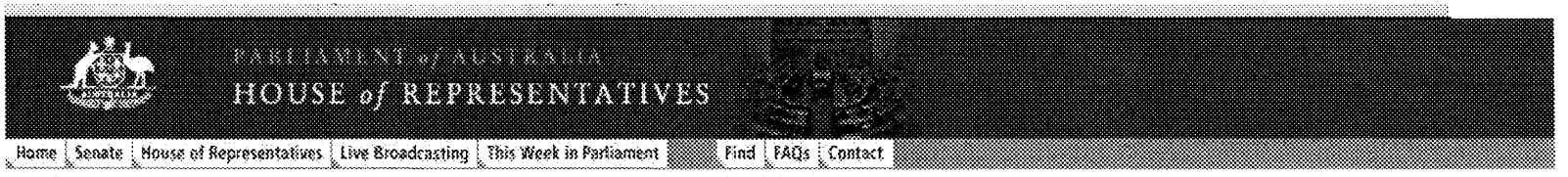
Parliament of Australia : House of Representatives Home Page **Appendix 2 (c)**



INTRODUCTION
MEMBERS
THE HOUSE AT WORK
COMMITTEES
BILLS
PUBLICATIONS
HOUSE NEWS
ADMINISTRATION

Welcome to Australia's House of Representatives

The House will next sit from 19 August to 29 August 2002.

Watch proceedings - live via webcast.

The House of Representatives is where Australia's Government is formed, and the House from which the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition are drawn. For more basic information about the House and its role in Australia's parliamentary system, including Infosheets, see the House Introduction page.

- Information about the 150 Members of the House of Representatives, including contact details, can be accessed from the Members page.
- Information detailing the daily scheduled business of the House can be accessed via the The House at Work page. This page also includes links to the Notice Paper and the sitting schedule.
- Information about investigative House Committees and their inquiries can be found at the Committees page.
- A large part of the role of the House of Representatives is to pass legislation or amend existing legislation. The Bills link will give you access to Bills (proposed laws) passing through Parliament, and related information.
- A consolidated list of all publications issued by the House of Representatives is also available on the website. It includes the formal documents of the House, as well as informative and promotional documents.
- News and upcoming work of the House and its Committees, can be found at the House News page. You can also watch Parliament live via webcast, or read transcripts of every word spoken in the House (and to its Committees) as recorded in House Hansard.
- You can access information about the administration of the House, including employment opportunities and other corporate information. The Department of the House of Representatives provides administrative support for the conduct and operation of the House and its activities.

What's New from the House of Representatives provides an update of new or amended information on the House of Representatives website.

Parliament of Australia Department of the Parliamentary Library Home Page **Appendix 2 (d)**

WHAT'S NEW

CURRENT PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

HISTORICAL PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION

ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUMS

PUBLICATIONS

RESOURCE GUIDES

ADMINISTRATION

BILLS DIGESTS

Information and Analytical Services from the **Parliamentary Library** include current and historical information about Senators and Members, Ministries, elections and referenda, papers produced in the Library's publications program, and guides to Internet resources.

Information made available here by the Parliamentary Library includes:

- Information from the Parliamentary Handbook
- Parliamentary Library publications - papers produced in the Library's publications program, including Bills Digests, Background Papers, Current Issues Briefs, Chronologies ONline, Research Notes, Research Papers and Research Papers ONline.
- E-Briefs - electronic documents which provide background and commentary on current topics, as well as web links.
- Guides to Internet Resources - prepared by the Library's information specialists.
- Guide to Services - **Senators, Members and Parliamentary Staff only**
- Other Sources of Parliamentary Information
- Vital Issues Seminars

The Canberra Times Sun 18 Aug 2002

Range of styles on MPs' web sites

By John-Paul Moloney

BOB Brown's boasts about the time he won a regional schools hurdles final, Mark Latham's plugs a couple of books he's written and Jackie Kelly's features a little dog happily bounding across the screen.

These web pages are among 65 external sites owned by federal politicians which are linked to the official Australian Parliament House web site.

Created by office staff, supporters, family, paid web designers or the politicians themselves, the sites range in style and quality as much as the politicians they showcase.

Not surprisingly, the most impressive of the 51 House of Representative and 14 Senate sites belong to the Prime Minister and members of his Cabinet, whose sites are backed by well-funded government departments.

Some of the more interesting efforts belong to backbenchers and parliamentary newcomers, who seem to have the most to gain out of getting online, but in some cases struggle with limited resources.

A pioneer of personal web sites in the Federal Parliament is Senator Kate Lundy (Labor, ACT), the Opposition spokeswoman on information technology. She started her site in 1996 and still personally updates it every few days.

"The strength of the site is in the immediacy and the control of the content and I take full responsibility for my site's content," she said.

Although Senator Lundy's web page has been surpassed by more professional sites in the years since she created it, she's always pleased to see others joining her online. She believes more of the 226 federal Members should be online by now.

"I think that everyone who makes an effort in this regard is doing a good thing. I try to look at everyone's sites and if I have comments, they are constructive and positive," she said.

Senator Lundy wants IT support allocated to help all federal politicians get online and become more accessible to their electorates.

Visit the Australian Parliament House web site at www.aph.gov.au and look for MPs' official pages.

