



IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION
ON DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY
OF CULTURAL MATERIAL AND DIGITAL PRESERVATION

PROGRESS REPORT 2008

**PLEASE RETURN
BEFORE 29 FEBRUARY 2008 TO NORA.KERENYI@EC.EUROPA.EU**

COUNTRY:

BE LT BG LU DK MT CY NL DE AT
 EE PL FI PT FR RO GR SI UK SK
 HU ES IE CZ IT SE LV NO IS LI

CONTACT DETAILS (info will not be published):

Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr <input type="checkbox"/> Ms
Organisation	
Telephone	
Email	

NOTE:

This template is structured according to the actions to be implemented by all Member States as recommended by the Commission in its Recommendation of 24 August 2006 on digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material, and digital preservation. This template should be strictly followed.

The Commission Recommendation was endorsed by Council on its Conclusions of 13 November 2006. These Conclusions contain an indicative timetable that should clearly be taken into account in your reporting of progress.

Besides your factual report, you are encouraged to raise any implementation problems or success cases that you think should be paid special attention to at national and/or European level. Where implementation is not fully reached, please describe how you plan to continue work.

All reports will be published on the Commission's Digital Libraries website.

DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY

(1) Progress on the systematic gathering of information about current and planned digitisation of books, journals, newspapers, photographs, museum objects, archival documents, audiovisual material and the availability of overviews of such digitisation in order to prevent duplication of efforts and promote collaboration and synergies at European level.

The systematic gathering of information on the progress in digitisation must be seen in the light of the current policy and funding of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science which is aimed at:

- development of quality-assurance measures and dissemination of expertise through self-regulation; for this purpose a national clearinghouse for ICT and cultural heritage has been established (DEN Digitaal Erfgoed Nederland” - Digital Heritage Netherlands).
- maintaining and developing the existing organisational and technical infrastructure
- stimulating the digitisation of heritage collections and innovation through a grant scheme (“Digitaliseren met beleid”) and a national digitisation programme Memory of the Netherlands (“Geheugen van Nederland”)

To underpin the policy development on digitisation in the Netherlands the government strongly encourages research in this field. On a policy level various studies, research, trend analysis and development programmes have been undertaken.

I. The Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP) and the Erasmus University Rotterdam conducted in 2006 surveys of the digitisation of cultural resources and the use and users of digitised material (Visit our site¹ , Click to the Past²). The study ‘Visit our Site’ focussed on the digitisation in four cultural sectors (cultural heritage, the arts, libraries and public-service broadcasting). It provides an outline of available quantitative and qualitative data on both the supply of and demand for digital material. The publication synthesises that a sustainable digital cultural infrastructure profits from large scale digitisation projects. Furthermore societal developments and the first results of mass digitisation projects do prove that mass digitisation stimulates innovation and user driven solutions for accessibility of data. Click to the Past focussed on the users of digital heritage synthesizing that Users of digital heritage are to a large extent the same people who visit heritage objects or institutions ‘physically’. Using digital heritage presupposes a sufficient amount of digital skills. Suppliers of digital heritage information cannot readily assume all users have such skills. Some users, especially the older, are relatively new to the internet, others have problems finding and sorting out the information they need. Information should be provided in a structured way, possibly accompanied with a note on the reliability and thoroughness of the information. In 2008 a third SCP publication will become available focussing specifically on the use of digital cultural resources across cultural heritage, the arts, libraries and public-service broadcasting TNO carried out research on the relation between societal trends and ICT trends. These trends largely influence the way the public uses ICT. The expectations of the user keep changing therefore the websites of heritage institutes will be always under construction. A scorecard was developed as helpful toolkit for heritage institutes in order to estimate in which direction their website could be developed, taking into account the societal trends and user behaviour to be expected.³

¹ Summary in English <http://www.scp.nl/english/publications/summaries/9789037702965.html>

² Summary in English : <http://www.scp.nl/english/publications/summaries/9037702791.html>

³ Scorecard: http://www.den.nl/bestanden/TNOrapportScorekaart2005/Scorekaart_DENenTNO.pdf

II. To underpin public financing of digitisation cost-benefit analysis have been undertaken. For example for Images for the Future, a major digitisation project in the audiovisual sector, the cost-benefit analysis indicates positive effects on the economy and society in the long term, through re-use of digital content within education, creative industries and by the general public.⁴

III. Two major research & development programmes (Multimedien and Catch), combining expertise from cultural heritage institutions and ICT research, provide proof of the importance and potential of innovation with ICT for the cultural sector.

