

Title: **Annual Report 2016 to CENL and CDNL**

Name of country: **Sweden**

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

Name of Chief Executive: **Gunilla Herdenberg**

Name of contact person for international matters: **Gunilla Herdenberg**

Mailing address: **P.O. Box 5039, SE-102 41 Stockholm, Sweden**

Telephone: **+46 10 709 30 00**

Web address of the Library: <http://www.kb.se>

E-mail address for contacting the library: [Kungl.biblioteket@kb.se](mailto:Kungl.biblioteket@kb.se)

Personal contact, e-mail: [firstname.surname@kb.se](mailto:firstname.surname@kb.se)

## **The National Library of Sweden – a summary of 2016**

### **Libraries and freedom of expression**

In Sweden the decree on freedom of writing and freedom of expression was issued on December 2, 1766. Thus, the advance censorship was abolished and with a few limitations, freedom of expression and freedom of writing became a constitutional right. At the same time, the public principle was introduced, which did the authorities documents available for citizens' review.

Before and during the 250th anniversary of 2016, the National Library (KB) has noted the free word in various ways, including through a number of lectures. On the anniversary day, KB arranged a conversation, "How free is the word when the Swedish Press Freedom Regulation fills 250 years?"

The free word can never be taken for granted and every generation must constantly manage and defend these rights. Unfortunately, this has been shown during the jubilee year. The debate climate is getting harder on social media as well as in public. Both organizers and culture workers testify to self-censorship, and in some cases they are frightened to silence.

### **National library strategy in progress**

In June 2015, KB was commissioned to develop a national library strategy. The mission means that KB, based on the provisions of the Library Act, will propose

long-term goals and strategies to promote collaboration and quality development throughout the general public library system. The assignment, to be finalized in 2019, will be conducted in consultation with several authorities, library representatives and associations. The work started seriously during the year and resulted in a first progress report in May 2016.

### **KB works for efficient access to digital material**

It is particularly unsatisfactory that the material KB digitize largely can only be made available to those visiting us in our premises in Humlegården, Stockholm. Research on our collections must be effective across the country. We will therefore prioritize efforts to find solutions so that access to digital material (newspapers, e-mail, audiovisual material etc.) is also possible outside our premises. It is an important part of the work of the free word.

### **New vision and goals**

By 2016, KB has been working on developing its internal control model. Based on the instruction from the Government, the management has formulated **Vision 2025** and a purpose for the authority. For the vision to come true, a three-year target image has been produced. The target image contains six priority focus areas: *More should use more, Greater access to digitized material, Clarity in collection building, Libraries are an important community resource, Enhanced focus on skills* and *Collaboration culture with user focus - one KB*.

In conjunction with the vision work, a new model for multi-annual business planning was developed. In business planning, programs and departments plan activities in order to achieve a development towards the target image.

KB applies line management in combination with cross-program management. The cross-cutting activities that the programs will coordinate are workflows and processes that run across multiple departments and units. Since 2014, KB has transversal programs in the areas; *Legal deposits, Metadata, Digitization* and *IT*. In the new business planning process, the role of the programs is strengthened.

## **Collecting**

### **Legal deposits**

The inflow of printed materials increases in all categories, in parallel with an increased inflow of digital material.

### **Inflow of legal deposit of printed matters**

The number of duty deliveries of printed materials in 2016 is increasing in almost all categories. Contrary to the long-awaited decline in printed duty deliveries

predicted by increased digital publishing, we can now say that the opposite has happened.

### **Legal deposit of electronic materials**

On January 1, 2015, the law on legal deposit of electronic materials came into full force. This means that a copy of certain types of electronic material made available to the public, must be submitted to KB. The act is a complement to the pledge file for analogue material. The work of the e-commerce can be seen as a four-part process - *Identify, Inform, Connect* and *Monitor*.

KB is working actively to get suppliers responsible for delivery to register. During the year, a total of 175 new suppliers were registered on KB's portal for e-duty delivery. A "subgroup" obligated to supply is Government agencies and municipalities.

By the end of 2016, 38 percent of all authorities and municipalities had registered.

## **Describing**

### **New cataloging rules for Sweden**

At year-end 2016/2017, KB switched to the International Cataloging Rules RDA (Resource Description and Access).

## **Preserving**

KB is one of the largest players in Sweden regarding digital storage. By 2016, KB's storage capacity for digital material has been expanded further and existing storage solution has been expanded.

### **Data storage**

By 2016, both the data storage structure and the existing storage solution have been expanded. Data has been migrated from older storage solutions to be discontinued, but some data remains to migrate and this activity will continue in 2017.

In order to reduce the amount of data that needs to be stored on disk, a project for creating so-called access copies of audiovisual material has begun. This will increase the amount of data to be stored, but the total cost of storage will be reduced.

In the area “preserve”, KB wishes to highlight the systematic and long-term work that promotes good order, logistics and internal control for the collections. An annual magazine report is produced, reviewing and providing forecasts for collections growth and reporting on results in areas such as climate monitoring, pests, disaster preparedness and more. No incidents that could pose significant risk have been noted.

## **Providing access**

The use of KB's digital services is increasing significantly.

The number of loans of the printed material is at a relatively unchanged level, but the use of the audiovisual material on KB continues to decrease.

All printed state public investigations (SOU) are now available digitally.

## **The use of KB collections and digital services**

KB has welcomed over 128 000 physical visitors in 2016, a decrease of approximately 3 600 visitors compared with the previous year. This follows the same downward trend as for other research libraries, the library sector as a whole. There is no single clear reason for the decline.

