

**18th International Conference on Qualitative and
Quantitative Methods in Libraries
QQML 2026**

26-29 May

Conference venue

University of Bucharest

Faculty of Sociology and Social Work

Bd. Schitu Magureanu 9, sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

***“Transformation and Innovation in Archives and
Libraries in the Digital Age”***

**Book of
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Preface

Dear Colleagues, Dear Friends,

Welcome 18th QQML International Conference

Welcome to Bucharest

For 18th years, Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries International conference is hosting in European academic and cultural institutions:

17th, Technology Transfer and Knowledge Enhancement Centre of University of Lisbon, Portugal, 27 May -30 May 2025, Hybrid

16th: Cultural Center, Chania, Crete, Greece: 28 May-1 June 2024, Hybrid

15th: Hellenic Mediterranean University, Iraklion, Crete, Greece: 30 May- 3 June 2023, Hybrid

14th: National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens, Greece: 24-27 May 2022, Hybrid

13th: 25-28 May 2021, Virtual

12th: 26-29 May 2020, Virtual

11th: European University Institute, Florence, Italy: 28-31 May 2019

10th: Cultural Center, Chania, Crete, Greece: 22-25 May 2018

9th: Limerick, Ireland: 23-26 May 2017

8th: Senae House, University of London, London, UK: 24-27 May 2016

7th: IUT Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France: 26-29 May 2015

6th: Kadir Has University, Istanbul, Turkey: 27-30 May 2014

5th: "La Sapienza" University, Rome, Italy: 4-7 June 2013

4th: Limerick, Ireland: 22-25 May 2012

3rd: Athens, Greece: 24-27 May 2011

2nd: Chania, Crete, Greece: 25-28 May 2010

1st: Chania, Crete, Greece: 26-29 of May 2009

A high-quality program is compiled again, this year, with research papers, workshops and posters from all over the world which support the professional development of library scientists and information specialists and enhance the research on the Library and Information Science. Important speakers present also their research in Plenary Speeches.

Selected papers will be published by SPRINGER NATURE.

Contributions from 31 countries contributed their work: Argentina, China, Brazil, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Greece, India, Iran, Lithuania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sultanate of Oman, Uganda, USA.

The conference attracts professors and researchers, software developers, managers and library professionals to review achievements to announce creative challenges and opportunities.

The conference also brings together the members of the QQML network which illustrates the distribution of the participants in the five geographic regions of the world.

I'd like to thank the Committees of the Conference, the local and permanent organizing Committees.

The Conference is both social and scientific event, creates human networks and social affairs. It also offers an interesting social program.

Enjoy it!

Dr Anthi Katsirikou

University of Piraeus Library

Conference co- Chair

Plenary Speakers

From Archives to Algorithms: The UNESCO Conversation on the Future of Knowledge and Libraries

Dr. Ligia Deca,

Secretary General of the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO, Vice-Rector SNSPA

Dr. Codrin Tăut,

Expert of the National Commission of Romania for UNESCO

Abstract

Digital transformation is reshaping the role of memory institutions — libraries, archives, and museums — not only through new technologies, but through changing ways of producing, organizing, and interpreting knowledge. Within the framework of UNESCO's ongoing conversations on digital heritage, this keynote examines the transition “from archives to algorithms” as a shift in how cultural authority and institutional responsibility are negotiated in the digital age. Rather than presenting digitization as a purely technical process, the contribution approaches digital transformation as a broader cultural and discursive change that affects governance, access, and participation.

Drawing on UNESCO's work on documentary heritage and digital preservation — including the Memory of the World Programme and the PERSIST initiative — this presentation explores four key dimensions of digital transformation: documentation, management, interpretation, and interaction, viewed through the evolving role of libraries and other memory institutions. Digitization enhances preservation and access, yet it also embeds institutional choices within data structures, classification systems, and metadata standards. Digital management reshapes transnational collaboration, shifting authority toward shared platforms while raising new questions about governance, responsibility, and long-term sustainability. At the level of interpretation, immersive tools and AI-supported mediation foster new forms of storytelling, positioning libraries not only as custodians of collections but also as mediators of cultural meaning and hubs of knowledge exchange. Finally, although digital interaction expands opportunities for engagement, users frequently remain participants within institutionally designed environments rather than fully active co-creators of heritage narratives.

Situated within a broader ecosystem that includes governments, international organizations, technology providers, creative sectors, and communities, libraries increasingly operate between normative cultural frameworks and powerful digital infrastructures. While algorithmic environments expand access and visibility, they also introduce risks related to standardization, dependency, and uneven representation. Our presentation argues that the future of knowledge institutions depends less on technological adoption alone and more on their capacity to remain inclusive, reflexive and ethically grounded actors, capable of balancing democratic and cultural values with the accelerating logic of digital platforms. In this context, UNESCO's role becomes essential in fostering inclusive and human-centred approaches to the digital futures of memory institutions.

Keywords: memory institutions; libraries; UNESCO; digital transformation; cultural heritage; knowledge governance; digital mediation; participatory heritage

STM Trends 2030

Caroline Sutton

Chief Executive Officer, international Association of Scientific, Technical & Medical Publishers, STM, www.stm-assoc.org

Abstract

In the scholarly publishing world, spring brings the annual return of **STM Trends, a future-forward look at the entire ecosystem of scholarly communications by members of the STM Association**. The ecosystem of scholarly communications is complex and ever-evolving — with new approaches and technologies emerging and existing players adapting to changing circumstances. What can we expect in the next three to five years? What trends, advances and innovations will most strongly influence the course of scholarly communications? What opportunities can we harness, and what challenges can we anticipate and proactively address? Caroline will take us through predictions for 2030 in a thought-provoking presentation.

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The Future Library as a Visibility Hub: Empowering Researchers through Participation, Data, and Digital Literacy

Professor Dr Angela Repanovici

UTBV NSIS Project Coordinator, Professor, PhD Supervisor – Transilvania University of Braşov (UTBV), ORCID: 0000-0001-8589-2789

When Access Is Not Enough: Libraries at the Crossroads of Open

Dr. Lisa Petrides,

CEO, Founder of IKSME - Institute for the Study of Knowledge Management in Education

Abstract

Democratizing access to knowledge is an ongoing process that requires collective participation in the creation and sharing of knowledge. Today, there are an increasing number of cases in

which openly licensed content has been taken down or has been deleted, in part or in its entirety, from the Internet. Open education collections around the world are also greatly impacted when the leads of these initiatives leave their institutions, and when financial support for open libraries wanes. If we start with the premise that education is a public good, then it is incumbent on society to ensure that the conditions for access are not only in place but sustainable. While education as a public good is fundamentally about making information and knowledge available to all, it is equally important to build and support open knowledge infrastructure so that teachers and learners can engage with and continuously improve that knowledge over time.

Human in the loop? Libraries in an era of 4th generation rights

Stephen Wyber,

IFLA

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WORKSHOP

From Citations to Creation: Measuring Research Impact in an Open World patentometrics and impact of open access

Coordinator: Laurel Graham

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Abstract

Beyond the h-Index: Patentometrics, Open Access Impact, and Responsible Research Assessment.

Citation-based metrics such as the h-index and Google Scholar profiles are increasingly used to rank researchers and institutions, often without sufficient attention to data quality, disciplinary context, or methodological limitations. This workshop introduces librarians to patentometrics—the quantitative analysis of patent data—as a complementary approach to evaluating research impact and innovation.

Using a real-world case study involving media-driven faculty rankings, participants will examine how broad affiliation criteria, uncured Google Scholar profiles, and non-peer-reviewed citations can distort scholarly impact measures. The session explores patent citations

as legally constrained indicators of knowledge transfer and highlights why no single metric can equitably represent all disciplines.

Designed for academic and research librarians, this workshop emphasizes responsible research assessment, the role of open-access scholarship in innovation ecosystems, and practical strategies for advising faculty, administrators, and journalists on the appropriate use and interpretation of metrics.

Learning Outcomes

Participants will be able to:

- Identify limitations of common bibliometric indicators
- Explain patent citations as measures of innovation impact
- Articulate discipline-sensitive, pluralistic assessment approaches
- Support ethical and informed use of research metrics

Academic Library Workers' Experiences of Compassionate Leadership & Management in the United States and Canada

Juliann Couture, Rebecca Kuglitsch, Jennie Gerke

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Abstract

Compassion and care are management topics that have been widely discussed in recent years, as a robust literature of compassionate leadership attests. Yet the literature of compassionate leadership posits a model that relies on individual actions and noticing, resulting in reactive compassion that risks inequitable implementation and misses an opportunity to prevent suffering. There is a gap in the literature relating to how compassion is experienced, rewarded, and valued in the workplace. Thus, the researchers sought to understand the lived experiences of library workers in the areas of care and compassion. How is compassion in the workplace experienced, valued, and rewarded--or not? Where are there contradictions in expressed values and institutional reward? How do managers and reports perceive compassionate leadership differently and similarly? And how do academic library workers experience giving and receiving care and compassion across organizational roles and demographic characteristics?

We explored these questions through a survey of academic library workers assessing the current experiences of value and reward of compassion in an institutional context, as well as individual reflections on successful and unsuccessful compassion. The survey was open to all employees of all ranks and classifications in academic libraries in the United States and Canada; the 168 respondents captured a range of experiences and academic library types. The survey combined qualitative and quantitative questions, using a variety of methods such as open-ended and closed-questions to allow for individuals to provide in-depth comparable details in a variety of methods on how they received and enacted effective compassion at work. The paper will provide initial results of survey analysis and the session will discuss implications of initial findings and areas for additional investigation. Findings from this work can help managers and leaders at any level understand what academic library workers experience as meaningfully compassionate management and leadership, in order to more effectively practice these values.

AI-Generated References in the Future Library: Between Assistance and Misinformation

Prof. Dr Dragana Grujic, Gordana Djokovic

Belgrade 11000, Serbia

Abstract

Artificial intelligence is increasingly integrated into everyday life and scientific practice, often functioning as an intermediary in finding information. There has been a noticeable increase in works on the topic of artificial intelligence and its use for various purposes. However, the

reliability, transparency, and verifiability of information and bibliographic references generated by artificial intelligence are still insufficiently discussed within the academic discourse.

The paper critically analyzes artificial intelligence as a potential reference tool, with particular attention to the origin, accuracy, and credibility of the sources it offers. Through qualitative analysis of selected examples of references generated by artificial intelligence, the results are compared with authoritative scientific publications, bibliographic databases, and library catalogs, with the aim of assessing their accuracy and completeness.

The analysis points to problems such as fabricated citations, inaccurate publication data, incomplete bibliographic elements, and the mixing of real and non-existent sources. These findings point to the structural limitations of artificial intelligence systems, which do not retrieve information in the traditional bibliographic sense, but rather generate seemingly reliable results based on statistical linguistic patterns. As a result, AI tools can create the illusion of authority and trustworthiness, especially among users who do not possess developed information literacy skills.

The paper points to the implications of these findings for research methodology, information literacy, and the professional responsibility of librarians in the age of artificial intelligence.

Keywords: future library, artificial intelligence, reference tool, bibliographic references, library sources, information literacy

Gordana Djokovic, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Philology, LIS department, Serbia
 Dragana Grujić and Gordana Đoković are associate professors at the Department of Library and Information Science, Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade, Serbia.

A Modern Open-Source Integrated Library System by Invenio

Katherine Bettis, Lydia Pieper, Karolina Przerwa, Salome Rohr

European Organization for Nuclear Research

Abstract

This paper will present key features of InvenioILS using the CERN Library Catalogue as a primary example. It targets librarians, researchers and developers interested in open-source library infrastructure and tools to efficiently manage their regular library operations. InvenioILS is an integrated library system offering catalogue features, alongside loan management, acquisitions, and user services.

InvenioILS is developed at CERN and has been used by the CERN Library for their daily activities since 2021. Since then, there have been many developments, and the tool is continuously updated. In 2025, the ability to expose data to calculate Key Performance Indicators, measuring the library activities and efficiency, was added.

The presentation will showcase this new ILS, along with its main features and architecture, and offer a high-level view of how InvenioILS supports library needs. The modularity and flexibility of the system will be demonstrated. The presentation will also highlight customization options, collaborative development efforts, and the practical impact and adaptability of the Invenio framework for a broad range of library types.

The CERN Library serves a diverse research community, including physicists, students, engineers, IT staff, and administrators. It manages a catalogue of 250,000 records covering both

digital and physical resources, and handles more than 3,500 loans and 1,000 purchase orders annually.

Before InvenioILS, the CERN Library managed its holdings in the CERN Document Server. In order to focus that platform on institutional content, the catalogue was moved to a separate system. CERN's IT department began modernizing the software with an emphasis on usability and a scalable, maintainable data model. InvenioILS was built from scratch using the Invenio framework, which also powers Zenodo and the CERN Document Server.

Today, the CERN Library Catalogue runs on InvenioILS, while the CERN Document Server uses InvenioRDM, developed with global partners, including RERO, who contributed to the invenio-circulation module for handling loans. The systems are interoperable, linking digital and physical records. Since 2021, the CERN Library has used InvenioILS for cataloguing, e-book imports, circulation, acquisitions, interlibrary loans, and public access.

Continuous collaboration between librarians and developers has resulted in a reliable, feature-rich platform now available to other libraries. InvenioILS is fully open source and can be tailored to meet the needs of different library types.

An Analysis of Oxford University's AI Strategic Positioning and Motivations

Zhao Ping Wang Yanpeng Wang Xuezhao

National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Abstract

Background

Global higher education institutions have prioritized the development and strategic planning of Artificial Intelligence. AI has rapidly evolved beyond a single-discipline framework, establishing itself as a comprehensive, strategic, and foundational enabling force. As a global leader in AI, the University of Oxford maintains a dual focus on technological advancement alongside ethics, social responsibility, and interdisciplinary integration. Its strategic layout is anchored by robust academic departments and coordinated through initiatives such as AI@Oxford and the Institute for Ethics in AI, while simultaneously emphasizing talent cultivation, industrial translation, and global collaboration.

Objectives

This study focuses on the University of Oxford, investigating its current AI strategic landscape through the causal chain of "Determinants → Strategic Deployment → Outcomes and Impacts." Utilizing bibliometric methods, the research identifies the internal drivers and external catalysts shaping Oxford's AI strategy, while evaluating the resulting consequences and broader influence of these initiatives.

Methods

This research establishes an analytical framework based on the chain of "Factors-Strategy-Effects" to deeply analyze Oxford's AI landscape. The study focuses on three inquiries: (1) the core priorities of Oxford's AI strategy; (2) the underlying factors driving these strategic choices; and (3) the academic and applied outcomes of such a layout. By integrating bibliometric methods to characterize research productivity, the study categorizes the motivations behind the

strategy, eventually forming a comprehensive "Factor-Strategy-Impact" matrix for Oxford's AI development.

Results and Conclusion

University of Oxford: A Mature AI Ecosystem Defined by Theoretical Leadership and Commercial Translation

With its profound heritage in scientific research and a highly sophisticated innovation ecosystem, Oxford's AI4S (AI for Science) strategy is characterized by "leading research-driven development, deep cross-disciplinary integration, and efficient translation." This aligns with its decentralized research network and robust commercialization capabilities. Driven externally by the UK's National AI Strategy and public funding, and rooted internally in its strong foundational disciplines and interdisciplinary traditions, Oxford's AI landscape is not concentrated within a single massive faculty. Instead, it adopts a "distributed and networked" Center of Excellence model. Through the "AI@Oxford" branded coordination framework, the university organically integrates world-class research institutions across various departments. These include globally leading teams in deep learning (Visual Geometry Group, VGG), natural language processing (contributors to Transformer architectures), robotics (Oxford Robotics Institute, ORI), AI ethics (Institute for Ethics in AI), and AI in social sciences (Oxford Internet Institute, OII).

Oxford emphasizes the deep integration of AI with its powerhouse disciplines such as medicine, life sciences, philosophy, and social sciences, achieving remarkable results particularly in AI4S (e.g., drug discovery, climate change modeling) and healthcare. Furthermore, Oxford has constructed an exceptionally mature knowledge transfer system. Centered around Oxford University Innovation (OUI) and Oxford Science Enterprises (OSE), it provides researchers with full-chain support—from intellectual property protection and seed funding to venture incubation and private equity. This has successfully birthed a cohort of industry-leading AI spin-outs, such as Oxbotica and Exscientia. This strategic layout—grounded in world-class basic research and bridged by flexible, efficient translation mechanisms—enables Oxford to not only maintain formidable academic influence in the AI field but also to realize significant economic and societal impact.

Keywords: Oxford University, AI4S, AI@Oxford, "Factor-Strategy-Impact" matrix

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Approaching Diversity through Picturebooks in Portuguese Public Libraries: A Mixed-Methods Research Design

Carla Nunes, *Universidade Aberta, Portugal*

Ana Novo, *Universidade Aberta, Portugal*

Abstract

Public libraries are frequently presented as key agents in promoting social inclusion and cultural diversity. However, the integration of picturebooks, a multimodal and interpretatively demanding format, remains uneven and is often confined to children's audiences or predominantly didactic uses. This raises the following question: how do Portuguese public libraries incorporate (or fail to incorporate) picturebooks into mediation practices associated

with diversity and inclusion, and to what extent is there coherence between institutional discourse and actual practice?

To address this question, this ongoing doctoral research examines the role of picturebooks in Portuguese public libraries within a constructivist-critical paradigm. It assumes that mediation practices constitute situated symbolic negotiations shaped by professional representations and institutional and policy frameworks. A multiscalar analytical framework (micro, meso, and macro) is proposed, alongside a mixed-methods strategy comprising: a national survey of the Portuguese Public Library Network (meso level), aimed at mapping patterns of use, purposes, and perceptions of the format; semi-structured interviews with library professionals (micro level) to explore interpretative repertoires and identify barriers; and a focus group with stakeholders involved in national reading policy (macro level) to analyse institutional rationalities and expectations.

The article emphasises the logic of triangulation and the methodological architecture designed to make visible potential tensions between inclusion rhetoric and concrete practices. It argues that the picturebook, due to its verbo-visual nature, its engagement with issues of identity and difference, and its crossover reading potential across ages and audiences, constitutes a particularly suitable object for examining diversity and inclusion within the public library context. The proposed design also offers transferability for analysing the mediation of multimodal resources in other institutional settings.

By articulating diversity, mediation, and multimodality, the study opens a field of reflection on the picturebook as a strategic cultural mediator in the redefinition of the inclusive role of the contemporary public library.

Keywords: Picturebooks; Mixed Methods; Public Libraries; Diversity and Inclusion; Multiscalar Model; Portugal.

Artificial Intelligence in Cataloging Practice: A Quality Analysis of Machine-Generated MARC Records

Myung-Ja (MJ) K. Han: *University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign*

Patricia Lampron: *University of California, Irvine*

Greta Heng: *San Diego State University*

Abstract

As artificial intelligence (AI) tools continue to mature, interest in applying them to cataloging and metadata creation is not new. A growing body of research has tested and compared AI models, most notably large language models such as ChatGPT, for bibliographic description and metadata generation.¹ These studies consistently demonstrate both potential efficiencies

¹ Bodenhamer, Jenny. "Reliability and usability of ChatGPT for library metadata." (2023).

<https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.14446/339626>; Taniguchi, Shoichi. "Creating and evaluating MARC 21 bibliographic records using ChatGPT." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 62, no. 5 (2024): 527-546.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/01639374.2024.2394513>; Chow, Eric HC, T. J. Kao, and Xiaoli Li. "An experiment with the use of ChatGPT for LCSH subject assignment on electronic theses and dissertations." *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly* 62, no. 5 (2024): 574-588. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639374.2024.2394516>;

and significant limitations. Reported challenges include difficulty following complex prompts, limited ability to consult or apply external authority files and cataloging standards, and, most critically, the generation of inaccurate or invalid information (hallucinations), particularly in subject analysis and the assignment of identifiers such as authority URIs.

In response to these developments, professional interest and concern surrounding AI-assisted cataloging increase, the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC)² established the AI and Machine Learning for Cataloging and Metadata Task Group³ and developed guidance on describing AI-generated resources and distinguishing machine-generated metadata from records created or reviewed by human catalogers. While experimental studies of individual AI tools are expanding, little attention has been paid to the evaluation of machine-generated catalog records that are already present in shared bibliographic databases, OCLC WorldCat.

This study addresses that gap by examining 1,266 MARC bibliographic records in OCLC that include notes indicating 'machine-generated' cataloging records. The analysis evaluates record quality across several dimensions, including overall completeness, use of MARC fields, reliance on controlled vocabularies versus uncontrolled text strings, and the presence and accuracy of URIs for subjects and named entities. By assessing real-world machine-generated catalog records, this study provides empirical insight into the current state of AI performance in cataloging practice and informs ongoing discussions about the responsible integration of AI into cataloging and metadata workflows.

Awareness and Integration of FAIR principles in AI driven Research

Ms. Rabia Aslam and Dr. Munira Nasreen Ansari

Karachi, Pakistan

Abstract

"Introduction

Responsible research is one the prime factors that contributes to the development of any country. The essence of the term seems to be lost with the growing necessities that demand Publish or Perish. Where literature is being produced at its peak, it is of dire need to understand the fact that the research being conducted is not a matter of individual benefit, but a concern towards serving the nation. In order to maintain integrity, ethics and service oriented approach, certain principles are designed to be followed. FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reusable) principles is one of the most highly used principles of research data management. With the adoption of AI, the FAIR principles has also been transformed into FAIR-R which incorporates Readiness to AI. Since, evolution of AI is a modern technological development getting evolved every day. With the implementation of modern technologies and tools in research, one cannot overlook AI application in research. The involvement of AI in research is still in debate, whether to have it as a challenge or a threat. Since, it is of necessary to identify the ethical and fair attitude of researchers in such AI-driven era. The study is designed to

Brzustowicz, Richard. "From ChatGPT to CatGPT: The implications of artificial intelligence on library cataloging." *Information Technology and Libraries* 42, no. 3 (2023). <https://doi.org/10.5860/ital.v42i3.16295>

² <https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/>

³ <https://wiki.lyrasis.org/x/CgCZFg>

analyze the awareness and integration of the FAIR principles by the researchers along with the adoption of AI in their research practices.

