

Title: ANNUAL REPORT TO CENL and CDNL 2013-2014

Name of country: Finland

Name of library or equivalent national-level organisation: National Library of Finland

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The National Library of Finland, Country Report (2013-) 2014

1. General overview of recent major developments at the reporting library.

National library is responsible for the development of the Public interface Finna of the National Digital Library, NDL. National Digital Library is a project which aims to ensure that electronic materials of Finnish culture and science are managed with high standard, are easily accessed and will be securely preserved for a long period of time.

Participating archives, libraries and museums work together in saving our national heritage in a digital format and in making it available for all.

Finna was launched in late 2013 and currently gives access to the digital information and services of 9 libraries, 11 archives and 25 museums. The service contains 8.8 million references including 800 000 digital objects. The public interface will serve everyone searching for information or experiences. Web service makes it easy to gain access to materials such as pictures, documents, newspapers, research documentations, video and audio recordings. Besides the national view of Finna several organisations have created their own view to better serve their customers.

Related to the Public interface the library also coordinated the development of a national metadata repository. Melinda is the working environment for libraries to describe the content of their collections. Melinda was first developed for university libraries or Linnea 2 libraries and currently new organizations are joining. In 2013 almost all polytechnic libraries started to describe their materials to Melinda.

As a part of the National Metadata Registry (Melinda) -project the Finnish authorized terms (personal and organizational names) are published as a new database Asteri. Asteri terms are created as a part of the description of the Finnish national bibliography. In the future other libraries in Finland are taking part of the authorizing work, too.

The importance of standards is increasing, since they are the glue connecting the applications in libraries, archives and museums together. The national library has intensified its standards work by forming an internal standards working group. Since January 2012 the national library is also chairing ISO TC 46/SC 4, the ISO committee responsible of the library protocols and metadata standards.

The renovation of the library building started in autumn 2013. Engel-building (design by architect Carl Ludwig Engel from the year 1840) and Rodunda building (designed by architect Gunnar Nyström from the year 1907) were emptied and totally five kilometers of books were moved to closed stacks. The exceptional service arrangements have meant decreasing amount of customers. Also tourist visits are not possible during the restoration period. Renewed library building will be opened in 2016 with full self-service and RFID-technology.

2. Key facts and figures (size of major collections, number of staff, total operating budget, etc).

The Library was founded in 1640. The National Library of Finland is also the oldest and largest research library in Finland, serving scholars and readers nationwide. Among its internationally important collections are: The Slavonic and East European collections, The Monrepos Manor Library and The A.E.Nordenskiöld Collection.

The National Library of Finland is a service centre for libraries since 2006. The library is an active player in all the national projects mentioned above. The Key Project has been the National Digital Library Project and Library's responsibility of its interface.

Facts of 2013:

Size of major collections (in millions of units): 9,7 + Size of Web archive (million units) 1,1

Collections: about 114 kilometres of shelving

Number of staff, permanent (man-year): 207

Premises: 25 000 m²

Total operating budget: 29,2 million €

Local and interlibrary loans: 440 000

Visits: 100 000 (the main library was closed because of the renovation)

Customers' satisfaction: the survey was not carried out

Article downloads: 24,5 million (other libraries use of National Library's centralized services)

Digitised pages in a year: 1,1 million

Total amount of digitised pages: 8 million

Use of the Library's digitized pages in a year: 10,2 million

3. New developments in creating and building collections.

The electronic legal deposit collection took major step forward as the net bookstores and music stores delivered their collections to the National Library. The total e-book collection delivery was 9 000 titles and the e-magazine service Lehtiluukku delivered 25 000 magazine issues. The development of the e-legal deposit collection continues. Main objective of the library is to get the better coverage of national collection in e-materials. Also the description level of the e-material in the National Bibliography needs to be higher. For this purpose library is developing deeper cooperation with e-publishers in order to get as usable metadata as possible.

One of the main focuses in the National Library's new strategy is cooperation with the research community. This means quite new initiatives for the library and new kind of competences for library staff. In the cooperation of the linguistic researchers National Library has started a Fenno-Ugrica collection -project to digitize Fenno-Ugrica publications from the collections of the National Library of Russia and to publish them as open research infrastructure. This project will continue with new digitization and with the development of more sophisticated user interface containing pdf-editor and crowd sourcing facilities for researchers. In the near future the National Library will continue with the similar projects to serve Finnish (and other) researchers in humanities.

In order to confirm the connections to the research community the Library established the Humanistic Advisory Board for library services.

Library has started a second phase of the Turku Academy Dissertation –project where the rest of the collection (some 2 000 titles) will be digitized and published in research interface. Together with the Helsinki University Modern Languages Department library has a project called Literature Bank. This is a research project to produce a critical edition of Finnish literature starting with out of copyright authors from 19th century.

Comellus-project is a pilot and developing project for automatic receiving of newspaper pdf-files – digital surrogates for the paper copies. During this project an automatic receiving system has been developed and it works on daily bases with two Finnish newspapers. Library's intention is to implement the project into the normal library work and also enlarge the number of the involving newspapers.

Library received legal deposit copies of 403 meters of shelving. 202 million files (13 TB) were harvested and preserved to the Finnish web archive.

Digitisation

The National Library of Finland has digitized about 8 million pages of material. Accessibility to digitized articles is supported by crowdsourcing: anybody can annotate, select and share clippings from the copyright-free newspapers, magazines and industrial ephemera. People can create their own clipping collections to use for purposes like genealogy projects, hobbies, community information sharing or any other imaginable use. The development, Digitalkoot for clippings, was launched in May 2014.