The number of visits to the KB website (kb.se) is approximately 870 000 visits per year.

## **National overview of the library area as well as promote cooperation and development in the area**

### **National library statistics**

After the transition to a joint national library statistics, there are now national figures presented over the publicly funded libraries in Sweden.

A survey of Swedish school libraries has been compiled and presented by the group of eight agencies that KB coordinates.

Libris co-catalog is based on collaboration between the participating libraries. From and with 2011, with KB's extended assignments, KB is actively working to welcome all public financed libraries into Libris.

During the year, the influx of public libraries wanting to participate in the Libris cooperation continued. Agreements have been met with 21 libraries during the year.

## **Libris - National Library Infrastructure**

By 2016, the development of the system infrastructure for the Libris systems has continued. The work consists of the development of a brand new system infrastructure, a new tool for registering material in the system and an extensive work of replacing the format in which data is stored, so that the system can handle linked data.

The biggest challenge in the project is to lift the old library-specific data format into a modern form, which makes it possible to use library data. In new ways and using modern web technologies, KB follows the initiative led by the Library of Congress, BIBFRAME, a data modeling that fits well with the work done on KB and is likely to become the dominant vocabulary used for library data internationally. The system will meet new, increased demands for flexibility, accessibility, and improved opportunities to distribute metadata.

As part of KB's principle attitude working transparently with development processes, the source code has been published publicly.

## **Open access to scientific information**

A report "Proposal for National Guidelines for Open Access to Scientific information" was released, and then discussed at the Government's hearing in December 2015. Since then our focus in 2016 has been on preparations for the coordination assignment for open access to scientific publications that KB will receive in 2017.

KB has also participated in the EU project OpenAIRE2020, whose purpose is to create an infrastructure for free publications and research data from the EU seventh Framework program and research program Horizon 2020.

Further, KB has participated in the PASTEUR4OA project, completed in 2016, whose goal is to develop open access strategies and guidelines at a national level and facilitate coordination between the EU Member States.

KB also signed an open access call from German Max Planck Institute, with the goal of getting research organizations worldwide to cooperate for an open publication system for scientific publications.

## Key facts and figures

(size of major collections, number of staff, total operating budget, etc)  
(2015 figures in brackets)

Number of staff: **298** (FTE) (302)

Women: **53 %** (52 %)

Men: **47 %** (48 %)

Average age: **49** (49)

Total operating budget: **382** million SEK (381 million SEK)

Number of visitors (fysical): **128 189** (132 000)

Number of loans printed materials: **92 562** (89 000)

Number of house loans manuscripts: **4 430** (4 600)












Number of hours streamed files: **16 221** (29 000)

Downloaded/viewed full text document in databases: **37 425** (33 000)

Data storage, the accumulated amount of data: **16 pb** (12 pb)

KB's collections amount to about **173** shelf kilometres (150 shelf kilometres, and approximately **15** (13) million hours of audio and video.

## Documents (listed in shelf meters)

-  75 633 shm books (i.e. books, brochures and magazines)
-  32 944 shm newspapers
-  21 582 shm audiovisual materials
-  13 437 shm ephemera
-  7 562 shm microfilm and microfiche
-  6 213 shm posters
-  5 215 shm manuscripts
-  10 289 shm maps and pictures
-  10 million hours video and sound cassettes, CD's and DVD's (2/3 are sound)
-  6 million hours digital audiovisual materials
-  194 shm music press

## Audiovisual material (counted in hours)

We have 10 million hours of analogue audiovisual material, of these, 3 million hours are digitized. We also have 4 million hours of duty digital files. This means a total of 7 million hours of digital audiovisual material (files) for National Library's users. In our collection we also have over 4.2 million packages from the legal deposit act for electronic materials/documents.

## Cooperation with international institutions

### **Bibliotheca Baltica**

Bibliotheca Baltica works for libraries in the Baltic Sea area

### **CENL**

### **CERL**

**COAR** (Confederation of Open Access Repositories)

**COUNTER** (Project Counter; Counting Online Usage of Networked Electronic Resources),

**DOAJ** (Directory of Open Access Journals)

**EBLIDA** (The European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations)

**EDUG** (European Dewey User Group)

**EROMM** (European Register Of Microform and digital Masters)

**EURIG** (European RDA Interest Group)

**ICOLC** (International Coalition of Library Consortia)

**FIAT/IFTA** (Cooperation of National Audiovisual Archives)

**IADA** (International Association of Book and Paper Conservators)

**IASA** (International Association of Sound and Audiovisual Archives)

**ICOLC** (Association of Library consortia worldwide)

**IFLA** (KB is involved in groups around metadata, conservation, magazines, audiovisual and others.

**Impact Centre of Competence** (the mission is to digitize historical printed matter)

**International ISBN Agency** (registry authority for the standard globally)

**ISMN** (International Standard Music Number)

**ISSN** (International Standard Serial Number)

**LIBER** (Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche)

**NAPLE** (National Authorities on Public Libraries in Europe)

**NNG** (Nordic Networking Group around bibliographic and infrastructure questions)

**NORDLIC** (Cooperation between the Nordic library consortia working with the License Agreement on electronic information resources.

**SCOAP3** (Sponsoring Consortia for Open Access Publishing in Particle Physics)  
KB operates as a Swedish national node.

**SPARC** (the Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition)

**TEL** (The European Library)

**WDL** (World Digital Library)