

Title: ANNUAL REPORT TO CENL (and CDNL) 2011

Name of country: Finland

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

Name of Chief Executive: Kai Ekholm

Mailing address: P.O.Box 15, FIN-00014 University of Helsinki, Finland

Telephone: 358-9-19122721

Fax:

Web address of the Library: URL: <http://www.kansalliskirjasto.fi/english/index.htm>

Email address for contacting the library: kai.ekholm@helsinki.fi

The National Library of Finland, Country Report (2010-) 2011

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

Under the guidance of the Ministry of Education, the National Library's international evaluation was carried out in autumn 2010. The report was handed to the Ministry in March 2011. The organisation of the evaluation comprises an evaluation panel, a national steering committee and a secretariat. The members of the panel were: Chair, Wim van Drimmelen, former Director General of National Library of the Netherlands; members, Gunnar Sahlin, Director of National Library of Sweden and Eero Vuorio, Director of Biocenter Finland.

The ultimate aim of the assessment was to support the operational development of the National Library with respect to its ability to meet future challenges. Accordingly, the Panel was assigned to evaluate:

- The quality and impact of the National Library services and operations in terms of information society, the academic community, the library sectors and other clientele and
- The effectiveness of the steering, financing and management of the National Library as part of the University of Helsinki and as an institution performing national duties subject to performance steering by the Ministry of Education.
- In addition, the assessment was assigned to pay particular attention to the present response of the entity, strategic choices and organisation of the National Library to the challenge of preserving and making available the national cultural heritage and to the challenges of future digital and networked information environments. The evaluation was also assigned to consider the proposals put forward by the committee on the structural development of the higher education libraries related to the National Library.

The Panel recommends:

1. measures to be taken in the field of governance and funding to meet the future challenges
2. strengthening gradually the relative autonomy of the NLF within the University of Helsinki conglomerate by implementing a number of measures in the areas of governance structure, financial reporting and internal management
3. permanent development of the dialogue with stakeholders
4. sustainable funding of and commitment for Digitisation, National Digital Library and long-term preservation
5. merging of the NLF with the National Repository Library
6. reassessing the allocation between traditional tasks and running innovative projects
7. the need for upgrading the physical facilities in the NLF
8. developing further the Friends of the National Library network

Discussions will continue in autumn 2011.

The Under-Secretary of State of the Ministry of Education and Culture made a proposal concerning the organisation, governing and funding of the whole Ministry. The aim is to increase effectiveness and quality of all Ministry's activities. The proposal includes also an idea of separating the National Library from the University of Helsinki and to gather all steering of the memory organisations together. This will be discussed during the new government platform.

The National Library's new Board was appointed in Fall 2011 for the term 2011-2014. Professor Hannu Niemi continues as the Chair.

During 2010 the national library was closely involved with the development of the state level information architecture. The primary aim of this strategic effort is to improve semantic interoperability of the information created in ministries and elsewhere in the public sector. Therefore specification of common metadata services was one of the key aspects of the architecture. These services include national thesauri and ontologies, metadata formats (for instance, MARC21 and Dublin Core) and identifiers (including ISBN, ISSN and URN).

Many services identified in the architecture are currently maintained by the national library, but the users of these systems are primarily other libraries and the publishers. Extending the scope of these services to the entire public sector including municipalities will require close cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture and Ministry of Finance. As of May 2011 the library has already started negotiations concerning Finnish General Thesaurus (YSA) and Finnish General Upper Level Ontology (YSO) and their translated versions (in Swedish and English). YSA has been maintained by the national library since 1980s' but YSO was developed by the FinnONTO projects (2003-2012), using YSA as the starting point. The national library has been one of the key partners in FinnONTO, and shared aim of the library and the project is that the national library will be responsible of YSO – the cornerstone of the Finnish Semantic Web - once the project has been completed early 2012.

Version 0.95 of the state level information architecture is available (in Finnish) at http://www.vm.fi/vm/fi/04_julkaisut_ja_asiakirjat/03_muut_asiakirjat/20110407Luonno/12_JHKA_Tietoarkkitehtuuri_20110404.pdf

FinnONTO project homepage (in English) is available at <http://www.seco.tkk.fi/projects/finnonto/>

Kristiina Hormia-Poutanen has been appointed as vice president of the LIBER (Association of European Research Libraries). The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) appointed again Kai Ekholm, Director of the National Library, Chair of the FAIFE Committee for the term 2011–2013.

The IFLA 2012 meeting will be held in Finland. The National Library participates in the preparations.

The National Library is a member of the graduate school network Memornet, which aims to strengthen research of memory functions in the society. Researchers, universities and memory institutions collaborate in the network.

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 (see chapter 5.)

