The EBLIDA Newsletter is published monthly on European library & information society issues, programmes, news and events of interest to the library, archive and cultural heritage community.

The President’s Editorial

Dear colleagues,

At the moment of writing this editorial, the World Health Organisation is saying that Covid-19 has “pandemic potential”. Among the many calamitous effects of the viral disease, there will be limitations in travel and in the movement of people. What remains unbounded is the free circulation of ideas - about the virus and anything else. And what remains intact is also the library’s ability to communicate accurate information in the most appropriate way, no matter where it originates and to whom it is targeted.

In a world that falls prey to fake news and psychosis, libraries are a stronghold of carefully selected content and plural communication. After all, when the viral scourge has passed and people’s anxiety mitigated, everybody will discover that the solution which stopped the diffusion of Covid-19 was found by crossing data and resources provided by …. libraries.

We have learned from the past that the need for global governance increases any time the debate is focused on frontiers and boundary restrictions. Our common future is shaped by policies that are elaborated at European level and tempered by, and adjusted to, local needs. In this respect, the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIFs) 2020-2027 - now being negotiated by European institutions, Member State and stakeholders at local and regional level - are among the best recipes for a stronger and more cohesive Europe.

The Structural Funds of the European Union are a strange case in the library world. They are very likely the most crucial, but also the least known financial opportunity for libraries. This is probably due to an exceedingly structured implementation process, which results in a partnership
a cohesive Europe based on hard infrastructure: railway corridors, motor highways, broadband wirelines. European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) deal with cars and wagons, plants and cows, cables and labels, and they know nothing about human souls and cultural needs.

If you share this opinion, you are very likely wrong. The EBLIDA Secretariat is now compiling a report based on various European Commission studies and European Parliament communications. The results of this investigation are beyond expectations. Not only do the ESI Funds take into full, albeit “hidden”, consideration the cultural dimension of the Cohesion Policy of the European Union. They also show that a large amount of money is devoted to the improvement of cultural infrastructure and that this money is spent in a wise and effective way.

The EBLIDA Secretariat Report will be discussed during the EC Meeting in Riga. Paraphrasing the well-known statement ascribed to Jean Monnet, the EC meeting may come to the conclusion that were EBLIDA to re-do its European projects for libraries from scratch, it would start with European Structural Funds. Short extracts of the EBLIDA Report are included in this Newsletter. The discussion within EBLIDA Executive Committee will be remarkably timely, since the 2020-2027 ESIF is now being negotiated and local actors are in the process of defining their orientations which will then be raised at European level. Therefore, this is the right time for libraries to make their own proposals.

The library’s interest in EU-funded projects is increasing and the “Digital Traveller” initiative – an Erasmus+ project - described in this Newsletter is a good demonstration of that. “Digital Traveller” is managed by Bibliothèques sans Frontières and Public Libraries 2030 is one of the partners. In this Newsletter we continue our review of UN SDGs with SDGs 11 and 12 under observation. A few days ago, EBLIDA launched a Europe-wide Questionnaire on SDGs. It is good to know to what extent libraries have taken a decisive stand on SDGs and have incorporated them into their current affairs. This is even more important since SDGs will play an important role both in the European Commission Work Programme 2020 and in the Structural Funds 2020-2027. Therefore, an administrative culture of sustainability will prove to be crucial in presenting proposals for any EU programme and also to use Structural Funds to finance SDG activities in libraries.

Yours sincerely,

Ton van Vlimmeren
EBLIDA President

EBLIDA 2020 Conference Belgrade, Serbia
Announcement Covid-19

EBLIDA is aware of and carefully monitoring the situation regarding the spread of the Novel coronavirus (COVID-19).

We remain committed to holding our 28th EBLIDA Annual Council Meeting and Conference in Belgrade on 22nd and 23rd of June and are proceeding with the organisation of the event, with safety for participants as a top priority.

We will provide another update after the next EBLIDA Executive Board Meeting on Friday, 3rd of April in Riga.
In the meantime, we are in regular contact with the local organisers of EBLIDA Belgrade 2020 and are monitoring updates from the European Union, the World Health Organisation and other relevant bodies.

If your organisation already has a coronavirus-related travel policy in place which would prevent you from registering and/or attending for the conference, please tell us by email: Majella.Cunnane@KB.nl

By better understanding the restrictions already faced by our network, we will be able to more effectively plan the next steps.

We will continue to closely monitor the situation and update you if there are any changes.