- On the Multimedien website demonstrators and demo video's of the projects can be found. (http://www.multimedien.nl/nl/demo_cultural_search_engine.php, and http://www.multimedien.nl/nl/golden_video.php)
- A factsheet on Catch can be found on the internet as well as an overview of the projects running. ([http://www.nwo.nl/nwohome.nsf/pages/NWOA_79BCX8/\\$file/CATCH%20Factsheet_lowres.pdf](http://www.nwo.nl/nwohome.nsf/pages/NWOA_79BCX8/$file/CATCH%20Factsheet_lowres.pdf) , and http://www.nwo.nl/nwohome.nsf/pages/NWOP_6CCC3L)

Based on the abovementioned research and trend analysis (SCP reports, TNO) a few important themes national and at the European level have been identified. The specific issues are:

- **Innovation of public services is necessary:**
 - new business models
 - the **availability of digital content** to facilitate innovation and the cooperation with creative industries
 - Various external developments point out the need for innovation: changing user behaviour patterns (prosumer), semantic web, multilinguality, open infrastructure, web 2.0 developments and mobile internet (ubiquitous computing).
- management of **copyrights** especially from the perspective of mass digitisation.
- providing **permanent access** to digitised resources

Eculture and innovation will thus be at the heart of the policy. Digital content is necessary to facilitate innovation of public services.

In addition to research for policy development, specific projects concerning information on digitisation are carried out by the heritage field:

Crosssectoral

- The Dutch clearinghouse for digitisation of cultural heritage (DEN Digitaal Erfgoed Nederland) maintains a projectbank, to gather information about current best practices in the country. At the end of 2007, the projectbank contained descriptions of almost 70 projects, including information on the digitisation of various heritage collections. The clearinghouse also registers the availability of policy documents of heritage institutions in which digitisation plans are recorded.
- A working group has been established to investigate public web 2.0 tools for the creation of image databases by small heritage institutions and historical societies

⁴ http://www.beeldenvoordetoekomst.nl/assets/documents/seo_bateninbeeld_2006.pdf

Library

- Databank Digital Newspapers- within this historical newspaper project over 8 million pages of newspapers will be digitised thus establishing an inventory of newspapers. The initiative is carried out by the national library of the Netherlands, the KB.
- As a result of the Michael+ project information is gathered on the availability of digitised collections. Partner in the Michael+ program is the KB, the national library of the Netherlands

Archeology and monuments

- The archaeology and monuments sector works on a four-yearly report on the quality of the process of heritage management. The report offers insight into the digitisation rate of the collections.

Audio Visual Archives

- Quantitative progress on current as well as planned digitisation of audiovisual material, held by the two national audiovisual -heritage institutions is gathered systematically for the (mass-digitisation project) *Images for the future*.

Archives

- A lot of work on professionalisation in the field of digitisation has been done in the archival sector in order to enable them to be part of the networked society we live in e.g. Heritage Netherlands developed management courses on ICT policies and developed an ICT monitor for Archives.
- IOO monitored the ICT programme for professionalizing the archival sector. The response by 182 archives learnt that archival institutes tend to develop internet services as counterpart of and even replacement of their traditional services. The activities of archival organisations on the internet making publicly available their archival resources is in line with the size of the institutes. In most cases as a result of financial and (qualified) staff shortages.
- The Taskforce for Archives (part of the self regulation system), issued a guide about establishing imagebanks. The guide offers access to knowledge and best practices known in the archival sector.

