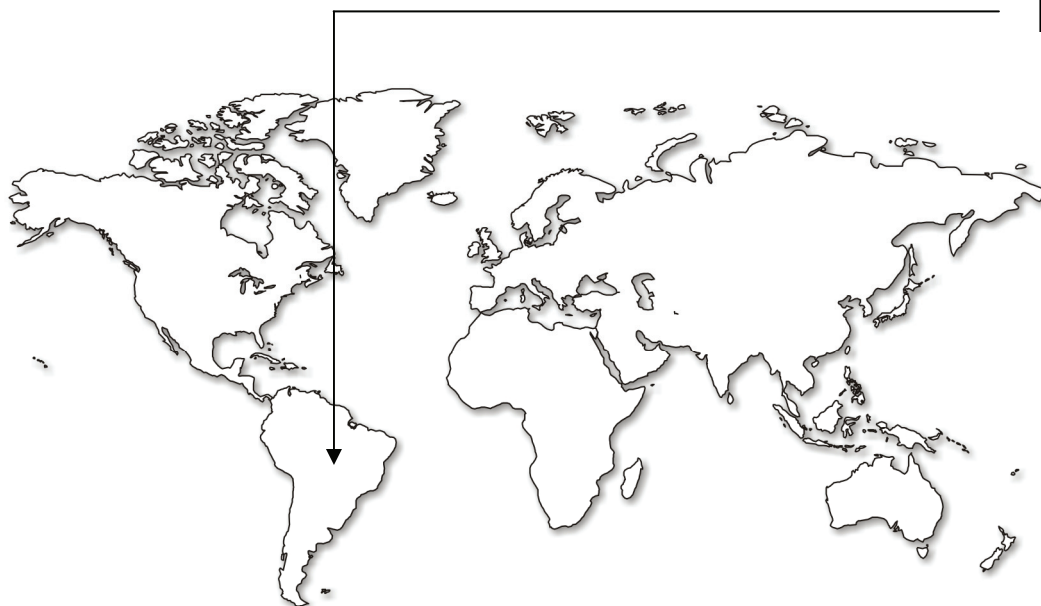


**Brazil****Responding institution:*****Brazilian Federation of Library Associations, Information Scientists and Institutions (FEBAB)***

Brazil is responding to the World Report for the first time. There are an estimated 6 545 public libraries and 1 444 university research libraries. Although the respondent has provided information on school libraries and government-funded research libraries, no estimated numbers are given. School libraries are mostly present in private schools, while public schools generally have only reading rooms. Although the respondent reports on excellent libraries for ministries and research institutions in Brazil, it has indicated that there is no data available on this library type.

Internet penetration is estimated at 17.2% (*CIA World Factbook*, 2007 edition). The respondent has indicated that Internet access levels for users among the different library types are very diverse. Access for public and school libraries is estimated at 21-40%, for university libraries at 61-80% and for government-funded research libraries at 81-100%. An average amount of local content, as well as content in local languages, is available on the Internet.

The respondent has estimated the country's literacy at 70%, which is considerably lower than the estimation of 88.6% by the 2007 *CIA World Factbook*.

The respondent has indicated that there have been no incidents that adversely affect freedom of access to information. According to other resources there have, however, been a number of incidents reflecting on

freedom of the press and freedom of expression (see below). No anti-terror legislation has been passed that might negatively impact on library users.

All library types offer free Internet access to users. The state or other library authorities have not made any extra funding available for Internet access in the country's library system over the last two years.

The library association of Brazil is not in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals, and there is no widespread use of filtering software in the country's libraries. Brazilian law is against limiting access to information. It is therefore not usual in Brazil to control access to the Internet in public organisations or sometimes even other institutions.

Regarding other areas of special focus, libraries in Brazil have been involved in promoting HIV/Aids awareness. The respondent is not aware of programmes for providing HIV/Aids information to members of the community who are unable to read. The respondent is also not aware of libraries in Brazil that offer special programmes focusing on the promotion of women's literacy or women's access to topics such as social information, the economy, education, health and family planning.