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What are European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)? How do they work?

ESIF is a collective designation for five distinctive Funds:

- **The European Regional Development Fund** (ERDF) – which promotes balanced development in the different regions of the EU;
- **The European Social Fund** (ESF) – which supports employment-related projects throughout Europe and invests in Europe’s human capital – its workers, its young people and all those seeking a job;
- **The Cohesion Fund** (CF) – which funds transport and environment projects in countries where the gross national income (GNI) per inhabitant is less than 90% of the EU average. In 2014-20, these are Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia;
- **The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development** (EAFRD) – focused on resolving the particular challenges facing EU's rural areas;
- **The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund** (EMFF) – which helps fishermen to adopt sustainable fishing practices and coastal communities to diversify their economies, improving quality of life along European coasts.

Understanding ESIF has also to go through a full comprehension of the constraints and limitations in their assignment to Member States which exclude / include regions on the basis of several criteria.

Convergence among regions is defined as a political aim of the European Union, but its achievement is hampered by the huge differences existing between the regions. The Convergence objective covers regions whose GDP per capita is below 75% of the EU average and aims at accelerating their economic development. It is financed by the ERDF, the ESF and the Cohesion Fund. A large part of ESIF Funds are allocated in the least favoured regions of the Member States: the quasi totality of Eastern European countries, as well as several regions in Italy, Portugal and Spain.
The second category under which ESI Funds are assigned concerns regional competitiveness, i.e. is the ability of a region to offer an attractive and sustainable environment for firms and residents to live and work. A Regional Competitiveness Index measures where regions stand on aspects such as governance, infrastructure, including the digital networks, health, human capital and labour market and innovation. The Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective covers all regions of the EU territory, except those already covered by the Convergence objective. It aims at reinforcing competitiveness, employment and attractiveness of these regions.

European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) is an objective of the European Union’s Cohesion Policy whose ultimate goal is to strengthen the economic and social cohesion of the Union. Better known as Interreg, ETC provides a framework for the implementation of joint actions and policy exchanges between national, regional and local actors from different Member States. Interreg is built around three strands of cooperation: cross-border (Interreg A), transnational (Interreg B) and interregional (Interreg C).

The three regional objectives - the Convergence Objective, the Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective as well as European Territorial Cooperation - aim at contributing to reduce regional disparities across the Union’s territory.

Culture in the European Structural and Investment Funds (2007-2013)

For the 2007-2013 programme period, a total of €347.4 billion was earmarked for EU cohesion policy: 82% was to be focused on the ‘Convergence’ regions’ (which house 35% of the EU’s population). In the remaining regions, some €55 billion was allocated under the Regional Competitiveness and Employment objective.

Another €8.7 billion were made available for cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation under the European Territorial Cooperation objective (DG REGIO, 2008). In terms of overall absorption rates for 2007-2013, these ranged between 65.64% (Croatia, ESF) and 100% for several countries (ERDF – LX, DK, EL, NL; ESF – EL, PL, MT, DK, LX, LV, IE, PT; CF – PL, CZ, EL and PT). Greece and Denmark appear to have been the two MS that absorbed 100% of all funds for which they were eligible.

Cultural projects within the framework of innovation and cohesion policies were assigned some €6 billion over the period 2007-2013 - out of €347 billion distributed to EU Member States and regions to achieve Cohesion Policy’s goals. This sum is considerably higher than what has been allocated to the cultural policy implemented by the European Commission, which benefited from a budget of about €1.18 billion (Culture and MEDIA Programmes). It is worth reminding that the culture and creative sectors represent almost 3% of the EU GDP and 6 million jobs in Europe. Between 1993 and 2002, this sector grew much faster than manufacturing industry and its total turnover is higher than that of the automobile industry.

The €6 billion figure is certainly underestimated, as cultural interventions were financed under headings other than culture, such as innovation or support to entrepreneurship. Culture, as
b) increase knowledge;
c) protect and promote heritage;
d) develop the local economy.

A good initial overview can be derived from the ex-post evaluations of the 2007-2013 programme period in relation to a work package (WP9) dedicated to culture and tourism. The total amount of 2007-2013 ERDF funding allocated to culture and tourism is some EUR 14.4 billion.