Parliament of Australia Senator Kate Lundy Parliament Home Page

PARLIAMENT OF AUSTRALIA
SENATE

Home | Senate | House of Representatives | Live Broadcasting | This Week in Parliament | Find | FAQs | Contact

<< Return to previous page

Kate Lundy,
Senator for the Australian Capital Territory

Party: Australian Labor Party

Parliament Contact:
Tel: (02) 6277 3334
Fax: (02) 6277 3884
Email: senator.lundy@aph.gov.au

Electorate Office:
Unit A, Ground Floor, Law Society Building
11 London Circuit
Canberra ACT 2601

Tel: (02) 6230 0411
Fax: (02) 6230 0413

Links

- Biography
- First Speech
- Date of Expiry of Senators' Terms of Service

External Links

By clicking on a link below you will leave this site

- The Australian Labor Party Home Page
- Senator Lundy's Personal Home Page
- Opposition Executive Home Page

Senator Kate Lundy's Personal Home Page

Labor Senator for the ACT

SENATOR KATE LUNDY

Shadow Minister for Information Technology and Sport

Local Issues | About Kate Lundy | Media Index

Latest media releases...

- 21 August 2002 - Own goal by "World's Biggest Luddite"
- 21 August 2002 - Unholy alliance to thwart Canberra Crows should end
- 20 August 2002 - Corporate governance standards have a place in sport
- 19 August 2002 - Coalition Government will pay for Telstra's poor internet speeds
- 14 August 2002 - Soccer inquiry must give everyone a say
- 13 August 2002 - Coalition must not ignore ICT industry development
- 12 August 2002 - Matilda's woes must be included in soccer inquiry

Childcare - Everyone's Responsibility

Pair gain victims - I need your feedback!

the future's in the net

Where does our future lie? I ask myself this question all the time. Are you confident, concerned or curious? Let me know your opinions. I have designed my web site to assist me to communicate with you. Contact Senator, your view, About Kate Lundy.

navigation hints...

The plus buttons underneath the banner on each page will take you to:
"Media Index", which contains all my public statements sorted by date of release, while
"Things I've said..." contains speeches I have made both in the federal parliament and elsewhere.
Hopes will bring you back here.

PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY -PARLIAMENT OF SAMOA

Seletuta TAUNUU

Assistant Parliamentary Librarian

Legislative Assembly of Samoa

Introduction

Talova Iava! I extend to you all the greetings of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Samoa. I am Seletuta Taunuu, Assistant Parliamentary Librarian for, the Parliament of Samoa. I am privileged to be here at this important conference and I hope that you will gain some insight into our Library operations. I assure you that any recommendation for improvements will be welcomed.

Brief Background

Samoa has a population of approximately 173,000 according to the 2001/2002 Census and is represented in Parliament by 49 Members. We have a unicameral Parliament elected under First Past the Post system. Currently, the Government holds 30 seats, the main Opposition party holds 12 and there are 7 Independents.

The Government of Samoa is a democratic one founded on Christian principles and Samoan custom and tradition. The Supreme Law of the nation is the Constitution of the Independent State of Samoa and the Legislative Assembly of Samoa is constituted under Articles 42 and 44 of that Constitution.

Department of the Legislative Assembly

The Speaker of Parliament appoints the officers that work in the Department on the recommendation of the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly. Our Department is independent of the public service which effectively means we are all responsible to the Clerk and the Speaker. The Parliamentary Librarians are directly responsible to the Deputy Clerk.

Parliamentary Libraries

There are 2 Parliamentary Libraries - one houses the Samoan Collection and the other the International Collection. I am responsible for the International Collection which comprise of a variety of foreign legislation, serials, reference books, New Zealand hansard etc...

There is no Internet in either Library but last month, the Clerk approved the installation of the Internet for the Library housing the International Collection for members use only. This will be very helpful for me as I feel that we are out of without the Internet.

We had requested assistance from the CPA for a professionally trained librarian to develop an effective system of indexing and cataloging for our libraries. One Juliet Scaife, Tasmanian Parliamentary Librarian visited us in April 2002 and made several recommendations one of which was to "heavily weed" the collections in both libraries and most importantly, installation of the Internet.

The task now being undertaken by some of our staff is weeding of both libraries including the Archives (part of Library one which houses the Samoan collection). It is hoped that once that process is completed, it will be easier to index as there will be more space on the shelves.

Currently we use the Dewey Decimal System (manual) to reference our books. However, we have since received one complete computer set and printer from AusAID and this should greatly assist us as we have also ordered the DBText Inmagic Programme which should greatly assist our indexing and the supplier promised that it should arrive by the end of September.

Conclusion

Although, we are not digitalized yet, I feel that we are moving towards the right direction with the approval of the installation of the Internet and the ordering of the DBText programme. I hope that training will be provided once these new things are installed 50 that Members of Parliament and staff can access the information they require. It will also provide the very important email service.

I feel that the main topics on the agenda for this conference are not very applicable to our library but I hope that by listening to the presentations this week, I will gain an invaluable insight into the roles of your libraries in enhancing democracy in the digital age.

Soifua.

Session 5

The last session allowed Mrs. Berin Yurdadog to evaluate the Conference and share her ideas with the delegates on Conference theme.

"Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and gentlemen

This is the last day of our long but fruitful meetings; and we are all very happy to be able to share our ideas and experiments with each other in such a friendly atmosphere. During the meetings the problems discussed awakened the same sort of sympathy in our hearts, while the achievements shown made us all very proud of our colleagues.