The Library's Board has made repeated proposals to the University and the Ministry of Education concerning a marked increase in the Library's basic appropriations and especially in the financing for the expenses from facilities. The Board has considered it to be particularly important to ensure sufficient funding for basic duties, such as the maintenance of collections. It has frequently pointed out that the rental fees for the National Library's facilities continue to be raised without a corresponding share being added to funding. As the expenses from facilities continue to rise, the Library is forced to save and cut back on many basic matters.

In the spring 2010 the Ministry of Education and Culture granted funds for The National Library of Finland for a one-year Stimulus Project that began in July 2010. Altogether 62 people were hired at the National Library for the project, approximately half of the temporary personnel were hired to work at the Centre for Preservation and Digitisation.

The project personnel were divided into teams and the majority of the permanent digitisation operators became team leaders. This allowed for a flexible yet well-organised structure within the digitisation unit. In the digitisation the National Library focused on Finnish journals that had been published before the year 1944 and on unique legal deposit compact cassettes from the 1980s and the 1990s that have not been published in Finland in any other format. Both of these focus groups contain material that becomes brittle with time. Especially the compact cassettes are already coming close to the end of their lifespan as the tapes have already started to degrade despite the good care and storing conditions. The goal was to digitise altogether two million pages and two thousand cassettes during the entire duration of the project and it was reached in April 2011. A crucial factor in successfully carrying out the Stimulus Project was the efficient item tracking system that has been tailored to fit the National Library's needs. The post-processing was streamlined by adopting a phased working method where each operator focuses on a specific stage of the post-processing.

Facts of 2010:

Size of major collections (in millions of units): 7 + Size of Web archive (millions) 494

Collections: about 111 kilometres of shelving

Number of staff (man-year): 206 (with stimulus 67)

Premises: 27 000 m²

Total operating budget: 28,8 milj. €

Local and interlibrary loans: 490.000

Visits: 173 000

Customers satisfaction: 8.8 (4-10)

Article downloads: 19,6 million (other libraries use of National Library's centralized services)

Digitised pages in a year: 1,1 (millions of pages)

Total amount of digitised pages: 4,3 million

Use of the Library's digitized pages in a year: 6,5 million

3. New developments in creating and building collections.

The National Library's collections are defined to be a notable national research infrastructure in a survey commissioned by the Ministry of Education and Culture. Research infrastructure refers, among other things, to an extensive public material collection or archive that is available to high-quality research. The uniqueness of the National Library's collections in the Finnish society, as well as the Library's long-term cooperation with researchers and the academic community are important to Finnish research. The importance of the Library's printed collections is likely to increase if the number of libraries decreases nationwide and if their collections are reduced.

Library received legal deposit copies of 421 meters of shelving. 41 % of legal deposit copies were books, maps and sheet music, 29 % newspapers and periodicals and 21 % ephemera-material. 200 million files (8,5 TB) were harvested and preserved to the Finnish web archive.

New acquisitions were made according the library's collection policy. Largest acquisition areas were History, Antiques, Literature Studies and Russian and East-European Studies. The amount of the electronic material was larger than in previous years.

During the year continued the project to identify and describe the books from the Mihail Lomonosov – collection which was donated to the library in 1830's. The project was part of the Mihail Lomonosov – the father of the Russian science – jubilee year.

Interesting and valuable donations were made to the library. The Finnish Broadcasting Company donated a collection of music manuscripts from 1927 onwards. The collection contains manuscripts of Finnish composers like Klami, Melartin, Sibelius, Merikanto and Sallinen. Collector Pentti Hauhiala donated his Disney-collection which has been evaluated as one of the biggest in Finland. The Observatorium of Helsinki University donated old scientific book collection build up before the year 1828 and Separata-collection which contains astronomy books from 17th century onwards.

The National Web Archive was opened for public use the 1st of April 2009. The Web Archive contains almost 600 million files from the beginning of the year 2006. EU Copyright directive, Finnish Copyright act and the legal deposit act provide a firm if somewhat restricted basis for the usage of the Web Archive. Everyone can access the archived documents, but only from special workstations within the National Library and other deposit libraries. Moreover, it is not possible to make digital copies of the archived documents.

Digitisation

The logistics and processes of the Library's digitisation procedures have been developed and structured in 2008 – 2009. The National Digital Library initiative and Europeana have been the framework for the extensive processes, tracking tools and metadata built throughout the Library. The metadata development is based on the Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard (METS).

The Library began mass digitization from its own collections in the beginning of 2008. The digitization is made in house. The production of the Digital Historical Newspaper Collection has continued very successfully, and the digitization of the old Finnish journals is ongoing. As special digital collections the library has built the Digital Collection of the Turku Academy Dissertations from 1700th to 1800th century <https://oa.doria.fi/handle/10024/50699?locale=en&author=> . The first part of the collection is online. The importance of national digital collections is evident as the use of the digitised materials of the National Library has been about 7 million page during the last years. (See also chapter 2.)