Purpose

The study is designed to get insight of how much the researchers in the developing state as Pakistan are aware of FAIR research principles and to what extent they are implementing it into their research. Previously no study has evolved that focuses the concept of FAIR principles in AI driven research. It is of keen importance to measure the potential of the researchers with the implementation of ethical principles in today's AI driven era. The study will be highlighting the current performance of researchers and the desired needs of the education system.

Design

To achieve the purpose of this study, a quantitative approach was utilized. Survey method is selected to gather the responses. Keeping in view the value of time of researchers, online surveys is opted to gather the responses of the researchers around the country, Pakistan. The responses will be then further analyzed through SPSS software to reduce the chances of errors.

Findings

(The findings will be achieved upon complete data collection).

Implication

The research findings will be a significant contribution to the literature for future practices. Additionally, the findings will be helpful in establishing standards for practical performance of researchers. It be beneficial for the authorities like HEIs, academic libraries, and research institutions to productively utilize the results to develop future plans for introducing of Research data planning and Research data management courses in post-graduate studies.

Keywords: The impact of AI on Research and Education

Between Efficiency and Empathy: Communication Barriers in the Doctor–Patient Relationship

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Abstract

Physician-patient communication is a core dimension of medical practice, as clinical decisions involve high levels of uncertainty, risk, and emotional impact. This paper explores the main communication barriers affecting the doctor–patient relationship in hospital settings, with a focus on the consequences of limited consultation time, reduced empathic engagement, the excessive use of technical medical terminology, and the increasing lack of patient trust in both physicians and the medical act. The analysis shows that a predominantly biomedical and procedure-oriented approach often leads to fragmented communication, insufficient patient understanding, and diminished involvement in the decision-making process. Many patients

perceive medical discourse as impersonal, difficult to comprehend, and poorly adapted to their emotional and cognitive needs, which contributes to anxiety, insecurity, and reduced therapeutic adherence. Institutional constraints and time pressure further restrict meaningful dialogue, transforming communication into a formal and incomplete transmission of information. The paper argues that empathy, active listening, and the adaptation of professional language to the patient's level of understanding should be regarded as essential clinical competencies rather than optional skills. The study emphasizes the importance of integrating structured communication training into medical education and of rethinking clinical practice models in order to strengthen trust and to restore the patient-centered approach in medical care.

Keywords: physician-patient communication, barriers, information needs, empathic

Building A Community of Belonging: Princeton's Personal Librarian Program

Audrey B. Welber

Princeton University library

Abstract

Relevance

Princeton's Personal Librarian Program, which pairs every single undergraduate with a member of the Library staff for the duration of their college careers, reaches every student with the offer of personalized research support. The consultations arising from these connections teach students how to conduct research and evaluate sources, utilize the Library's wealth of primary and secondary resources, and efficiently navigate the physical and digital collections.

Proposal

Princeton's Personal Librarian Program launched in 2017 after a similar program at Yale inspired Welber and a colleague to bring this outreach model to their campus. Princeton's Library administration saw the program's potential to meaningfully engage and support undergraduates at Princeton; building on Yale's model, Welber found original ways to tailor the program to respond to the needs of Princeton's students and library colleagues. The program began by randomly pairing each undergraduate with a member of the library staff for all four years, and after gaining the attention of key campus partners, began to develop in exciting and unexpected ways.

After an end of semester Library support event held under the auspices of the Personal Librarian Program, the Dean of Student Services took notice and reached out to request a dedicated Personal Librarian for several athletic teams needing extra support. Beginning with a pilot for the varsity football team, the idea proved so successful that we have started matching an increasing number of students with librarians by "identity cohorts" including the Freshman Scholars Institute, which supports first-generation/low-income students. And, as a result of word of mouth advertising by the football team and its coaches, we have since added many more athletic teams. We have found that assigning students a personal librarian in this way strengthens the efficacy of the program through connections among cohort members and their adult support system (mentors, leaders, coaches). This shift in emphasis has also strengthened

the DEI aspect of the program, contributing to the culture of support and belonging that the library strives to provide.

Welber will talk through the details of implementation, including technical/back-end enhancements, and will also pull back the curtain on the numerous pitfalls encountered along the way. Asking for help at university libraries can be intimidating for many students; this presentation will highlight the uniquely supportive role of Personal Librarians to address this and provide undergraduates with welcoming points of connection.

Short Description

Princeton's Personal Librarian Program, modeled after a similar program at Yale, pairs each undergraduate with a member of the Library staff for all four years. This robust outreach, after gaining the attention of key campus partners, has grown in exciting and unexpected ways. Welber will present details of the Program's implementation, describing not only successes but also the numerous pitfalls encountered along the way.

Keywords

information literacy, campus outreach, inclusion, belonging, DEI, academic support

Related Subject Area

Teaching and Learning, Language Arts and Literacy, Technology

19 **Challenges in Delivering Information Literacy in the Artificial Intelligence Era: A Pakistani Perspective**

Dr. Muhammad Safdar

Gad and Birgit Rausing Library

Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan.

Dr. Nadeem Siddique

Gad and Birgit Rausing Library

Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan.

Abstract

Background: The Gad and Birgit Rausing Library at Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS) is one of the leading private sector libraries in Lahore, Pakistan. The LUMS library professionals regularly conduct Information Literacy (IL) sessions for the library users. Since the inception of Artificial Intelligence (AI), it has become a challenge for professionals to deliver the IL effectively. Therefore, this study aims to explore the challenges IL librarians face and the ways forward in this connection.

Methodology: The researchers employed a qualitative research approach using interview technique to collect the data from all the LUMS professionals involved in IL. The authors used NVivo software for data analysis purposes.

Results: The findings confirmed that the emergence of AI tools has posed multifaceted challenges for professionals involved in delivering IL sessions. The interviewees highlighted various challenges, including reduced user attendance and lack of interest, the perception of the library's irrelevance due to the availability, though often unreliable, of ready-made information to users, the need for fast-paced updates on AI technology, a small budget, and the staff's

limited skills. However, the results also shed light on the ways forward, including staff training on AI, subscription to AI tools, and regular workshops for the library community.

Originality/Value: The authors believe that this is a unique study that explores the leading Pakistani library's professionals' perspective on challenges to IL in the age of AI. The paper has theoretical and practical implications. It contributes to the literature on IL and AI. The manuscript may help the audience know the Pakistani perspective on the AI challenges in delivering IL. Understanding the Pakistani perspective may be pivotal in collecting collective evidence on challenges posed to IL in the AI era, which, in turn, may play an integral role in the continuous effective delivery of IL.

Keywords: Outreach, Library Instruction, Literacy & AI, AI & IL

Characteristics of Publication Retractions of National Institute of Health and National Science Foundation

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Abstract

During this presentation we will present the findings from a study of the characteristics of articles retractions from research funded by the United States National Institute of Health and the National Science Foundation for the period 2014-2023.

The study focuses on identifying the number of retracted papers, the average time it takes for articles to be retracted after publication and compares those to the Retraction Watch data. It also highlights the subject areas of the research, the reasons for retractions, citations to the retracted articles before and after retraction, characteristics of the journals and publishers, and authorship and collaboration.

Findings highlight challenges in maintaining the integrity of the scholarly record and the need for improving awareness of the researchers, clearer retraction alerting by publishers, and proactive instruction by librarians to educate their clientele to make informed decisions in citing.

Keywords: Funded Research, Article retraction, bibliometric study, US National Science Foundation; US National Institute of Health

Lutishoor Salisbury is science librarian and head of the Chemistry and Biochemistry library at the University of Arkansas.

Communicators and Providers: Thai Librarians' Orientations to Reference Practice Q-methodology, card sort methods, reference service, reference librarians

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Abstract

"Purpose: This study explores Thai librarians' orientations to reference and research service. These orientations represent values, attitudes, and beliefs that librarians hold about their reference practice.

Literature review: The reference service literature has historically emphasized several orientations to practice, including information provision, instruction, and communication (e.g., Elmborg, 2002; Schiller, 1965; Wyer, 1930; Wong and Saunders, 2025). Research on librarians in various national contexts suggests that practitioners tend to emphasize one or more of these orientations, as well as orientations toward empathy and transformation (VanScoy, 2021).

Methodology: The study employed Q methodology, which combines quantitative and qualitative techniques. Data were collected through a card sort and brief interviews with 27 librarians from a range of library types in Thailand. Principal components analysis was used to identify factors, and interview data supported interpretation of those factors.

Findings: Two primary orientations to reference service emerged. Communicators emphasize the importance of listening to and understanding users, while Providers focused on delivering accurate, expert answers or identifying appropriate resources. One participant articulated an orientation centered on making a meaningful difference in users' lives, contrasting sharply with the Communicator orientation. Several participants did not align clearly with either group.

Discussion: The orientations reflect longstanding traditions in reference service and resonate with Radford's content/relational model, which highlights the importance of both interpersonal and information provision dimensions of reference interactions (Radford & Connaway, 2009; Radford & Radford, 2017). While Radford's model emphasizes the integration of these dimensions, participants in this study tended to prioritize one over the other. Similar orientations have been identified in studies of librarians in other cultural contexts, suggesting cross-cultural commonalities in reference practice orientations (VanScoy, 2021; VanScoy & Rafiq, 2025; VanScoy, Adzobu-Armah & Baidoo, in press). Notably, an instructional orientation, emphasized in some prior research (VanScoy, 2021), was not evident among the Thai participants.

Conclusion: Although Q methodology does not establish the prevalence of specific orientations, the findings demonstrate that Thai librarians hold distinct perspectives on reference service. Awareness of these differing orientations may support reflective practice and encourage librarians to integrate both relational and context-focused approaches into their reference service.

Contributions of Consortia to University Libraries: The Case of the ANKOS Artificial Intelligence (AI) Research Group

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Abstract

"In the contemporary era, the rapidly rising costs of access to information have pushed university libraries toward collaborative approaches through consortia. These consortia have become vital innovation centers, playing a key role in resource sharing, effective cost management, ensuring the sustainability of services, and supporting professional development.

In this context, the Anatolian University Libraries Consortium (ANKOS) represents the most successful and tangible model of collaboration in Turkey.

In recent years, artificial intelligence (AI) technologies and applications, which have gained considerable attention in public discourse, have also begun to transform non-profit library services. To keep pace with advancements in this field, the “Artificial Intelligence Research Group” was established under ANKOS in 2024. The group’s goal is to assist university libraries in Turkey in fully leveraging the opportunities presented by AI technologies and effectively integrating these tools into their service workflows. Through its commitment to this vision, the group has contributed significantly to the digital transformation of academic librarianship in the country by organizing national and international workshops and webinars, publishing bimonthly bulletins, and developing tailored guidelines and policy documents for university libraries.

This paper draws on data gathered from national and international workshops organized by the ANKOS Artificial Intelligence Research Group. A total of 642 participants attended these workshops. The sessions, which covered critical topics including the use of AI tools in library management, their integration into operational processes, implementation challenges, and prompt engineering, were completed successfully. Post-workshop surveys designed to collect participant feedback received 142 responses. The results showed that the events met expectations to a large extent and revealed strong demand for continuing such academic exchange activities at the national level.

In addition; ethics, licensing models, and the selection of tools suited to institutional needs emerged as the areas of greatest sensitivity and reservation among library managers. To explore these issues in greater depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 11 library managers from institutions that use no more than six AI tools in their collections. The interviews revealed that ethical standards, compliance with the Personal Data Protection Law and licensing procedures are viewed as significant institutional risks. It was also found that the lack of formal written policies to guide this process in university libraries constitutes a major gap.

To tackle these structural issues, the Research Group has set out to raise institutional awareness by developing policy documents, guidelines, and bulletins that support AI integration in university libraries and define a clear ethical framework. At the same time, work has begun on creating a comprehensive roadmap for the selection and strategic evaluation of AI tools. To this end, the group plans to maintain the continuity of national workshops and webinars, with the aim of enhancing the digital competencies of information professionals and ensuring that all stakeholders are fully integrated into the evolving technological ecosystem.

This paper aims to provide a current perspective on AI-related activities in Turkish academic libraries, thereby contributing both to the scholarly literature and to the decision-making processes of practitioners.

Keywords: Consortium, ANKOS, Artificial Intelligence, University Libraries, ANKOS AI Research Group

Cost-Free AI Tools for Enhancing Creativity in Academic Library Makerspaces: Functionalities and Applications

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Abstract

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into academic library makerspaces presents emerging opportunities for enhancing innovation, creativity, and user engagement. However, financial considerations often influence the adoption of advanced technologies, particularly in academic institutions located in developing regions. This study systematically reviews freely available AI tools applicable to makerspace environments in academic libraries, providing a descriptive and comparative analysis of their functionalities and potential applications. By mapping the current landscape of open-access on a gratis level, this research identifies key categories of AI applications such as design generation, image generation, language processing, and data visualization, highlighting the strengths, limitations, and practical considerations associated with their adoption. The findings offer a comprehensive resource for librarians and educators seeking to integrate AI technologies into makerspace activities without incurring additional costs and provide recommendations for effective selection and implementation of these tools in academic contexts.

Keywords: AI tools, Makerspace, Academic Libraries, Open Access

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Cultural Factors Influencing Knowledge Transfer in Higher Education Institutions

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Abstract

Knowledge transfer is a process in higher education institutions, where teaching, research and community engagement are based on the creation and dissemination of knowledge. However, the efficiency of knowledge transfer within universities strongly depends by organizational culture, which can either facilitate or constrain knowledge-sharing practices among academic and administrative staff. This paper examines the role of cultural factors in the process of knowledge transfer in higher education institutions, with a particular focus on the contribution of the Organizational Culture Assessment Instrument (OCAI) based on the Competing Values Framework. Drawing on theories of organizational culture and knowledge sharing, the paper analyses how trust, collaboration and open communication shape knowledge transfer processes in universities. Furthermore, it explores how different cultural profiles - Clan, Adhocracy, Market and Hierarchy - create distinct conditions for knowledge creation, dissemination and utilization of knowledge in academic environments. The paper highlights the value of OCAI as a diagnostic and strategic tool for aligning institutional culture with academic knowledge management and innovation objectives and for supporting evidence-based cultural change

initiatives. Knowledge transfer represents a critical process for organizational learning, innovation and sustainable performance, particularly in knowledge-intensive institutions. This paper contributes to a deeper understanding of the cultural foundations of knowledge transfer and provide practical implications for organizational leaders and policy-makers seeking to enhance learning and innovation.

Differences in Perceptions of Public Libraries' Social Impact Among Users and Potential Users

Tang Qiong, professor in the School of Information Management, Sun Yat-sen University, China.

Peng Zhichun, a mater degree candidate at the School of Information Management, Sun Yat-sen University, China

Abstract

[Purpose] This study examined the differences in users' and potential users' perceptions of public libraries' social impact Guangzhou, China.

[Methods] Quantitative research design and survey research method were used to achieve the objectives of the study. The survey on users'(N=1641) were randomly sampled among public library users, while potential users'(N=1111) were sampled by stratified sampling method. On-site and web surveys were used for data collection.

[Results/Findings] The study finds that users' perception of the social impact of public libraries is significantly higher than that of potential users. Perception differences between users and potential users vary by age, education, and occupation, primary and secondary school students having the most significant differences in their perceptions of social impact of public libraries. Also, both users and potential users recognize libraries' role in providing diverse information, improving reading skills, and ensuring free information access, but their impact on social interaction and community activities is minimal.

[Discussion/implications] The stereotype that libraries are only for study and reading books persisted among the public, especially among primary and secondary school students who do not use public libraries in Guangzhou. The findings suggest that public libraries should actively foster community engagement and social interaction, and also work actively with schools to promote public library among youngsters.

[Originality/value] The study provides an empirical evidence of the variation of public perceptions public libraries' social impact in China, which helps us enrich the understanding of the social impact of public libraries.

Digital Educator: A Comprehensive Resource Hub for empowering teachers in the Digital Era

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Abstract

This study explores the transformation of education through the integration of digital tools, examining how teaching methods and the educator's role evolve in blended and distance learning environments. Leveraging Constructivism, Connectivism, and Social Learning Theory as theoretical frameworks, this research investigates the effectiveness of digital education in enhancing personalized, flexible, and interactive learning experiences. Additionally, the study assesses the professional needs of educators in digital settings, highlighting the importance of user-friendly tools, access to reliable resources, and continuous professional development for successful technology adoption. Statistical analyses, including t-tests and ANOVA, reveal significant differences in digital proficiency across genders, education levels, and age groups, offering insights into demographic impacts on digital tool usage. Younger educators scored (ages 24-30) scored the highest (mean =4.66, SD= 0.47) in impact of digital educator at work while those aged 51 and up scored significantly lower (mean= 2.82, SD=1.36). There were also gender differences with males appearing to have slightly better knowledge of digital educator (mean =2.62, SD =1.55) than females (mean = 2.44, SD=1.68). Findings underscore the need for strategic support in digital pedagogy to foster adaptability, collaboration, and lifelong learning. However, the reliance on self-reported data presents potential biases, and future research should incorporate objective assessments of digital proficiency. Additionally, the study's sample size and demographic scope may limit the generalizability of its findings.

Keywords: "Digital education, professional development, educational technology, demographic analysis, lifelong learning.

Digital Humanism and AI Impacts on Information Managers' Practices: A Critical Approach to the Emergence of Informational Activism

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¹Universidade Aberta, Paula Ochôa, Universidade Nova,

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Abstract

This communication is inspired by the Digital Humanism movement and integrates a broader discussion on informational activism, understood as a form of ethically grounded professional action that promotes critical engagement with information, digital justice, and democratic values. This perspective encompasses the social construction and political dimensions of information, responding to contemporary concerns about the democratization of knowledge and access to information. It also critically reflects on the impacts of Artificial Intelligence on digital ethics within the professional practices of information managers. The Digital Humanism Movement highlights both the potential and the constraints of the informational environment for human emancipation, emphasizing the development of skills related to critical evaluation, ethical judgment, and responsible use of information. The central research question guiding this work is: What professional challenges arise from new ethical positions within the scope of

informational activism? To address this question, the paper presents the results of three years of strategic and critical reflection conducted by professors and researchers in Information Science from two Portuguese universities – Universidade Nova de Lisboa and Universidade Aberta. The study focuses on the integration of informational activism into professional practices and learning environments. Several authors in the field (Cuevas-Cerveró et al., 2023) advocate more reflective and participatory approaches to information research, highlighting the role of context, identity, and digital ethics in shaping interactions with digital environments. In line with this perspective, and inspired by the open and exploratory practices promoted by the Movement for Digital Humanism, the collaboration between the two institutions involved a series of structured meetings aimed at exchanging ideas, identifying key professional challenges, and formulating recommendations for adapting Information Science curricula to emerging ethical and professional demands (Novo & Ochôa, 2025; Novo et al., 2025). Participants were invited to critically reflect on variables they considered significant for the Information and Documentation profession in a digitally transformed context. Integrating a humanistic perspective into research allows the discussion to move beyond operational and technical skills (Coeckelbergh, 2024) and to address broader questions concerning the meaning of informational activism in a human-centered and ethically grounded society, as well as the ways in which information managers interpret, resist, or reshape digital tools across academic, professional, personal, and civic domains. Beyond existing deontological and ethical codes and current proposals for their revision, the study identifies the emergence of a new ethical positioning among younger professionals. This positioning links informational activism, critical information literacy, and digital ethics as complementary modes of professional action in the defense of democracy and human rights. It is characterized by a commitment to transparency, inclusion, freedom of expression, diversity, and equitable access to information. Recent contributions (Cocchiaro et al., 2025) further suggest the growing relevance of a new professional profile—the digital ethicist—highlighting the need to reflect on the coexistence and complementarity of these ethical positions within contemporary information management practices.

Keywords: Digital Humanism, Artificial Intelligence, Information Managers, Informational Activism

Digital Records Preservation in the Age of Artificial Intelligence and Misinformation: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, along with the spread of technology-enabled misinformation, poses significant challenges to the authenticity of records in libraries, archives, and other cultural institutions. These institutions have preserved records through digitization; however, new technological advances, especially in generative AI, have raised concerns about the origin, reliability, and trustworthiness of recorded information. This scoping review integrates research from information science, archival studies, digital preservation, and

AI governance to outline current works on digital records preservation in the age of AI and misinformation, highlighting challenges and identifying frameworks and practical strategies. This research study attempts to address the following questions: What challenges to records preservation are identified in relation to AI and misinformation? What frameworks, models, policies, or tools have been proposed to preserve the integrity of digital records in the context of AI and misinformation? What are the research gaps and directions for future research? To conduct this scoping review, scholarly articles, conference proceedings, and theses/dissertations were collected from Scopus and IEEE Xplore. The Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR) was utilized to select the core literature of the research study. Biblioshiny was used to visualize research trends and to map key themes, theoretical frameworks, and methodologies across the existing literature in LIS research. The findings of this scoping review will inform future studies on the impact of artificial intelligence and the potential spread of misinformation on current practices in the digital preservation of records in libraries and archival institutions. Additionally, it will guide scholars and practitioners in developing more effective strategies to safeguard digital collections.