Museums

- Collectiebalans: inventory of all the collections of museums in the Netherlands published by the Dutch knowledge centre for museums (ICN) in February 2008 . Using the Art and Architecture Thesaurus as standard describing the content of the collections. Part of the information is concerned with the digitisation rate of the collections.

- (2) **Progress on the development of quantitative targets for the digitisation of analogue material in archives, libraries and museums, indicating the expected increase in digitised material which could form part of the European Digital Library and the budgets allocated by public authorities.**

Cross sectoral

A national quantitative research will be carried out during 2008 on behalf of the Ministry of Culture by DEN indicating the size and growth of the digital collection of the Netherlands. The project will include existing research and data from specific sectors, such as the "Collectiebalans" for the museum sector. The project results will be made available to the EU Numeric project.

A reasonable idea of the digitisation rate at this moment can be gathered from the projects mentioned below:

Libraries

- Memory of the Netherlands (www.geheugenvannederland.nl). The Memory of the Netherlands is an extensive digital collection of illustrations, photographs, texts, film and audio fragments, all of Dutch making. To date the project has digitised nearly 400.000 objects. The project is carried out by the KB and is not only a huge digital collection but also an important partner in developing best practices in the field of digitisation
- Databank Digital Newspapers- within this historical newspaper project over 8 million pages of newspapers will be digitised thus establishing an inventory of newspapers. The initiative is carried out by the national library of the Netherlands, the KB.
- Metamorfoze: Metamorfoze is the Netherlands' national programme for the preservation of paper heritage through microfilming and digitisation. The programme started in 1997. The Metamorfoze programme is a collaborative effort of the KB and the Nationaal Archief (National Archives of the Netherlands). The programme is an initiative of the Ministry of OCW (Education, Culture and Sciences). The purpose of the programme is to engage in the struggle against acidification and other forms of autonomous paper decay: ink corrosion and copper corrosion. From 2008 on Metamorfoze will be using digitization as 'image preservation'.

Audiovisual

The digitisation output of the project 'Images for the Future' as well as the allocated budget has been defined for 2007 – 2014 (www.beeldenvoordetoekomst.nl). Allocated is a budget of 90 M, In the project 137.200 hours of video, 22.510 hours of movie, 123.900 audio en 2.0 million photographs will be restaured, conserved and digitized. Furthermore services for accessibility will be developed. Images for the Future is a project of Stichting Nederlands Filmmuseum, Nederlands Instituut voor Beeld en Geluid, Centrale Discotheek Rotterdam, Nationaal Archief, Vereniging Openbare Bibliotheken en Stichting Nederland Kennisland. Content owners, knowledge institutions and distribution partners join forces to digitise and to ensure the future accessibility of the digitised information.

Museums

The Dutch knowledge centre for museums (ICN) published in February 2008 a review of the dutch collections, part of the results refer to the digitization rate of the museum collection in the Netherlands.

Archives

In 2008 a benchmark on digitisation of archives will be carried out.

Research Programmes:

- Multimedial Research Project is a public-private non-profit organization in which the scientific institutions cooperate with industrial and other non-profit (cultural) institutions. Key point in their objectives is to make impact in the economical and social field by means of demonstrating and introducing multimedia technology.
- CATCH (Continuous Access tot Cultural Heritage): a scientific programme which combines ICT research and representative heritage organisations like the Rijksmuseum and the KB.

Budgets allocated

- Within the funding scheme 'digitisation with a policy', stimulating both content development and digitization M4,5 Euro yearly is available
- Memory of the Netherlands: M2 Euro yearly
- Dutch Newspaper: M10
- Images for the Future: M90Euro
- Metamorfoze: national programme for the preservation of paper heritage.M 6,5 (2008)
- Erfgoed van de Oorlog: Heritage of World War II M20 Euro until 2009
- CATCH: M6
- Multimedial (not restricted to culture) M 16

Future Cooperative Initiatives

December 2007 a claim of M186 for mass digitization, innovation and further development of the technical infrastructure 'NED' was put forward (www.nederlandserfgoeddigitaal.nl) The claim awaits approval.

