



Portugal

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Introduction

This second National Status Report must be read and understood as a continuity of the guidelines contained at the first National Report, specially due to the fact that mostly of the ongoing projects presented in 2002 are continuing through 2003 and, in many cases, will be maintained in course until 2005/2006.

Digitisation policies and emerging initiatives

Based on the principles of the Information Society Programme launched by a Ministers Resolution approved on November 2002, the Portuguese Government approved last June 2003, five Ministers Resolutions, published on 12 August 2003, concerning the following issues:

- RCM n. 107/2003 - Action Plan for Information Society
- RCM n. 108/2003 - Action Plan for e-Government
- RCM n. 109/2003 - National Initiative for Broadband
- RCM n. 110/2003 – National Programme for the Participation of Disabled Citizens in the Information Society
- RCM n. 111/2003- National Programme for e-Commerce

These results were only possible because all the Ministries participate and working up together, since November 2002, at two levels: the political and the operational level. The operational level comprehend multi task forces with representatives of each Ministry – the hereby representative on NRG and MINERVA is also the Ministry of Culture representative on those task forces- coordinated by UMIC – Mission Unit for Innovation and Knowledge Society:
<http://www.umi.c.pcm.gov.pt/UMIC/>.

The first of those resolutions – RCM n. 107/2003 – is a revocatory act of the precedent Resolution which has being approved on August 2000, and represents the main political instrument of strategic and operational coordination of the Government, in what concerns the development of the Information Society in Portugal.

The Portuguese Information Society Action Plan, <http://www.umi.c.pcm.gov.pt/UMIC/Sociedade da Informacao/>, is an extensive and detailed document that is completely impossible to transcribe into this Report; however, we think it is important to mention just the guidelines to explain the relationship between Culture and Information Society issues. The Action Plan has seven pillars:

- 1) Information Society for all (connecting people with less cost in a secure broadband, promoting the digital cohesion and an universal presence);
- 2) New Capacities (promoting a digital culture by training the Portuguese in Information and Communications Technologies and Knowledge as a way to facilitate the daily life of the citizens);
- 3) Quality and Efficiency of the Public Services (guarantying qualified public services and supporting the Public Administration Modernisation, rationalising the costs and the transparency of the services);
- 4) Better Citizenship (Improving the quality of democracy trough a better participation of all the citizens in Information Society);
- 5) Health for everyone (orienting and improving the Health System towards the needs of the citizens);
- 6) New ways of creating economic value (increasing the productivity and the competitiveness of the enterprises and the country trough e-commerce);

7) Attractive contents (promoting contents, applications and services with special value to the society, including the Cultural Heritage).

Each one of the seven pillars forecast a large number of projects; some of them are completely transversal to all ministries and others, concerning special areas or skill competences, must be developed only by one Ministry, sometimes in cooperation with UMIC. Within the Ministry of Culture we have already began to build some of the projects touching our area of competences such as the *Portal of Culture*, the *Culture Heritage Directory* and the Broadband special connexions. The *Portal of Culture* – integrates the first pillar and also the 7th pillar, both of the Information Society Action Plan – is a very important project which has just started with a formal request presented at POSI – Information Society Operational Programme, in order to obtain some European Funds, which will allow, together with our National Budget for the next year 2004, and also for two more years (2005 and 2006) to launch an ambitious National multilingual Portal, with all the relevant Cultural information produced by central, regional and local administrations, but also by cultural enterprises and by everyone who generate cultural services and products in Portugal and abroad. We want a Portal «transparent - effective o maintained - accessible - user-centred - responsive - multi-lingual - interoperable - managed – preserved», based on the principles defined by MINERVA. In our request presented at POSI we cite – as one of the fundamental basis to build our Portal – independently of the fact that this one is not the final version, the Handbook for Quality in Cultural Web Sites, produced by the MINERVA Quality Working Group WP5 - Identification of user needs, content and quality framework for common access points We thought that

is also a way to make known, at another level, the good work developed by MINERVA/NRG, specially for all issues related with digitisation process, because :

The *Culture Heritage Directory* is a project that the Ministry of Culture is undertaking in order to constitute a unique database platform of Portugal's Cultural heritage. This database will be a powerful tool for professionals as it provides a " One Step Shop " for cultural content and will guaranty the means for an easy research and resolution of copyright issues.