Keywords: digital records, preservation, artificial intelligence (AI), misinformation

Enriched Description Project for the Special Collections of the Ministro Geraldo Sobral Library: strategy for preservation and enhancement

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Abstract

Special collections in libraries have several layers of information and memory, often inaccessible to researchers in both the bibliosphere and the infosphere. A detailed descriptive representation of the collection and its items would allow these layers to be contemplated, multiplying access points and increasing the chances of location by the user, in addition to contributing to the preservation and appreciation of these collections. The Enriched Description Project of the Special Collections of the Ministro Geraldo Sobral Library at the Federal Regional Court of the 3rd Region (TRF3) is the empirical object of Master's research in the Graduate Program Graduate Program in Information Science at the School of Communications and Arts at USP, whose objective is to identify and map the contributions and possibilities of the IFLA Library Reference Model for the descriptive representation of special collections in libraries. The special collections are stored in the Special Collection room, which includes: books and periodicals published up to 1965, and the Jarbas Nobre, Diva Malerbi, and Mesquita Barros special collections. The Special Collection was formed based on a chronological selection, while the special collections were formed based on donations from magistrates of the Federal Court of the 3rd Region, in the first two collections mentioned, and from a jurist and university professor, in the latter case. The initiative is aligned with the recommendations of the Judiciary Memory Management Manual for identifying intrinsic and extrinsic elements of

bibliographic items and recording them in the general and local notes of databases. The enriched cataloging of collections aimed at preserving institutional memory is a complex task, involving the articulation of diverse knowledge ranging from history and institutional context, collecting and bibliophilia, material bibliography and book history, marks of provenance and ownership, cataloging standards, and their conceptual models. The set of activities related to description is part of documentary mediation, whose social function is to bring documents and audiences closer together through the identification and recording of layers of information, meaning, and memory. The project is ongoing and demonstrates the potential of the experience for application in other libraries, describing in detail seemingly ordinary books in order to preserve and enhance the history and cultural heritage of judicial libraries.

Keywords: Special collections. IFLA Library Reference Model. Descriptive representation. Provenance marks. Institutional memory.

Evaluating Library Impact in Argentina through Mixed Methods: Communication, Users and Strategic Decision-Making

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Abstract

The evaluation of library impact has traditionally relied on quantitative indicators such as circulation statistics, number of users or collection size. While these measures remain relevant, they are increasingly insufficient to capture the complex social, cultural and communicational value of contemporary libraries. This paper proposes a mixed-methods approach to library impact evaluation, drawing on evidence from libraries in Argentina, a context that remains underrepresented in international research.

The study integrates quantitative data from national-level library surveys with qualitative analysis of institutional reports, professional studies and user-oriented research. Quantitative indicators provide a macro-level overview of library infrastructure, service availability and digital presence, allowing for the identification of structural patterns and disparities across different types of libraries. Qualitative sources, in turn, offer insights into communication strategies, user perceptions, institutional narratives and adaptive responses to changing social and technological conditions.

Findings reveal a high degree of institutional heterogeneity among Argentine libraries. While many institutions have expanded digital services and online communication channels in recent years, the extent and effectiveness of these initiatives vary considerably. Libraries that adopted proactive communication strategies, incorporated user research into decision-making processes and redesigned services creatively were better able to sustain visibility, relevance and perceived social value, particularly in contexts of uncertainty and disruption.

The qualitative analysis highlights that users often value libraries not only for access to information, but also for their role as cultural, educational and community-oriented spaces. These dimensions are rarely captured through traditional quantitative metrics alone. As a result, evaluation models focused exclusively on usage statistics risk underestimating the broader

impact of library services and their contribution to social inclusion, cultural participation and knowledge mediation.

By triangulating quantitative indicators with qualitative insights, this paper demonstrates the methodological advantages of mixed-methods designs for library evaluation. The proposed approach allows for a more comprehensive understanding of impact, linking measurable outputs with meanings, perceptions and communicational practices. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of integrating creativity and communication as evaluative dimensions, recognizing their strategic role in shaping institutional identity and public value.

The paper contributes to the objectives of the QQML conference by offering an applied case from Latin America and by advancing the discussion on qualitative and quantitative assessment frameworks in librarianship. It argues that impact evaluation should move beyond operational metrics and support evidence-based strategic decision-making aimed at sustainable library development. The findings and methodological reflections presented may inform future research and evaluation practices in diverse library contexts.

Keywords: Libraries; Impact Evaluation; Mixed Methods; Communication Strategies; User Studies; Argentina

Brief Cv

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https://drive.google.com/open?id=174C8nZgBNPH3i-mcV1_bsT3AIO5B1Eia

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Evaluation of large language models in the creation of applications in educational institutions

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The rapid development of Large Language Models (LLMs) has significantly transformed the way knowledge is generated, processed, and utilized, with a profound impact on the field of education. This master's thesis investigates the potential use of Large Language Models in the development of educational applications and learning materials, focusing on the evaluation of their quality, pedagogical suitability, and practical usefulness within educational units. The practical part of the paper involves a comparative evaluation of different Large Language Models through the implementation of specific educational scenarios. The evaluation is based on predefined criteria focusing on clarity, structure, pedagogical value, and the overall quality of the generated educational content. The findings indicate that LLMs can effectively function

as supportive tools in the educational process, if they are used under human supervision and within a pedagogically informed framework.

Keywords: Educational Applications, Digital Education, Personalized Learning, Educational Technology

Expanding Content Access: Collaborating to Meet the Information Needs of our Patrons

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Abstract

In 2023, the University of Kentucky Libraries launched the Article Galaxy Scholar product, allowing its patrons to access on-demand journal articles purchased for them by the library. What started as a collaborative solution to improve access to needed content resulted in changes to collection development and interlibrary loan best practices. This presentation will tell why the product was implemented, the choices made around the service and application of the product, and how the usage data has impacted collection strategies and the interlibrary loan service.

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Explaining Student Success with Big Data: Predictive Machine Learning, Feature Importance, and Practical Decision-Making (QQML)

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²Athens University of Economics and Business

Abstract

This master thesis examines the use of Machine Learning techniques to predict student academic performance and optimize decision-making in educational units. As part of the study, four Machine Learning models were applied and compared, namely Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, Support Vector Machines, and Neural Networks, with the aim of evaluating their predictive performance and practical usefulness. The analysis was based on performance metrics such as Accuracy, Precision, Recall, F1-score, MAE, and RMSE, as well as the use of confusion matrices and ROC curves to assess the reliability of predictions. The results showed that ensemble models exhibit high overall accuracy and stability, while SVM and Neural Networks models show increased ability to distinguish between performance categories and lower prediction errors. At the same time, feature importance analysis revealed critical factors that influence students' learning progress, enhancing the interpretability of the results. The study demonstrates that Machine Learning techniques can be a powerful tool for supporting personalized learning, early detection of learning difficulties, and optimization of educational resource management, contributing to a more evidence-based and effective educational process.

Keywords: Gradient Boosting Algorithms, Neural Networks, Student Performance, Educational resource management.

Faculty Research Profiling in the AI Era: The Library's New Mission

Lucie Korhonova

Librarian from the Central Library, Czech Technical University in Prague, Czech Republic

Abstract:

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence has fundamentally transformed the landscape of research assessment and bibliometric services in academic institutions.

While AI-powered tools offer unprecedented capabilities in data collection, processing, and visualization, this presentation argues that the human expertise of academic librarians remains not only relevant but increasingly critical in delivering meaningful research analytics to university management.

In an era where AI capabilities continue to expand, this work affirms that the future of academic libraries lies not in competing with technology but in harnessing it to enhance distinctly human contributions.

This presentation draws on practical implementation experience to illustrate how an academic library can successfully establish itself as a trusted partner to university management, department heads, and institutional leadership. The key to this partnership is not merely technical capability in data extraction and analysis, but rather the library's unique position as a neutral, expert intermediary who understands both the complexities of scholarly communication and the strategic needs of institutional management.

The partnership between library and university management in research evaluation services represents a model for how an institution can navigate digital transformation while preserving the human elements essential to meaningful collaboration and strategic decision-making.

The presentation will introduce several factors that make the academic library well-positioned for this role. Case example will demonstrate concrete outcomes of this partnership.

This presentation introduces how systematic faculty research profiling has emerged as a critical mission for academic library, demonstrating its unique value in supporting management.

This evolving mission represents not a departure from core library values but rather their strategic application to contemporary institutional needs, ensuring academic library remains indispensable partners in research and education.

Financial Literacy and Libraries

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Abstract

It is believed that Japanese citizens are more inclined to save their funds than to invest in stocks. In recent years, the Japanese government has initiated policies to redirect citizens' savings towards stock investments and bond purchases.

Public libraries can serve as hubs for financial literacy education, collaborating with the Financial Services Agency and educational institutions. With the introduction of NISA in 2014, and particularly with the expansion of financial education in high school home economics from

the 2022 academic year and the rollout of the new NISA scheme from 2024, libraries are expected to play a role in providing information to local residents.

NISA is Japan's tax-free small investment scheme, said to have been modelled on the UK's Individual Savings Account (ISA), which commenced in June 1999.

This survey will investigate prefectural libraries within Japan, as well as municipal libraries in prefectural capitals and government-designated cities, which conducted financial literacy education courses in fiscal year 2025. The survey will cover the age groups of participants, the themes of the courses (basic knowledge of money and economics, financial literacy, stock investment and bonds, retirement funds, inheritance, and property division), and the number of participants.

Keyword: Financial Literacy Economics Stock Investment Bonds Public Libraries

Freedom Means: Digitizing the Hidden Stories of Black Mississippians' Fight for Civil Rights

Carrie P. Mastley, Assistant Professor/Director of Historical Manuscripts, Mississippi State University, cmastley@library.msstate.edu

Jessica Perkins Smith, Associate Professor/University Archivist, Mississippi State University, jsmith@library.msstate.edu

Abstract

This presentation examines the first year of a two-year initiative funded by the Council on Library and Information Resources to digitize approximately 90 cubic feet of Mississippi State University (MSU) Libraries' Civil Rights materials. The project expands access to records documenting local figures often missing from traditional Civil Rights narratives, including community organizers in Northeast Mississippi, Black MSU students, and Black Extension and Home Demonstration agents. During year one, two graduate assistants were hired who were responsible for scanning and metadata creation. However, persistent staffing turnover and unexpected equipment failures disrupted the planned workflow, prompting the team to develop adaptive strategies for maintaining progress. Early outcomes include the establishment of a growing digital collection to support scholarly research. As the project enters its second year, the team will apply lessons learned to refine metadata practices, stabilize labor needs, and strengthen collaborative partnerships. This case study offers insight into practical challenges and emerging best practices for advancing ethical, sustainable access to underrepresented histories through large-scale digitization.

From Archives to Algorithms: The UNESCO Conversation on the Future of Knowledge and Libraries

Dr. Ligia Deca, Vice-Rector, SNSPA / Secretary-General, Romanian National Commission for UNESCO,

Dr. Codrin Tăut, Expert, Romanian National Commission for UNESCO,

Abstract

Digital transformation is reshaping the role of memory institutions — libraries, archives, and museums — not only through new technologies, but through changing ways of producing, organizing, and interpreting knowledge. Within the framework of UNESCO’s ongoing conversations on digital heritage, this keynote examines the transition “from archives to algorithms” as a shift in how cultural authority and institutional responsibility are negotiated in the digital age. Rather than presenting digitization as a purely technical process, the contribution approaches digital transformation as a broader cultural and discursive change that affects governance, access, and participation.

Drawing on UNESCO’s work on documentary heritage and digital preservation — including the Memory of the World Programme and the PERSIST initiative — this presentation explores four key dimensions of digital transformation: documentation, management, interpretation, and interaction, viewed through the evolving role of libraries and other memory institutions. Digitization enhances preservation and access, yet it also embeds institutional choices within data structures, classification systems, and metadata standards. Digital management reshapes transnational collaboration, shifting authority toward shared platforms while raising new questions about governance, responsibility, and long-term sustainability. At the level of interpretation, immersive tools and AI-supported mediation foster new forms of storytelling, positioning libraries not only as custodians of collections but also as mediators of cultural meaning and hubs of knowledge exchange. Finally, although digital interaction expands opportunities for engagement, users frequently remain participants within institutionally designed environments rather than fully active co-creators of heritage narratives.

Situated within a broader ecosystem that includes governments, international organizations, technology providers, creative sectors, and communities, libraries increasingly operate between normative cultural frameworks and powerful digital infrastructures. While algorithmic environments expand access and visibility, they also introduce risks related to standardization, dependency, and uneven representation. Our presentation argues that the future of knowledge institutions depends less on technological adoption alone and more on their capacity to remain inclusive, reflexive and ethically grounded actors, capable of balancing democratic and cultural values with the accelerating logic of digital platforms. In this context, UNESCO’s role becomes essential in fostering inclusive and human-centred approaches to the digital futures of memory institutions.

Keywords: memory institutions; libraries; UNESCO; digital transformation; cultural heritage; knowledge governance; digital mediation; participatory heritage

From Barbie to the Atomic Bomb: Leveraging Popular Entertainment for Critical Conversation in Academic Libraries

Deborah Mole

Professor of Library Science, UAA/APU Consortium Library, University of Alaska Anchorage

Abstract

Background: Following the pandemic deficit of in-person events, the University of Alaska Anchorage / Alaska Pacific University (UAA/APU) Consortium Library implemented a "Third Space" initiative to bridge popular culture and academic inquiry. Grounded in the Association

of College and Research Libraries [ACRL] (2015) "Research as Inquiry" frame and Kasten-Mutkus's (2020) model of "Programming as Pedagogy," this project utilized a low-threshold, high-ceiling programming model. By leveraging high-interest media icons like *The Barbie Movie*, *Oppenheimer*, and *Killers of the Flower Moon*, the library facilitated faculty-led entertainment-education discussions on high-stakes topics, including the ethics of nuclear annihilation, the weaponization of gender, and racial violence in cinema. In collaboration with Alaska Native Studies faculty, the Library hosted Rebekah HorseChief (Osage/Pawnee) for a discussion of *Killers of the Flower Moon* on Elizabeth Peratrovich Day, a day commemorating the 1945 Alaska Anti-Discrimination Act.

Methodology: This study employs a mixed-methods approach to evaluate ten moderated panels held between 2023 and 2025. Quantitative analysis of recorded attendance (N=467+) tracked engagement across hybrid formats, while post-event surveys (N=58) measured the depth of critical inquiry. Qualitatively, transtextual thematic analysis was performed on over 450 minutes of panel transcripts using artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted coding (Google Gemini). AI's coding, analysis, and synthesis of discourse patterns across different genres from multiple events verified and enhanced findings by faculty.

Findings: Results revealed a 44% increase in attendance over projections, with peak engagement reaching 65% for high-stakes narratives. The hybrid model expanded physical library reach by 23%. Survey data indicated 91% of respondents viewed pop-culture through a scholarly lens, and 86% expressed increased interest in library research tools. The analysis suggests the library functions as a "Discursive Sanctuary," preserving a "qualitative density" of at-risk terminology (e.g., sovereignty, systemic failure, extractivism) frequently minimized in official institutional reports.

Conclusions/Value: This presentation outlines a scalable model for libraries to utilize popular media as a capture point for human perspectives in the face of "institutional scrubbing" of language. It demonstrates that academic libraries can successfully serve as a "Third Space" for protecting intellectual inquiry through strategic, accessible pedagogy.

Keywords: Third Space, Information Literacy, Pedagogical Scaffolding, Counter-Archives, Mixed-Methods Research.

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From Exclusion to Equitable Access: A Comparative Study of Accessibility for People with Disabilities in Greek Libraries (2021-2025)

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Abstract

This research offers a comprehensive comparative study of accessibility within Greek academic, public, and municipal libraries for people with disabilities (PwD) between 2021 and 2025. In 2021, an extensive survey was conducted through questionnaires and interviews with both library institutions and PwD to determine the libraries' role in accessibility. Since the initial results indicated significant room for improvement, the study was repeated in 2025 to ascertain whether the situation had evolved. This paper presents these comparative findings, focusing on the conditions of exterior and interior spaces, access to services and materials, staff training, and communicative competence. The analysis concludes that, despite the potential of libraries to serve as pillars of social inclusion, a more systematic approach is required through strengthened state care, updated legislation, and reinforced interlibrary loan services. Such measures are essential to ensure the equal participation of all citizens in knowledge and culture. It is essential to recognize that the inclusion of people with disabilities is a collective responsibility that transcends individual efforts. By dismantling systemic barriers and fostering a culture of solidarity, society can eliminate the stigma of isolation and ensure that full social integration becomes a tangible reality rather than a distant goal.

From Information Literacy to AI Literacy: Addressing the Disparity Between Student Research Requirements and Library Support at Koç University

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Abstract

As higher education experiences a paradigm shift fueled by generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI), academic libraries are challenged to redefine their role in the research lifecycle. While mainstream literature often emphasizes the ethical risks or general adoption rates of AI, there is a notable lack of research quantifying specific "service gaps" related to AI in the context of high-stakes academic output. This study aims to assess the evolving expectations of graduate students at Koç University, exploring how their broader academic challenges—particularly in scholarly communication and funding—drive their demand for AI-integrated library services. By shifting the focus from general AI usage to specific research pain points, this case study seeks to offer a diagnostic framework for aligning library services with the urgent needs of early-career researchers.

Methodology:

A comprehensive "Graduate Student Needs & Library Use Survey" was conducted among Master's and PhD students across various disciplines. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the study goes beyond simple usage statistics to examine the intersection of digital expectations and self-assessed competency. The survey measured direct AI usage habits alongside "skill confidence" levels (0-100 scale) in core research tasks. By correlating these competency metrics with service adequacy ratings, the analysis identifies specific areas where traditional library support is lacking. This methodology provides a replicable model for LIS professionals to diagnose their own institutional "AI readiness gaps" beyond anecdotal evidence.

Results:

In the context of this case study, the data reveals a significant and urgent service gap. Analysis of the responses (N=75) highlights a distinct disparity: while 84.2% of respondents rated "Using AI in Research" as important, only 21.1% found current library support in this area to be adequate. Crucially, the data situates this demand within the respondents' broader academic challenges; students reported their lowest confidence levels in Writing Grant Proposals (41/100) and Scholarship Applications (50/100), identifying Writing for Publication as a primary skill they need to acquire. Unlike broad surveys that depict AI usage as a matter of convenience, these findings suggest a strong localized demand driven by a "writing and publication crisis." Qualitative feedback further validated this, with students explicitly requesting AI tools as supportive scaffolds for designing research and overcoming writer's block.

Conclusions:

The findings indicate that the demand for AI is not merely a trend but a survival strategy for students under pressure to publish and secure funding. Distinct from studies that view AI primarily as a threat to academic integrity, this research positions AI as a critical equalizer for developing scholars. The results suggest that for the Suna Kıraç Library, evolving from a passive repository to a proactive partner is essential. The study concludes that sustainable "Future Libraries" must integrate AI literacy directly into scholarly communication support—teaching students to use AI ethically to bridge their identified skill gaps. This data-driven approach positions the library as a central hub for empowering the "humankind" in the future library, ensuring students are capable collaborators with, rather than passive consumers of, emerging technologies.

Keywords: Academic Libraries, AI Literacy, Service Gap Analysis, User Needs Assessment, Scholarly Communication, Mixed-Methods.

From Manual to Machine: Evaluating LLM-Generated Python Code for Eurovoc Subject Indexing of Political Discourse.

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Abstract

Large Language Models (LLMs) have demonstrated significant utility in assisting humans with complex cognitive tasks, such as the summarization and synthesis of extensive datasets. Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) facilitates the production of multimodal content—including text, video, software code, and audio—refined through user-defined prompting. These technological skills have raised admiration, surprise and apprehension, as many professionals could lose their jobs to GenAI. It is often said that tedious and repetitive tasks will no longer be needed to be exercised by humans. Text writing, automatic classification and synthesizing information are tasks that GenAI is proficient in, thus posing threats to professions

like librarianship or perhaps relieving librarians from tedious tasks in order to free up time for more complex projects.

In our research we attempt to test the current limits of a LLM in helping us assign thesaurus terms automatically to tweets. Tweets are usually short texts posted on X/ former Twitter that sometimes include video as well. We focus on the tweets posted by European leaders and prime ministers. This political network often conveys messages via X and it is therefore important to be able to process their content fast and accurately in order to understand what it stands for. Firstly we create a dataset of tweets that we assign subject terms to, originating from the Eurovoc Thesaurus. This is a tool created by the European Union to fit its needs. Therefore, we assume that it will be appropriate for covering the topics that European leaders write about in their official X/Twitter accounts. After manually assigning thesaurus terms to our dataset of tweets, we proceed with asking a LLM to assist us in writing Python code that will do the equivalent manual task. The code should be able to assign subject terms from the Eurovoc Thesaurus to the same set of tweets, but this time automatically. Natural Language Processing is a field that LLMs perform quite well. Pre-processing of the text in the tweets and downloading the appropriate libraries are some of the steps in the process that we record. We attempt to reach our goal of automatic classification and comment on the similarities, challenges and successes along the way.

This experiment contributes to the growing body of literature examining the automation of tasks traditionally performed by information scientists. While automated subject indexing offers clear advantages in terms of velocity, the question of qualitative parity with human indexers remains. Tweets present a unique linguistic challenge due to their condensed nature and informal register, which often rely on nuances that machines may struggle to interpret. Ultimately, this study evaluates whether GenAI can empower professionals without prior programming experience to perform sophisticated technical tasks and assesses the comparative accuracy of machine-generated versus manual classification in the context of short-form political discourse.

Keywords: Tweets, classification, Eurovoc thesaurus, generative AI, natural language processing, Python

From Planning to Strategy: Strategic Choices Enhancing Services to Research and Education in Volatile Times strategy, value, Services, differentiation

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Abstract

As higher education faces rising costs, shifting expectations, and intensified competition, academic libraries must strategically differentiate their services to research and education articulating value with greater clarity. This presentation applies principles from competitive business strategy to the academic context grounded in two-sided market theory to clarify where libraries uniquely create value and how they can differentiate their impact from other university units. Drawing on the experience of Penn State University Libraries shift from activity-based planning to strategy-driven decision-making to strengthen support for researchers, instructors,

and learners across a 22 campus system. Attendees will gain practical methods for demonstrating distinctive impact and sustaining relevance in an increasingly competitive academic environment.

