

Denmark

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A. DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY

A1. 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 Danish digitisation efforts with regard to cultural heritage are coordinated by the Danish Ministry of Culture. In 2006 the Ministry appointed a Committee to deal with a number of questions concerning a national strategy for digitisation of primarily Danish material in this field. The work of the Committee which is expected to be finalised this spring has focused on digitisation for improved access, digitisation for preservation purposes and copyright issues in connection with digitisation.

Preliminary reports of the Committee have included an estimate of the costs associated with projects concerning digitisation for preservation purposes and of the costs associated with a more comprehensive digitisation of cultural heritage to improve general access.

The question of availability of overviews of current and planned digitisation activities will be considered in connection with the work of the Committee.

A2. 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.

The possibility of development of quantitative targets is under consideration by the above-mentioned Committee.

The question of digital material which could form part of the European Digital Library will be dealt with within

the framework of the budgets of the institutions involved. A working group is dealing with the specific task of identifying collections relevant to the EDL and appropriate measures to promote the delivery of content from Danish institutions to the EDL. The working group is headed by The Royal Library as the official CENL representative and includes members from other relevant agencies and institutions.

A3. Progress on partnerships between cultural institutions and the private sector in order to create new ways of funding digitisation of cultural material.

The question of how to promote partnerships between cultural institutions and the private sector is under consideration by the above-mentioned Committee. The most successful existing example of collaboration with the private sector is library digitisation of music. The State and University Library's digitisation of Danish music was used as a foundation for the establishment of a service that offers both library loans of MP3-files and purchase through commercial channels.

A4. Progress on the set-up and sustaining of large scale digitisation facilities.

The possibility of the set-up and sustaining of large scale digitisation facilities is under consideration by the above-mentioned Committee.

A5. 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.

The question of promoting various contributions to the EDL and the question of promoting interoperability in this connection are under consideration

by the institutions involved and by the above-mentioned Committee. In October 2007 a report was issued in which central institutions and agencies in the field of archives, libraries and museums published a joint metadata-standard based on Dublin Core. The report followed an extensive consultation process. The experts engaged in this work have been taking part in similar work in relation to the development of the EDL. The new Danish standard will be reviewed and possibly revised when the metadata-standard for EDL is published. Measures to ensure compliance with standards will be considered as part of the strategy currently being developed by the Danish Ministry of Culture.

A6a. Progress on mechanisms to facilitate the use of orphan works.

A6b. Progress on mechanisms to facilitate the use of works that are out of print or out of distribution.

A6c. Progress on the availability of lists of known orphan works and works in the public domain.

A6d. 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 legal issues associated with digitisation have been addressed in a proposed revision of the Danish Copyright Law which is now being treated by the Danish Parliament. The most important proposed revision is a provision dealing with the general use of extended collective licensing. The provision will grant permission to parties to make agreements in an area to be specified by the parties but with consequences for all right holders in that area. The provisions include an opt-out clause for right holders who do not wish to be included in the extended collective license. Moreover the right holders' organisations entering into agreements in this area are subject to approval by the Ministry of Culture. The proposal will broaden the use of extended collective licensing from more specific areas to all areas where right holders wish to use this practice. The proposed scheme is also general in the sense that it will make it possible for new parties to make use of extended collective licensing. The proposed legislation will contribute to solving the issue with orphan works and works out of print insofar as an organisation is appointed as representative for the right holders. The law is proposed to come into force the 1st of July 2008.

B. DIGITAL PRESERVATION

B1. 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 Danish legislation on legal deposit (2004) is an important instrument to support long-term preservation. In this connection The Royal Library and The State and University Library have a comprehensive collaboration concerning the preservation of the Danish part of the Internet through web harvesting and archiving (Netarchive). In connection with the Netarchive software an application has been developed which supports bit-preservation of the harvested material. Both institutions are active in the process of creating digital object management systems which support the long-term preservation of digital material. The Danish Ministry of Culture has established a Committee with representatives from the central cultural heritage institutions and agencies, which has the task of following and promoting research activities and participation in international cooperation in the field of long-term digital preservation.

The institutions involved are participating in a number of international projects.

The Danish Archival Law (2007) is also an important instrument to support long-term preservation.

It requires all parts of the executive and judicial estates to transfer their archives, including digital archives, to Public Archival Institutions.

The transferred digital archives must (at the cost of the archival creator) comply with the detailed specifications stated in the regulations given by The Danish State Archives. These specifications have been made especially to ensure long-term preservation following the strategy for long-term preservation, currently based on transformation. To ensure compliance the judicial estate and the executive estate at the state level are obliged to have their digital systems approved by the Danish State Archives before use.

B2. Progress on exchange of information with other Member States on your strategies and action plans.

Danish authorities in the field of cultural heritage participate in relevant European activities and maintain close contacts with professional circles involved.

B3. Progress on legal provisions for multiple copying and migration of digital cultural material by public institutions for preservation purposes.

The Danish copyright legislation contains a provision which grants cultural heritage institutions permission to make copies for instance by digitisation for preservation purposes.

B4. 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.

As mentioned under point B1 a legislation on legal deposit, including deposit of born-digital material was carried through in 2004.

The Danish State Archives has received digital archives since 1974 and preserved them by migration (media) and transformation (formats). The current regulations from 2004 are now being revised.

B5. Progress on legal provisions for the preservation of web-content by mandated institutions.

As mentioned under point B1 The Royal Library and The State and University Library are responsible for the Netarchive.