To day we are in mixed feelings: We are happy, of course, to be able to put an end to the hectic period of getting up early, rushing to attend the meetings, looking up for the last minute distribution of papers. Yet in a way we are sorry to realize that these nice days of sharing will soon be over, and take their places among our cherished memories.

The theme of the 7th Biennial APLAP Conference was, as you all know "The Role of the Parliamentary Libraries in Enhancing Democracy in the Digital Age". To tell you the truth I was scared that in the frenzy of digitization; while everything was turning up to be e-something, this conference could be the victim of the mode, and end up to be an e-conference.

Please don't misunderstand me. I am not against digitization. I see it as a challenge. The digital revolution, like all other preceding revolutions, will enforce us to abide with its own rules and regulations. The digital age, the natural outcome of the digital revolution, enforces us to get digitized. But I don't think that getting digital in processes should be an excuse to lose the human touch as we interact with each other.

As you all know, the most effective type of communication is face-to-face as we have the advantage of obtaining feedbacks immediately. Sometimes a look, a twinkle in the eye, a raised eyebrow, and a half-formed smile can tell you a lot more than a whole book could. According to the feedback you get, you can modify your discussions to make them more meaningful.

It is a wonderful feeling to meet someone personally, whom you have already known by name. Knowing a person by name, by his or her writings, by the ideas put forward in those writings is fine; but knowing the person behind those ideas counts much more.

Conferences give wonderful opportunities to be friends with the people whose ideas are so near to yours.

I, personally, am very happy to be able to meet you all here, in Turkey. Though you are all much younger than I, I feel a warm friendship is established among us.

Therefore, I greet you all not as my colleagues only, but as my friends also. I greet you all as the distinguished members of the elite groups of your respective countries. You are the people "to address the changing and challenging environment for libraries and information systems and services in the digital age, with emphasis on examining contemporary problems, advances, and solutions... and how to change for the better" as it was pointed out in Dubrovnik, Croatia, last September. Digital Libraries belong to an emerging digital culture. Information seeking and information retrieval have to be integrated effectively. This year, again in Dubrovnik, Croatia, interactive, cognitive and relevance revolutions have been discussed. All the countries are aware of the danger called "the digital divide" so it is imperative that the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights is enforced. Everyone is talking about globalization, enhancing democracy, creating equity by means of recognizing equality etc. yet the gap between the "info-rich" and "info-poor"; between the "haves" and "have-nots" is getting bigger and bigger. The "information society" is oriented towards the accumulation of knowledge and increasing degrees of sophistication in information processing, which allows data to be organized and readily communicated. Within this information society networking logic allows libraries and information units to interrelate with users through a common digital language that prepares, saves, processes, retrieves and transmits information. As Patricio Aranda Torres points out, Parliaments and their libraries and information services can take opportunities to contribute to strengthening of democracy by providing information on the political process direct to citizens, meeting the demand in society for transparency with respect to policy making.

What is expected of you as librarians is overwhelming. But people believe in you and your profession. Because it is taken for granted that the librarianship is one of those professions which do not accept retirement. Let me clarify that! In librarianship, as in medical profession, you may retire from your post, but not from your service. Because librarians, like doctors, accept their jobs as missions, and they find themselves compelled to give service when and where a need is expressed. And to have a mission like that requires a high degree of dedication.

So once again, I want to thank and salute you all as the dedicated missionaries paving the way leading to goodwill, understanding, friendship, democracy, equity and equality! Good luck to you all, and bon voyage!"

CLOSING SPEECHES

Speech by Mr. R. C. AHUJA, President of APLAP at the Closing Ceremony of the Seventh Biennial APLAP Conference, Ankara, 12 September 2002

Respected Director of the Turkish Grand National Assembly Library and Documentation Centre, Mr. Ali Riza Cihan, Distinguished Delegates, Distinguished Colleagues from the Turkish Grand National Assembly Library and Documentation Centre, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have now come to the end of the Conference. It is the time to briefly review what we have done and also to say thank you to the hosts.

Friends, the Conference witnessed highly scholarly and informative deliberations on the theme "The Role of Parliamentary Libraries in Enhancing Democracy in the Digital Age." During the sessions, we have had interactive discussions on various aspects of the theme, the state of digitalization in the individual parliamentary libraries, various issues involved in formulating Digital Information Policy and the impact of digitalization on democracy. The collective deliberations of the Conference lead us to the conclusion that democratic institutions, norms and practices get strengthened by application of technology in information management.

The deliberations during the Conference were rewarding in more ways than one. The theme of the Conference was the first of its kind insofar as APLAP is concerned. It was a unique event not just because it was the first opportunity for us to address in a regional context issues and challenges facing us with regard to digitalized information, but also because it allowed us to appreciate the importance of developing cooperative mindsets.

For us, it was also an important occasion to share our experiences, compare our strengths and weaknesses and also to consolidate efforts towards enforcing regional and international sharing of resources.

Apart from highlighting the progress made in the digitalization of the conventional form of information management in our national parliamentary libraries, our deliberations

also focussed on the impact of digitalization process on democratic governance and helped us understand our contribution in ensuring interaction between the Parliament and the People.

The Conference was instrumental in providing a conceptual framework to evolve requisite strategies to combat potential bottlenecks in digitalisation of information.