From Quiet Spaces to Community Hubs: Future Perspectives of Public Libraries

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Abstract

The study “The Role of Public Libraries in Promoting Reading in Latvian Society” was conducted within the framework of the national programme Latvian Book 500 during the period 2024–2025, with financial support from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Latvia and co-funding from the Latvian Publishers Association project Aldus Up – Building Bridges in the Book World (616812-CREA-1-202-1-IT_CULT-COOP2 ALDUS UP). The aim of the study was to examine the place of reading in the everyday lives of Latvian residents and to analyse the role of public libraries in promoting reading.

The study used three qualitative methods: the Delphi method, focus group discussions, and semi-structured interviews. One of the research questions addressed the future development perspectives of public libraries. This paper analyses only those findings that relate to this specific question.

The majority of respondents believe that the importance of public libraries in society will continue to increase in the future. Experts, residents, and librarians associate the development of libraries with an expansion of their functions, envisioning them as multifunctional community centres. This development will depend on national cultural policy, sectoral governance of libraries, and the attitudes and financial support of local municipalities. Public libraries as cultural spaces are particularly significant in rural areas, where they are often the only venues for community gathering and self-realisation.

The physical environment of libraries will remain important; therefore, the construction, renovation, and improvement of library buildings will continue to be relevant. Both experts and librarians emphasised the need for libraries to fully utilise the opportunities offered by information technologies, anticipating a steady increase in the volume of digital services.

In the future, the role of librarians and the competence requirements placed upon them will grow. With the introduction of new, community-oriented services, librarians will need diverse knowledge and continuous professional development.

Keywords: Public libraries, Future development perspectives, Community-based services, Digital services, Physical environment

From Stethoscope to Smartphone: Digital Literacy Skills of Medical Practitioners in Southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Dr. Saeed Ullah Jan

Abstract

The aim of this study is to assess the impact of digital literacy of medical practitioners on the health care services in the southern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Based on the study's findings, recommendations will be provided to funding agency for onward submission to the Health Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with the aim of enhancing the digital literacy capabilities of medical professionals in the region. This enhanced knowledge and skills set among medical practitioners will have a positive impact on the healthcare sector and the overall well-being of the population in this north-western area of the country. Upon successful completion of this initiative, there are plans to expand and replicate this study in other regions within the province and even extend it to a nationwide scale.

Mixed method research approach will be used to undergo this project. The study will be longitudinal in nature and will be carried out in three phases. Firstly, an initial survey will be conducted to assess the current digital literacy skills of the target respondents. Secondly, based on the survey findings, training sessions, workshops, and capacity-building programs will be organized at various locations in each district. WhatsApp groups will be developed for participants to facilitate prompt and meaningful interactions and to address the queries. If necessary, re-training sessions and workshops will also be conducted. A strong connection with all medical practitioners will be established to enhance their digital skills. Pilot medical camps will also be organized at different remote areas of the locality. In the third quarter of the project timeline, a follow-up survey will be conducted with the same population. An in-depth interview session of the community members, patients and others will also be arranged to validate the change that have been occurred or claimed. A comparative analysis will be made to measure the changes that have occurred. Additionally, a conference is also planned to be hosted to provide participants with a platform for social networking and knowledge sharing. Finally a project report will be compiled and submitted to the funding agency.

The population of the study is 9468 medical practitioners working in 1515 health care sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan. The health care sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of Basic Health Units, Rural Health Centre, Tehsil Headquarter Hospitals, District Headquarter Hospitals, the preventive programs, Tertiary Care Hospitals, Medical Education, and Family Health Planning. The medical practitioners with more than ten years' experience and working in the southern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa will be the target sample of this study. Stratified convenient sampling technique will be used to collect data from the respondents.

After critical review of the local and international literature, the data collection instrument will be designed. The instrument will be properly validated and reliability will be checked through standardized tools. The collected data will be carefully filtered, scrutinized and analyzed. A mathematical/statistical tool will be used to analyze the data.

This study will explore how the level of digital literacy among medical practitioners affects the delivery of healthcare services in the Southern Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This could also include examining whether digital literacy is associated with improved patient care, more efficient record-keeping or better communication among healthcare providers. The projected outcome of this study will be a prosperous and healthy Pakistan.

Keywords: Digital Literacy- Medical Practitioners, Health sector-Pakistan, Digital Literacy skills-Pakistan

From the Library to the Laboratory: Innovative Educational Projects in Chemistry and Librarianship

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Abstract

Paper or poster presentation; Keywords: librarian/faculty collaboration, health literacy, science, community engagement, underserved populations

This presentation is about a long-standing collaboration between a pharmacy librarian and a chemistry faculty member that demonstrates how interdisciplinary partnerships can advance community engagement, health literacy, and science. Spanning nearly two decades, this collaboration centers on three major projects that illustrate the complementary roles of librarianship and chemistry education in serving underserved populations and advancing student learning.

The first project, *Kids to College Through the Library* (2006–2010), engaged sixth-grade students and their families from underserved communities to promote college as an attainable goal. The program emphasizes libraries, museums, and community institutions as accessible educational hubs, helping students and parents, many of whom have no prior college experience, build awareness of academic pathways, academic confidence, and lifelong learning resources.

The second initiative was the *Lead Poisoning Health Information Literacy Program* (2010–2014) for middle school students. This project integrates chemistry-based health content with librarian-led instruction on evaluating credible health information websites. Students learn age-appropriate strategies for understanding environmental health risks directly affecting their communities while developing foundational information literacy skills. A freely available, open-access Lead Poisoning Health Information Literacy Curriculum for sixth graders was developed and is disseminated through an online repository, extending the program's reach beyond the local community.

The third project is an *Advanced Pharmacy Practice Elective (APPE)* (2017–present) focused on the synthesis of novel compounds targeting neglected tropical diseases, specifically Chagas disease and leishmaniasis. In this elective, chemistry faculty guide students in utilizing artificial intelligence for compound design followed by laboratory synthesis, while the pharmacy librarian provides specialized instruction in literature searching, cheminformatics tools, and patent searching. This collaboration ensures that students identify gaps in existing research and avoid duplicating patented or previously reported compounds, allowing them to focus on synthesizing truly novel chemical entities with therapeutic potential. Over 100 compounds have been synthesized by this partnership.

Funded by MCPHS University and U.S. National Library of Medicine grants, these projects highlight the critical role of academic libraries in interdisciplinary teaching, research, and community engagement. Together, they demonstrate how sustained librarian–faculty collaboration can enhance student learning, expand access to reliable health information, and empower underserved communities through innovative educational models.

From Trusted Spaces to Civic Laboratories: Qualitative Insights into Public Libraries Countering Disinformation

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Abstract

Background/Objectives

The CLAD project — Citizens and Libraries Against Disinformation — implemented in Portugal, explored the role of public libraries as community-based laboratories of active citizenship, addressing disinformation through information literacy and democratic participation. The project involved six public libraries and focused on four thematic areas: Minorities, Environment, Health, and Housing.

Methods/Approach

This paper adopts a qualitative research design grounded in semi-structured interviews conducted with representatives from the six participating libraries. The interviews were designed to capture librarians' perspectives across six analytical dimensions: (1) perceived impact on libraries and local communities; (2) challenges encountered in implementing disinformation-related and media literacy initiatives; (3) the role and effectiveness of strategic partnerships, including collaborations with fact-checkers, journalists, community actors, and institutional partners; (4) inclusion of diverse and vulnerable audiences; (5) use of digital tools and artificial intelligence; and (6) recommendations for future projects.

Results/Findings

The findings reveal that locally tailored activities—such as debates, workshops, exhibitions, and participatory events with citizens and policy-makers—strengthened community engagement, enhanced critical information practices, and reinforced trust in public libraries. At the same time, interviewees identified constraints related to human resources, time, and the complexity of disinformation narratives. Strategic partnerships emerged as a decisive factor for project effectiveness, while digital tools and AI were perceived as promising yet underexplored resources requiring ethical and inclusive frameworks. By combining qualitative empirical evidence with practice-based insights, this study contributes to methodological discussions within Library and Information Science and demonstrates how qualitative approaches can illuminate the social impact of libraries. The results confirm that combating disinformation is most effective when grounded in local contexts and supported by collaborative networks, positioning public libraries as key actors in fostering informed citizenship and democratic resilience.

Keywords:

Greek Herbal Knowledge in the Internet Age: An Exploratory Case Study

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Abstract

Herbs are widely sold throughout Greece and marketed as part of traditional Greek culture. The marketing often aims to create the idea that there is a throughline of herbal knowledge from ancient Greek medicine (such as Dioscorides' *De Materia Medica*), to the traditional herbal remedies of village grandmothers, to today's urban herb shops, kiosks, and online stores. Our research asks: how is herbal knowledge actually acquired in Greece today? Is it a form of "traditional knowledge," that is, intergenerationally passed down local knowledge? Using an exploratory case study approach, we conducted document analysis alongside informal/unstructured interviews and semi-structured interviews of a purposive sample of individual Greek herbalists. Findings indicate that socio-economic changes in mid-twentieth century Greece, such as rural-urban migration, the embrace of modernization, and the explosion of international tourism, caused a rupture in the transmission of much local herbal and agrarian knowledge. Rather than being passed down through family or community, herbal knowledge for the individuals in this case study was often built through information-seeking across diverse sources, including the internet, formal coursework, books, libraries, open-access and free-culture materials, and community networks. This study contributes to LIS discussions of traditional knowledge, learning, online education, and the role of global and local information institutions and infrastructures.

Keywords: sustainability, traditional knowledge, community, online learning, libraries, open access

Health Digital Literacy and the Role of Libraries in eHealth in the Czech Republic

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Abstract

Digital health literacy is a key prerequisite for the effective use of eHealth tools and for the active involvement of citizens in their own healthcare. In the Czech Republic, the development

of this competence is enshrined in national strategic documents and digital healthcare transformation projects, particularly within the framework of initiatives by the Czech Ministry of Health and the National eHealth Portal.

The article focuses on the concept of digital health literacy as an intersection of information, media, digital, and health literacy and highlights its importance in the context of the growing amount of online health information and digital services. Special attention is paid to the role of libraries as trusted institutions that support public health literacy.

Libraries and librarians act as information navigators who facilitate access to verified sources, develop critical information evaluation skills, and contribute to the education of various target groups without replacing professional healthcare. The paper shows that systematic cooperation between libraries, healthcare institutions, and the education sector can significantly contribute to strengthening the population's digital health literacy and the responsible use of eHealth in the Czech Republic.

Keywords: digital health literacy; eHealth literacy; electronic health; libraries; Czech Republic

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Healthy Librarians give the power of Library: Importance of Mental Health at Work

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Abstract

According to the World Health Organisation, mental health is a state of mental well-being that enables people to cope with the stresses of life, realise their abilities, learn well, work well, and contribute to their community. It is integral to our well-being and is a fundamental component of health and well-being that underpins our individual and collective abilities to make decisions, build relationships, and shape the world we live in.

It is often believed that the work of librarians is calm and stress-free, but librarians face many stressors, just like those in other professions. Sources of stress include daily interactions with users and colleagues, toxic interpersonal relationships, work overload, busy schedules, inadequate working conditions, limited opportunities for advancement, and a lack of reward systems.

Stress associated with change, particularly that resulting from constant technological developments, the growth of the digital environment, and new artificial intelligence tools, is especially significant. The role of librarians in the modern information society is continually evolving. Daily work in libraries has changed, raising new questions about workload, technical competence, and the psychological resilience of employees.

More than a quarter of employees in the European Union experience the effects of psychosocial stress at work. Absenteeism due to mental health problems is increasing in many EU Member States. In addition to absenteeism, mental disorders also lead to reduced work productivity, lower motivation, and higher turnover.

Using a questionnaire on mental health at work, we focused on the needs and challenges within the work environment of academic librarians. The questionnaire provided insight into the current level of awareness regarding mental health and the need for further education in this area. Data were collected via the 1KA online tool (www.1ka.si). The questionnaire was distributed to 136 academic librarians at the University of Ljubljana, with a response rate of 46%.

This article will present the needs identified in the research, contributing to a better understanding of the importance of mental health in the workplace within an academic library. Mental health promotion should be included in the overall approach to enhancing and supporting the safety, health, and well-being of employees at work.

Key words: mental health, workplace, libraries, professional development of librarians

Hearing Protection Required? Mapping the Soundscape of a Business Library

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Abstract

This mixed-methods study uses automated sensors, point-of-use surveys, and sensory mapping surveys to examine students' embodied experience of the soundscapes of a high-use business library. Due to the business library's popularity and design, ambient noise levels often border on maximum permissible occupational noise exposure levels and routinely exceed students' expectations for library spaces. This noise level contributes to user comments and complaints about the library space, negatively affects the overall experience of the library, and creates accessibility and inclusivity problems for noise-sensitive patrons and staff. While sensory environments can significantly affect users' subjective experience of a place and has implications for students' choices to utilize the library, their comfort in library spaces, and the quality of their study and work, the contribution of noise to these outcomes had not been systematically studied at this library prior to this study.

Using a sensory mapping method modified from urban planning, students were asked to go to pre-chosen locations in the business Library and consciously observe their experience and impressions of the environment. These experiences were recorded using a guided online survey protocol that combined qualitative questions about expectations and experience of sounds, Likert-scale questions about sound effects on study, work, and emotional well-being, and semantic differential scales that asked participants to rank their sensory perceptions on bi-polar adjective scales with opposing endpoints. These results were then combined with sensor data that continuously records the average and maximum decibel levels within the library and point-of-use survey questions asking users to report more generalized noise levels. Together, the results of these three data collection methods allowed us to construct a “soundscape” that describes the business library’s spaces, to better understand students’ expectations and experiences of the sensory environment, to identify potential problems, and to make service and design recommendations.

Keywords: Noise, Sound, Sensory Experience, Library Spaces

How senior academic library leaders make decisions: a grounded theory study

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45 This research study examined the decision-making behaviours of academic library leaders in Canada. These individuals hold the highest position within a University library system, and as part of their role, they must set strategic directions for the library, as well as guide library staff through change and unforeseen circumstances. How do these senior leaders make decisions and what sources of evidence do they use to help them? What influences them the most, and where do they turn to determine the right path forward for the Library and the University? The decision-making role of senior academic library leaders has only a small body of research and this grounded theory study aims to understand and gain new insights regarding the factors that influence these leaders when making high-level decisions.

The study used a purposeful sample of 19 senior academic library leaders in Canada whose roles represented the highest administrative position within the institution at which they work. Typically, these leaders hold titles such as Dean of Libraries, Chief Librarian, University Librarian, or Vice-Provost (Libraries). One-on-one interviews were conducted and analyzed in the summer of 2025. The interviews were open-ended and prompted exploration of themes and critical incidents that were important to each participant. The use of broad questions allowed participants to reveal their thoughts on decision making as a senior leader, and to detail real-life scenarios of decisions they had previously made.

This presentation will shed light on how this group of influential librarians consider and approach their role in decision-making. It will reveal the types of decisions academic library leaders’ face, the approaches they take when making decisions, the evidence sources they rely upon, challenges they encounter, and other influences that may impact their decision making. The research will reveal new insights to complement and refine existing research on the topic,

and convey insights about how these senior leaders see their role and how they move forward with decision making in an ever-changing academic library environment.

Impact Planning and Assessment (IPA) Management Practice and Implications: The Global Libraries Initiative (GL) Case

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Abstract

Purpose: As a comprehensive evaluation approach, the impact assessment of public libraries not only analyzes and confirms the impacts, but also requires that they should be monitored and managed. This paper has the aim of introducing the practice and characteristics of Impact Planning And Assessment (IPA) of the Global Libraries Initiative (GL) from a perspective of management processes, thereby deriving relevant empirical insights to provide reference and guidance for impact management in public libraries.

Design/methodology/approach: Using literature review and case analysis methods, this paper focuses on the IPA of GL and summarizes the four stages of IPA: Pre-planning/Learning, IPA Planning, IPA Implementation, Applying the Findings and Embedding IPA. Furthermore, it also analyzes and identifies the distinctive features of IPA in management practice.

Findings: It finds that IPA exhibits several characteristics in management practice, including the participation of diverse partners, the construction of a localized management system, the use of data for process monitoring, and the pursuit of multidimensional value. The IPA of GL has developed a mature management model. Public libraries can draw on its management experience to build a localized impact management system, which would include diverse cooperating partners, reflect its own development characteristics, leverage the Digital-Intelligence technologies, focus on value advocacy.

Originality/value: The paper introduces and discusses the management practice and characteristics of the Impact Planning and Assessment (IPA) of the Global Libraries Initiative (GL). Unlike previous papers, which have primarily focused on the construction of evaluation indicator systems or the application of specific assessment methods, this paper shifts its focus to the impact management. It not only outlines the full-process management practices of IPA, from goal setting and process monitoring to outcome assessment, but also provides insights and practical guidance on how public libraries can implement impact management and leverage the results of assessment to drive service improvement and optimization. This can contribute significantly to promoting the sustainable development of library services.

Authors

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including Communications in College & Research Library, Electronic Library, Computer and Information Science, and Scientometrics, and she is the author or editor of five books, which include Information Resource Sharing (Higher Education Press, 2016) and the 2017 Annual Report on Underage Reading in Guangzhou (Guangdong People's Publishing House, 2017).

Tingyu Tao: Master's student in the School of Information Management, Sun Yat-sen University. Her research interests focus on library assessment and reading promotion.

Inclusive digital academic libraries for enhanced user engagement in the 5th industrial revolution

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Abstract

The emergence of the 5th Industrial Revolution has transformed academic knowledge access, emphasizing the need for inclusive, participatory, and user-centered digital libraries. This study investigates the extent to which usability, personalization, and inclusion in digital academic libraries influence student engagement. Employing a quantitative survey design, a total of 483 students (285 undergraduates and 198 postgraduates) from a Nigerian university participated, responding to 24 structured items across three clusters, measured on a 4-point Likert scale. Findings reveal that students perceive digital libraries as highly usable (grand mean = 3.21) and inclusive (grand mean = 3.21), while personalization features, though present, were rated moderately high (mean = 3.15). Engagement levels were also high (grand mean = 3.19), reflecting frequent usage, active participation in library activities, and motivation to explore resources. Correlation and regression analyses confirmed that usability, inclusion, and personalization are positively associated with engagement. Usability emerged as the strongest predictor, while personalization alone accounted for 27% of engagement variance. The study underscores the importance of designing digital academic libraries that are accessible, user-friendly, and adaptive, reinforcing their role as effective knowledge access platforms. Recommendations include enhancing personalization tools, strengthening accessibility features, maintaining high usability standards, and implementing continuous user feedback mechanisms. These findings contribute to the literature on digital library engagement and offer practical insights for library managers seeking to foster participatory and inclusive academic environments in the era of the 5th Industrial Revolution.

Keywords: Digital libraries, 5th Industrial Revolution, Libraries, Library services, Usability study, User engagement

Information behaviour of humanities students during bachelor thesis creation: Design and early findings

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Abstract

Proposed paper presents research design and preliminary results of doctoral research project examining the information behaviour of Czech humanities students during bachelor thesis creation.

The main research question is: How do students participating in the study work with information in different stages of thesis creation process, in context of their everyday lives? Preliminary results concern six students with diverse characteristics (e.g., field of study, academic career), while the research continues with more participants.

The research uses multiple qualitative data collection methods: (1) three in-depth interviews conducted at different points of thesis creation process, (2) regular screenshot submissions documenting specific situations, (3) diary entries about progress and motivation, and (4) photographs of study environments.

The research examines patterns in participant's behaviour, relating findings to selected human information behaviour models and theories. The project also explores both the actual and potential role of academic library as a student support center, with the goal of transferring knowledge into practice.

The paper outlines research design and includes preliminary results to illustrate the scope of the research. The aim is to contribute to the understanding of information behaviour of humanities students.

Keywords: information behaviour; humanities students; thesis writing; academic libraries

Information Literacy in the Artificial Intelligence (AI) Era: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Purpose: This review collects and reviews the literature on Information Literacy (IL) and Artificial Intelligence (AI). The study also intends to identify the potential uses of AI and its challenges for libraries in delivering IL.

Methodology: The researchers searched three databases, including Web of Science and Scopus, to retrieve and review the studies in the area. The manuscript used Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines to screen the retrieved literature for the selection of eligible studies. The researchers employed the quality assessment guide (Boynton and Greenhalgh, 2004) to evaluate the quality of the reviewed research. Except books, every type of literature has been considered eligible for the paper, and the time limitation

is not applied. However, language limitation is applied, and studies produced in the English language are reviewed.

Results: The results indicate that libraries have widely adopted AI tools, but they have also faced numerous challenges, including a lack of clear policies, inadequate staff technical skills, limited technological infrastructure, and financial constraints. However, it is also crystal clear from the results that the professionals considered AI tools useful in multiple IL-related perspectives. The findings suggest that AI is becoming a friend rather than a foe in delivering IL.

Originality/Value: The investigators believe that this is the first systematic review in terms of its nature and scope. The study is one of its kind, as it reviews the publications that investigated the usage and challenges of AI for library professionals in delivering IL.

Implication: The paper contributes to the literature (theoretical implications) and shares multiple implications for a variety of stakeholders, including the library community, researchers, library heads and policymakers. The manuscript may help stakeholders know the collective evidence on challenges in delivering IL in the AI era and usage, which, in turn, can prove vital for them in understanding the scenario and taking the necessary measures to ensure the successful delivery of IL in the presence of AI.

