Access to Information


The New Zealand Library Association asserts that:

1. Free circulation of information safeguards our democratic society.

2. The members of our society have a fundamental right to access to information.
   A basic right of citizens in a democratic society is access to information on matters which affect their lives. At times the interests of the individual have to be subordinated to the interests of the community in such matters as development of energy and mineral resources, industry, town planning, transportation etc. Citizens have a right to be informed of the facts involved and to participate in the decision-making process, e.g. when activities such as massive alterations to the landscape and its use are proposed. The right to be informed, to be consulted, and to intervene is essential and fundamental to the democratic process.

3. Equally, members of our society have a right to privacy and to protection from misuse and exploitation of information.
   A balancing right to that of access to information is that of the community as a whole, and of its members, not to suffer from the misuse and exploitation of the freedom of access to information. There is a growing trend to store information relating to individuals in centralised computer data bases. This undoubtedly facilitates the activities of administration, law enforcement, commerce, and industry, but citizens must be assured that information relating to them is not detrimental to their interests through inaccuracy or through exposure to the scrutiny of those who have no proper interest in it.

4. It is a basic function of democratic government to ensure and balance these at times contradictory rights: that citizens are not denied access to information and that their privacy is protected.
   Those who govern must ensure that citizens are not impeded in access to information touching themselves as individuals or as members of the community, and that they are protected from inaccuracy and improper exploitation of information.

5. Libraries, and particularly public libraries, are prime agencies for the dissemination of information. Librarians have a duty to acquire, organise, and circulate information freely to the communities they serve.
   The basic aim of the library services is the acquisition, organisation, and circulation
of information. Librarians have a duty to fulfil this aim, particularly as it relates to
the collection, organisation, and circulation of information on matters which affect
individual members of the community or the community as a whole. The New
Zealand Library Association supports all measures which will improve the ability of
libraries to serve as public access points for information.

6. Government agencies - national and local, Parliament, State Departments, public
corporations, and other authorities - have a duty to make reports and other
documents widely available for consideration by all citizens. The best way of doing
this to use the existing nationwide network of public libraries, which are open for all
to use.
It is not enough to send a selection of government publications to some libraries
weeks after they have been released. If the public is to participate meaningfully
and effectively, there must be quick and complete supply of new laws, reports and
documents to public libraries as soon as they become available. Citizens, especially
if they live outside Wellington, should not have to rely on news media reports alone
for their facts.

7. The New Zealand Library Association recognises that it may be difficult at times to
reconcile these principles of access to information and protection against its
misuse, but it insists that the right to be informed should be the chief
consideration.