The library association has adopted a code of ethics, the IFLA Internet Manifesto, as well as the Glasgow Declaration.

**User privacy and anti-terror legislation**

No anti-terror legislation has been passed in Brazil that would adversely affect the intellectual freedom of

library users. The respondent has not indicated whether such legislation would affect library users' privacy, but feels that keeping user records would harm individuals' freedom of expression.

### **Reported incidents/violations of intellectual freedom in the past two years**

According to the respondent, there have been no reported violations of intellectual freedom. This is, however, contradicted by reports in the international media. According to OpenNet (<http://opennet.net/research/regions/la>) threats to, physical attacks on and even the murder of journalists have been reported, for example the death of freelance journalist, Luiz Carlos Barbon Filho on 5 May 2007. According to an article in the *Folha de São Paulo* daily newspaper of 8 June 2007, members of the local military police were involved in the murder of Filho in Porto Ferreira, in São Paulo state.

On 25 April 2007, journalist Célia Pinho, cameraman Edílson Matos and chauffeur Marcelo Silva, who work for the television station Record Regional/Marajoara, were detained for six hours at the local headquarters of the federal police in the city of Belém, located in the department of Pará in northern Brazil. Their camera was also seized, but was returned to them when they were released (<http://www.ifex.org/en/content/view/archivealerts/131/>).

Similar reports can be found at the following links:

- *RSF*: [http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=20987](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20987)
- *IFJ*: <http://www.ifj.org/default.asp?Index=4634&Language=EN>
- *RSF Report on Brazil*: [http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id\\_article=20529](http://www.rsf.org/article.php3?id_article=20529)
- *IPI*: <http://tinyurl.com/yyu88g>
- *Committee to Protect Journalists*: <http://www.cpj.org/attacks06/americas06/bra06.html>
- *Inter American Press Association*: [http://www.sipiapa.com/publications/informe\\_brazil2006o.cfm](http://www.sipiapa.com/publications/informe_brazil2006o.cfm)
- *IFEX*: <http://www.ifex.org/en/content/view/full/76372/>

### **HIV/Aids awareness**

Libraries in Brazil have been involved in programmes promoting HIV/Aids awareness. Brazil carries out good work through its Ministry of Health, together with the state and municipal secretaries, for the treatment and control of HIV/Aids. The situation is currently under control and the country exports medicines and technology for the control of HIV/Aids.

The Ministry provides a network to support patients with HIV/Aids, including psychological support, home care, etc. The Ministry also has a Virtual Library in Health that organises and disseminates collections of publications, leaflets, posters, videos and legislation produced by the Ministry and others active in this area.

The Centro de Referência e Treinamento (CRT) DST/Aids do Estado de São Paulo (<http://www.crt.saude.sp.gov.br/>) also manages an automated library to provide information useful for research in this area. Its holdings are open to public use and contain materials such as books, theses, leaflets, congress proceedings, national and international periodicals, CD-ROMs and posters.

The respondent is not aware of programmes for providing HIV/Aids information to members of the community who are unable to read. As Brazil is a large country and this type of information is not provided in regular census surveys, it may be possible that some public or community libraries are indeed rendering such a service.

### **Women and freedom of access to information**

The respondent is not aware of libraries in Brazil that offer special programmes focusing on the promotion of women's literacy or women's access to topics such as social information, the economy, education, health and family planning. As Brazil is a large country and this type of information is not provided in regular census surveys, it may well be that some public or community libraries are involved in this kind of promotion.

### **IFLA Internet Manifesto**

The IFLA Internet Manifesto has been adopted. The Brazilian Federation of Library Associations, Information Scientists and Institutions (FEBAB) has provided for the translation of the Internet Manifesto into Portuguese and has promoted its dissemination and adoption. There is, however, no evidence available of how it is used by libraries.