Keywords: Delivering IL, AI and Libraries, ChatGPT, Information Literacy and Libraries

49 **Information Poverty and Digital Overload: How Libraries Can Help in the Context of Information Hygiene**

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Abstract

The contemporary information environment, characterized by an unprecedented volume of data and the rise of artificial intelligence, presents significant challenges, including widespread digital overload and the risk of information poverty. This paper explores information hygiene as a comprehensive framework designed to foster digital resilience and well-being. Drawing on comparative research of student information behavior in Czechia and Slovakia and national reports on digital addictions, the study highlights growing concerns regarding digital distress and the negative impact of technology on personal interactions. Information hygiene is proposed as a solution that integrates information literacy, cybersecurity, and digital resilience, emphasizing the importance of both good information habits and healthy lifestyle habits, such as quality sleep and mindfulness. Ultimately, the paper identifies public libraries as key institutions uniquely positioned to champion these practices. By acting as expert curators and community centers, libraries can empower individuals to navigate the complex digital

landscape, mitigate information overload, and prevent information poverty, thereby contributing to a more resilient society.

Keywords: information hygiene, information poverty, digital overload, digital resilience, public libraries, digital well-being.

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Innovative Methods for Promoting Cultural Animation Activities in Romanian Libraries – The Podcast

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Abstract

In the context of accelerated transformations generated by a digital ecosystem that facilitates direct access to information and the diversification of communication media, the podcast has become an increasingly common used tool adopted by libraries as an emerging means of implementing communication strategies and promoting their services and products. Available in video and audio formats or exclusively audio, the podcast acts as an intermediary between the library and the community, facilitating public access to cultural, educational, and informational content. From the perspective of cultural animation in libraries, the podcast represents an effective way of promoting cultural events, offering participants real-time access as well as the possibility of later consultation or viewing of the content, due to the technical advantages of the format.

This paper analyzes the potential of the podcast in creating an appropriate environment for the dissemination and promotion of cultural and educational content tailored to different categories of users, thereby enabling libraries to become an active presence in the digital environment. It also presents several examples from Romania, where libraries have adapted in recent years to audience preferences that favor interactivity and digital formats. A number of public libraries have implemented this format within their range of innovative products, considering it an opportunity to extend the library's "voice" in fulfilling its cultural, educational, and informational mission.

Keywords: podcasts, public library, cultural animation, innovation, digital society, Romania

Integrating Artificial Intelligence Competencies in Academic Libraries: Perceptions of Portuguese Librarians

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Abstract

The growing integration of artificial intelligence (AI) tools in higher education has been reshaping pedagogical practices, research processes, and information services, posing significant challenges for academic libraries and their professionals. In this evolving landscape, academic librarians occupy a strategic position as information intermediaries and are increasingly expected to develop, apply, and support competencies related to the critical, ethical, and responsible use of AI. Despite this relevance, empirical evidence regarding the perceptions of academic librarians in Portugal concerning the integration of AI competencies remains scarce. This study aims to examine the perceptions of Portuguese higher education librarians regarding the integration of artificial intelligence competencies within academic library contexts, drawing on the AI Competencies for Academic Library Workers framework approved by the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL) in 2025. The research adopts a quantitative, descriptive, and exploratory approach, based on data collected through a structured questionnaire administered to professionals working in academic libraries across Portuguese higher education institutions. The data collection instrument operationalizes four core competency domains proposed by the ACRL framework: ethical considerations, knowledge and understanding of AI, analysis and evaluation of AI-based tools, and the use and application of artificial intelligence in library practices. The analysis focuses on librarians' perceptions of institutional practices, levels of maturity across these domains, and the challenges and gaps associated with the integration of AI in academic libraries. By providing empirical insight into the current state of AI competency integration in Portuguese academic libraries, this study seeks to contribute to ongoing discussions on professional development,

institutional policymaking, and the evolving role of librarians in the context of artificial intelligence and information literacy in higher education.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence; Academic Libraries; Librarians' Competencies; Portugal

Into No-Man's Land: An Explanatory Sequential Study of Librarians' Roles in Addressing AI Dependence in Student Research

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Abstract

In current academic practice, Artificial Intelligence models have gained widespread use not only as assistants for the refinement of scholarly work but as complete surrogates for human effort. Since no consensus, governing principles, or oversight bodies have been established to regulate AI use in academia, it has proven to be a host to countless ethical issues regarding originality and quality of work, as well as extensive prior literature on the topic in foreign contexts. In the context of local librarianship, Artificial Intelligence is primarily explored through workflow applications for librarians and their current positive perceptions of adapting AI to their day-to-day processes. This leaves both observable data and lived experiences of librarians working in research assistance specialties and currently affected by AI dependence underexplored. This study seeks to define common trends observed by librarians in The Visayas/Region 7 concerning AI dependence in student research, as well as their lived experiences expounding upon the potential severity or lack thereof of their experiences dealing with such. The mixed-methods study shall employ a sequential explanatory design, first gathering responses from Central Visayas, Philippines Librarians who have previously conducted research assistance for students using a survey instrument, then further interpreting the results by subjecting select respondents to follow-up semi-structured interviews, analyzed by Braun and Clarke's Six-Step Thematic Analysis framework. The study expects to reveal important data and context about AI dependence and the role that librarians play in addressing it.

Keywords: *AI Dependence, Student Research, Research Librarians, Research Assistance*

Investigating Algorithmic Neutrality in Generative AI: The Case of ScienceDirect AI/LeapSpace

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Abstract

The rapid integration of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) into scholarly workflows has transformed knowledge discovery. While tools like LeapSpace promise to enhance research efficiency through natural language querying and peer-reviewed syntheses, the neutrality of their underlying retrieval algorithms remains a critical concern for academic integrity. This study investigates the fairness of LeapSpace's information retrieval and ranking mechanisms, specifically testing the publisher's claim that content is treated equally regardless of its origin. Although LeapSpace incorporates content from various publishers alongside Elsevier-owned material, the extent to which the algorithm remains impartial is empirically untested. The publisher's website claims that despite being a commercial product, all content is treated equally with only a small boost given to more recent results. For this research, we focus on the bibliographic results the tool returns after a user submits a query in natural language. We test the publisher's claim by assessing the impartiality of these results.

Impartiality was evaluated through a comparative analysis of publisher distribution across four distinct scientific fields. We then compare the percentage of content published by Elsevier against the percentage of content published by third parties. The analytical framework integrated the publication years that the language model focused on, search modality (keyword versus natural language search or both), data source provenance (Scopus metadata versus ScienceDirect full-text) and the number of citations of the returned results.

The findings aim to determine whether commercial GenAI tools exhibit a systematic "publisher bias" that favors proprietary content over external peer-reviewed literature. This study contributes to the development of algorithmic and AI literacy frameworks. It provides academic librarians with the critical evidence needed to guide researchers in navigating AI-mediated literature searches and ensuring the objectivity of their bibliographic foundations.

Keywords: Publisher bias, Algorithmic bias, LeapSpace, ScienceDirect AI, Generative AI

Leadership ideals and perceived reality in libraries: comparing management intentions and staff perceptions

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to examine leadership practices in Finnish libraries by comparing management intentions with staff perceptions. The focus is on participatory leadership, strategic orientation, and the role of information in decision-making.

Design/methodology/approach – The study is based on an anonymous online survey conducted among library management and staff. Quantitative gap analysis was used to examine differences between perceived importance and perceived realization of leadership practices. Qualitative open-ended responses were analysed to contextualise and deepen the quantitative findings.

Findings – The results reveal systematic differences between management and staff perspectives. While management emphasises participatory and strategic leadership ideals, staff

experience leadership as more operational and less participatory in everyday practice. Significant gaps were identified in decision-making transparency, staff involvement, and the visible use of information in leadership. Open-ended responses further illustrate structural constraints and organisational factors that shape these experiences.

Research limitations – The study is based on self-reported perceptions collected through an anonymous survey, which may reflect subjective experiences rather than directly observable practices. While the response rate provides valuable insights into leadership perspectives within libraries, the findings cannot be generalised to all libraries or organisational contexts. The cross-sectional design captures perceptions at a specific point in time and does not allow conclusions about change or causality. Nevertheless, the combination of quantitative and qualitative data strengthens the interpretative depth of the findings.

Practical implications – The findings highlight the importance of recognising and addressing the gap between leadership ideals and everyday experiences. Developing participatory and evidence-informed leadership requires not only managerial commitment but also organisational structures that enable meaningful staff involvement.

Originality/value – By systematically comparing management intentions with staff perceptions, the study offers new insights into leadership practices in libraries and contributes to discussions on participatory and evidence-based leadership in public sector organisations.

Keywords – Evidence-based librarianship, Libraries, Leadership practices, Participatory leadership, Management-staff perspectives.

Libraries as Infrastructural Actors in Open Science Monitoring - Insights from the EOSC Open Science Observatory

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Abstract

Open Science monitoring has become a central element of European research policy, supporting evidence-based decision-making, research assessment reform, and the evaluation of Open Science uptake across countries and institutions. In this context, the EOSC Open Science Observatory represents one of the key European initiatives aiming to provide a harmonised, transparent, and comparable overview of Open Science practices. By aggregating data from diverse sources and visualising trends through indicators and dashboards, the Observatory seeks to inform policy development while supporting institutional and national monitoring efforts.

While Open Science monitoring outputs are often discussed at the policy or system level, far less attention is paid to the institutional infrastructures and professional actors that make such monitoring possible. This paper highlights academic and research libraries as critical infrastructural actors in Open Science monitoring ecosystems, using the EOSC Open Science Observatory as a focal example. It argues that libraries play a decisive, though often invisible, role in shaping the quality, reliability, and interpretability of Open Science indicators, and that monitoring systems are only as meaningful as the institutional practices that underpin them.

The paper examines the role of libraries as mediators between metadata production at the institutional level and policy-relevant Open Science monitoring at the European scale. Libraries

are frequently responsible for managing repositories, research information systems, persistent identifiers, and metadata standards that form the foundation of Open Science monitoring. Through these activities, they translate policy concepts such as Open Access, FAIR data, and responsible research assessment into operational practices and structured data. In doing so, libraries help ensure that monitoring reflects substantive scholarly practices rather than superficial compliance with reporting requirements.

The contribution draws on policy analysis, practical experience from European Open Science initiatives, and an examination of data flows underpinning the EOSC Open Science Observatory. It analyses how institutional-level data (curated, validated, and maintained largely by libraries and research support units) feed into national and European-level monitoring infrastructures and large-scale knowledge graphs such as the OpenAIRE Graph. Using the EOSC Open Science Observatory as a case study, the paper examines data pipelines that link repositories, CRIS systems, national aggregators, and European infrastructures, highlighting points of aggregation, transformation, and potential loss of context.

The analysis identifies both challenges and opportunities for libraries and information managers. Challenges include data fragmentation, interoperability issues, increasing administrative burden, and the risk of misinterpretation or over-simplification of Open Science practices through indicators. At the same time, Open Science monitoring creates opportunities for libraries to strengthen their strategic role within institutions, contribute to responsible research assessment, and use monitoring outputs as learning tools to improve services, support researchers, and inform institutional strategies.

By reframing libraries as infrastructural and epistemic actors in Open Science monitoring, the paper contributes to discussions on Open Science tools, metrics and assessment, and the evolving role of libraries in linking practice, policy, and academia.

Machine Translation in the era of Artificial intelligence: A Systematic Review using PRISMA Protocol

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Abstract

In the era of Artificial intelligence (AI), Machine Translation (MT) has shifted from simple rule-based systems to sophisticated context-aware tools. This study provides a systematic review of the current landscape of AI-powered machine translation from the viewpoint of Library and Information Science (LIS). Following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines, a comprehensive search will be conducted across major databases, including Web of Science, Scopus, and Library & Information Science Abstracts (LISA), covering literature published between 2020 and 2025. The systematic review will identify some primary themes in recent literature such as the integration of MT into library discovery systems; the shift in academic publishing policies regarding AI-translated manuscripts; the ethical challenges of AI bias in translation; and the changing role of information professionals in this context. The study may provide a framework for LIS professionals to evaluate MT quality for the "Future Library".

Keywords

Machine Translation; Artificial intelligence; Generative AI; Memory Translation; Systematic Review; PRISMA Protocol; Library and Information Science.

Mapping Annual Trends and Emerging Hotspots in Priority Basic Research Fields

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Abstract

Background

Against the backdrop of accelerating global technological evolution and intensifying competition in basic research, it is of paramount significance to systematically review the development patterns and trends of key foundational fields. This is essential for enhancing the foresight of national and regional S&T (Science and Technology) strategies and strengthening original innovation capabilities.

Objectives

Focusing on priority areas of basic research, this study leverages world-class academic journals, high-value basic research information portals, and a human-machine integrated methodology to identify and distill S&T information with strategic and practical value. This approach establishes a systematic capability for information perception and hotspot tracking. On this basis, the project synthesizes quantitative analysis with expert perspectives to conduct a systematic assessment of the development trends in key fields across major technological powers, providing insights into future trajectories and the competitive landscape.

Methods

This study adopts a quantitative-dominant approach supplemented by qualitative analysis, incorporating expert judgments on key topical events. The dataset is constructed based on publications from the main titles and core sub-journals of Nature, Science, and Cell (excluding independent collaborative journals, see Appendix) indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection. The analysis primarily involves document types that reveal research progress, including Articles, Editorial Material, News Items, Letters, and Data Papers, covering the period from July 1, 2024, to June 30, 2025.

Results and Conclusion

1. High-Level Basic Research Output of Major Global S&T Powers

As of late June 2025, the annual publication volume of major technological powers in the flagship and official sub-journals of Nature, Science, and Cell (NSC) totaled 34,413 articles. The global landscape is characterized by three distinct features: "Unipolar Concentration," "Hierarchical Gaps," and "Regional Clustering." > The United States leads with 14,759 publications—approximately 1.4 times that of Mainland China (10,267) and exceeding the combined output of the UK and Germany—establishing a "sole superpower" status. A sharp power-law gap follows: the second tier, comprising Germany (4,547), the UK (4,290), Switzerland (2,236), Spain (1,929), the Netherlands (1,888), Japan (1,821), Australia (1,709),

and Singapore (1,508), drops into the low-thousand range. Below this, output plunges further to France (890), India (776), Brazil (702), Denmark (694), Israel (602), and Russia (602). Spatially, over 90% of high-level papers are concentrated in three major blocs: North America (US 14,759; Canada 1,465), East Asia (China 10,267; Japan 1,821; Singapore 1,508; South Korea 1,116; Taiwan, China 694), and Western/Central Europe (Germany 4,547; UK 4,290; Switzerland 2,236; Netherlands 1,888; France 890; Nordic countries 400–700).

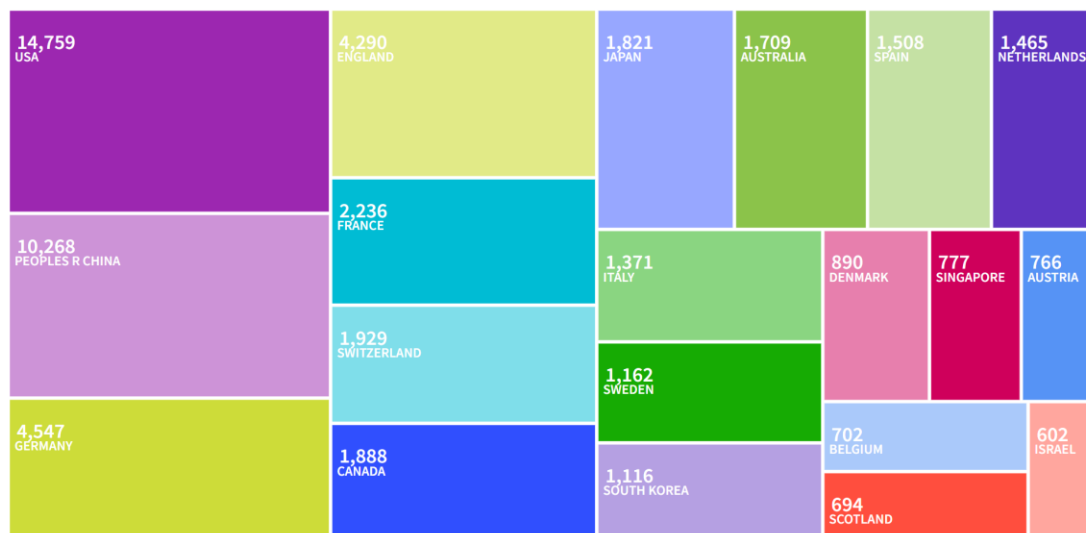


Figure 1. Geographical Distribution of Publications in Top-tier Journals

2. Representative Institutions in High-Level Basic Research

The institutional landscape is dominated by the United States, which hosts 23 of the top organizations. A "tri-regional" network is evident, with flagship institutions like Harvard, Stanford, and MIT, alongside the Ivy League and UC system, all consistently surpassing the 500-paper threshold.

European output is concentrated in the UK, Switzerland, and Germany. While Oxford and Cambridge remain highly competitive (825 and 811 papers respectively), the overall institutional volume in Europe tends to trail behind the U.S. leaders. In the Asia-Pacific, beyond the dominant performance of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS, 2,389 papers), 12 Chinese universities have entered the top 50, with their combined output reaching 7,000 papers. Other regional highlights include the National University of Singapore, the University of Toronto, and the University of Melbourne.

In Abstract, the distribution reflects a dense North American network, a concentrated European core, and a stratified Asian landscape defined by high-performing single points of excellence outside of China.

3. Distribution of Subject Fields

Judging from the disciplinary distribution of publications in top-tier journals over the past year, Life Sciences remains the most prominent sector. Key subfields including Cell Biology and Genetics account for about 41% of all analyzed publications. The U.S. leads this domain, with China as the primary challenger and key European nations (UK, Germany, Switzerland) maintaining a consistent high-impact presence.

The Physical Sciences sector shows a narrowing gap between China and the U.S. in Chemistry and Physics. Notably, China has overtaken the U.S. in the Energy, Nano, and Sustainability

cluster. Conversely, European contributions in these fields are characterized by a "small-scale but high-precision" approach, focusing on fundamental mechanisms.

Digital and Cross-disciplinary fields, including AI and Robotics, are heavily concentrated, with the U.S., China, and the UK controlling over 80% of the output. The rise of papers blending experimental work with computational modeling—often categorized under "Multidisciplinary Sciences"—marks a significant shift in editorial priorities. Overall, the data reveals a dominant Life Sciences sector, an equilibrating Physical Sciences landscape between the U.S. and China, and a rapidly emerging focus on AI-driven interdisciplinary research.

4. Distribution of Research Hotspots

Using the Citation Topics Micro from the Web of Science Core Collection, this study analyzes the annual research hotspots in top-tier journals. The following table summarizes 122 themes in basic and applied basic research with a total publication volume exceeding 60 papers, with a specific focus on comparing the outputs of the United States and China. Overall, these themes span multiple disciplines including life sciences, medicine, materials science, physics, and environmental and climate sciences. They encompass both the exploration of fundamental natural laws—such as quantum entanglement and the origin of life—and applied basic research targeting energy, climate, and health challenges, such as electrocatalysis, electrochemical CO_2 reduction, and epigenetic regulation. While some directions have begun to extend into the applied R&D stage, the landscape remains dominated by profound, discipline-based foundational questions.

Keywords: Basic Research, Science and Technology, Scientometrics

Measuring the Direct Economic Value of Public Libraries through Cost-Benefit Analysis

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Abstract: Amid increasing pressure on public budgets, there is an urgent need to assess the economic value of public libraries in order to justify their existence. Differences in regional characteristics and varying levels of researcher familiarity with evaluation methodologies pose challenges in selecting appropriate methods and collecting reliable data for library economic valuation, resulting in outcomes that are difficult to compare and analyze. Consequently, there is a call within the field for more systematic and practical evaluation methods and procedures. This study employs a cost-benefit analysis framework and selects municipal public libraries from four sub-provincial cities—Dalian (northern China), Wuhan (central China), Ningbo (eastern China), and Guangzhou (southern China)—as case studies. Using data from the 2024–2025 period as the analytical sample, it establishes a methodology and process for measuring the direct economic value of public libraries. The evaluation results from these public libraries are subsequently compared with studies on public libraries in other countries. Theoretically, this research contributes to quantifying the socio-economic benefits

generated by public library services. In practical terms, it demonstrates to the general public the value of library services in promoting socio-cultural and economic development.