The developing and implementation of such a database will also promote the digitisation of all data concerning Portuguese Cultural Heritage, guarantying preservation and facilitating its access to general public.

The Secretary of State Assistant of the Minister of Culture signed last April 2003, on behalf of the Portuguese Ministry of Culture, the MINERVA Membership Agreement and nominated the Secretariat General of the Ministry (SG/MC) with a responsibility of coordination, and also the National Library (BN), considering the leading role of this organisation about digitisation and correlated issues in Portugal. The Minister's Cabinet emanate a press release Portugal adere ao Projecto MINERVA and the Secretariat General <http://www.sg.mn-cul-tura.pt> links directly to MINERVA Web site.

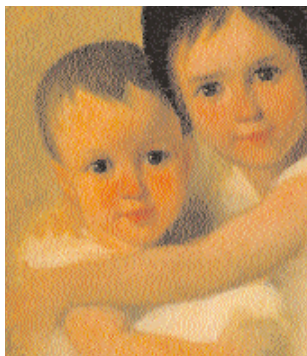
The Secretariat General and the National Library are also partners on behalf of Portugal in the MINERVAPlus project signed a few time ago.

Initiatives, programmes and projects on digitisation

The Portuguese Cultural institutions continue developing various and interesting projects within the area of digitisation of cultural content, as follows below.



Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga
Domingos António de Sequeira (Lisboa, 1768 - Roma, 1837)
Retrato de Domingos e Mariana Benedita Vitória de Sequeira
1815-1816
© IPM/DDF



National Library (BN)

<http://www.bn.pt>

The National Library of Portugal (BN) is a patrimonial library, receiving the legal deposit of printed materials and academic thesis and dissertations. There are no specific policies or regulations for the digitisation at BN. The projects are planned and developed taking in consideration multiple policies for selection (depending of the objectives of the project), and always in accordance with the general law (for copyrighted materials) and the highest possible technical requirements. BN has been promoting its initiative *BND - National Digital Library* - <http://bnd.bn.pt/> - focused not only in digitisation (of public domain materials or others, but under agreements with the rights owners), but also in infrastructure and services building (deposit of digital works, description and indexing, storage, services for access and delivery, etc.). BND is one of the most important projects in Portugal dealing with digitisation, which has been given to BN a recognised expertise. As a result, BN is frequently requested to provide help to other project's proposals, as also to evaluate proposals for funding programs. As a public institution, BN understands this activity as a normal service for the society, making it possible to share its knowledge (with other public institutions, but also with private entities). The National Library has been giving preference to the digitisation of public domain originals. Copyrighted protected materials have been also digitised but only for preservation (in the imminence of deterioration) or under agreements with the rights owners. The National Library has a strong commitment with interoperability and free access. All the digital works deposited at BN or the works digitised are described in UNMARC. These records are available

for search through OPACS and Z39.50, as also for download or delivery through multiple protocols (such as OAI-PMH or simple HTTP) and formats (such as Dublin Core) and coding (ISO2709, XML, simple text, etc.).

National Archives Institute (IAN/TT)

<http://www.ian.pt/>

This Institute is implementing digitisation programmes and projects in order to increment the accessibility to the documental archives - national and international community - by potentialising this information and benefiting the investigation, the knowledge, and the cultural heritage the IAN/TT wants to achieve a better integration with the Information Society goals. At this moment the Institute is developing the project TT on-line, which has received European funds through the POC - Cultural Operational Programme ("utilisation of the new information technologies for accessing culture"). This project aims to digitise and disclose through Internet - via the IAN/TT Web site - and also through the edition of thematic contents in CD-ROM and other electronics sources, an important and very valuable documental collection, considered for historical research and also for scientific studies in what concerns specific periods of Portuguese History, such as the "Corpo Cronológico 2 - 50% of this collection; Oliveira Salazar archives - Diaries; Mozambique Company - photos. Other projects are the Digitisation of the Parish Churches Memories (geographical dictionary) - digitising microfilms in cooperation with The Genealogical society of Utah (USA); the digitisation of the Costa Cabral Archive in cooperation with the University (Universidade Nova de Lisboa); Digitising the Humberto Delgado archive - microfilms and documents in cooperation with the Humberto Delgado Foundation.



