

Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
Adickesallee 1
60322 Frankfurt am Main
Germany



ANNUAL REPORT 2014

Name of country: **Germany**

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

Name of Chief Executive: Dr Elisabeth Niggemann

Name of contact person for international matters: Dr Britta Woldering

Mailing address: b.woldering@dnb.de

Telephone +49 (69) 1525 1541 Fax +49 (69) 1525 1010

Web address of the library: <http://www.dnb.de>

Email address for contacting the library: info-f@dnb.de

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

Rights clearance and out-of-commerce works

The German National Library attaches a great deal of importance to respecting copyright. Yet it also has a mandate to provide maximum accessibility to Germany's cultural heritage and accordingly has an interest in releasing the full texts of digitised media publications for global use. For instance, it has worked to clear the rights for more than 22,000 digitised exile monographs. In the process it developed an efficient workflow which can also be used for other types of media publications. Two new legal regulations came into force in 2014 which permit memory institutions to digitise large quantities of holdings and make them available for use in cases which would not previously have been possible for copyright reasons. The first applies to orphan works for which a diligent search for the copyright holders has to be carried out and documented; the works themselves must be entered in the Register of Orphan Works at the Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market (OHIM) via the German Patent and Trademark Office (DPMA). The second applies to out-of-commerce works which were published before 1966 and for which privileged institutions such as libraries have purchased a licence. In a procedure based on this law, the German National Library will now function as the main interface between digitising institutions on the one hand and the collecting societies VG Wort and VG Bild-Kunst on the other. Both amendments provide the German National Library and other institutions with clear legal procedures for granting global accessibility to large parts of its digitised holdings in the future.

Future workshops

The digital revolution is presenting libraries with enormous challenges. Accordingly they now need to re-appraise and re-interpret their responsibilities, and re-consider the best ways of fulfilling them. The spectrum ranges from general socio-political role definitions through to complex technical and legal questions. In its efforts to find meaningful modern solutions within this process, the German National Library is engaging in a broad-based dialogue about the future and has further strengthened its commitment to this debate. Accordingly it has initiated a series of "future workshops": it organised the

international "Crossing Borders – The Future of Access" conference in April 2014 and is providing targeted support for consultation amongst experts, partners and user groups in various smaller event formats. This series is ongoing. As libraries will be operating increasingly on a cross-border basis in the future, it will be crucial to strengthen links to international cooperation partners.

Education and communication work

The German Museum of Books and Writing (DBSM) and the German Exile Archive 1933 – 1945 (DEA) present history in a contemporary context in their education and communication work. This was once again in evidence in 2014 in various new exhibitions, events and collaborations. The DBSM offers a range of special theme modules on media history for specific groups of visitors and undertakes different types of educational work with its various further training events. Its higher education work includes cooperation events, block seminars and teaching assignments. With its exhibitions, events, guided tours, lectures and publications, the DEA makes the subject of exile accessible to a wide audience. Because of the way in which the collection is conceived, the main focus is on forced emigration during the Nazi period, yet the educational work explores a broader picture of exile. Parallels are drawn, for instance, between historical and modern experiences of exile.

2. Note of the reporting library's relationship to government, and citation of legislation which sets out the library's mandate, and any other legislation which directly or indirectly affects the library's operations

The German National Library is a Federal institution with legal capacity under public law. The Law regarding the German National Library (<http://bundesrecht.juris.de/dnbg/index.html>, in German only) defines the tasks, obligations and organs of the Federal institute. The Law confers widespread autonomy on the German National Library; it comes under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media.

Supplementary to the Law, the Legal Deposit Regulation (PflAV), which came into force on 23 October 2008, increased the level of detail specified in the collection mandate (BGBl. I P. 2013). Basically, the Law and the Directive lay down what the German National Library is to collect.

Since 1913 the Library has collected works in various media published in Germany, works in various media published abroad in German, translations into other languages of German works published abroad, "Germanica" - i.e. works in various media about Germany published abroad in other languages, printed works written or published between 1933 and 1945 by German-speaking emigrants.

Works in various media, in both physical and non-physical form, are collected. This includes conventional publications in paper form but also microforms, sound recordings, physical works on electronic data carriers and online publications.

The Legal Deposit Regulation sets out the right of the German National Library to be sent, free of charge and without a specific request being issued, works in different media from Germany, while excluding those whose collections are of no public interest from the deposit copy obligation. All commercial and non-commercial publishers in Germany are obliged to submit two mandatory copies of their works, free of charge, to the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek.

3. Key facts and figures (31.12.2014)

- 698 full time equivalents
- total budget: 49.858.000 Euro
- total holdings: 29.723.899 items
- new acquisitions in 2013: 1.009.281 items
- users per day: 702
- orders per day: 2.139

4. New developments in creating and building collections

The collections increased to almost 30 million media publications in 2014. The acquisitions of physical and non-physical media publications during the year amounted to roughly one million units, including approximately 460,000 online publications. The German National Library and its automatic delivery methods have assumed a pioneering role worldwide. Regular deposits of e-Papers also increased to roughly 27,000 issues per month. By the end of 2014 approximately 1,200 websites were subjected to selective web harvesting.

5. New developments in managing collections

In cataloguing, roughly 190,000 printed volumes, sheet music items and sound recordings were descriptively catalogued in 2014. DDC subject classes were given to around 160,000 titles and subject headings and/or Dewey Decimal Classification notations given to 100,000 titles to facilitate topic-based searches. The automatic indexing of electronic publications began in April 2014. The aim is to enrich the bibliographic data with terms from the Integrated Authority File (GND). On 1 July 2014 the recording of authority data in the Integrated Authority File (GND) was changed to RDA standard. Over a transition period of three months all other network partners also adopted the new cataloguing code. The first milestone of the RDA project was therefore reached on 15 October.

Preservation planning conditions were improved e.g. through the establishment of a measurement station, the creation of storage space and a quarantine room. Contamination and acidity levels were measured in specific media units and groups of holdings. A data view containing preservation information which is connected to the central bibliographic system was also set up. In the field of preservation and restoration, just under 4,000 media units were processed in the period under review. In addition, more than 12,000 damaged books were digitised.

6. New developments in providing access to collections.

A total of 207,083 visitors used the library's reading rooms. The number of times digital media were accessed rose by almost 53 per cent, whereas the use of analogue holdings fell by 1.4 per cent. In the field of catalogue enrichment, the figure of 1.2 million digitised tables of contents was surpassed. These were accessed roughly 23.8 million times.