Keywords: Public Libraries, Cost-Benefit Analysis, Economic Value, Consumer Surplus, Evaluation

Measuring the Integration of AI-related Algorithmic Paradigms in Medical Informatics: A Multi-dimensional Bibliometric Framework

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Abstract

Objective The diffusion of artificial intelligence (AI) has become a salient characteristic of contemporary medical research, particularly in data-intensive fields such as medical informatics. Existing studies often assess this transformation through single indicators, such as citation-based interdisciplinarity or methodological trends, which limits our understanding of how algorithmic paradigms are incorporated across different dimensions of research practice. This study examines how AI-related algorithmic paradigms are integrated into medical informatics research from a multi-dimensional perspective. **Methods** A bibliometric framework is proposed that captures algorithmic integration through three complementary dimensions: knowledge participation, technical participation, and talent participation. Knowledge participation is operationalized through the disciplinary origins of cited references, reflecting the diffusion of computer science-related knowledge. Technical participation is examined using text-based analysis of algorithm-related terminology and methodological descriptions in titles, abstracts, and methods sections. Talent participation is characterized through author affiliation structures, identifying cross-disciplinary collaboration between medical, information science, and computational units. **Results** Preliminary observations suggest that algorithmic integration does not occur uniformly across dimensions. Increases in computer science-related citations, the presence of algorithmic terminology in methodological descriptions, and cross-disciplinary collaboration patterns may emerge at different stages and with varying intensity, indicating potential mismatches between knowledge diffusion, technical adoption, and talent involvement. **Conclusion** By analytically distinguishing knowledge diffusion, interdisciplinarity, and disciplinary integration, this study highlights the heterogeneous pathways through which AI-related algorithmic paradigms enter medical informatics research. The proposed framework moves beyond single-dimensional assessments and offers a structured approach to identifying asymmetries in algorithmic integration. This perspective contributes to methodological discussions in library and information science and provides a scalable template for comparative analyses across medical subfields.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Algorithmic paradigms, Medical informatics, Knowledge diffusion; Interdisciplinarity

Measuring the outcomes as an advocacy strategy: opportunities and challenges for information managers and archivists

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Abstract

Information management services and archival centers play an important role in supporting decision-making processes as well as meeting their organizations' compliance, accountability, and performance requirements. However, in some organizations, information managers and archivists may encounter misconceptions or misunderstanding about the added value of their activities from their superiors, users and other stakeholders. They must then demonstrate this added value through various advocacy initiatives, such as implementing an evaluation process. Evaluation is “the systematic and neutral collection and analysis of evidence to judge merit, worth or value. Evaluation informs decision making, improvements, innovation and accountability” (Treasury Board of Canada, 2017). The evaluation process is one of the strategic levers that information managers and archivists can use, on the one hand, to better position themselves among other professionals involved in information management within the organization, and on the other hand, to optimize the resources, including financial resources, at their disposal. The implementation of such a process requires the collection of statistical data and the use of standardized measurement indicators. The principles and practices of using statistics and indicators seem more established across libraries, as they can rely on various ISO standards (i.e. ISO2789, ISO11620, ISO16439, ISO21248, ISO28118). As for information management and archival science, international standards are quite recent (ISO24083) and/or under development (ISO/CD25244). In addition, few existing models are implemented in professional settings. Statistics on archives and information management activities are, therefore, not always collected, available nor communicated to their various stakeholders. And yet, the literature shows that the use of standardized statistics and indicators improves the management of archives and information; ensures accountability and transparency to organizations, funding agencies, and society; and helps establish a dialogue with other information professionals and their superiors (Lawton, 2016; Roe, 2019; Note, 2024). They are considered essential to support information managers and archivists' advocacy and recognition strategies within the organisation and society.

Actual evaluation practices are not well documented in information management services and archival centers in the province of Quebec, Canada. To fill this gap, we conducted a multiple

case study in four work environments (i.e. university, municipality, private organization, and historical society), using interviews with information managers and archivists.

The findings provide an overview of the evaluation strategies implemented by information managers and archivists to measure the outcomes of their activities. It explores the evaluation methods, techniques, and tools they use. It also examines how statistics are communicated to various stakeholders, and how information managers and archivists can leverage the use of statistics to support their advocacy strategies. Finally, the results of this pilot project highlight the challenges and lessons learned in implementing an evaluation process.

Keywords: information management; archival science; advocacy; evaluation; outcomes

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Mentoring Program of the Portuguese Association of Librarians, Archivists and Information and Documentation Professionals

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Abstract

The Mentoring Programme of the Portuguese Association of Librarians, Archivists, Information and Documentation Professionals (BAD) began in March 2022, on the initiative of the Professional Member of the National Council 2021-2023, and was subsequently continued

during the 2024-2026 term. In both terms, the programme was included in the BAD's activity plan as a strategic action and considered of utmost importance for the professional development of members in three essential dimensions: intergenerational dialogue, shared knowledge and active listening. This paper presents a brief review of the literature on concepts related to mentoring, describes the formalisation of the BAD Mentoring Programme and evaluates three editions of the programme (2022 to 2024), which involved seventy members, both as mentors and mentees. Quantitative data was collected through a questionnaire survey. In the final evaluation, 68% of mentors and 78% of mentees gave the programme the highest rating, confirming a high degree of overall satisfaction. The results show that the BAD Mentoring Programme is a valuable tool for the professional and personal development of its participants, with a positive impact recognised by both parties.

Keywords: Mentoring Programme, Portuguese Association of Librarians, Archivists and Information and Documentation Professionals

Methodological Proposal to Map Library and Information Science Education Landscape

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Abstract

Methodological problems exist in all disciplines. Library and information science are not the exceptions. All types of LIS education, as well as the structure of programs and courses, have undergone significant changes. Clara Chu (2012) stated, “We need to provide LIS education that is accessible, technological, and affordable, as well as addresses the latest trends, challenges to intellectual freedom, reduces the digital divide, connects theory and practice, and enhances information access.” There is not one single method to give a broader view of LIS landscape worldwide.

In 2011, Lankes published “The Atlas of New Librarianship” and in 2012 “Expect More” as a kind of companion to this work. Lankes’s Atlas of New Librarianship (2011) will be used as a reference and methodological procedures, which offers guidelines—such as core skills, the importance of worldview, the need for participation, means of facilitation, and the importance of action and activism—Some master’s degree curricula will be used for analysis to identify existing gaps and threads.

Microchipbook Prototype for Artificial Intelligence-Based Collection Utilization

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Abstract

Developments in information and communication technology have driven major transformations in the library world, particularly in the management, preservation, and utilization of collections. Innovation in library collection services is key to increasing the relevance and accessibility of information in the digital age. The microchipbook prototype, an innovative product that must be realized periodically, is a product of thought. The microchipbook is a chip-based digital reading medium designed to store and distribute literacy content in a practical, portable, and energy-efficient manner, especially for communities with limited internet access. This study, based on Artificial Intelligence, aims to analyze the Chipbook development process, its potential transformation for literacy access, and the challenges of its implementation in the field. Using a descriptive-qualitative approach, data was obtained through documentation studies, interviews with developers, and a literature review. The development of the microchipbook can influence digital library applications, thus becoming a significant consideration in institutional policymaking. The results indicate that the Microchipbook contributes to bridging the digital divide and expanding the reach of library services in an inclusive manner. However, a more structured distribution, promotion, and digital literacy strategy are needed to optimize this innovation for the wider community. The microchipbook, which is expected to be able to run with a supporting application system, urgently requires steps starting from creating an embedded chip roadmap, technical marketing, technical monitoring, and comprehensive evaluation so that this innovation can improve services that have been limited to the existing internet system.

Microchipbook collections have a positive impact on the utilization of book collections by providing services without the presence of internet collections and can be read by other operating systems, such as Windows, macOS, Linux and Android so that the general public can access collections anytime and anywhere with a wide selection of reading materials to remote communities, cost and space efficiency because it is cheaper when compared to printed works, no need for bookshelves for physical storage, easier access in one device, increasing interest and literacy culture because readers are more practical and modern in their use equipped with automatic features, bookmarks and highlights make it easier to understand and most importantly, reducing the need for paper and physical book printing in order to care for the environment / biodiversity. Microchipbook innovation is a strategic step in utilizing printed works and recorded works more effectively to address the challenges of limited access to information in the digital era, especially in areas with limited internet. Through a power-efficient and portable chip-based technology approach, Microchipbook is able to become an inclusive alternative means of spreading literacy. The results of the study show that Microchipbook has great potential in bridging the digital divide and expanding library services to the wider community. However, the successful implementation of this innovation depends heavily on distribution strategies, promotion, and increasing digital literacy among the public.

Navigating GeoAI: Feminist Critiques for Information Professionals

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Abstract

The burgeoning integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI), particularly its generative artificial intelligence (GenAI) and geospatial artificial intelligence (GeoAI) applications, is fundamentally transforming Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and, consequently, the professional landscape of map and geospatial libraries. While these technologies offer unprecedented capabilities for data analysis, visualization, and content creation, their widespread adoption introduces a complex array of social and ethical challenges that necessitate critical examination by library professionals.

Aligning with the broader feminist critique of positivist science practices that typically dominate GIS methodologies and using feminist theory, this presentation critically reflects on the social and ethical implications of GeoAI and GenAI within map and geospatial library contexts. It draws upon a comprehensive review of existing literature in feminist geography, critical cartography, and AI ethics, alongside insights derived from professional practice. A central tenet of this reflection is the recognition that, much like the historically contested fields of cartography and geography, GeoAI and GenAI is a feminist issue. This critical lens reveals that both cartography/geography and GeoAI/GenAI present similar opportunities for inadvertently embedding and perpetuating societal biases and systems of domination within spatial representations. This can be seen through the ways in which they create and perpetuate hierarchies, restricting access and agency based on race, class, gender, and sexuality.

Through critical reflection, this presentation aims to equip map and geospatial library professionals with the theoretical and pedagogical exploration of feminist geospatial ethics. It seeks to foster a deeper understanding of librarians' social and ethical obligations in an increasingly AI-driven geospatial information environment, thereby empowering them to navigate these complexities responsibly and ensure the realization of GeoAI and GenAI's relationship with systems of oppression.

Keywords: Information literacy, AI, AI literacy, geographic information systems, GEOAI

New Innovative Services and Programs at Research Libraries

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In their new book, *In Designing Libraries for the 21st Century*, by H. Thomas Hickson, Joan K. Lippincott, and Leonora Crema, it states that “While many library expansions were still driven by the need for added stack space well into the 21st century, the increasing urgency to develop new learning spaces, incorporating new technologies and collaborative spaces for students, led libraries to change.” Indeed, we have witnessed that research libraries have continued looking in new ways to use library spaces to support the needs of learning, teaching, and research, with current technologies, dynamic services, and the spaces to support collaborations. Students and faculty have high expectations for research libraries to enable their collaboration, innovation, and explorations. The enhanced library space often features contemporary architectural and aesthetical design, at convenient locations, with concept of facilitating formal and informal learning, easy access to collections, technologies, supporting services, and flexible furniture arrangements to support a variety of learning activities.

Auburn University Libraries created a new facility, Innovation & Research Commons through a space renovation project. The new facility opened in fall 2020 to all students and professors. The new services and programs include Adobe Creative Space, AR/VR Space, Audio Studio, Data Space, Digital Wall, MakerSpace, and Tech Lending. The new facility has also forced the Libraries to reexamine the organizational structures, staffing model and mobilities, ongoing upgrade on technologies, continual promotion and engagement with the campus communities, and in the end, the use of library space to fulfill their mission. This presentation also shares initial outcomes of new services, opportunities for campuswide collaborations, and new challenges and opportunities as we are continuing using AI tools in library services and programs.

In this presentation, the author will share experiences in re-imagining the library learning space through the realignment of the library organizational structure, staffing mobilizations, and providing technology-enhanced services to fulfill the mission of research libraries and their parent institutions. This author will also share initial outcomes of new services, opportunities for campuswide collaborations, and new challenges and opportunities as we are continuing using AI tools in library services and programs.

Keywords: Research libraries, Innovation, Space designing, Technologies, Learning environment, library organization structure, staffing mobilization, AI tools.

65 **Open Infrastructure for Research Assessment: A FAIR-Aligned Framework for Researcher Profiles derived from the OpenAIRE Graph**

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Abstract

Research evaluation is shifting toward more open, transparent, and comprehensive assessment practices. Libraries play a pivotal role in this transformation by adopting holistic frameworks that recognize the full spectrum of scholarly contributions beyond traditional publication metrics.

For over a decade, OpenAIRE has enabled FAIR, open, and trusted scholarly communication. The OpenAIRE Graph—a global open infrastructure linking over 400 million metadata records from more than 100,000 trusted sources—provides interconnected metadata encompassing publications, research data, software, funding, institutional affiliations, and impact indicators. This comprehensive scholarly data layer ensures transparency and openness in how research outputs are connected, discovered, and assessed.

Through the OpenAIRE Graph's API, libraries can integrate comprehensive bibliometric data into their institutional systems, automate reporting workflows, create tailored analytic dashboards, and incorporate open scholarly metadata into their services, thus reducing reliance on commercial databases and strengthening institutional autonomy.

A key recent enhancement to the OpenAIRE Graph is the integration of researcher identities as core building blocks. Researchers with ORCID identifiers are represented as distinct profiles within the Graph, enabling direct connections between individuals and their outputs, institutions, grants, and collaboration networks. These profiles combine trusted information

from ORCID, university repositories, and publication records, capturing the full range of scholarly work, including datasets, software, and other contributions in addition to traditional journal articles. This creates a complete, interconnected picture of each researcher's contributions, built entirely on open infrastructure.

Building on this foundation, we have introduced MyResearchFolio, a service that enables researchers to create holistic profiles integrating quantitative indicators from the OpenAIRE Graph with qualitative narrative CVs. MyResearchFolio addresses the challenges of research assessment through:

- direct integration with all the interconnected metadata in the OpenAIRE Graph mentioned above
- bidirectional synchronization with ORCID and national identifier systems, creating trusted, reusable researcher profiles across platforms
- customizable narrative templates capturing diverse contributions including leadership, interdisciplinary collaboration, mentorship, and community engagement
- embedded Open Science indicators and information measuring FAIRness, openness, reproducibility, and alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

This framework offers libraries concrete pathways to implement reform principles advocated by initiatives such as the Coalition for Advancing Research Assessment (COARA) and the Barcelona Declaration on Open Research Information.

The presentation explores how the OpenAIRE Graph's interconnected metadata can empower libraries to build autonomous assessment systems. It showcases the API for bibliometric analyses and provides a live demonstration of the MyResearchFolio service which is currently being tested and refined before full release. Attendees will learn practical strategies for moving from reform principles to actionable assessment frameworks and discover how to use the OpenAIRE Graph's transparent, interoperable, FAIR-compliant data to drive systemic change in research evaluation practices.

Perceptions of and Experience Using Artificial Intelligence among North American Librarians

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Abstract

1. Introduction

In an era increasingly defined by digital transformation, artificial intelligence (AI) is emerging as a powerful force reshaping a wide range of industries, including healthcare, finance, and law. Another area where the influence of AI is beginning to be felt, but which has received relatively less public attention, is the library sector. As traditional methods of organizing, retrieving, and curating information evolve, AI presents both a range of potential benefits and a significant challenge for librarians striving to maintain their core values while embracing innovation.

A number of commentators contend that research specific to AI and Library and Information Science (LIS) remains at a nascent stage (Borgohain et al., 2024; 2024; Haffenden et al., 2023). The proposed paper is an attempt to add to this corpus by examining librarian perceptions of and experience with AI in their personal and professional lives. The following research questions guided this study:

RQ1. How do North American librarians perceive AI and its impact on librarianship?

RQ2. How do North American librarians use AI?

2. Data Collection Methods

The data for this study were collected using a self-administered web survey made available between April 25 and June 6, 2025. The survey instrument was an adapted version of the one used by Hervieux and Wheatley (2021) in their study. The web survey was created and administered using Qualtrics online survey software. The request for participation in the study was sent to various librarian listservs in Canada and the United States. A total of 294 surveys were completed.

3. Findings

The use of AI in libraries is still at a nascent stage. Even the two largest uses of AI, information retrieval and large language models, are occurring in just a little over one-third of libraries. Somewhat surprising is the large amount of incertitude among respondents about what library functions are being done by AI. However, respondents who believe AI has the potential to improve library operations are much more sanguine about a myriad of tasks that AI could undertake

Ownership of AI technologies is not very high at just under 11% in public libraries and 30.8% in academic libraries. It is thus not surprising that only a quarter of respondents use AI as part of their job duties one or more times daily. Academic libraries are more likely than public libraries to own any AI technologies.

Those respondents who work in libraries where AI is actively used are more likely than expected to believe that AI has had a positive impact on their work (51%), while those respondents in libraries that do not actively use AI are less likely than expected to believe this (21.7%). Confidence levels in using AI as part of job duties are, perhaps unsurprisingly, associated with confidence in the accuracy of the output generated by AI. Those confident in using AI are more likely than expected to feel confident about the accuracy of responses from AI.

Among those respondents working in libraries that provide algorithmic literacy instruction, 64.3% feel confident in providing such instruction, as compared to only 23.5% among those respondents whose institution does not offer such instruction. Overall, however, only 27.8% of respondents feel confident providing patrons with algorithmic literacy instruction, while 30.7% are uncertain and 41.5% are unconfident.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, public libraries, academic libraries, North America

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Preservation of intangible land objects: a case of land archives in Uganda

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Abstract

Intangible land records such as the indigenous knowledge, the customary practices and rights are critical components in the land management system. As defined by UNESCO (2003), intangible heritage is “the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith that the communities, groups and in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage”, Historically, during the precolonial era, Uganda as a country was mainly oral and most of the land transactions were done by word of mouth, sight and land marks. Documentation of the land system was introduced after the colonial government came into power in Uganda. Therefore, the colonial government in Uganda introduced the legal documented system of managing land objects that’s in place right now.

Over the years, the land objects in the country have been faced with so many challenges including multiple copies of titles, forgery of land titles and corruption among others which have led to an increase in land conflicts in the country.

Mamdani (1996) highlights that land records play a pivotal role in the foundation of land ownership with documented evidence, however, a vast amount of land records specifically for the precolonial and post-colonial in Uganda reside in the realm of intangible knowledge which is not documented and preserved and yet it has a very significant effect.

The country has gone through a cultural transition hence shifting away from the oral to the documented society. This transition is faced with so many challenges including the need to document and preserve the undocumented intangible properties of the existing land records. The paper reveals gaps in the land administration system that alienate the customary or traditional practices of the community. It highlights the existing frameworks and how they inadequately integrate the intangible practices with the present system.

Currently, some of the key records like titles have been digitised and the search system automated, however, the process is still on-going. While this process has made some progress,

issues on land conflicts are still persistent. The present land records remain contingent upon the undocumented intangible properties of land.

This paper therefore seeks to examine the possibility of preserving the traditional intangible knowledge about land and integrating it into the current formal records. To preserve the intangible practices concerning land, the paper proposes to document and preserve the oral history in order to have a duo system of land administration that will allow both to inform each other.

This paper presents preliminary findings from an ongoing PhD study which is still work in progress.

Keywords: Intangible records, Land objects and preservation, Preservation of records

Psychometric Assessment of a Bilingual Instrument for Measuring Open Data Adoption: A Pilot Study in Saudi Academic Libraries

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Abstract

Background: Open data in academic digital libraries is central to Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, yet adoption is constrained by data quality, security, and institutional factors. Robust measurement is needed to assess awareness, perceived benefits, barriers, and improvement opportunities in this context.

Objective: To conduct a pilot study that validates the psychometric properties of a bilingual (Arabic–English) instrument measuring awareness, perceptions, adoption barriers, and opportunities related to open data in Saudi digital libraries; and to evaluate feasibility for a multi-university main study.

Methods: A cross-sectional pilot was conducted with a purposive sample (N=35) from four Saudi universities (King Saud, King Abdulaziz, Umm Al-Qura, Taibah). The instrument underwent expert content validation, internal consistency testing (Cronbach's alpha), and item-total analysis. Feasibility was assessed using completion rates, time-to-complete, missing-data rates, and logistics. Recruitment and administration were fully online using a secure survey platform.

Results: Reliability was acceptable to good across constructs: Awareness/Usage ($\alpha=0.75$), Perceived Benefits ($\alpha=0.74$ after replacing one misaligned item), Adoption Barriers ($\alpha=0.85$), and Opportunities/Improvements ($\alpha=0.81$ after merging two redundant items). Inter-construct correlations were moderate, supporting discriminant validity. Normality assumptions were broadly satisfied. Feasibility indicators showed high response and completion rates, short time-to-complete (16–23 minutes), low missing data, and no technical issues; the bilingual format enhanced accessibility across roles and institutions.

Conclusions: The pilot confirms the instrument's psychometric soundness and the feasibility of a multi-institutional main study. Minor refinements (clarity edits, role item as multi-select, concise instructions) are recommended. This validated instrument can underpin a large-scale assessment of open data adoption in Saudi academic libraries and guide targeted policy, training, and infrastructure improvements.

Keywords: pilot study; Psychometric Validation; open data; digital libraries; Saudi Arabia; instrument validation; reliability; adoption barriers.

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Public Libraries as Drivers of Lifelong Learning and Inclusion. Lessons from the TELL Initiative

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Abstract

In a continuously evolving socio-technological landscape, public libraries are increasingly emerging as indispensable infrastructures for lifelong learning, digital inclusion, and community resilience. The TELL - TRANS-EUROPEAN LEARNING LIBRARIES project examines this trend with the aim of advancing the development of a learning ecosystem capable of enabling European public libraries to respond effectively to emerging educational, digital, and social demands. This article presents, evaluates, and reflects on the results of the TELL survey conducted in Romania, with the purpose of assessing the existing capacities of public libraries to function as learning hubs and of highlighting key shortcomings, barriers, and opportunities for development and improvement. The study adopts a mixed-methods approach, drawing on quantitative data collected through the survey alongside qualitative insights provided by library professionals, and is guided by research questions addressing the maturity of learning services, staff competence profiles, the depth of digital technology integration, and organizational capacities to facilitate lifelong learning. The findings suggest a strong institutional commitment among Romanian public libraries to the promotion of lifelong learning and community-oriented services, while also revealing substantial structural deficiencies related to the availability of resources, staff professional development, and the

absence of a shared strategic framework. The study argues for the development of an integrated and coordinated learning library model, supported by European cooperation, capacity-building initiatives, and evidence-based public policy interventions. By leveraging empirical data from Eastern Europe, the article contributes to the scholarly literature on learning libraries and reaffirms the potential of trans-European initiatives to foster adaptive, inclusive, and future-oriented public library services.

Keywords: public libraries, learning ecosystems, lifelong learning, digital inclusion, trans-European cooperation, learning libraries, library services innovation, professional competencies of librarians, digital transformation in libraries, community-oriented library services

Reading formats, their changes and demand

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Abstract

The study “The Role of Public Libraries in Promoting Reading in Latvian Society” was conducted within the state program “Latvian Book 500” from 2024 to 2025, with financial support from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Latvia and co-financing from the Latvian Publishers Association project “Aldus Up – Building Bridges in the Book World” (616812-CREA-1-202-1-IT_CULT-COOP2 ALDUS UP).