Friends, I am sure, the lessons learnt during the Conference will equip us to respond to the complexity of technical challenges in the way of making parliamentary libraries compatible to requirements of information management and delivery in the digital era. The deliberations will also make us aware of the fact that by providing information and resources necessary for free and unrestricted dialogue on all issues of concern to the legislators and the people, we in a way facilitate preservance of intellectual freedom and make our humble contribution to the successful operation of parliamentary democracy.

We express our deep gratitude to the Honorable Speaker of Turkey, Mr. Omer Izgi, the Turkish Grand National Assembly and the people of Turkey for so graciously hosting the 7th APLAP Conference.

We are also grateful to the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Secretary-General and other dignitaries of the Turkish Grand National Assembly for the generous hospitality extended to us.

Dear delegates, but for your cooperation, understanding and meaningful participation, it would not have been possible to organize and conduct the proceedings in a smooth manner. I convey my congratulations to all of you for touching upon, during the proceedings, in a scholarly manner, the various sensitive facets of the role of parliamentary librarians in the digital age.

The conclusions reached at during the deliberations would certainly be very useful in understanding our duties and also the expectations from us.

I also express our gratitude to the members of the Organizing Committee for extending exceptional hospitality to the delegates and maintaining extremely high standards of arrangements for various events of the Conference.

The delegates are overwhelmed by the warm hospitality and graciousness of the Turkish people.

We hope to further strengthen the cordial relationship established amongst us during the Conference.

I would especially like to thank the respected Director, Mr. Ali Riza Cihan, for his tireless efforts in making this Conference a success. The Officers and staff of the Turkish Grand National Assembly Library and Documentation Centre also deserve wholehe arted praise for working with tremendous dedication.

Before I conclude, I would like to invite all of you for the next APLAP Conference in India in 2004.

Thank you.

Closing Speech by Ali Rıza CIHAN, Director of the Library and Documentation Center of TGNA

Mr. President,

Distinguished colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have come to the end of the 7th Biennial Conference of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP).

I would like to thank you, my colleagues, for your contributions by your presentations and comments to make our conference a more productive and successful one.

I hope the presentations of the key not speakers on the opening day, and the presentations you made during the conference, and lastly, the discussions and exchange of views among you, the participants have been beneficial for all of us to gain a comparative perspective regarding the digitalisation endeavours in our respective parliaments.

In the wake of this conference, as it is stated among the objectives of the APLAP, I have no doubt that new relations among our parliaments would be established on the basis of a more sound understanding and cooperation.

It was a pleasure and a real honour for us to host this conference and coming together with our friends from the Parliamentary libraries of the Asia and Pacific.

I think that you all would leave the Conference with new insights and beautiful memories of Turkey. To bring about such a conclusion is a marvellous achievement for us. In your high presence, I would like to thank all of my friends who participated in the conference and accomplished their tasks with a great zeal and sacrifice.

As you know, today is the last day of our Conference but in official terms only. We are going to make a nice trip to the Cappadochia region and have joyful times for two days.

Once again, I thank all of you for your participation and contributions in the Conference and convey my regards with the hope of meeting in the 8th APLAP Conference in India.

BUSINESS MEETING

Business Meeting
Thursday 12 September at 10:30
Turkish Grand National Assembly, Ankara, Turkey

Draft Minutes

The President, Mr. R. C. Ahuja (India) welcomed members to the meeting.

Approval of Minutes of Business Meeting held at 6th Biennial Conference.

The Minutes of the Business Meeting held on 5 October, 2000 Tokyo were accepted as a true and accurate record.

Treasurer's Report

The Treasurer, Mrs. Sait Poh (Ruby) Cheah-Khoo tabled her report (Appendix A). In summary total revenue was US$7,100.00 and total expenses US$1,971.50 which, when taking into account the previous balance of US$8,489.61, leaves APLAP with a balance of US$13,618.11.

The Treasurer pointed out that bank charges were reduced considerably as many members are now using electronic funds transfer to pay their subscriptions. She encouraged all members to use this method.

President's Report

The President tabled his report (Appendix B). The President summarised activities which had occurred since the 6th Biennial Conference including:

- Distribution of the Communiqué from the 6th Biennial conference;
- Production of the report of the 6th Biennial conference by Mr. Horimoto and his colleagues in the National Diet Library;
- Requests for help from the Fiji Parliamentary Library and some responses from members of APLAP;
- Presentation of a plaque to Mrs. Boonruksa Chomchuen of the National Assembly of Thailand in recognition of her service to both the National Assembly and APLAP;
- APLAP Newsletter;

- The draft new constitution for APLAP;
- Offer from the Honorable Speaker of the Lok Sabha to host the next APLAP conference in India, and
- Thanks to all members and office bearers for their contribution to the work of APLAP.

Presentation to Mrs. Boonruksa Chomchuen

In her absence the President presented the plaque for Mrs. Boonruksa Chomchuen to Mr. Boonrueng Burapakdi, Director of the Academic and Information Services Bureau of the House of Representatives of Thailand.

Draft Constitution

The new draft constitution submitted by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, headed by Mr. Rob Brian and the views /comments thereon received from members were circulated for discussion.

As the draft constitution was such an historical and significant matter the President announced that he would poll each member at the meeting. Members were asked to indicate their support or otherwise for the new constitution. The poll revealed that 10 representatives did not support the new constitution, one did support it, one left the matter to the decision of the Executive Committee and one abstained.