Museu do Chiado
Abel Manta (Gouveia, 1888 - idem, 1982)
Jogo de Damas
© IPM/DDF

Book and Libraries Portuguese Institute (IPLB)

<http://www.iplb.pt/>

The Book and Libraries Portuguese Institute - IPLB-aims to define and oversee the coordination and implementation of an integrated library and non-school book policy, at a national level, and the dissemination of Portuguese literary works and writers at international level. IPLB doesn't follow any policies concerned with digitisation.

Portuguese Authors Database

(information about Portuguese writers in the field of literature, the humanities and social sciences, from the beginnings of the Portuguese language up to the present) It is the major project being developed, concerning with digitisation. The project was born physical, a collection of 6 book volumes, and was transposed to a database that is being continuously updated. The translation to English, of critical information, and the collection of author's iconography are the main work, which has been started and will continue in future.

In what concerns training and education in such matters, the current year, IPLB and the Faculty of Psychology and Sciences of the Education of the Classic University of Lisbon developed a protocol to accomplish the Master of Education and Reading.

Portuguese National Public Library Network

It is a program, developed by IPLB, that aims to foster the installation and development of public libraries in each one of the councils of the country, through partnerships with the local authorities, to which technical and financial support is given. The biggest challenge concerned with this program is the creation of a Digital Library with the libraries of the network, but it still in a very embryonic state.

Museums - Portuguese Institute of Museums (IPM)

<http://www.ipmuseus.pt/>

The digitisation policy of the Portuguese Institute of Museums is the same, as the already stated on our previous reports:

- define and implement a national policy for Portuguese museums, within a constant dialogue between state institutions and other holders of cultural heritage, such as municipalities and private entities;
- foster good practices within the digital documentation of museum collections.
- publish handbooks of documentation standards for different types of museum collections;
- promote the national photographic inventory of the museum collections;
- make available online cultural content on museums and museum collections

In order to achieve these goals the Portuguese Institute of Museums has set in place different ongoing long-term projects that we have already made notice of through previous reports.

IPM Web Site / Museums Website

Ongoing projects - The first works also as a resource provider for professionals and the second focus on museums activities to all sorts of public.

Digitisation of Museum Collections (matriz system)

Ongoing project - The digitisation of all information concerning IPM museums collections and its daily routines aims at the complete computerisation of all documentation concerning museum inventories and collections management activities.





Museu Nacional do Azulejo
 Panel of azulejos
 1625-1650
 © IPM/DDF

Portuguese Museums Online

Ongoing project - MatrizNet

<http://www.matriznet.ipmuseus.pt/> makes available on the Internet, catalogue information about the collections of the museums coordinated by the Portuguese Institute of Museums.

Museum Libraries

Planned project - Computerization of museum libraries and its integration with the collections documentation system (Matriz)

Image Digitalisation Program

Ongoing project - Aims the digitisation of all images that exist in the National Photographic Inventory and works as an image provider to all the above-referred projects. In the future we hope to make it available in the Internet.

Data Base for Classified Objects

This database aims to manage all the information related to the cultural objects that have been classified by the Portuguese state since 1930. These objects are mainly in the hands of private owners as foundations, museums, individual collectors and the Catholic Church. Containing 2036 records, this database is being reformulated in order to adapt it to the parameters of the new law on cultural heritage, issued by the Parliament on 2001.