4. New developments in providing access to collections.

Accessing digital collections Digital rights management

A working group consisting of the National Library's experts has worked on the Library's own digital library. The National Digital Library will give customers easy access to the National Library's materials and services. The Digital Library will help the National Library to meet the customers' changing needs and promote electronic access to and availability of materials. The Digital Library gives customers centralised access to the National Library's existing materials and services, including the national collections, print and digital materials, references to the Library's collections and online material reservations.

The National Library builds its digital library in line with national policies. The policies and recommendations of the National Digital Library (see chapter 5) project are of key importance, but policies related to the reform of the library system architecture must also be taken into consideration. The goal is to offer customers fast and convenient channels for seeking and retrieving information. The digital library makes it possible to reach customers who do not use local services.

Library started a pilot project to test a new interface for digital library. During the pilot phase library will test how databases, digital objects and licensed e-material can be accessible through one search point. The pilot phase has meant a lot of metadata work as to standardize metadata from different back-ends. Part of the pilot project library built urn-links of digitalized objects to the Fennica National Bibliography. The development of the National Bibliography will continue by enrichment with book covers and abstracts. The digitalization of the national collection continued very successfully. Nearly all the periodicals until the year 1944 has been digitized and over 1 000 titles of periodicals are published at workstations for legal deposit copies. Because of the copyright restrictions the material cannot be at public use. Library's intention is to negotiate the publishers for wider use in the future.

The Digitisation Policy of the Library states that the use and reuse of digital material should be as free as possible. The Library is creating a metadata profile in order to ensure the access, searchability and long-term preservation of national digital collections. The development is interactive with the National Digital Library.

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.

Parchment project

The project on Finnish literature in the Middle Ages studies medieval parchments contained in the National Library's collections and uses them to analyse medieval literary culture in Finland and the routes along which literary material arrived in Finland in the Middle Ages. Working in close cooperation with the project, the National Library is building a scholarly research database of the fragments, which is also of great international interest. . The entire collection "Fragmenta membranea" (more than 9000 fragments identified as belonging to ca 1 500 different manuscripts) has been catalogued, conserved and scanned. The intention is to make the digitized fragments freely available in Doria, the library's DSpace-based digital asset management system, by the end of 2011.

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

The Ministry of Education launched the Finnish Digital Library programme (NDL) over the period of 2008 until March 2011. 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 NDL report of the first project phase 2008-2011 "[The National Digital Library– collaborating](#)

[and interoperating](#)” has been published:

<http://www.minedu.fi/export/sites/default/OPM/Julkaisut/2011/liitteet/OKM26.pdf?lang=en>

Enterprise architecture work of the National digital library was launched in March 2009 and completed at the beginning of March 2010. The document describes the project’s enterprise architecture (EA) using the EA architecture design method for Finnish government.

The project’s enterprise architecture describes how the various elements—organisational units, people, processes, information and information systems—relate to each other and function as a whole. Enterprise architecture is subdivided into four areas: business architecture, data architecture, application architecture and technical architecture. Business architecture describes the project’s services, stakeholders and processes. Data architecture describes the key glossaries being used, the central information resources and the relationship between information categories and systems. Application architecture describes the content of the information system portfolio. Technical architecture describes the technology portfolio, reference architectures and interfaces.

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/enterprisearchitecture>

An EU-level tender was carried out during September 2009 - August 2010 to choose the Public interface software. The competitive dialogue tendering process has been used. Primo software from Ex Libris was chosen based on the tender. As part of the process a pilot to test the functionalities of the chosen software has been organised. National Library of Finland is responsible of the coordination of the public interface project as well as the permanent maintenance of the service.

Eight organisations representing archives, libraries and museums have been piloting the software since August 2010. The organisations are The National Library, the National Archive Service, the National Board of Antiquities, Helsinki City Library, Turku City Library, The Finnish Forest Museum , University of Jyväskylä Library, Tuusula Art Museum. The pilot continues in 2011.

Usability Plan of the Public Interface was made and the implementation of the plan started in 2010 by carrying out an up-front usability testing of the Public interface. Implementation of the plan will continue.

Another project to develop national infrastructures is the National Union Catalogue project. The National Union catalogue will be the metadata repository and the cataloguing environment of libraries. There is central funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture to cover the costs (hardware, software, staff) for university libraries and also public libraries. University libraries and a couple of special libraries use the UC as their cataloguing environment. The first public libraries will start a pilot in 2011.

Electronic legal deposit and web archiving

Cultural Materials Depositing and Preservation Act (2007) mandates legal depositing of materials available on the web. The main focus in Finland has been in web archiving. At the moment, there are more than 500 million files in Finnish Web Archive. In addition, the Library has made requests to deposit, but these are relatively few. At the moment, processes and practices are being developed with e.g. ebook publishers.

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 Audivisual 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 has launched a project that examines the possibility to receive digital copies of printed newspapers from the publishers. A digital copy – corresponding exactly to the printed version - could be used in microfilming for preservation and in making newspapers available to the customers in a mor user-friendly way than the microfilms are.