Dr. Karl Min Ku then moved the following motion:

> "I move that this meeting is pleased to have had the opportunity to discuss the proposed new constitution but wishes to confirm that APLAP will continue to use the constitution currently in place. The draft constitution and the views received thereon will remain in our records for future considerations if required. Mr. Rob Brian and Mrs. Jean Chapman Mason are to be commended for their excellent work on the draft constitution."

The motion was approved with one abstention.

The General Body also decided not to re-constitute any Committee on this subject.

Election of Office Bearers

The President noted nominations received for new office bearers. However some nominations were invalid as those nominated had not indicated their acceptance of nomination, other nominations were for office bearers who had completed two terms and, according to the constitution, they could not stand for the same office again. Therefore, with the approval of the General Body, after calling for the nominations from the floor, the following office bearers were elected.

President : Mr. R.C. Ahuja (India)
Vice President (Asia) : Dr. Karl Min KU (Taiwan)
Vice President (Pasific) : Mrs. Jean Chapman Mason (Cook Islands)
Secretary and Treasurer : Miss Roslynn Membrey (Australia)

Communiqué

The draft Communiqué (attached) was approved. Members agreed that it should be sent to all member parliaments as soon as possible.

Committee on the Training and Promotions of Parliamentary Librarianship

The Committee on the Training and Promotion of Parliamentary Librarianship was reconstituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Karl Min Ku of Taiwan, Mr. Takenori Horimoto of Japan, was also elected a member. Other members will be appointed by members of the Committee.

Next conference

The President announced that the 8th Biennial Conference would be in India in 2004. The theme and dates would be decided closer to the time.

Closing

The President closed the meeting after thanking all delegates and particularly noting the kindness, generosity and good organisational skills of the staff of the Library of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

APPENDIX A

Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for FY 2001 and 2002
(as at 5.9.2002)

FY 2001-2002

A. BALANCE FORWARDED	US$	8,489.61
B. REVENUE		
Institutional Membership Fee Collection		
a) Developed countries @ US$1,000 each	6,000.00	
b) Developing countries @ US$100 each	1,100.00	
	7,100.00	
C. EXPENSES		
1. Gifts	200.00	
2. APLAP reception in Ankara	1,500.00	
3. Bank charge and commission	171.50	
4. Miscellaneous	100.00	
	1,971.50 ✓	
Total		5,128.50 ✓
Balance		13,618.11
		vvvvvvvvvv

Prepared by :

Ruby S P Cheah-Khoo
Treasurer

Noted by:

President, APLAP

APPENDIX B

President's Report

The President, Mr. Ramesh Chander Ahuja reported on the matters and issues raised after the sixth Biennial Conference as follows:

"Distinguished Delegates,

I welcome you to this business meeting and thank you for all the cooperation you have extended to the Executive Committee in conducting the proceedings of the Conference so far. During the years under review, your Executive Committee attended to its various functions. I would briefly mention some of the items in this report. Soon after the conclusion of the 6th APLAP Conference in Tokyo in October 2000, copies of the communique along with letters from the President and the Secretary of APLAP were sent to all the member countries for their information. Our able Secretary-General Mr. Takenori Horimoto and his colleagues in the APLAP Secretariat in Tokyo brought out the report of the 6th APLAP Conference held in Japan which was circulated to all the members. I hope all of you have received the copies.

Request for help to the Fiji Parliamentary Library :

In May 2001 Ms. Veronica Qurau, Librarian of the Parliament of Fiji informed the APLAP that their Library had been severely damaged and all computers etc. had been destroyed during the coup there. She appealed to the APLAP for help in producing work manuals etc. and in setting up the collections. Prior to the coup, the Library had computers and was in the process of computerising its collections. The letter was addressed to Ms. Aurora, former President of APLAP, who forwarded the letter to all the Executive Committee members and to Dr. Karl Min Ku and Mr. Bruce Davidson. The Secretary-General circulated the letter to all the members requesting for extending assistance to the Fiji Parliamentary Library. We understand that some parliamentary libraries are in the process of extending help to the Fiji Parliamentary Library. Those members who have not yet responded to the request may consider doing so. No delegate from Fiji has come to participate in this conference. It would have been better if the librarian of the Fiji Parliament could have attended the conference and personally apprised the delegates about the present state of work in the Fiji Parliamentary Library.

Plaque

A few days back Mrs. Boonruksa Chomchuen sent a mail to the Executive Committee members informing that the name of the National Assembly Library of Thailand had been changed to be the Academic and Information Services Bureau and that she had been appointed an Advisor on Legislative System and that the new Director of the Bureau is Mr. Boonrueng Burapakdi. Following this, one of our distinguished colleagues, Dr. Karl Min Ku, requested the Executive Committee of APLAP to present a plaque of appreciation to Mrs. Chomchuen during this Conference as a mark of honour to her for her long-term contribution to the National Assembly Library of Thailand and for her loyal support to APLAP. The Executive Committee has considered the request and decided to present a plaque of appreciation to Mrs. Chomchuen on behalf of APLAP. The plaque would be handed over to Mr. Boonrueng Burapakdi for being given to Mrs. Chomchuen with our good wishes.