In connexion with IPM works a special commission called *RPM – Portuguese Museum Network* - www.rpmuseus-pt.org. A system of mediation and co-ordination for museums and kindred institutions, aimed at promoting communication and co-operation between them, in order to bring about

the upgrading of museums in Portugal. The RPM is organised on two complimentary levels: physical network and information network. The RPM combines a role of disseminating information and stimulating communication, at the same time as providing an aid to programming, interconnection and the upgrading of facilities. This important network is composed by 114 museums with different skills, and also with different dimensions, installations, collections and geographical implantation. The level and scale of digitisation development is very different in each one. 90 Museums have already electronic inventories of their collections. With specific projects on digitisation we can point, as examples, two cases:

The Wool Museum of the Beira Interior University

<http://museu.ms.ubi.pt/>

It integrates a database especially for management of images, which supports the Data Base and Images Arqueotex, with 8,000 data registered, technical information and images of textile samples of various types of products made by the textile expert René Ferdinand Delimbeuf. An image and also a file compose the electronic register with all the details concerning that piece of tissue. This database is based on the European Project Arqueotex and it is a work with lots of potentialities and utilisations by students; investigators, designers and other interested people. This Project approved by European Commission was a pilot-project trans-national and created a European network of information about the textile industry, involving another European Partners.

The Municipal Ecomuseum in Seixal

http://www.cm-seixal.pt/pls/decomuseu/ecom_hpage



It is transferring the information contained in a data base of inventories ñ used since 1991 (file Maker pro) in two data bases of Inventories and Collections management, namely Micromusée and Mobytext, which allows to cross all the information between the data bases and the Documentation Centre, and permit the on-line disposal to the citizens, trough the Web site of the Museum. The Ecomuseum digitised some of their collections such as the postcards of a known ethnologist and also the technical draws of some industrial factories existent in the municipality. The municipality wants to build the Municipal Heritage Chart and so the Micromusée database enters by fostering the information about the cultural heritage.

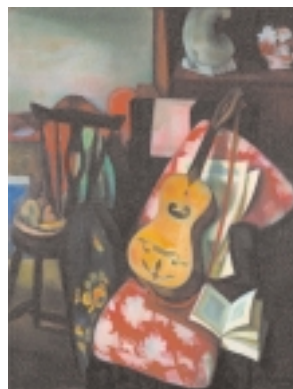
Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage (IPPAR)

http://www.ippar.pt/pls/di_ppar/ippar_home

In 1995, the then Portuguese Institute of Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IPPAR) developed a GIS (Geographical Information System) project called "Endovellicus" for the archaeological sites, according to the Council of Europe recommendations. After the political exchanges in 1997, the IPPAR was separated into two Institutes: the Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage (IPPAR) and the Portuguese Institute of Archaeology (IPA). The Endovellicus System was then adapted to the functionality changes of the new institutions: the archaeological heritage depending on the IPA, and the listed immovable heritage (including the listed archaeological sites) under the responsibility of the IPPAR. The systematic organisation and updating work of a database on heritage implies the awareness of the existing reality. This means that along the years several information collections about the heritage were made belonging either to the people that gathered it by its own means, or to the entities that financed its research. In

Portugal, the different institutions with competences to make the inventory on the immovable cultural heritage do not articulate themselves so that the information on the immovable goods is shared and complemented. This contributes, though, to the existence of parallel and distinct lists on the same heritage universe. At the moment the situation in IPPAR Information System is the following: Immovable goods inventoried by the (IPPAR) – 5,774; Immovable goods available at the IPPAR Website – 4,163; Listed Immovable Goods – 3,345, National Monuments – 802; Public Interest – 2,198; Municipal Interest – 345; In course of being listed – 818. Under the project "Inventorying and Digitising the Historical-Cultural Heritage", approved by the "2000-2006 Culture Operational Plan", is undergoing since July 2001 a more accurate GIS (Geographical Information System) data search of the immovable goods of several cities, aiming at cooperating with other associations with the clear objective of promoting a more efficient management, relegating the (IPPAR) to a coordination role, defining rules and procedures, validation, support and training. At the moment, the GIS data search maps of the Municipality of Lisbon, the Historical Centres of Santarém, Faro, Tavira, Évora, Beja, Golegã and Castelo Branco are available, on a 1:1000 scale, at the Website of the IPPAR. The GIS data search map of the Historical Centres of Castro Marim, Coimbra and Vila Real are expected to be available soon. This work includes the digitisation of the listed immovable goods, protection zones and special protection zones in CAD and the association of the alphanumeric information from the Information System to the digitised geographical information from the software Ark View. It also includes the digitisation of associated images: the IPPAR digitised until now nearly 10,000 associated images, 4,000 of which are available at the Website of the Institute <http://www.ippar.pt>