A plan for mass digitization of regional and local heritage in museums has been put together at the same time at the rate of M30

The RHC (Regional Historic Centres – mainly consisting of archival institutes) are planning a joint digitization project covering a huge part of dutch history in archival information records and image banks.

(3) Progress on partnerships between cultural institutions and the private sector in order to create new ways of funding digitisation of cultural material.

In 2007 an innovation platform for the creative industries was installed through the *Netherlands ICT Research and Innovation Authority*. In this platform the creative industry will set up a research agenda to promote and streamline the sector. Co-operation with cultural heritage sector and availability / re-use of digital heritage is one of the key issues on the agenda.

The Digital Pioneers fund gives financial and organisational support to civil society initiatives on the Internet. (<http://www.digitalepioniers.nl/OpenDoors>)

The Multimedial Research Project (not only aimed at cultural research) is an example of a multidisciplinary R&D project where private and public sector join forces and work towards ways to improve accessibility of digitized collections. The multimedial demonstrator developed within this project was awarded the semantic web challenge in 2006.

Although not a public private partnership strictly, the project Images for the Future offers a new model for funding digitisation of cultural assets. The government funds the project, but the estimated revenues will have to be repaid to the government. The project also explores the economic potential of digital audiovisual material. The project facilitates research into the opportunities offered by the technological developments, to use and exploit the archives

(4) Progress on the set-up and sustaining of large scale digitisation facilities.

Digitisation initiatives are rather focussed at developing standardised ways of working, standard infrastructure, workflow streamlining and use of ICT standards in general and developing quality measurement tools, OCR and accessibility of textfiles.

Depending on the size of a project and type of material, digitisation project will be executed within cultural institutions or will be outsourced to specialized commercial partners.

Projects to be mentioned are:

- In 2002 the KB and OCLC started a commercial digitisation service for specialized microfilm- and digitization projects. It has recently been taken over by another commercial enterprise in the Netherlands.
- Databank Digital Newspapers, over 8 million pages will be digitised
- Digitisation of Special Collections (18th century books from 3 scientific libraries)
- ANP project (National News Service) 1,4 mln. Newsbulletins
- Large scale digitisation of audiovisual materials (ie video, audio, film) through the project Images for the Future is mainly outsourced to specialized Laboratories (such as Haghefilm or Technicolor)
- The EU project Presto Space developed the concept of PrestoSpace Factory as an integrated solution for preservation and laid the basis for this concept by technical developments of individual hardware and software components.

(5) Progress of cultural institutions, as well as publishers and other rightholders to make their digitised material searchable through the European Digital Library. Describe in particular the progress on the application of common digitisation criteria by cultural institutions and, where relevant, private companies, in order to achieve interoperability with the European Digital Library and to facilitate cross-language searchability.

As was already mentioned (see 1) issues of standardisation, technical and organisational, are subject to a mechanism of selfregulation.

- In 2007 the basic criteria for accessibility of digital heritage were defined through self regulation. All Dutch heritage institutions will be held accountable for implementing the seven standards that were defined. The standards are chosen to improve automatic interoperability on both national and international level. The criteria were matched with the work on the European Digital Library during the meetings of the Working Group Technical Interoperability of EDLnet.
- The policy of the KB is aimed at making available digitised resources in a standardised way, accessible for third parties. Multilinguality is an issue with respect to the European Library.
- Memories of the Netherlands developed nationwide accepted standards for digitisation which are applied in the main digitisation programs.
- KICH (knowledge structure for cultural history) programme develops standards and tools for integral accessibility of information on cultural heritage. esp. on archaeology and monuments. A national initiative to make information on archaeology and monuments available on a geo referenced basis.
- The Dutch Art and Architecture Thesaurus received a new impulse in 2007. This is important from the perspective of semantic standardisation and multilingualism.
- The archaeology and monuments sector is currently adapting the Dutch AAT as a framework for its domain thesauri to enable cross domain and multilingual interoperability of information.
- NIBG in the Netherlands participates in VIDEOACTIVE ; the project contributes to the EDL
- NIBG participates in Multimatch: the project contributes to the EDL
- Within the CATCH research programme work is carried out within the field of the semantic web; using standardised semantic web technologies.
- The Multimedien demonstrator was rewarded the semantic web award in 2006.
- Michael+ project: the project contributes to the EDL. Offering access to digital resources with collection level descriptions.
- The Taskforce for Archives started in 2007 a project on best EAD practices. The International Institute for Social History, Nationaal Archief, the Institute for Archival Education and Research in the Netherlands, Amsterdam City Archive, Central Service on Archival Selection and the Rijksarchief in Belgium are trying to find a common application for EAD. Furthermore a plan is launched to develop national guidelines for the description of individuals.