APLAP Newsletter

Four years ago the Australian Parliament Library agreed to publish the newsletter for APLAP. I have been advised by Roslynn that staffing changes made it difficult to produce the newsletter. However, Roslynn tells me that some changes have now been made and the newsletter will be published before the end of the year. Roslynn has also agreed to investigate the possibility of maintaining the APLAP web site

Constitution Committee

You may recall that during the business meeting of APLAP on 5 October 2000, the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and by laws, Mr. Rob Brian had distributed a Paper proposing amendments to some provisions of the Constitution. The then President Miss. Simandjuntak proposed that the member countries write to Mr. Brian if they had any views in the matter and she had also proposed that the proposals about the amendment to the Constitution could be decided in Ankara in 2002. The Committee on Constitution was to be chaired by Mr. Rob Brian and had two other members, Mrs. Jean Chapman Mason from the Cook Islands and a member from the Korean Parliament. As conveyed by Mr. Rob Brian, the member on the Committee from the Korean Parliament retired before the Committee could consult. Mr. Rob Brian and Mrs. Jean Chapman Mason, with the help of her husband who is a lawyer, have drafted a new constitution for APLAP. Copies of the draft Constitution were circulated to all the Executive Committee members for their consideration. The text of the new Constitution was e-mailed and sent by post by Mr. Horimoto to all APLAP members on 3 September 2002

requesting those who are not attending the Ankara Conference to respond with their comments and opinions by September 5, 2002 and those who are attending the Conference to express their opinions and comments during this Conference. Mr. Rob Brian and Mrs. Jean Chapman Mason have really put in a lot of hardwork to come up with the draft in time for consideration by the members. The draft would be considered by the business meeting later in this session. On behalf of the Executive Committee, I thank Mr. Rob Brian and Mrs. Jean Chapman Mason for all the endeavours made by them.

Venue of the next APLAP Conference

Friends, so far APLAP has held 7 Conferences. These Conferences were hosted by Korea in 1990, Pakistan in 1992, Thailand in 1994, Australia in 1996, Philippines in 1998 and Japan in 2000. Turkey is hosting the present 7th Conference. When the matter relating to finding the next host was being considered, it came to the notice of Mr. G.C. Malhotra, Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. I may mention that we in the Indian Parliament Library are fortunate to have had him as our Director for several years. As many of you would recall that as the Director of our Parliament Library he participated in the IFLA and APLAP Conferences. I am very happy to inform you that on Mr. Malhotra's suggestion, the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, Mr. Manohar Joshi has very kindly consented to host the 8th APLAP Conference in India in 2004. We would be very happy to welcome all the APLAP members - those who are present here and also those who could not come to the Conference - to India for the 8th APLAP Conference in 2004. The theme of the Conference and the month in which the Conference would be held would be decided later in consultation with the Executive Committee and the members would be informed well in time about this.

As you know the number of countries attending this conference is very less. It would be our effort to encourage as many more members as possible to attend our future conferences.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank all of you for the trust you reposed in me and the Executive Committee and also for the kind cooperation we received from each one of you during the last two years.

Thanks."

COMMUNIQUE

OF

THE 7th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE

COMMUNIQUÉ

The objectives of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pacific (APLAP) are to:

- Encourage understanding of, and cooperation between, parliamentary libraries and research and information services attached to the National and State/Provincial Legislatures in the region.
- Consider any matters affecting the common interests or operations of Parliamentary Libraries.
- Initiate, develop, establish and support ideas, methods and techniques likely to result in the better functioning of Parliamentary Libraries generally, and in particular their effective provision of information relevant to the needs of the Parliamentarians they serve.
- Foster a clearer understanding of the respective needs and roles of members of Parliament and their Parliamentary Libraries by establishing a forum for better communication between the two.
- Provide a body which can speak and act on behalf of its several constituents on matters coming within the ambit of its authority.
- Advance the cause of Parliamentary Librarianship generally and liaise closely with IFLA and other bodies and associations with common interests.

The 7th Biennial Conference of APLAP was hosted by the Turkish Grand National Assembly in Ankara from 9th to 14th September 2002.

The theme of the conference was "The role of Parliamentary Libraries in enhancing democracy in the digital age".

Three distinguished keynote speakers were invited to address delegates on the conference theme. Their contributions expanded the theme and helped delegates to place their work in a wider context.

Delegates from each country represented at the conference presented a report on the conference theme.

Delegates have concluded that:

Recent developments in technology have made it possible for Parliamentary Libraries to have an important and valuable role to play in enhancing the Parliaments and their library services.

Parliamentary Libraries have two important functions :

1) They must preserve the memory of parliament and its proceedings.
2) They must ensure that all members of parliament have access to freely available information, analysis and advice.

Digitized information makes it possible for Parliamentary Libraries to provide improved services to legislatures and through them to the wider community, thus enhancing democracy in our member countries.

Therefore, the delegates at the 7th APLAP Biennial Conference will continue to work together to achieve the objectives of APLAP and to provide timely, relevant, accurate and accessible services to members of our parliaments by continuing to develop digitized services in their parliaments.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS	
President:	Mr. Ramesh Chander Ahuja (India)
Vice President for Asia:	Mr. Karl Min Ku (Taiwan)
Vice President for Pacific:	Ms. Jean Chapman-Mason (Cook Islands)
Secretary and Treasurer	Ms. Roslynn Membrey

CALL FOR SUPPORT

The APLAP Executive Committee respectfully calls upon the Presiding Officers of the parliaments in the Asia Pacific region to support the work of APLAP and individual parliamentary libraries in their endeavors. All parliamentary libraries should be encouraged to provide digitized information, thus improving services to legislatures and through them to the wider community and enhancing democracy in our member countries.

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CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIANS OF ASIA AND THE PASIFIC

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIANS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

1. NAME

The name of the Association is the 'ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIANS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC' It may be known by the acronym APLAP.