Museu do Chiado
Eduardo Afonso Viana (Lisboa, 1881-1967)
Guitarra minhota
© IPM/DDF



Museu Nacional do Azulejo
 Marçal Matos (atribuição)
 Panel of azulejos
 Retábulo de Nossa Senhora da Vida
 1580
 © IPM/DDDF



Cooperation developments

We only point out some of the cooperation agreements established with Cultural Institutions and others entities within the Ministry of Culture

BN has an important experience in international cooperation, in European projects and international organisations. At the national level BN has also a relevant experience in cooperation with other libraries (PORBASE, the national union catalogue, is managed by BN and supported by a network of nearly 150 libraries - <http://www.porbase.org>), as also with research centres and universities (who are important players in the actual phase of development of BND). At international level BN cooperates in R&D and technological cooperation:

- DELOS - Network of Excellence for Digital Libraries
- Other national libraries (Web archiving, etc.)

and also in Standardization:

- IFLA (for UNIMARC)
- DCMI - Dublin Core Metadata Initiative
- CENL - Conference of European National Librarians (especially for Z39.50 profiles, SRW, URN, OpenURL, etc.)
- Other national libraries in general (such as for the definition of METS, etc.)

The IPLB is member of several international associations and institutions, such as IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions), and EBLIDA (European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations), and is founding member of NAPLE (National Authorities on Public

Libraries in Europe). It took part on the European Project PLAIL (Public Libraries And Independent Learners) and actually in the LISTED (Library Integrated System for Telemetric-based Education).

IPM is a member of the Steering Committee of the EMII <http://www.emii.org/>

Portugal is represented by IPPAR in the HEREIN project; which report is available in the European heritage network www.european-heritage.net.

IPR issues

The Intellectual property, is regulated by the Ministry of Culture, in what concerns copyright domain in Portugal, moreover by two special entities: the GDA – Gabinete do Direito de Autor, and the IGAC – Inspeção-Geral das Actividades Culturais (Inspectorate-General for Cultural Affairs). The first one, is in charge to produce and implement copyright legislation, the second should investigate copyright infringements, for the good application of the law.

To achieve the Portugal Copyright current legislation, it is necessary to visit the Portuguese copyright Web site – <http://www.gda.pt> and the Portuguese



Inspectorate-General for Cultural Affairs Web site
<http://www.igac.pt> - there we can find the
 legislation into force.

On 2004 it is expected to be implemented the EC
 Directive on Copyright and perhaps the same will
 happen to the EC Directive on Resale Right.

Several entities in the Ministry of Culture – namely
 the IAN/TT – Instituto de Arquivos Nacionais/ Torre do
 Tombo and the BN – Biblioteca Nacional, have already,
 created, on their Web sites and in analogical and digital
 environments, a private policy, were they inform users
 about responsibility of copyright infringement.

Use of NRG/MINERVA results and impacts

NRG - The first Global Report was delivered with
 a letter enclosed, signed by the Deputy General
 Secretary of the Ministry of Culture, Lídia Jacob,
 in order to explain the content, the sense and the goals
 of the Report. The feedback was very positive.
 The majority of the receivers called or sent messages
 of incitement and congratulations due to the excellent
 quality of the reports and also because of the
 opportunity to know the European Union
 scenery about digitisation and correlated matters.
 Portugal will continue to participate strongly
 on NRG and MINERVA network, namely by scattering
 all the information available through Portuguese
 Cultural institutions, extending the benefits
 of a real shared knowledge to medium
 and small institutions.



Casa Museu Dr. Anastácio Gonçalves
 Vase
 XVI century
 © IPM/DDF