The 22nd Brazilian Congress of Librarianship, Documentation and Information Science (organised by FEBAB) will include a section, with the support of IFLA/FAIFE, to enhance dissemination of the Manifesto. There are also efforts to publish the Manifesto in other sources in order to raise awareness of it.

### **IFLA Glasgow Declaration on Libraries, Information Services and Intellectual Freedom**

The IFLA Glasgow Declaration has been adopted. According to the respondent, Brazilian internal laws preserve the democratic right of citizens to free and equal access to information and expression. The

respondent feels it is necessary to broaden the dissemination of the Declaration so that its aims could become better known among legislators and citizens.

### **Ethics**

In 1966, the first code of ethics was established for librarians by FEBAB. Since then the code has been revised several times, with the most recent revision carried out in 1986. The code of ethics falls under the control of Conselho Federal de Biblioteconomia (CFB) and 14 library regional councils in several regions of

Brazil. The CFB regulates and examines matters related to the profession in the country.

Library and Information Science is a university course and librarians fall under the liberal professions in Brazil. The code of ethics is part of their “professional actions” as from their graduation. When there are problems concerning a librarian’s behaviour, or when the Federal or Regional Councils receive complaints, matters are examined by a designated commission operating under principles of confidentiality. The code of ethics is available at <http://www.febab.org.br>.

### Main indicators

Country name:	Brazil
Population:	190 010 647 (July 2007 est.)
Main language:	Portuguese (official), Spanish, English, French
Literacy:	88.6%
Literacy reported by respondent:	70%

Population figures, language and literacy are from the  
*CIA World Factbook*, 2007 edition  
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>.



### Libraries and Internet access

Brazil participated for the first time in the IFLA/FAIFE World Report in 2007. No comparisons can therefore be made with previous reports.

#### Library services

Estimated number of public libraries*:	6 545
Estimated number of school libraries:	No estimated numbers are given, but there are excellent school libraries, especially in the private schools network (Source: Ministério da Educação, <a href="http://www.fnde.gov.br/home/index.jsp?arquivo=biblioteca_escola/biblioteca.htm">http://www.fnde.gov.br/home/index.jsp?arquivo=biblioteca_escola/biblioteca.htm</a> )
Estimated number of university libraries:	1 444
Estimated number of government-funded research libraries:	No estimated numbers are given, even though Brazil has outstanding libraries in the governmental context, such as ministries, research institutes and centres, and foundations
Source of these numbers:	IBGE ( <a href="http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/presidencia/noticias/noticia_visualiza.php?id_noticia=744&amp;id_pagina=1">http://www.ibge.gov.br/home/presidencia/noticias/noticia_visualiza.php?id_noticia=744&amp;id_pagina=1</a> ); Conselho Federal de Biblioteconomia (CFB) ( <a href="http://www.cfb.br">http://www.cfb.br</a> )

#### Internet access

Population online**:	32 130 000 Internet users as of March 2007 (17.2%)
Percentage of public libraries offering Internet access to users:	21-40%
Percentage of school libraries offering Internet access to users:	21-40%
Percentage of university libraries offering Internet access to users:	61-80%
Percentage of government-funded research libraries offering Internet access to users:	81-100%
In your estimate, how much local content*** is available on the Internet:	Average
<i>To what degree is content on the Internet available in local languages:</i>	Average
Is the library association in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals:	No
Is the use of filtering software widespread in your country's libraries:	No
Is it free of charge for library users to access the Internet on library computers:	Yes, in all libraries
Has the state or other library authorities made any extra funding available for Internet access in the library system of your country in the last two years:	No

\* Public library service points, including branch libraries.

\*\* Online population numbers are from Internet World Stats ([www.Internetworldstats.com](http://www.Internetworldstats.com)).

\*\*\* Local content is defined as content that originates in the country.