2007-2013 Culture, heritage and tourism spending per Member State European Union (EU)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Decided OPs - in M.€</th>
<th>% of National SF/CF</th>
<th>Allocated to selected projects - in M.€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>1,996.0</td>
<td>2.97%</td>
<td>1,948.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>1,372.1</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
<td>1,195.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CZ</td>
<td>1,181.0</td>
<td>4.52%</td>
<td>961.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-Border</td>
<td>937.0</td>
<td>11.74%</td>
<td>1,105.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HU</td>
<td>717.7</td>
<td>2.88%</td>
<td>1,110.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RO</td>
<td>594.8</td>
<td>3.12%</td>
<td>580.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GR</td>
<td>582.4</td>
<td>2.88%</td>
<td>938.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ES</td>
<td>553.6</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
<td>619.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DE</td>
<td>515.9</td>
<td>2.02%</td>
<td>531.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PT</td>
<td>421.9</td>
<td>1.97%</td>
<td>414.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SK</td>
<td>377.2</td>
<td>3.28%</td>
<td>308.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>289.5</td>
<td>2.14%</td>
<td>309.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LT</td>
<td>184.9</td>
<td>2.73%</td>
<td>185.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EE</td>
<td>149.1</td>
<td>4.38%</td>
<td>149.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG</td>
<td>118.0</td>
<td>1.77%</td>
<td>167.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>SI</td>
<td>113.8</td>
<td>2.78%</td>
<td>233.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>11.92%</td>
<td>101.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
<td>50.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>0.76%</td>
<td>104.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>FI</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>4.17%</td>
<td>95.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>2.48%</td>
<td>72.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>BE</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>1.87%</td>
<td>83.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>1.91%</td>
<td>59.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>3.51%</td>
<td>45.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>1.93%</td>
<td>16.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CY</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>1.94%</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IE</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Culture in European Structural and Investment Funds (2014-2020)

The total amount of ESI Funds for the period 2014-2020 is equal to €351.8 billion. Some 5.4 billion have been allocated to cultural projects regarding development and promotion of commercial culture assets and services as well as the protection, development and promotion of public cultural heritage and related services. More cultural projects, and certainly library projects, have certainly been funded in a “hidden” way, through funding allocated to education & training or measure intending to support youth.

ESIF, and in particular the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social
1. Strengthening research, technological development and innovation
2. Enhancing access to, and use and quality of information and communication technologies (ICT)
3. Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
4. Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors
5. Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management
6. Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency
7. Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures
8. Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility
9. Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination
10. Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning
11. Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders and efficient public administration.

Education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning are a Thematic Objective per se. Opposite to education and training, no Thematic Objective explicitly addresses culture. Culture is nonetheless a suitable vehicle for delivering other key objectives of the Funds. People on the ground are better able to see how the cultural and creative sector is able to contribute to the development of regional and local economies in ways that are more apparent than at more strategic levels.

The contributions of culture can be seen in its potential to improve economic development and in its social effects.

**Advocacy for culture may be justified on the basis of the following arguments:**

1. Direct support to cultural organisations can enhance the economic activity of cultural organisations, grants and other support to enterprises and organisation providing cultural experiences.
2. Direct effects also concern the development/preservation of cultural facilities (galleries, theatres and other cultural infrastructure) and of cultural heritage (sites, monuments etc).
3. Direct support contributes to urban development & regeneration through the attractiveness of urban environments, property development and the increase of land value, urban regeneration and the building up of social capital & public value.
4. Environmental impact increases the energy efficiency of cultural businesses and facilities;
5. Culture acts as a focal point for business and attracting inward investment;
6. Creates direct employment in cultural and creative activity (media coverage, advertisement);
7. And, indirectly, it has multiplier effects in industries such as construction and those from attracting mobile skilled and professional labour;
8. And develops a series of related activities that re-inforce each other, as part of a regional strategy in which culture and related activities have a central place: for example, cultural activities, supported by training and facilities development.
9. Improves cultural and creative skills & competences, including the training of performers and administrators, by investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and lifelong learning.

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**The Digital Travellers project**

We are gladly publishing information provided by Public Libraries 2030.
We have officially launched the Digital Travellers project!

This EU (Erasmus+) co-funded project brings together six partners from four different countries.

- Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (Belgium) – BSF Be
- Bibliothèques Sans Frontières (France) – BSF Fr
- Fundacja Rozwoju Społeczeństwa Informacyjnego (Poland) – FRSI
- Koninklijke Bibliotheek Nationale Bibliotheek van Nederland (Netherlands) – KB
- Public Libraries 2030 (Belgium) – PL2030
- Suomen Kirjastoseura (Finland)

Our aim with this project is to foster digital inclusion of people whose lack of digital skills impedes their participation in society. European Commission data shows that almost half of Europeans (44%) do not have basic digital skills, and at the same time it is predicted that 90% of future jobs will require digital skills. Furthermore, our society is becoming increasingly digital and basic digital skills are needed for daily tasks such as online banking, paying bills, and government services.