In order to support the exploration of new ways to utilise digitised resources, the University of Helsinki appointed a professor in the area of digital humanities at the beginning of

2014. The professor leads a research group that applies methods of statistical machine learning to the analysis of linguistic and cultural phenomena. A central approach is to apply machine learning to automatic text correction and classification, translation between or within languages, and analysis of different human perspectives.

The library has had an active role in the development of the NDL administrative metadata requirements. Our contribution was largely based on the practical experiences gained from METS usage since 2008. Our METS work has been also internationally acknowledged: the library has a membership in the METS Editorial Board and in the ALTO Editorial Board.

The library continued its large digitization project of Finnish General Journals from the years 1810 – 1944. About 80 % of those journals are digitally available, in titles this means about 2 000 journal titles. Most of the journals are only in local use in six Finnish legal deposit libraries for copyright reasons, though. The library is also investigating the potential for partnership in digitization with the publishers and for sharing the costs. Negotiations are going on with the national copyright organization to find solutions for licensing copyright material, for instance newspapers and journals, both groups in high demand. Digitized newspapers and ephemera are available at <http://digi.kansalliskirjasto.fi/index.html>. Alas, due to copyright some newspapers and journals are only available in the premises of the library.

Other digitized collections, such as dissertations from the Royal Academy of Turku, are available at <https://www.doria.fi/handle/10024/4194>. As of this writing about half of the collection (1778 volumes) have been digitized; the rest will follow during this year on behalf of the second part of the project.

Different audiences are engaged via various formats and forms of media. Tablet applications are also developed in order to serve modern audiences, one example being Digitalkoot and its service platform Digi. The other example are historical travel guides presenting several regions in Finland.

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In order to enhance quality and productivity, docWORKS is used in all digitization processes. The way the application is used varies; for instance, approximately 30 % of digitized journals are structured to the article level. Both enhanced production processes for existing materials, and brand new processed for novel material types are being developed in close co-operation with CCS.

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4. New developments in providing access to collections.

Finland's first professorship in research on digital resources has been established within the discipline of language technology at the Department of Modern Languages, University of Helsinki.

The research and education takes place in collaboration between the University of Helsinki, the National Digitisation Centre of the National Library of Finland, and the Mikkeli University of Applied Sciences. The area of the professorship is new in Finland and exceptional also in the worldwide perspective.

One of the long-term objectives for the professorship is to generate new research that promotes the use of digital resources. The resources include digitized traditional publications such as books and newspapers, and modern internet-based conversations. Using statistical machine learning and pattern matching methods, it has become possible to analyze complex phenomena from multiple perspectives. For humanities and social sciences, these developments provide new opportunities to strengthen their position.

The Finnish RDA project has made a translation of the RDA Toolkit. The publication of the Finnish version will be in 2015 because of the timetable of the American publisher (ALA) and its new Toolkit releases. The aim is to begin the RDA description in Finnish libraries during the year 2015.

5. Examples of collaboration between the reporting library and other national collecting institutions

The Finnish Digital Library initiative is part of the Finnish Information Society strategy for 2007-2015. The aim of the initiative is to develop an efficient service for access to digital resources in libraries, archives and museums as well as to the web services of these organisations, and to develop specifications and recommendations for a national digital long-term preservation system. The Ministry of Education and Culture coordinate the activities of the national digital long-term preservation system until 2015.

The standard portfolio appended to the document contains key information from the EA perspective; here the standards used in the project are defined and the grounds given for incorporating them as part of the enterprise architecture.

The document: <http://www.kdk.fi/en/enterpisearchitecture>

The project to create a national ontology service started 2013. This ONKI-project has a three years development phase before starting as a production tool for Finnish publishers in the Internet-environment. The first year of development phase was mainly the defining of the structure of the General Finnish Ontology (YSO). The YSO – General Ontology - is a

skeleton of the ontology library meaning that the special ontologies are mapped to the General Ontology.

A new national infrastructure service Finto became the responsibility of National Library in 2013. Finto is a Finnish service for the publication and utilization of vocabularies, ontologies and classifications. It provides a user interface for browsing the vocabularies and open interfaces for utilizing them in other applications.

Finto is being developed as a joint project between the National Library of Finland, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Education and Culture. The current service is based on the FinnONTO research project by the Aalto University and the University of Helsinki between 2003 and 2012.

The database and the web-service of the Finno-Ugric publications was released. Finno-Ugric web service contains mostly publications published in the Soviet Union in the 1920s and 1930s. This Finno-Ugric project was a common project between Finnish and Russian national libraries. The digitization was done at the National Library of Russia. Uralica web portal harvests all these digital objects and also digital material from national libraries of Karelia and Komi in Russia, Greifswald State Library's Finno-Ugric material in Germany and digital material from the Estonian Language Institute in Tartu.

Electronic legal deposit and web archiving

Act on the legal deposit and preservation of cultural materials (1433/2007) obligates the National Library of Finland to archive online material available to the public in information networks. Since 2006, when the Copyright Act (404/1961) gave to Library permission to make digital copies of publication available in data networks, the main focus has been in web archiving. At the moment, there are about one million files in Finnish Web Archive.

Digital materials obtained by legal deposit may be used in the premises of eight institutions. All these have dedicated workstations available to the customers. The National Audiovisual Archive has opened its radio and television archive and it may also be used at these workstations. At these workstations, digitized materials still under copyright may also be accessed.

The National Library is finishing a project that examined the possibility to receive the digital surrogates of printed newspapers as print PDF from the publishers with METS metadata. Two pilot newspapers were involved and we are expanding the network further at the moment. This requires agreements with the publishing houses. The surrogates are used in the microfilming process instead of printed newspapers and improve the accessibility of the archived newspapers.

Library has continued discussions about renewing the Act of deposit and preservation of national cultural material.