- Under auspices of the Taskforce for Archives standard software applications are listed. In the description of these applications is too paid attention to the standards sustained by the software.

New European projects:

ATHENA: the Rijksmuseum takes part in this project which will be contributing to the EDL

APENET: - the Nationaal Archief of the Netherlands participates in this projects which will be contributing to the EDL. Within the project the National Archive will be responsible for the implementation of the work packages relating to standards (EAD) and implementation of the results in the EDL.

EDLlocal: *Local & Regional Museums, Libraries, Archives*

IMPACT: KB is coordinator of this European programme, aiming at the augmentation of OCR and text retrieval for historical text.

(6a) Progress on mechanisms to facilitate the use of orphan works.

Management of copyright has been and will be one of the most important issues in digitisation projects next years. As it turns out that mass digitisation projects are important to provoke innovation the issues of mass digitisation and lack of suitable legislation have to be taken care of urgently.

In 2006 a set of legal guidelines for digitisation projects in the cultural heritage sector was published with support from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.

The Ministry supports the development and implementation of the Creative Commons license scheme in the Netherlands.

In 2008 the Council for Culture will advise the government on the accessibility of cultural information in the public domain. Further policy development on this topic is expected in 2008 and onwards.

2006 the Taskforce Archives published in cooperation with the Dutch Museum Association a guide on legal problems for Archives and Museums. In these guidelines attention is paid to orphan works and the research which is done in this field. Furthermore a lot of best practices are presented.

For the audiovisual domain a specific project has started that will result in:

- an inventory of copyright and copyright ownership
- a fund where licencing fees for remaining unknown rightsholders will be deposited

The legal commission of the Dutch library organisation FOBID has looked into ways to achieve a national/collective solution for orphan works, which will also be valid for museums and archives.

September 2007 a presentation was given at the meeting of the HLEG "10 building blocks" for an agreement between libraries, archives, museums and other cultural and educational institutions on the one hand and various collecting societies on the other hand.

(<http://www.sitegenerator.bibliotheek.nl/fobid/img/docs/orphan%20works.pdf>)

The stakeholders in the discussion on legislation and digitisation stress the importance of solutions for the problems institutes encounter in mass digitisation projects. Recently a quickscan was carried by FOBID out on image databases; resulting in 10 rules for usage of imagedatabases

(6b) Progress on mechanisms to facilitate the use of works that are out of print or out of distribution.

Activities in this field are undertaken by the KB in the Netherlands:

- In the project of digitisation of special collections 18th century books will be digitised.
- Within the context of digital preservation of paper history microfilms have been produced of a lot of out of print 19th and 20th century books.. They will be digitised depending on available funding.
- University libraries are starting an initiative to digitise 'less loved books' which can be found in several libraries.

The RACM together with DANS (Data Archive and Network Services) have raised funding tot digitise 4000 reports resulting from archaeological research to make them available for further analysis.

In co-operation Sound and Vision in the Netherlands with broadcasting organisations and the music industry, a webservice has been developed where Dutch musical recordings and audiovisual works that are out of distribution can be ordered by the public (www.fonos.nl)

(6c) Progress on the availability of lists of known orphan works and works in the public domain.