Throughout this project, we will work with public libraries, who are ideally placed, to reach out to digitally excluded library users.

Our first objective is to train a sample of 80 librarians, provide them with appropriate resources, and have them train a group of 4,000 digitally excluded people in the four countries involved in the pilot: Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands and Poland.

All resources used for the pilot sessions will be made available online, under Creative Common licenses, for everyone to use freely and at no cost. Supporting documents will be in English as well as in other local languages.

To support and facilitate the dissemination of the resources, the project will scale up and tailor the Voyageurs du Numérique (VDN) ("Digital Travelers") platform, initially developed by Bibliothèques Sans Frontières France.

Find out more about this exciting adventure on our website!
We continue our reviews of SDGs. Previous Newsletters have dealt with SDGs 1 and 2 (September 2019 Newsletter), SDGs 3 and 4 (October 2019 Newsletter) and SDGs 5 and 6 (November 2019 Newsletter) and SDGs 7 and 8 (December 2019 Newsletter), SDGs 9 and 10 (February 2020 Newsletter). For more details, please see the EBLIDA Matrix.

Focus on SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable

Almost three-quarters of the EU population live in urban areas — cities, towns and suburbs — with more than 40% residing in cities alone. The share of the urban population in Europe is projected to rise to just over 80% by 2050. Cities, towns and suburbs are therefore essential for Europeans’ well-being and quality of life. They also serve as hubs for economic and social development and innovation.

They attract many people thanks to the wide range of opportunities for education, employment, entertainment and culture on offer. This large concentration of people and wealth, however, often comes with a range of complex challenges. One of these measures consist of ensuring sustainable and healthy mobility, such as walking or cycling, through better urban planning and improving the accessibility and attractiveness of public transport systems. Another is to deal with cities’ negative environmental impacts, such as the spread of the settlement areas or the large amounts of waste generated in urban areas.

Within the EU, the urban dimension is at the very heart of EU Cohesion Policy. More than EUR 100 billion is being invested up to 2020 to support urban mobility, energy efficiency, as well as urban renewal, research and innovation capacity, and the regeneration of deprived communities. Making the Union’s cities more sustainable is one of the priorities of the 7th Environment Action Programme. UN Targets are focused on ensuring access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing (11.1), and providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all (11.2) through the enhancement of inclusive and sustainable urbanization (11.3), strengthened efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage (11.4). There should be a reduction of the number of people affected by losses relative to water disasters (11.5), harmful air quality (11.6) and an increase in access to green public spaces (11.7). Regional development plans should orient people distribution in cities (11 A) with the implementation of integrated policies and plans towards inclusion and support to least developed countries (11 C).

A battery of Eurostat indicators evaluate the attainment of SDG 11: the “Overcrowding rate” and “Population living in households considering that they suffer from noise” assess the quality of housing in the EU. Another important indicator is “Settlement area per capita” which evaluates the degree of urbanization.

Other indicators also measuring the quality of life are: the number of “People killed in road accidents” and the “Exposure to air pollution”. Important urban indicators are also the “Recycling rate of municipal waste”, “Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames or floor”, and “Population connected to at least secondary
How can European libraries be relevant in the Europe 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Perhaps the most important Europe programme for sustainable cities has to be found in the ERDF resources where at least 50% of the budget was invested in urban areas and around 10 billion euro was directly allocated to integrated strategies for sustainable urban development in some 750 European cities. It is not by chance that many cultural heritage projects were funded within this European scheme. In the rural development context, the EU LEADER programme is implemented under the national and regional Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) of each EU Member State and co-financed from the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). LEADER is a local development method which has been used for 20 years to engage local actors in the design and delivery of strategies, decision-making and resource allocation for the development of their rural areas.

The Circular Economy package aims to a climate-neutral, circular economy, where pressure on natural and freshwater resources as well as ecosystems is minimised. Recycling of municipal waste and packaging waste are also objectives actively pursued by EU programmes, in particular the Construction and Demolition Waste.