Research objectives - the place of reading in the everyday lives of Latvian residents and the possible role of public libraries in promoting reading.

Qualitative methods were used in the study: Delphi method, focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews.

The research included questions about the change in reading habits of Latvian residents, including the change in reading material formats and the availability of adapted formats: What and in what formats do you read? Is the opportunity to read in any of the adapted formats relevant? Do you read books? If so, in what formats?

This report analyzes only the information that relates to these questions.

The experts involved in the study are convinced that printed materials are more useful for reading books and reading for leisure purposes. Reading digital formats is more useful for work purposes, searching for information, news and current events, and learning social media content.

Focus group and interview respondents also admit that the reading format depends on the type of information, reading needs, and circumstances.

Although there is a tendency for seniors to prefer printed materials, many of them admit that they also read electronic texts and listen to audio recordings or audiobooks. In general, it can be observed that many respondents freely combine printed and electronic materials in their everyday lives.

Adapted formats (large print, easy language, Braille, and also audiobooks) are relevant, but they are not widely available enough, and there is also a lack of information about them and about their availability in public libraries.

Experts tend to think that the most relevant format for books is still the printed (traditional) format. E-books are more often used for work or study, while audiobooks are used the least, used as a background for other activities or study of foreign languages.

Many respondents choose to combine book formats, keeping the printed book as the mainstay. During the study, only a few respondents stated that they read only electronically or listen to audiobooks.

The study revealed an interesting trend, in which several book readers first read the electronic version or read the book in the library, or listen the audiobook and only then decide whether to purchase the particular book for their home library.

Keywords: reading, books, e-books, custom formats, public libraries

Reassessing LIS Education in a Transforming Environment: Integrating Teaching Information Literacy Course into the Albanian LIS Curriculum

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Abstract

The Albanian National School of Librarianship operates as an integral structural unit of the National Library of Albania and carries out its activity in accordance with the Law on Libraries in the Republic of Albania. As an only national professional structure, it plays a key role in shaping the competencies of librarians and information professionals within a rapidly evolving digital and knowledge-driven environment. In recent years, the content and structure of library education curricula in Albania have undergone gradual transformation, influenced by international models and global trends in Library and Information Science (LIS). The Albanian LIS curriculum combines traditional foundations of Library and Information Science with contemporary developments in digital information environments. It continues to teach core principles, practices, and processes of librarianship while integrating modern teaching strategies aimed at facilitating the transfer of theoretical knowledge and practical skills into digital contexts. The primary objective of the program is to equip students with a solid theoretical, practical, and professional framework that enables effective performance in the workplace and responsiveness to institutional and societal needs. This study aims to assess the curriculum of the Albanian National School of Librarianship through a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The evaluation process includes the use of structured questionnaires distributed to program participants and graduates, as well as focus group discussions. By combining quantitative data with qualitative insights, the research seeks to ensure a more comprehensive, realistic, and objective assessment of the program's effectiveness. Preliminary findings indicate that while the curriculum successfully

maintains a balance between traditional LIS knowledge and digital competencies, there is a growing need to strengthen areas related to information literacy, critical thinking, and emerging technologies. One of the significant outcomes of this assessment is the inclusion of Teaching Information Literacy course in the curriculum. The integration of this course is considered essential for preparing future librarians to assume active educational roles in their institutions, particularly in guiding users through complex information ecosystems. The introduction of Teaching Information Literacy aims to provide program participants with the opportunity to acquire and demonstrate advanced professional competencies, including instructional design, user education strategies, and critical evaluation of information sources. Furthermore, it promotes awareness of ethical issues related to information use and supports the responsible and beneficial application of artificial intelligence tools in library environments. In this way, the curriculum responds to contemporary challenges, reinforcing librarians' roles not only as information managers but also as educators and facilitators of informed participation in society. By applying qualitative and quantitative assessment methods, this study contributes to evidence-based curriculum development in LIS education in Albania. It also offers a model for evaluating professional training programs within transforming information environments, aligning national educational practices with international standards and the broader discourse on the future of libraries.

Keywords: LIS Education, Teaching Information Literacy, Albanian National School of Librarianship

Reflective Perspectives on Information and the Profession: The Three Ts – Transformation, Translation and Transmission

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Abstract

This paper examines how individuals and societies respond to information through three fundamental processes: transformation, transmission and translation. Transformation reshapes beliefs and cultures, regardless of truthfulness, demonstrating information's power to influence. Transmission often involves passive dissemination, which can perpetuate misinformation and disinformation. Translation, however, requires critical evaluation and contextual application, ensuring information is meaningful and valid.

In an era of hyper-connectivity and digital abundance, marked by information overload and algorithmic mediation (Harari 2024), these dynamics highlight the vital role of information professionals. Their expertise ensures that information is not merely transmitted but critically translated and transformatively understood, safeguarding epistemic integrity in a post-truth information landscape.

In addition, we aim to demonstrate the continuing relevance and evolving role of information professionals in an environment defined by abundance, uncertainty and misinformation. Through practices such as metadata creation, information organisation and information literacy

education, information professionals help users find, identify, select, obtain and meaningfully explore information. This role extends beyond technical mediation: as scholars and knowledge workers, they facilitate discernment, contextual understanding and responsible engagement with information (Buckland, 2017; Lloyd, 2021; Pomerantz & Griffey, 2025; Pettegree & der Weduwen, 2021). In doing so, they serve as essential facilitators of knowledge and guardians of epistemic integrity in a complex, post-truth landscape.

Methodology: a qualitative and reflective approach

This study adopts a qualitative, reflective approach grounded in the professional practice of two academic professionals. One focuses on information literacy and supports students and staff in using information resources for learning and research. The other specialises in metadata and cataloguing and is responsible for organising and describing information resources.

Our reflections are informed by professional dialogue, shared experience and engagement with students, academic staff and systems. This practice-based insight is combined with a conceptual literature review that brings together key theories of information and historical accounts of information systems (Black 2015; Blair 2010; Wright 2023). We also draw on research on digital abundance, big data and misinformation (Borgman 2015; Arguedas et al. 2022; Royal Society 2022).

By interpreting these bodies of work through the lens of practice, we seek to bridge theory and everyday professional experience. The result is a forward-looking reflection on how information professionals can respond to the pressures of AI, algorithmic mediation and the post-truth information landscape.

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Role of libraries in promoting sports education in Pakistan

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Abstract

Purpose:

This study aims to explore the role of libraries in promoting sports education in Pakistan, focusing on how library resources, services, and programs contribute to awareness, learning, and engagement in sports-related activities.

Design/Methodology/Approach:

A mixed-methods approach is adopted, combining quantitative surveys of students and library users with qualitative interviews of librarians, educators, and sports professionals. Data is also collected through document analysis of library programs, sports collections, and institutional policies across selected universities and public libraries in Pakistan.

Findings:

The study finds that libraries play a supportive yet underutilized role in sports education by providing access to sports literature, digital resources, and informational services. However, limited funding, lack of specialized collections, and minimal collaboration with sports departments restrict their effectiveness. Libraries that actively organize sports awareness programs, exhibitions, and information literacy sessions show a positive impact on students' knowledge and interest in sports.

Research Limitations/Implications:

The study is limited to selected institutions in Pakistan, which may affect generalizability. Future research may expand to comparative international contexts and include longitudinal data to better assess long-term impacts.

Practical Implications:

The findings suggest that policymakers, educational institutions, and library professionals should strengthen library-sports partnerships, invest in specialized resources, and integrate sports education into library services to enhance student engagement and national sports development.

Social Implications:

By promoting sports education, libraries can contribute to healthier lifestyles, youth development, and social cohesion in Pakistan, ultimately supporting national well-being and community engagement.

Originality/Value:

This study is among the few that examine the intersection of library science and sports education in Pakistan, offering new insights into how libraries can serve as active agents in promoting physical education and sports culture."

Keywords: Sports education, libraries and sports, sport and Pakistan

School Libraries in Romania in the Age of AI: Perspectives from Library Professionals

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Abstract

Introduction: Library and information services provided in schools and high schools have always supported the teaching and learning process. With the development of AI technologies and tools, as well as the intense digitisation of the education system in recent years, these structures within Romania's pre-university education system have undergone a series of changes, despite the lack of financial resources for book acquisitions and new technological equipment. In this context, we considered it necessary to investigate how professionals working in these institutions perceive their current role and the challenges facing them, as well as the activities on which they currently focus.

Objectives: The study aimed to investigate the current role of school libraries and librarians in Romania's education system and the support they can provide in helping pupils develop key competencies in the digital age. It also sought to explore the challenges they have recently experienced alongside the development of AI technologies.

Methods: Seventeen library and information professionals from schools and high schools in urban areas of Romania participated in this qualitative study and shared their views on their roles and the challenges they face in the digital age. Data for this study were collected between June and July 2025 using structured, open-ended questions.

Findings: The findings indicate a common perception among library and information professionals of the school library as a welcoming, open space that fosters creativity and develops pupils' critical thinking skills. It is also viewed as a space for educational, cultural, and social activities. Participants emphasized the key role of the school librarian in the educational process, highlighting their function as guides for pupils, facilitators of access to information and reading resources, and partners of the teaching staff. The challenges identified by participants include insufficient financial resources for updating book collections and IT equipment, small and non-modernised spaces, changes in pupils' behaviour leading to decreased interest in reading, and competition from digital platforms such as Google and ChatGPT.

Conclusion: Overcoming current and future challenges in the activity of school libraries and librarians seems to depend on their capacity to adapt to technological advances and keep pace with them, as well as on their ability to integrate into the educational process and maintain ongoing collaboration with teaching staff.

Keywords: school libraries, school librarians, role, challenges, AI, Romania

Scientific production on libraries and Sustainable Development Goals in Portugal: 2015 to 2025

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Abstract

This work provides a critical analysis of the results of research on the relationship between Portuguese libraries and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from 2015 to September 2025, as reflected in research in the field of Information Science. The main objective is to synthesise current Portuguese knowledge projected in scientific literature, identify gaps and trends, identify key authors and relevant studies, and provide a theoretical basis on the topic. A qualitative perspective was adopted and a review of scientific literature on the topic from 2015 to 2025 was conducted. Research was conducted and scientific publications were located in databases and other sources. The content analysis technique was applied. Scientific output is considered insignificant, with only 27 publications found, despite the existence of public presentations of projects and brief communications at meetings and workshops. Sustainability is considered to be an emerging area of study, although it shows moderate involvement, suggesting that, although these areas are gaining attention, they are still developing within Information Science. Overall, the data highlight a clear shift towards the development of the theme in Information Science, reflecting the dynamic changes in libraries and the work of information professionals.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Portugal, Libraries, Scientific production, Information Science.

Maria Margarida Vargues, CIDEHUS - University of Évora PhD Information Science - University of Évora (Portugal). Member of Research Center CIDEHUS – University of Évora (Portugal); CEIS20- Universidade de Coimbra. Member of Portuguese Association of Librarians, Archivists and Information and Documentation Professionals.

Services of public libraries for community well-being

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Abstract

Contemporary public libraries are increasingly positioned as community centers whose primary objective is to address the diverse needs of community members. In this context, a community may be understood as a social unit comprising individuals who share common characteristics, interests, values, geographic location, or social ties and who interact within a specific social environment. Various conceptual approaches have been developed to assess community well-being. One such model is the Community Wellbeing Framework, which encompasses five interrelated domains: social, cultural, environmental, economic, and political.

The purpose of this study is to determine which services public libraries should provide in their capacity as community centers contributing to community well-being.

The study draws on research conducted in Latvia in 2024 within the project *The Role of Public Libraries in Promoting Reading in Latvian Society*. One group of research questions were about future services of libraries. Data were collected using three qualitative research methods: the Delphi method, focus group discussions, and in-depth semi-structured interviews. The data were analyzed through thematic analysis and qualitative content analysis.

The results show that public library services will expanding; future services can be categorized in six groups: 1. reading, education, and lifelong learning services; 2. community and municipal services; 3. health, well-being, leisure, and cultural services; 4. creativity services; 5. research, entrepreneurship, and employment services; 6. social services.

Mapping library services to a Community Well-Being Framework will be a new perspective and analysis of the library as a community hub.

Keywords: public libraries, new services, community well-being, Latvia

Sharing library resource utilization data between schools: Supporting optimal selection of teaching materials and correcting digital divides

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Abstract

In Japan, school libraries are expected to function as learning and information centers, but approximately one-third of schools do not have librarians, making it difficult to select and use teaching materials. In order to solve this problem, this research created a database of library resource usage information and built a system to share it between schools. A demonstration experiment was conducted in Chiba City and Hidakagawa Town, Wakayama Prefecture, accumulating approximately 4,000 pieces of data. Search functions and AI recommendations were introduced, making it possible to support teachers when librarians are absent. The aim is to develop this as a model that contributes to correcting the uneven distribution of educational resources.

Keywords: AI school librarian, school library, stigmergy theory based on teachers records

Source Euphoria: Teaching Effective Source Use and Evaluation To First Year Students

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Princeton University library

Abstract

Proposal

Welber will present her strategy for integrating source use and evaluation into first year writing courses to emphasize critical thinking about ideas of any kind--from scholarly publications to social media posts. She will explain how she teaches research to first year writing students at Princeton University by "reverse engineering" a piece of scholarly writing for the way sources are used to enter into a scholarly conversation, drawing on theorists such as Mark Gaipa.

In addition to explaining in detail how a professional essay can be deconstructed in terms of source deployment, Welber will show how a piece of student writing can be "workshopped" to model critical thinking about sources, use of library tools (e.g., databases) to help to identify the scholarly debate surrounding a topic, and how to effectively search for all sides of the argument (which can be tricky). These are techniques that can also be used to train librarians how to teach information literacy.

Short Description

Welber will explain how she uses the technique of "reverse engineering" a piece of both professional scholarly and student writing to teach effective source identification, evaluation, and deployment to first year writing students.

Keywords

source use, source evaluation, information literacy, reverse engineering, first year writing, expository writing

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Special collections and IFLA Library Reference Model: systematic literature review with Biblioshiny and Bibliometrix

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Abstract

According to the Guidelines on the Competencies of the Professional Responsible for Rare Books and Special Collections, from the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA), the term "special collections" refers to a collection or collections of items that are unique in terms of their format or historical and cultural value, with numerous selection criteria for their formation. These collections have several layers of information and memory, often inaccessible to researchers in both the bibliosphere and the infosphere. They are underestimated in terms of their informational and memory value and are at high risk of being erased. A detailed descriptive representation of the collection and its items would allow these layers to be contemplated, multiplying access points and increasing the chances of location by the user, in addition to contributing to the preservation and appreciation of these collections. As a hypothesis, it is considered that the IFLA Library Reference Model (LRM) allows for the descriptive representation of library collections and can be an important tool for revealing the

potential that goes beyond the informational content of books and special collections, supporting the identification and representation of the rich bibliographic heritage in Brazilian libraries and highlighting the professional skills required for their identification and proper treatment. A systematic review of the literature was conducted, combining the two themes based on a bibliographic survey of databases. A systematic literature review was conducted combining the two themes based on a bibliographic survey of the Web of Science and Scopus databases and analysis using Bibliometrix, a package that facilitates bibliometric analysis, and Biblioshiny, an application that provides a web interface for the Bibliometrix package. The conclusions of the literature review support the Master's research at the Graduate Program in Information Science at the School of Communications and Arts at USP, whose objective is to identify and map the contributions and possibilities of LRM for the descriptive representation of special collections in libraries.

Keywords: Special collections. IFLA Library Reference Model. Bibliometrix. Biblioshiny. Bibliometric analysis.

Technology Development Trends in the Field of Cochlear Implants Based on Patent Analysis

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Abstract

To analyze the global technological landscape and development trends in the field of cochlear implants from a patent perspective. Methods Using the Incopat database as the data source, an integrated retrieval strategy combining keywords and International Patent Classification (IPC) codes was developed to obtain invention patent data related to cochlear implants. Patent bibliometric methods were applied to examine temporal evolution, country distribution, and the structure of innovative entities. Furthermore, the PatentSBERTa embedding model and BERTopic topic modeling approach were employed to conduct topic identification and hierarchical clustering analysis of patent abstracts. Results Patent applications and grants in the cochlear implant field exhibited a stage-wise growth trend. The global patent landscape is highly concentrated in a few developed countries, with enterprises playing a dominant role in technological innovation. Topic modeling identified multiple technological themes, which were further integrated into five major technical directions: signal processing and transmission; auditory prostheses and acoustic front-end systems; electrical stimulation modulation and electrophysiological evaluation; electrode array design and manufacturing; and implant structure and magnetic coupling components. These directions collectively form a complete technological chain from acoustic input to neural electrical stimulation output. Conclusion Technological innovation in cochlear implants has evolved into a landscape dominated by enterprises and led by a limited number of countries. Intelligent signal processing, precision

electrical stimulation, and refined structural design represent the primary development trends. Wang Jianbo, male, is currently a master's student. He received his bachelor's degree in Software Engineering from Northeastern University. Since 2024, he has been studying in the Information Science program at the Institute of Medical Information, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. His research focuses on strategic intelligence analysis of medical devices and pharmaceuticals. He has participated in the publication of three academic papers and has contributed to several research reports related to key national priority areas, including brain–computer interfaces, tissue engineering and regenerative medicine, identification of critical technologies, and the transformation of scientific and technological achievements.

Keywords: cochlear implant; patent bibliometrics; topic analysis; technology development trends

The Digital Fool: Infopragmatics, Vulnerability, and Information Literacy in AI-assisted Literary Learning

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Abstract

This paper proposes a conceptual and methodological framework for integrating artificial intelligence into literary education through what is termed *the digital Fool*: a pedagogical figure inspired by Shakespeare's Fool in *King Lear*. Drawing on infopragmatics—the study of meaning as situated, intentional, and action-oriented—this approach reframes AI not as an authority that replaces human interpretation, but as a disruptive mediator that exposes uncertainty, provokes dialogue, and fosters critical reflection. The study argues that vulnerability, traditionally perceived as a weakness in educational contexts, can be reconceptualized as a cognitive and ethical strength when mediated by humour, irony, and dialogic interaction. Shakespeare's Fool exemplifies this paradox: lacking formal power, yet possessing the capacity to unsettle authority, reveal contradictions, and stimulate self-knowledge through wit. In contemporary classrooms, AI systems can perform an analogous function by generating unexpected interpretations, imperfect analyses, or ironic reformulations that destabilize habitual readings and invite scrutiny. Methodologically, the paper outlines an infopragmatic model in which AI-generated outputs are treated as discursive provocations rather than answers. This model emphasizes contextual interpretation, critical verification, and collaborative meaning-making among students, instructors, and technological tools. Hypothetical applications are presented in the form of AI-assisted literary seminars and workshops, where students engage with Shakespearean texts by critically interrogating algorithmic responses. The paper concludes that framing AI as a digital Fool enables a pedagogy of vulnerability that mitigates informational risks by strengthening information literacy, understood as the human capacity to interrogate authority, evaluate algorithmic fluency, and engage ethically with uncertainty in AI-assisted literary learning.

Keywords: Information literacy. Artificial intelligence in education. Infopragmatics, Digital Fool, Shakespeare studies, AI-assisted learning, Pedagogy of vulnerability, Ethical mediation, Critical evaluation, Algorithmic authority.

The Emergence of the Archival Unconscious through Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract

Walter Benjamin introduced the term “optical unconscious” arguing that beyond recording, the camera reveals unconscious layers connected to psychological states and makes us aware of things we were dimly aware of. Artificial intelligence bears similar potential, according to Emanuele Arielli, as it can detect unseen patterns and connections within complex cultural phenomena. Data analysis through AI enables the emergence of a “data unconscious,” uncovering relations that escape our perception due to human perceptual and cognitive limitations.

Taking this as a starting point, this paper offers a critical conceptual approach to the archival unconscious as it emerges from the interaction between artificial intelligence and knowledge organization systems. The term “unconscious” is employed as a metaphor to explain a functional aspect rather than a mystical attribution. In AI-driven metadata enrichment, clustering, and semantic linking, systems generate probabilistic inferences that exceed traditional descriptive practices. Attributing intentionality to such systems operates as an anthropomorphic cognitive tool that helps us navigate through the complexity of autonomous algorithmic systems. Anthropomorphism remains a human-centered approach, insofar as the human remains the reference point. Techno-animism, however, goes further, attributing cognitive and conscious properties to non-human entities in a post-anthropocentric perspective, where artificial intelligence is recognized as a distinct form of intelligence, yet equally valid as human intelligence. This shift elevates the machine but also reconfigures the human as techno-animism can be seen as a psychological and ideological mechanism that smooths the transition from the materiality of the embodied subject to the subject understood as machine-readable data.

The paper presents the work of media artist Refik Anadol, as a case study, focusing on projects such as *Archive Dreaming* and *Machine Hallucination*. Anadol transforms archival datasets into immersive aesthetic experiences, exploring the intersection of human and machine creativity in extensive archives such as MoMa and SALT Museum Library. He employs anthropomorphic metaphors to describe the internal mathematical structure of algorithmic systems, or *latent space* as he calls it.

From a Library and Information Science perspective, we can appreciate the transformation of static and unwieldy archives into generative, productive systems offering non-linear narratives, while revealing what humans have forgotten or never perceived and uncovering connections across historical and cultural phenomena. Anthropomorphic framing provides narratives that attract funding and facilitate users’ engagement.

Critical concerns emerge once subjects and human processes are interpreted through data traces. Mechanical systems function as instruments of power under the guise of objectivity, embedding social and political bias through dataset categorization. As Paglen and Crawford argue, datasets are not neutral inputs but political interventions, where algorithmic vision can simplify meaning, constrain interpretation and reduce subjects to coded representations.

The paper argues for a balanced approach: AI should be understood neither as an autonomous agent nor as a neutral tool, but as a socio-technical system operating under human guidance that reshapes archival production and visualization.