Key issue of orphan works is, especially in the situation of massdigitisation, that the search for rightsholders is very time consuming and expensive. At present there is no national inventory available of known orphan works. We are working on the assumption that existing foreign (such as made by the British Library) estimates, also apply to the Dutch library collections. The focus is on finding practical solutions, as proposed by FOBID (mentioned above by item 6a) for example.

ICN – created an inventory of 2500 research reports in order to digitise them.

Especially with respect to digitisation of newspapers a solution – in terms of a general agreement with publishers is in the process of being made by the KB and supported by the ministry.

(6d) Progress on the identification of barriers in your legislation to the online accessibility and subsequent use of cultural material that is in the public domain — and the steps taken to remove them.

- The Dutch government supports the Creative Commons initiative
- Work is done to address the problem in the media
- In the archaeology and monuments sector there are currently three major barriers
 1. the possible damage of archaeological findspot by treasure hunters when location information of valuable finds is widely spread
 2. the copyright reports that result of research that has been carried out by private companies before 2007. The accessibility of recent reports has currently been guaranteed by 'Malta legislation'. Earlier reports however may be copyright protected as a result of agreements between contractor and commissioning party.
 3. the privacy issue that might arise when photographs taken of the interior of monuments are being published without permission of the owner of the monument

Research is carried out to find out which problems are encountered legally if we want to use models of extended licensing. This is in accordance with the copyright subgroup of the High Level Expert Group. The High Level Expert Group proposed to solve the orphan works problem by developing contractual arrangements in a suitable manner, taking into account the role of cultural establishments

DIGITAL PRESERVATION

- (7) **Progress on national strategies for the long-term preservation of and access to digital material. Describe the organisational approach, indicating the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved as well as the allocated resources. Describe the specific action plans outlining the objectives and a time-table for the specific targets to be met.**

The information society urges us to find a solution on permanent access for digital data. A lot of research in this field has been done and is still going on. Technical and organisational issues have to be answered. We have to develop a perspective on keeping our digital resources available and accessible in the long term. We not only have to answer the question how the digital information has to be kept but also the question of responsibility is raised. Which organisations can be held responsible for trusted repositories ensuring us that integrity, authenticity, rightsmanagement and technical issues are granted? What is the task of these organisations? Should there be a distributed architecture of data repositories or should we opt for a more centralised perspective? These questions have to be answered from a cross sectoral perspective and are of (inter)national relevance. Permanent Access is a national and an European concern.

Permanent Access is addressed at governmental level in the national programme 'Informatie op Orde'. It is stated that governmental information has to be accessible and available, trustworthy and authentic.

- The government intends to carry out a cross sectoral survey on permanent access and long term strategies at the (inter) organisational level.
- Already the funding programme 'Digitisation with a Policy' obliges institutes to add a paragraph on digital preservation in their ICT policy plan.

At the institutional level several actions are undertaken:

The Nationaal Archief of the Netherlands is in the process of developing a digital depot facility in order to be able to guarantee that digital records remain accessible over time and can be suitably rendered in the form that represents its authenticity, reliability and integrity. Crucial part of this depot system will be the preservation system, designed to actively preserve digital records for the long term by executing the required preservation actions, like migration and emulation. The digital depot will be operational in 2010. A pilot project is carried out to offer ministeries the possibility for an early transfer of their records.

Significant research in the field of e-depots for Archives in the Netherlands is undertaken by the Municipal Archive Rotterdam in cooperation with the Archiefschool (The Institute for Archival Education and Research in the Netherlands).

With support from the Ministry of Education, Culture en Science a **National Coalition for Digital Preservation** has been established in 2007. Its aim is to ensure that within five years a national organisational and technical infrastructure is in place, which secures the long term accessibility of scientific, commercial, governmental and cultural data. A survey will be carried out in 2007 to investigate the digital preservation needs.

The KB is in the process of enhancing the E-Depot to sustain the need for long term preservation of digitised resources developed within the projects the library is involved with and the programs they are taking part in. Financing is based on the regular program budgets.

Within DARE , university repositories are harvested and archived in the E-depot.

