

Title: **Annual Report to CENL and CDNL 2013**

Name of country: **Sweden**

Name of library: **National Library of Sweden** (Kungl. Biblioteket, "KB")

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### **General overview of recent major developments at the reporting library**

The biggest challenge for the National Library (KB) now and for years to come is to be a physical and digital library and archive. The inflow of physical material is not decreasing. At the same time, there is an increasing need for storage space for a rapidly growing inflow of digital material.

2013 was characterized by an extensive change process where the aim has been to create a strong organization with a common goal, but also a more efficient organization, within financial limits. In this context, KB has been working with the organization and staffing of the new organization. A new steering model has been developed and we have clarified our core values through a cultural vision. KB has also developed new strategic goals for 2014-2016, and a new vision.

The Library's work to implement the Act on the legal deposit of electronic material continued in 2013 (Act no 2012:492). During the year, there has been an ongoing collaboration with suppliers to develop methods for collecting e-material.

The development project Digidaily, where KB together with the National Archives' Media Conversion Center has built up a large-scale digitization production, has continued even in 2013. The project also includes the conversion from microfilmed duty delivered newspapers to digital files.

A new Swedish copyright legislation came into force in November. This increases the ability to provide digitized documents through collective licenses. KB also maintains an ongoing dialogue with the copyright organizations and publishers about licensing models.

During the year, KB got some new assignments from the government. One of these is to further develop the database SwePub, in order to enable and ensure bibliometric analyzes. The work will be done in cooperation with The Swedish Research Council and with universities and colleges.

KB has also been commissioned to support the Swedish Research Council in their mission to develop national guidelines for open access to scientific information, especially when it comes to open access to research results.

### **Library's relationship to government, citation of legislation which sets out the library's mandate, and any other legislation which directly or indirectly affects the library's operations**

KB's main task is to collect, preserve and provide access to Swedish printed and audio-visual materials. KB coordinates the work of Swedish research libraries, and is the designated authority for national collaboration and development for the entire library sector as well as for the national library data system LIBRIS.

On January 1, 2013 a new Library Act entered into force. This resulted in some adjustments in the library's instruction, including that KB now also liaises with municipalities in the mission to monitor how the library plans are designed and used.

In June 2012 the parliament instituted a new law on legal deposit of electronic material. This means that a copy of electronic material that is made available to the public shall be submitted to the National Library. The purpose of this law is that digital content should not be lost. During the period 2013-2014, the Act applies only to selected suppliers, but only fully applies from 2015.

KB's work on the implementation of the law has continued in 2013. This involves the development of connectivity processes and technologies for collecting, archiving, retrieval, communication, and ultimately making available the collected electronic material. In order to develop methods for collecting, there has also been an ongoing collaboration with suppliers.

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

Number of staff: 324 (FTE)

Total operating budget: 351 629 SEK

KB's collections amount to over 140 shelf kilometers and over seven million hours of audio and video.

#### *Documents (listed in shelf kilometers)*

- Fifty percent of the collections, 70 km, are collections of books, i.e. books, brochures and magazines
- 30 km newspapers
- 11 km ephemera
- 7 km microfilm and microfiche

- 6 km posters
- 5.5 km maps and pictures
- 5 km manuscripts
- 0.2 km music press

*Audiovisual material (counted in hours)*

- We have estimated seven million hours of material consisting of video and audio tapes, CDs and DVDs. 2/3 is sound and the rest is video.
- In the digital archive, there was on January 1, 2013 over 4 million hours
- Physical visits: 131 275
- Loans: 95 012
- Number of hours of streamed files: 212 562

### **New developments in creating and building collections**

Libraries have in recent years taken on a new role where they are expected to manage both printed and digital materials. For KB, whose collections are largely controlled by the legislation, there is no evidence that the inflow of printed materials would be reduced. The expected reduction of printed materials in favor of the digital material has not been reflected in KB while the inflow of digital materials is increasing every year.

The Library's implementation of digital deposit legislation continued in 2013. During the year, there has been an ongoing collaboration with suppliers to develop methods for collecting e-material.

We have had a breakthrough for enhanced collection of foreign literature with Swedish connections, Suecana. New methods have been tested, different networks and partnerships have been established or updated, all in order that the most effective way to identify and acquire as many relevant titles as possible to support study and research.

### **New developments in managing collections**

The Library's collections will be available as part of the research infrastructure and therefore should be preserved in a sustainable way. Collaboration has been initiated with the National Heritage Board about the scientific analysis of material in books and documents. The aim is to achieve improved decision making in conservation issues through interdisciplinary knowledge building. Through collaboration, also resources in terms of technical equipment and expertise in various areas, are used more efficiently.

Costs of digital storage continue to provide a large part of the library's expenses. Audio-visual materials constitute the major part of the storage demand, and the inflow of other digital material is expected to increase with the introduction of legal deposit for e-material, collection of the Swedish web and ongoing digitization of newspapers. Other factors that may affect the need for storage is the future format changes for audiovisual materials and increased demands for making better service available for researchers.

There is much inflow KB cannot affect the extent of. This places great demands on the Library's ability to expand the storage in a cost effective manner. During the year, KB has taken a policy decision for the development of tape storage in order to increase cost effectiveness. KB's need for digital storage continues to be a key issue for the Library's future financial situation.

### **New developments in providing access to collections**

The usefulness of our collections and services occurs when they are used. In 2013, the use of the Library's collections increased. We are seeing an increase in the number of new users, number of loans and the questions from our visitors that require a long time to answer. The hybrid library/archive is the reality we have to deal with in the best way and it places great demands on expertise and resources.

KB creates opportunities for more people to access information that contributes to knowledge. One example is the development project Digidaily, where KB together with the National Archives' Media Conversion Center has built up a large-scale digitization production. A total of 1 450 000 newspaper pages have been scanned in 2013. The project also includes converting legally deposited microfilmed newspapers to digital files.

A few examples of digitization in the Library's own management is the approximately 4,000 Government Official Reports (SOU) (over 6 decades of 8) which is now available in digital form.

Within the EOD (eBooks on Demand) about 800 full works have been digitized.

### **Examples of collaboration between the reporting library and other national collecting institutions (libraries, archives and museums)**

KB has a mission of coordinating the library system. According to this KB should pursue national overview and promote cooperation and development.

KB should respond to questions about the interaction between research libraries in terms of digitization and digital accessibility.

We will work with development and coordination of digital services and systems within the library system. An effort in 2013 has been the further development of LIBRIS national infrastructure, including a new catalog system. During the year, the influx of public libraries that want to participate in LIBRIS cooperation continued.

KB is also responsible for national library statistics, and together with the regions and municipalities KB must monitor how the plans for the library community that local governments adopt, are designed and used in accordance with the Library Act. Another key partner in working with library plans is The Swedish Arts Council.

In support of national priorities, KB developed a power structure, where about one hundred library representatives are active. For example, metadata, digitizing, and open access.

Cooperation with the Swedish Research Council and the Association of Swedish Higher Education has intensified through the Library's new mandate on research infrastructure and open access to research results.

Since 2011 KB is involved in the Coordination Secretariat for digitization, digital preservation and access of cultural heritage (Digisam). Digisam has initiated a number of working groups and during the year been active in the "Regulatory and institutional view plans," "Concepts and Principles", "Wash" project, "Digital preservation", "Copyright questions - pictures" and "Infrastructure".

KB has a large international commitment in order to share experiences, implement standardization and participate in development projects, such as IFLA, LIBER, NAPLE, and FIAT / IFTA.