The Impact of AI Tools on Information Creativity of Doctoral Students and Scholarly Communication

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Abstract

Introduction. The paper is aimed at understanding of the concept of information creativity as part of information literacy based on a qualitative study of the use of AI tools by doctoral students in scholarly activities. We ask the question: What is the impact of the use of AI tools on information creativity? **Methodology.** At theoretical level, we analysed selected works on information creativity, studies of PhD. students' information literacy and the use of AI tools in scholarly communication. A qualitative study of 17 doctoral students in social sciences and humanities was based on a focus group and written essays. The objectives of the study were to discover perceptions and experience of doctoral students with AI tools. **Analysis.** We applied the content analyses and conceptual modelling for the analyses of students' essays and discourse.

Results. Changes in information creativity with the use of AI tools include mainly factors of inspiration, exploration, transformations, presentation. Results consider benefits, risks and proposals of students. A resulting conceptual model of information co-creativity is introduced in the context of collaboration of humans and AI tools in scholarly communication. Qualitative methods help understand factors of information creativity as contexts, metacognition, information creation, information design, adaptations and co-evolution. Methodological strategies for studying information creation and limitations of subjectivism are considered. Ethical issues of AI tools include responsibility, truth, utility of information.

Conclusions. We present implications for AI literacy and information design and recommend deeper research of information co-creativity with AI tools as a strategic response to the impact of AI on knowledge production and communication. Changes in scholarly communication relate to data analyses, inquiry, methodologies, collaboration, and publishing. Proposals for courses on information creativity and design of innovative digital library services are presented as part of creative information ecologies in scholarly communication.

Keywords: information creativity; AI tools; doctoral students; co-creativity; AI literacy; scholarly communication

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The importance of intellectual property knowledge, data and services in the activities of university libraries

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Abstract

In discussions about the modern university, issues such as the dissemination, transfer, and use of research results, including through open access to publications and data, are becoming crucial. In an open and knowledge-based society, the role of universities cannot be overestimated. They must meet dynamic challenges—globalization, new information and communication technologies, and mobility—and thrive in a dynamic ecosystem of innovation. In this context, it is important to take a fresh look at the significance of university libraries as important units serving teaching and research.

The aim of the research was to draw attention to the importance of knowledge in the field of intellectual property protection – including industrial property and copyright – in the activities of university libraries. It highlighted the involvement of librarians in facilitating and

disseminating information on intellectual property (raising awareness of intellectual property in the academic community) and offering information services in this area in the context of knowledge and technology transfer. The importance of new challenges in intellectual property management and user education in intellectual property rights was emphasized.

Key words: intellectual property, knowledge transfer, data, university library

The importance of media, literature, and pop culture in increasing citizens' cyber defense capabilities: the case of Estonia

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Abstract

Human error is a central target for cyberattacks, phishing scams and data breaches. What should be done so that there are not as many victims of cybercrimes among ordinary citizens as there are now? It is important to understand that cybersecurity risks can be managed and mitigated but not completely eliminated. Efforts should be made to increase security awareness, developing the right attitudes and better cyber hygiene at an early age; this can reduce incidents caused by human errors as well as cultivate young people's interest in a career as a cyber-specialist. A cultural approach could be an effective technique for interventions in the context of cybersecurity awareness and guiding people to make safer decisions. One way to reach different target groups is through cultural activities (e.g., through theater, movies, TV series, music and books). The aim of this article is to investigate how popular culture can increase citizen's cybersecurity awareness. This article expands existing discourses on cybersecurity awareness by highlighting the intersection of cultural practices and digital safety, suggesting that integrating pop culture could address gaps in traditional methods. It shows that cybersecurity education through culture, rather than just technical or informational campaigns, can engage audiences at a deeper level and make cybersecurity more relatable and memorable. Readers should understand that while pop culture often exaggerates or dramatizes aspects of cybersecurity, it also plays a critical role in educating the public, inspiring future cybersecurity professionals, and reflecting on the profound impact of technology on society. In the Estonian context, the article introduces readers to how Estonia uses cultural channels to promote cybersecurity awareness and how the country, through art, education, and public dialogue, promotes a culture that not only embraces technological development, but also thoughtfully considers its impact on personal life and collective security. This article suggests that an investment in pop culture to promote cybersecurity might contribute to a safer tomorrow. Cybersecurity pop culture has not been widely studied at the global level, and to the best of the authors' knowledge, no research has been previously carried out on the effect of the different cultural on the cybersecurity capacity of citizens in the Estonian context.

Keywords: cybersecurity, citizens' skills development, literature, media

The Library of the Future: Where Knowledge Meets Entertainment librarianship, third space, co-creation, gamification of knowledge, library management, social cohesion, digital humanism, user experience

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Contemporary library activities are at a turning point, where digital transformation is changing not only the carriers of information, but also the fundamental patterns of user behavior. The article entitled Collaboration and Entertainment: Humanity in the Library of the Future analyses the shift from the traditional paradigm of material storage to the paradigm of experience creation. It focuses on the question: how will the library, as a physical and virtual space, respond to the need for human interaction in an age of algorithmic alienation?

The library as a platform for radical collaboration

The first part of the article discusses the concept of the library as an "open platform." The author argues that the librarian of the future will no longer act as a gatekeeper of information, but as a community moderator and facilitator of co-creation. In this context, the library becomes a space for the development of joint projects, where concepts such as Makerspaces and Living Labs blur the boundaries between the library and the laboratory. The emphasis is on the transfer of knowledge between users themselves, with librarians becoming architects of a collaborative environment that provides a safe and inclusive environment for innovation.

Gamification and "Edutainment" in Library Spaces

The second part is devoted to the integration of entertainment into the professional processes of the library. Entertainment in the library of the future is not understood as a trivialization of knowledge, but as the gamification of learning and research. The author analyzes how librarians can use game elements (e.g., escape rooms, literary tournaments, e-sports events, and AR trails) to increase user engagement and develop critical literacy. Special attention is paid to transforming library spaces into dynamic areas where silence is no longer the only imperative, but where areas of active dialogue and digital entertainment are allowed, re-establishing the library as an attractive "third space" for younger generations.

Humanity in the digital age and the new role of the librarian

In its conclusion, the article highlights the ethical mission of the profession. In a world marked by artificial intelligence, disinformation, and social isolation, the library of the future acts as an anchor of humanity. Human contact, empathy, and professional guidance become key advantages of physical libraries. The article calls for a redefinition of the librarian's competency profile: from collection manager to public relations expert, digital ethics mentor, and curator of community experiences. The library of the future is therefore a place where technology serves people for connection, and not the other way around.

The language, media and information space of the Russian-speaking population – a possible internal security threat for Estonia?

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Abstract

Estonia's security depends on language policy both directly and indirectly, as it influences ideological, political, and economic decisions. The official language of Estonia is Estonian, whose protection is guaranteed by our Constitution and which is one of the official languages of the European Union. To ensure the use and functioning of the state language in every sphere of life, the Baltic countries adopted a strong and control-oriented language policy after regaining independence. For the non-speaking population, good knowledge of the national language means better information, the possibility of a higher income, and higher status. Regarding language attitudes, politicians have succeeded in achieving their goal – to improve the status of the state language among ethnic minorities to a large extent. On the other hand, there are still people who cannot learn the Estonian language for various reasons, are in danger of falling into social isolation, and are depend more and more on media content from Russia. They may not be able to find work, or they work in places where their co-workers are similarly monolingual with little or no language skills. The insufficient knowledge of the national language of older and middle-aged residents of Russian nationality in Estonia may also have caused a certain defiance in the other generations towards learning the national language and the entire integration process as a whole.

What policies and actions have been gone wrong in the integration of the Russian-speaking minority into Estonian society? Why are we still, more than 30 years after regaining independence, facing the same problems, even though several generations of Russian youth have grown up, who were born in independent nation-states, but have not been able to integrate with them? Will the new situation, where a tense border state situation has arisen in Estonia, which affects the atmosphere in the entire society, make them loyal to Estonia, regardless of whether they have an Estonian passport and citizenship or not? Two things are clear – Estonian education policy must be consistent - Estonian education policy must be consistent - if something is jointly decided on a political level, then this decision must be implemented. Non-Estonian speaking teachers must not have a place in an Estonian school. And - that part of the Russian-speaking population, who does not know the state language well enough to follow what is happening in Estonia and Estonian media channels, remains under the influence of Russian media and propaganda. The aim of this article is to provide a critical assessment of the current situation of internal security in Estonia based on the language skills and media consumption of the Russian-speaking minority.

The role of generative AI in graduate thesis and dissertation writing : A systematic review

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Abstract

Background: The integration of generative AI in academic workflows, particularly in the research and writing processes of graduate theses and dissertations, remains underexplored. This review addresses the gaps in understanding AI's impact on these workflows, ethical considerations, and cognitive engagement among graduate students

Objectives: To assess the present utilization of generative AI in graduate research, establish ethical benchmarks, discern advantages and obstacles, examine cognitive functions, and contrast variations across regions and disciplines.

Methodology: A systematic literature review was conducted, analyzing 30 studies that utilized qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods covering diverse global contexts. The studies were sourced from databases free and subscribed to by Makerere University through the MyLOFT app, including Web of Science, Wiley, Google Scholar, Springer, etc.

Results: Findings indicate that generative AI enhances research productivity, writing fluency, and cognitive engagement, particularly for multilingual and novice writers. However, ethical concerns persist due to inadequate institutional policies and the potential for academic misconduct. Disparities in AI access and adoption are evident between resource-rich and under-resourced regions, which impacts equitable integration.

Implications: Generative AI reshapes authorship, academic integrity, learning engagement, supervision, writing pedagogy, and equity, necessitating new theoretical frameworks and practices. Educational institutions must therefore prioritize AI literacy, ethical use, and equitable access to GenAI, ensuring academic integrity and enhancing diverse student support.

Conclusion: The research shows that generative AI should be used carefully and in a way that fits different situations in graduate research, highlighting the importance of boosting human creativity and decision-making, tackling ethical issues, promoting fairness, and changing teaching methods to prepare graduate students for the future.

Keywords: Generative Artificial intelligence, academic research, graduate research, thesis and dissertation writing

I am currently a PhD student in Information Science at Makerere University working on my thesis.

Theoretical and Methodological Framework for Designing a Decision Support System to Recommend Library Consortium Models

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Abstract

This article examines the relevance of establishing inter-library consortia in Uzbekistan and investigates their management mechanisms. The primary objective of the research is to design an intelligent system that assists libraries in selecting the most appropriate consortium model based on their resource capacities, specialisation, and user needs. The paper analyses the theoretical and methodological foundations of forming consortia and describes an algorithm for

an intelligent recommendation system developed by the author. This system serves to optimise library cooperation, thereby reducing financial costs and increasing the efficiency of information resource utilisation. Furthermore, the article proposes the integration of the national consortium with the libraries of Central Asian countries to create a unified regional information space, highlighting its significant practical importance in the digital transformation of the library and information sector.

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Keywords: Library consortium, recommendation system, information infrastructure, library collaboration, resource sharing, Central Asian library integration

Trends and the Future of the International Exchange of Publications in a University Library

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Abstract

The issue of international publications exchanges continues to generate interest within the field of librarianship. For decades, international exchanges of publications have represented a strategic way for university libraries, directly supporting scholarly communication, collection development, and institutional visibility. In the context of digital transformation, open access policies, and evolving research dissemination models, traditional exchange activities are undergoing significant changes.

This paper analyzes recent trends in international publication exchanges within a university library, highlighting the shift from print-based reciprocal agreements toward hybrid and digitally oriented collaboration models. It examines the impact of budgetary constraints, changing acquisition policies, and the growing prevalence of electronic resources on exchange programs. One of the most visible trends is the significant increase in international scientific collaboration. Bibliometric studies indicate that articles published through international co-authorship achieve higher citation impact and contribute to the consolidation of global research networks. The globalization of science has reduced geographical barriers, facilitating partnerships between institutions across different regions of the world.

Another important development is the transition from the traditional physical exchange of publications—mediated by libraries and other institutions—to digital exchange, enabled through electronic platforms, institutional repositories, and online databases. Our university library has participated in such exchanges for more than a century and continues to adapt to both challenges and emerging opportunities, including digital repositories, institutional partnerships, and strategic networking frameworks. The paper also explores future perspectives for redefining exchange practices in alignment with open science principles and global academic collaboration.

Keywords: exchange of publications, scientific publishing, exchange vendors, hybrid exchanges, statistical data, university library, cooperating

Twelve Years On: Do Students Still Prefer Print Over Electronic Format for their Academic Readings?

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Abstract

This presentation will share results from a follow-up study of the attitudes and behaviors of students at the University of California Los Angeles (UCLA) regarding reading their academic texts in print and electronic format. The original study from 2014 showed that 70.2% of the 390 respondents preferred reading academic texts in print, citing better learning outcomes with hard copies (1). However, actual format use varied according to context and circumstances. Qualitative analysis concluded that the central question was not whether students preferred print or electronic formats, but when each was used (2). Results from the 2014 study were included in the Academic Reading International Study (ARFIS), the largest study performed on this topic (3).

The COVID-19 pandemic (2020–2022) disrupted traditional academic reading practices by limiting access to print materials and compelling reliance on digital resources. A study of UCLA students in during the pandemic (4) found that students missed physical libraries and print resources, and that attitudes toward electronic reading had not significantly improved. The present study investigates the current attitudes and behaviors of a new cohort of UCLA students. Using a slightly modified version of the original survey, it addresses four research questions:

1. Which format—print or electronic—do UCLA students currently prefer for reading their academic materials?
2. Why do they prefer one format over the other?
3. Under what circumstances do they use their less-preferred format?
4. How do current responses compare with pre-pandemic attitudes?

By replicating the earlier study, this research seeks to determine whether print-based academic materials remain relevant in an era dominated by digital alternatives. Results will also be included in a follow-up international study, ARFIS2. The findings will provide evidence to guide educators, librarians, and technologists in developing informed policies and investment strategies regarding print and electronic resources.

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Keywords: Print Reading; Electronic reading; College students; Reading format preferences

Understanding and building research confidence, skills and practice in UK library, information, and knowledge (LIK) practitioners.

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Abstract

Introduction

Barriers to research in library and information practice and the lack of a research culture for the profession are systemic and long-standing in the UK. This makes it difficult for the profession to maintain its values of being evidence-based.

The UK Library and Information Research Group (LIRG), a specialist interest group of the UK professional body, the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals (CILIP) seeks to promote and support practitioner research. To provide a more evidence-based and strategic approach to underpin their work, LIRG conducted a study to understand the current UK landscape on LIK practitioners' experiences, skills and confidence of taking part in research. A key element of the study was to provide an opportunity for a group of library practitioners to develop research skills as part of a group in a supportive environment.

Aims

1. To conduct a study to understand UK Library, Information and Knowledge (LIK) Practitioners experiences, skills and confidence of taking part in research
2. To provide an opportunity for LIK practitioners to gain research skills through participation in a research project
3. To understand the value of the experiential learning approach on building research capacity in LIK practice.

Methods

An experiential learning intervention which aimed to build research capability amongst library practitioners interested in research; Experienced library practitioners who were novice researchers conducted a sequential mixed methods study with the support of two experienced researchers. The novice researchers participated in groups to undertake the literature review, study design, data collection and analysis (quantitative and qualitative) and dissemination, according to their preferences, time available and comfort levels. The experiential learning approach was independently evaluated through interviews with members of the project team.

Findings

A total of 278 LIK professionals responded to the survey, and 12 were interviewed. Two experience researchers and eight novice researchers took part in the experiential learning group. Questionnaire data from the over-arching study was presented at QQML 2024 and is now

published (Ramstead et al, 2025), other papers are in progress/under review. This presentation will highlight the overall findings, explaining how integrating the questionnaire results with qualitative interview data provides a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of how LIK practitioners understand research and their attitudes towards research in practice. Furthermore, the qualitative data explains why time continues to be the biggest barrier to conducting research in practice and how organisational and system change is needed to support the development of a research culture. Interviews on the experiential learning approach are in progress. These findings will be analysed and presented at the conference.

Conclusion

The findings of this study provides evidence to underpin changes in research culture in UK library and information practice.

Keywords

Research culture, practitioner-researchers, evidence-based practice, research skills

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Using AI and ChatGPT for Museum and Collection Development: A Multilingual and Multi-Calendar Case Study at the Barzani National Memorial, Kurdistan

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Abstract

Barzani National Memorial Museum officially opened on 11 May 2023 with the highest level of participation of Kurdistan and Iraqi leaders and diplomats. Since November 2025, the museum management decided to develop a second section of the museum, while the first part is about documenting the founder of the Barzani National Liberation Movement, Sheikh Abdulsalam Barzani (1874–1914). His main leadership activities cover 1907 to December 1914. During this period, he had to defend the rights of the people of Kurdistan (including Jewish and Christian communities), sometimes by war and sometimes through politics and diplomacy. This covers political, military, and diplomatic interaction with three empires: the Ottoman, Russian, and British. Therefore, the materials for the collection include Ottoman, Russian, and British archival materials, as well as academic resources in Kurdish, English, and Turkish, using three alphabets (Aramaic, Latin, and Cyrillic). In addition, four calendars are used: Rumi, Julian, Hijri, and Gregorian.

In this work, AI and ChatGPT have been very useful for display design, transliteration, translation, citation, and evaluation of contents. However, it was not without challenges. Initially, it would paraphrase my statements, rewrite my text, and act as an overly proactive assistant with many ideas and proposals, which mostly would not make sense and wasted time. After a while, it became clear that AI and ChatGPT need clear guidelines and strong supervision in order to be used effectively.

For example, for citation, these rules were established for every Ottoman document:

Full institutional author (no omission, no compression)

Complete original title (Ottoman Turkish)

Bracketed English translation = exact, not summarized

APA format consistently applied

Dates in dual format where applicable

Archival reference fully preserved

As work progressed, additional rules were developed. However, rules were not always followed; therefore, one has to be vigilant.

POSTERS

Academic Library as a “Third Place”: The MILAGRO Project as an Example of the Library’s Sociocultural Role

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Abstract

The concept of the “third place,” as articulated by sociologist Ray Oldenburg, denotes a neutral, inclusive, and accessible space that facilitates social interaction, dialogue, and the exchange of ideas beyond the domains of home and work. In the context of the 21st century, academic libraries have increasingly adopted this paradigm, evolving from collection-centered institutions into multifunctional, community-oriented infrastructures that support informal learning, social cohesion, and lifelong education.

The University Library “Svetozar Marković” exemplifies this transformation by positioning itself as an open sociocultural platform that actively connects academic institutions, civil society organizations, and the broader local community. Through continuous professional development for academic librarians and the implementation of collaborative, cross-sectoral initiatives, the Library consolidates its role as a key local stakeholder in promoting inclusion, democratic participation, and equitable access to knowledge.

A representative example of this strategic orientation is the project *Migrants and Local Communities Actively Growing Together for Inclusive Societies* (MILAGRO), funded by the European Union under the CERV programme (Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values). Acting as the local coordinator, the University Library “Svetozar Marković” collaborates with a network of national and local partners, including the Commissioner for the Protection of Equality of the Republic of Serbia, the Red Cross of Serbia, the University of Belgrade, and civil society organizations Atina (Belgrade) and Terraforming (Novi Sad).

The overarching objective of the MILAGRO project is to strengthen intercultural dialogue between migrants and local communities while simultaneously fostering democratic competences grounded in mutual understanding, respect for diversity, and solidarity. Project activities are primarily delivered through participatory workshops hosted at the University Library “Svetozar Marković,” thereby positioning the library as a safe, neutral, and trusted space for dialogue, learning, and collaborative engagement.

The project places particular emphasis on empowering refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants through civic education, digital citizenship, and information literacy. By developing competencies related to accessing, evaluating, and responsibly using information, participants are better equipped to engage in democratic processes, navigate digital environments, and integrate into local educational and social systems.

Structured across seven work packages, the MILAGRO project implements its core activities through workshops and community-based actions, with the University Library serving as the primary venue and coordinating hub. These activities are designed to actively involve diverse target groups and to encourage meaningful participation of the local community in both the design and implementation of project outcomes.

Beyond its immediate objectives, the project contributes to long-term sustainability by building local capacities and training participants to act as community facilitators and reference points within their respective communities. In this way, the MILAGRO project reinforces the academic library's function as a "third place" and as a strategic public institution supporting inclusive, resilient, and cohesive societies, extending its societal impact beyond the formal duration of the project.

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18 years QQML International Conferences

18th, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Romania, 26-29 May 2026, Hybrid

17th, Technology Transfer and Knowledge Enhancement Centre of University of Lisbon, Portugal, 27 May -30 May 2025, Hybrid

16th: Cultural Center, Chania, Crete, Greece: 28 May-1 June 2024, Hybrid

15th: Hellenic Mediterranean University, Iraklion, Crete, Greece: 30 May- 3 June 2023, Hybrid

14th: National Hellenic Research Foundation, Athens, Greece: 24-27 May 2022, Hybrid

13th: 25-28 May 2021, Virtual

12th: 26-29 May 2020, Virtual

11th: European University Institute, Florence, Italy: 28-31 May 2019

10th: Cultural Center, Chania, Crete, Greece: 22-25 May 2018

9th: Limerick, Ireland: 23-26 May 2017

8th: Senae House, University of London, London, UK: 24-27 May 2016

7th: IUT Université Paris Descartes, Paris, France: 26-29 May 2015

6th: Kadir Has University, Istanbul, Turkey: 27-30 May 2014

5th: "La Sapienza" University, Rome, Italy: 4-7 June 2013

4th: Limerick, Ireland: 22-25 May 2012

3rd: Athens, Greece: 24-27 May 2011

2nd: Chania, Crete, Greece: 25-28 May 2010

1st: Chania, Crete, Greece: 26-29 of May 2009