DRIVER II, in this European project a coalition of KB and Dutch universities participates, investigating possibilities for enhanced publications.

Successful research in the field of web archiving leads to the decision that the archiving of cultural websites will become probably a regular activity for the KB.

In the audiovisual domain the two national audio visual heritage institutions participate in national and international research projects, like Prestospace ;in order to define future migration strategies.

Archeological research results in massive amounts of digitally born information. For the long term preservation of these data a repository has been implemented in cooperation with DANS

The centre for longterm strategies on audio and video art is Monte Video in the Netherlands. ICN too brought their collections new media art into this organisation.⁵ Monte Video is partner in the OASIS archive project.

European Level:

At the European level an effort is made to create a European Digital Information Infrastructure, through the establishment of the 'Alliance for Permanent Access'

(8) Progress on exchange of information with other Member States on your strategies and action plans.

A survey on quality assurance for digitisation and digital preservation in several EU countries was commissioned to compare the national approach for quality assurance in the Netherlands with other EU countries.

In the context of the Sixth Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development of the European Commission (FP6) some projects are currently underway that enable sharing knowledge and experience in the area of digital preservation:

- Planets (<http://www.planets.arts.gla.ac.uk/>) which brings together the unique experience to research, develop, deliver, and productise practical digital solutions.
- DPE, another European project, facilitates pooling of the complementary expertise that exists across the academic research, cultural, public administration and industry sectors in Europe (<http://www.digitalpreservationeurope.eu/>)
- DLM forum&Moreq2 a European platform on archive, records and information management
- yearly the archaeological sector organises a conference on the subject Computer Applications and Archaeology. This conference is the main platform for exchange of knowledge and strategies. Furthermore the EAC (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium)formed a working group to make a EU- guideline for archiving and digital preservation.
- For the audiovisual domain exchange of information takes place within meetings of international associations such as FIAT, FIAF and EBU as well as through EU funded project such as Presto Space.

⁵<http://www.montevideo.nl>

The Online Preservation Resource is specifically dedicated to bringing together current theory and practice of media art preservation. Here you will find a basic guide to preservation of video art, digital media and installation work in an easy to access online format. The Resource was created by the Netherlands Media Art Institute in the scope of the OASIS Archive project. Currently a work in progress, additional information will be added over the upcoming months and when it becomes available.

(9) Progress on legal provisions for multiple copying and migration of digital cultural material by public institutions for preservation purposes.

It is acknowledged that mass digitisation is conditional for innovation in the era of the digital revolution and the technology driven society. Europe wide institutes are withheld from operating effectively and efficient by the financial and legal restraints the lack of digital cultural data will define a cultural black hole on the internet and puts cultural organisations in a situation with no instruments to take part in the information society of the 21st century. New business models should be invented to enable cultural institutions to be part of the digital society..

Legal questions concerning orphan works and out of print works, but in the near future solutions for mass digitisation should be taken care of. Of course the legal and financial restrains are entangled

Research in this field is carried out by IVIR (Dutch institute for information law), several universities and rightholders organisations, FOBID as well as the KB and Sound and Vision, taking into perspective the solutions looked after in the United States, Canada and Scandinavia. The solutions range from extended licensing to a legal (governmental) body taking responsibility for rights management.

At this moment eg. within the project 'Images for the Future' audiovisual archives make the necessary arrangements, if possible, directly with the owner of the material and, a diligent search policy.

(10) Progress on policies and procedures for the deposit of born-digital material. Please note how you are taking into account developments in other Member States in order to prevent a wide divergence in depositing arrangements.

The KB has developed a specific workflow for archiving electronic publications. Elements of this workflow are: accept and pre-process; generate and resolve identifiers; search and retrieve publications; and identify, authenticate and authorise users. The technical heart of the e-Depot system is IBM's DIAS (Digital Information and Archiving System).

Organisations wishing to make use of the services provided by the e-Depot are required to conclude an archiving agreement with the KB and to deliver bulk content and specified metadata.