Cultural heritage is explicitly mentioned as SDG 11 target and in some countries, historical libraries benefitted from the European Structural and Investment Funds for building and restoration projects. Cultural heritage includes not only fixed (tangible), but also movable (intangible) heritage. Libraries have become an important component in contemporary urban planning. City administrators and urban planners have often put libraries along strategic urban development axis in order to enhance socialization as well as people aggregation and integration, in large as well as in small cities. The regeneration of depressed and deprived city areas has often started with the creation of libraries and their qualification as “meeting places” for citizens.

Another important issue is how book or media collections can be established in any place: housing, coffee shops, cinemas, and other public places. These spontaneous libraries reinforce the taste for reading and reading habits in population.

Focus on SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Sustainable production and consumption patterns use resources efficiently, respect resource constraints and reduce pressures on natural capital in order to increase overall wellbeing, keep the environment clean and healthy, and safeguard the needs of future generations.

In Europe, the first target is therefore to implement sustainable consumption and production in all sectors together with the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

This is attained through the reduction of food losses along
All forms of malnutrition should come to an end, wherever they exist, through the increase of agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. The genetic diversity of seeds, of cultivated plants and of farmed and domesticated animals should be maintained and sustainable practices should be adopted by all companies through the promotion of procurement practices focused on sustainability and transparent information provided to people everywhere.

The productivity of resources and energy has increased considerably over the past 15 years in Europe; therefore, indicators concern practices of sustainable agriculture and industrial consumption patterns, such as “Consumption of hazardous and nonhazardous chemicals” and the “Resource productivity and domestic material consumption (DMC)”, which measures the total amount of materials directly used by an economy. Other Eurostat indicators valid for SDG 12 are the “Average CO2 emissions per km from new passenger cars”, the “Circular material use rate” (CMR), measuring the share of material recovered and fed back into the economy in overall material use, and the “Generation of waste excluding major mineral wastes”, essential in measuring the progress towards a Circular economy.

**How can European libraries be relevant in the Europe 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?**

Sustainable consumption and production patterns is implemented in EC programmes not only through ad hoc initiatives, but also with a re-orientation of existing programmes. The reference programme is without any doubt the EU Action Plan for the Circular Economy, with its objective of radically changing production and consumption and the way waste is managed.

The New Cohesion Policy (2021-2027) is addressing SDG 12 through five investment priorities, among which the strive for a smarter, greener, more connected and more social and closer to citizens Europe, as the main element. Equally relevant is the EU 2030 climate & energy framework with its emphasis on clean energy as well as the EU biodiversity Strategy. Better Training for Safer Food is another EU initiative centered on consumer protection, a level playing field for food businesses, and safety of food imports. Organic farming is also priority with a view to changing consumption and production patterns: it encourages the responsible use of energy and natural resources, the maintenance of biodiversity, the preservation of regional ecological balances, the enhancement of soil fertility, and the maintenance of water quality.

Sustainable development is first and foremost a matter of life style: therefore, any educational activity linked with waste disposal of non-recyclable material implemented by libraries can support sustainable consumption and production patterns. Libraries, documentation centres may have great influence on people’s behaviours. Awareness should also be raised on sustainable practices linked with circular economy, and misuse of cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

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**Reporting about errors and false information in the Newsletter**

In the EBLIDA Newsletter ([November issue](#)) it was stated that Ms. Ulrika Domellöf-Mattson was on the EBLIDA Executive Committee from 2009-2018. In fact she was Member of the EC from 2012 to 2018.
Responsible for the Newsletter: Giuseppe Vitiello
[contact him by email: g.vitiello at kb.nl]

Editors: Unless otherwise specified, all articles are written by the EBLIDA Secretariat.

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**Events and Dates in March**

March 11-12
**Open Science Conference 2020** (Watch the live stream)
**Place:** Berlin, Germany
**Organizer:** Leibniz Research Alliance Open Science

March 16-18
"Transforming the Library"- RLUK 2020 Conference
**Place:** London, United Kingdom
**Organizer:** Research Libraries UK (RLUK)

March 20-23
**Access Lab 2020**
**Place:** Online Event
**Organizer:** OpenAthens

March 23-27
**10th International Conference on Learning Analytics & Knowledge (LAK20)**
**Place:** Frankfurt, Germany & Online
**Organizer:** Society for Learning Analytics Research (SoLAR)

March 29
**Seeking Sustainability: Publishing Models for an Open Access Age**
**Place:** Brighton, United Kingdom
March 30 - April 1
UKSG 43rd Annual Conference and Exhibition
Place: Brighton, United Kingdom
Organizer: UKSG

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