2. PURPOSE

The Purposes for which the Association is established are to

i. Encourage understanding of, and cooperation between parliamentary libraries and research and information services attached to the National and State/Provincial Legislatures in the region.
(See Note 1)

ii. Consider any matters affecting the common interests or operations of Parliamentary Libraries.

iii. Initiate, develop, establish and support ideas, methods and techniques likely to result in the better functioning of Parliamentary Libraries generally, and in particular their effective provision of information relevant to the needs of the Parliamentarians they serve.

iv.. Foster a clearer understanding of the respective needs and roles of members of Parliament and their Parliamentary Libraries by establishing a forum for better communication between the two.

v. Provide a body which can speak and act on behalf of its several constituents on matters coming within the ambit of its authority.

vi.. Advance the cause of Parliamentary Librarianship generally and liaise closely with IFLA and other bodies and associations with common interests.

3. MEMBERSHIP

i) Institutional Members
The chief librarian or equivalent in each of the legislatures in the Asia Pacific region is eligible for institutional membership of the Association upon payment of the prescribed subscription. Where a legislature does not have a

chief librarian or equivalent the Presiding Officers may nominate another offier as Member.
(See Note 2)

ii) Associate Members
Other interested administrative, library, research and or information staff employed in or working with the legislatures in the region may be associate members upon payment of the annual associate membership subscription. Membership subscriptions are prescribed in the By-laws.

4. OFFICES

In a General Business meeting held during each Biennial Conference Institutional members shall elect :

President
Vice President (Asia)
Vice President (Pacific)
Secretary and Treasurer

These office holders shall form the Association's Executive Committee and may coopt up to two Institutional members to serve ex officio on the Committee.

No person shall be eligible to serve longer than two consecutive terms of two years in the same office.

An Executive Committee member shall cease to hold office if s/he

i. ceases to be a member of the Association
ii. ceases to be employed in a legislature in the region
iii. resigns from the office
iv. is requested in writing to resign by no less than one third of the members in good standing.

5. CASUAL VACANCIES

Where a position on the Executive Committee falls vacant between biennial conferences, it may be filled for the remainder of the allotted term through a postal ballot of members to be conducted by the remaining members of the Executive Committee with nominations being called within 30 days of the vacancy occurring.

6. POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICE HOLDERS

i. President

The President, on the authorization of the Executive Committee, shall issue statements, enter into negotiations on behalf of the Association and represent its views and opinions.

Where the President undertakes such activities without prior agreement on policy at a biennial meeting, statements made on behalf of the Association shall be subject to ratification at the next general business meeting.

ii. Other office bearers

Powers of other office bearers are set out in the By-laws.

7. MEETINGS

A conference of the Association shall be held biennially at such times and at such places as the Executive Committee shall determine following consultations with the host librarian/Director.

During the course of the biennial conference, at least one general business meetings shall be held.

The procedures and rules for meetings are set out in the By-laws.

8. STANDING COMMITTEES AND OTHER SUBORDINATE BODIES

The members present at a General Business meeting may appoint Standing Committees, Working Parties, Task Forces, or make other appropriate arrangements, for carrying out studies or special tasks determined by the meeting.

The Standing Committees and other bodies shall operate in accordance with the Association's By-laws.

Note 1 - State or Provincial legislatures eligible for membership of the Association are those legislatures where powers are defined or established in conjunction with the national constitution.

Note 2 - The Chief Librarian or Director may designate the Deputy Librarian or Deputy Director or equivalent to represent the legislature as Institutional Member.

The designated person must have full authority to speak and act on behalf of the library.

Adopted 10 May 1990, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARIANS OF ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

1. PROCEDURES FOR BIENNIAL CONFERENCES AND BUSINESS MEETINGS

1.1 Biennial conferences shall be held in alternate years, commencing in 1990 for the purposes of.

a. Determining Association policy, strategies and action
b. Promoting interpersonal contact between members of the Association
c. Permitting members to discuss matters of common concern and interest,
d. Election of office bearers of the Association, and
e. Discussion papers and presentations by participants and/or guest speakers.

1.2 Conferences shall be times, wherever possible, to coincide with a common parliamentary recess and shall be hosted, by agreement, by each of the participating Legislatures in rotation. The order shall be determined by the Executive Committee in consultation with the host Librarian/Director of the prospective venue subject to the endorsement of the respective Presiding Officer and/or Library Committee.

1.3 Participants

The following individuals may participate in a conference ?

a. Members

In addition to Institutional and Associate members of the Association, members of the respective Secretariat may, with the concurrence of their Librarian or Director, attend open sessions of the conference and participate in the proceedings.

b. Observers

Attendance at open sessions by persons making application to attend shall be subject to the prior consent of the Executive Committee.

c. Guest speakers

The Host Librarian/Director may, at his or her discretion and with the concurrence of the Executive Committee, invite attendance at open sessions of such persons as are able to contribute by their professional expertise or special knowledge to the perpose and proceedings of the conference.

Conference fees

The Executive Committee may determine a conference fee for participation by non-members in APLAP conferences. No fees shall be charged to Institutional members.

1.4 Procedures

1.4.1 Not less than 90 days notice of every Biennial Conference specifying the place and dates of the conference and the business to be dealt with shall be given to members, the communication being sent to each members official address.