The e-Depot is an intrinsic part of the Dutch National Library, and therefore the Dutch Government is the major sponsor of both the e-Depot and the R&D efforts involved. In the coming years the KB intends to develop a sustainable business model for the e-Depot which will reflect both public and private responsibility for our digital scholarly and cultural heritage.

The digital preservation department concentrates its activities on four interrelated areas: permanent access, technology watch and standardization, preservation metadata and new services for the e-Depot.

International coöperation:

- Planets

Preservation and Long-term Access through Networked Services, is a four-year project co-funded by the European Union under the Sixth Framework Programme to address core digital preservation challenges. The primary goal for Planets is to build practical services and tools to help ensure long-term access to our digital cultural and scientific assets. Planets started on 1st June 2006. This website makes available project documentations and deliverables as Planets progresses so that these can be shared with the libraries, archives and digital preservation community.

- Digital Repository Certification Task Force
KB participates in the international workgroup, initiated by RLB and NARA. Objective: certification of reliable digital archives

- The European Task Force Permanent Access aims at developing a strategy for a European infrastructure to assure the long term access to digital scientific resources
- DARE:DigitalAcademicRepositories: project of Dutch University Libraries, SURF and KB. Developing a shared infrastructure and development of services for permanent access of Dutch scientific research

Archeology

Archeological research results in massive amounts of digitally born information. For the long term preservation of these data a repository has been implemented in cooperation with DANS. Research is carried out by DANS to determine the coststructure en develop a model for digital archiving. It will be available in 2008.

Archives

Furthermore the Nationaal Archief is cooperating with the National Archives in the UK to develop a digital depot system. The Nationaal Archief uses the core of the system in the UK to develop their own system. Making their source code available to TNA to sustain further development.

Audiovisual Archives

Sound and Vision in the Netherlands developed a catalogue system and backoffice to sustain the workflow, quaranteeing permanent access and re-use of audiovisual archives. Work is carried out in pilots to make the system available to the audiovisual sector in the Netherlands as a whole. The system is meant too as a storage facility for audiovisual archives, digitised or born digital.

The Raad voor Cultuur (www.cultuur.nl)⁶ the advisory board for the dutch government on cultural policy, has advised in 2005 against a Legal Deposit for audiovisual material. Taking into account the responsibility of collection owners and producers for costs of preservation.

(11) Progress on legal provisions for the preservation of web-content by mandated institutions.

Webarchiving in the Netherlands is taken up by a few organisations; notably the International Institute for Social History, Documentation Centre Dutch Political Parties, the KB, the institute of Sound and Vision.

To provide a sound evidence base for this long-term strategy and analyse how to respond flexibly to a variety of possible future developments and events, the KB has commissioned RAND Europe to analyse the KB's e-Depot strategy. [RAND Europe](#), an independent not-for-profit research organisation, has examined the key determinants of the sustainable digital preservation of scholarly publications, with specific reference to developing a robust approach to the archiving of such records at the KB in The Netherlands.

On the legal aspects of webarchiving from a Dutch perspective research was carried out by the University of Leiden on behalf of the KB. The webarchiving project of the KB an opt out solution was chosen.

Sound and Vision participates in the Living Web Archiving Project: LiWA will look beyond the pure "freezing" of Web content snapshots for a long time, transforming pure snapshot storage into a "Living" Web Archive. "Living" refers to a) long term interpretability as archives evolve, b) improved archive fidelity by filtering out irrelevant noise and c) considering a wide variety of content

LiWA will extend the current state of the art and develop the next generation of Web content capture, preservation, analysis, and enrichment services to improve fidelity, coherence, and interpretability of web archives. By developing methods which improve archive fidelity, the project

⁶ Deltaplan voor het Filmbehoud, Raad voor Cultuur, 2005, pag. 17

will contribute to adequate preservation of complete and high-quality content. By developing methods for improved archive coherence and interpretability, the project contributes to ensuring its long-term usability.

To ensure demand-driven RTD development and broad, sustained project impact, the LiWA consortium will closely work with the International Internet Preservation Consortium (IIPC)