1.4.2 Chairperson

The President, or in the absence of the President, a Vice President shall take the chair at biennial conferences. In the absence of these officers, the members present shall choose someone of their number to be Chairperson.

1.4.3 Voting

Voting for offices shall be by secret ballot.

Other voting shall be by show of hands. Where there is a tied vote, the motion shall have failed. A motion may be put by any member present and shall be seconded, but only one representative from each parliamentary institution shall be entitled to vote upon it. The Chairperson shall have the option of requesting that a motion be submitted in written form before accepting it for debate.

1.4.4 Quorum

A quorum shall be constituted by the presence of no less than one third of the institutional membership. No motion shall be accepted if a quorum is lacking.

1.4.5 Minutes

Minutes of the general business meeting, which shall be circulated to all members within 30 days of the meeting, shall be kept by the Secretary and shall be confirmed at a subsequent meeting.

1.4.6 Annual Report

The President shall present an annual report of the Association's activities and financial accounts in the first issue of the APLAP newsletter of each calender year.

1.4.7 Conference Organization

The host librarian/Director for each conference shall in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Association:

1.5.1 Convene the conference, draw up its program, solicit contributions and papers and keep members informed of progress. Tours to libraries and information facilities of particular interest may be included in the program.

1.5.2 Conference papers shall be submitted in advance and shall be distributed to participants prior to the conference sessions. Papers are not to be read but are open for discussion following a brief address by the author.

1.5.3 The Executive Committee shall decide which papers are to be published as part of the permanent record of the proceedings of the conference. The Conference Chairperson shall be responsible for producing and distributing such record.

1.5.4 Conference proceedings may be taped or otherwise recorded, provided that conference participants shall have the right to have materials withheld from the permanent record.

1.5.5 A conference dinner will generally be arranged to coincide with the conference. Delegates may be required to meet the cost of the conference dinner themselves.

1.5.6 The conference organisers shall not be responsible for the expenses of conference participants.

2. SUBSCRIPTIONS

2.1 Subscriptions shall be due on 1 July each year.

2.2 Membership of either an Institutional or Associate member shall lapse if the annual subscription remains unpaid for twelve months.

2.3 The Annual Subscription shall be determined at each biennial conference and can be varied by vote of a simple majority of those Institutional members present.

2.4 The subscriptions for 1990/91 and 1991/92 shall be
Institutional member - (US) 100.00
Associate member - (US) 10.00

2.5 The Treasurer will circulate a subscription renewal notice in June of each year with full payment details.

3. POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF OFFICE HOLDERS

3.1 The President chairs all meetings of the Executive Committee and at least the formal or business sessions at the biennial conference.

3.2 Vice Presidents

The Vice Presidents are required to act for the President as necessary and may be required to fulfil other duties, for example, Newsletter Editor.

3.3 The Secretary

The Secretary is responsible for the minutes of all business meetings of the Association and Executive Committee and for all correspondence and action agreed by a business meeting or the Executive Committee. The secretary maintains the roll of members and ensures that all meetings are convened in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws.

3.4 Treasurer

The Treasurer is responsible for maintaining the Associations financial records and for making payments with the authorization of the President of the Association. The Treasurer prepares an annual financial report on behalf of the Executive Committee and recommends the subscription fee schedule to each biennial business meeting.

3.5 Secretariat

Initially, the Secretariat shall be in the National Assembly Library, Republic of Korea.

4. ROLL OF MEMBERS

4.1 The Secretary shall compile and maintain a Roll of Members containing details of the name and position held by the member, the member's postal address and telephone, FAX and TELEX numbers where appropriate.

4.2 The Roll shall be used to prepare a membership list for distribution to all members at each biennial conference.

5. NOMINATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

5.1 The Secretary shall call for nominations for the positions on the Executive Committee three months (90 days) prior to the date of the Biennial Conference.

5.2 Nominations, which do not require a seconder, may be made by Institutional members who are willing to stand for office. If a member wishes to nominate another member for office, the nomination must contain a statement by the nominee that he or she is willing to stand.

5.3 Nominations must reach the secretary 1 month (30 days) prior to the date of the Biennial conference and the secretary will immediately notify all Institutional members of the names of all nominees and will circulate a proxy form to enable those unable to attend the conference to vote.

6. VOTING BY PROXY

6.1 Institutional members unable to attend the biennial conference shall be permitted to vote for members of the Executive Committee by proxy. Proxies must reach the secretary prior to the official opening of the Biennial conference or business meeting, whichever is held first.

7. OPERATIONS OF STANDING COMMITTEES AND OTHER SUBORDINATE BODIES

7.1 Standing Committees and other subordinate bodies shall operate under terms of reference approved by the Association at a General meeting.

7.2 The Chairperson or Convenor of each Standing Committee or other subordinate body shall be an Institutional member of the Association.

7.3 Members of Standing Committees and other subordinate bodies may be drawn from the staff of Institutional member libraries in order to bring all available expertise to the benefit of the Association's affairs.

7.4 Standing Committees and other subordinate bodies shall be required to report to the President and the Association upon the completion of particular tasks, or annually, in relation to on-going activities.

Accepted in principle, 10 May 1990, Seoul, Republic of Korea

(The text of Constitution and By-Laws are reproduced from "Report of the Conference with Papers and the Proceedings of the 6th Biennial Conference of the Association of Parliamentary Librarians of Asia and the Pasific", Tokyo-Japan, October 2-6, 2000. pp. 205-209.