

Estonia

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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.

To co-ordinate digitisation and digital preservation of cultural heritage in Estonia and monitoring progress in digitization the Council for Digital Preservation of Cultural Heritage was affiliated to the Ministry of Culture of Estonia. The Council consists of representatives from the State Chancellery, Ministry of Culture of Estonia, Ministry of Education and Science, Estonian National Broadcasting Company (ERR), Estonian National Library, State Conservation Centre "Kanut", National Archives of Estonia, Estonian Literary Museum, Institute of History, Foundation "Estonian Film". These institutions exchange information on digitisation plans. Most of them digitise the material, which belongs to their collections and therefore there isn't any serious problem of duplication.

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.

In Estonia digitisation is assembled to relevant competence centres such as Estonian National Library, Estonian National Broadcasting Company and State Conservation Centre "Kanut". In order to become a digitisation competence centre an institution is obligated to compile a development plan, which must include quantitative targets for the digitisation of analogue material. The quantitative targets

are examined and corrected every year. A continuous systematic digitisation of cultural material is taking place in Estonia – it has been tried to avoid project-based digitisation.

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

In Estonia there are not many private cultural heritage content holders who have copyrighted materials. The private sector's interest towards the digitisation of cultural material has been limited in Estonia due to the smallness of the state.

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

In 2008 large scale digitisation facilities will be provided to several Estonian competence centres. New digitisation devices will be provided to Estonian National Library, State Conservation Centre "Kanut" and Estonian National Broadcasting Company. These devices enable to raise the quality and scope of digitisation.

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.

There are some actions made to encourage the private sector content holders to make their copyrighted material searchable and accessible through a common multilingual access point. For example The National Library has established a digital repository for voluntary submission of pre-printed material (project DIGAR).

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

There is a plan underway to make some further amendments to the Copyright Act in 2008-2009 in order to provide mechanisms to facilitate online access to orphan works.

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

There is a plan underway to make some further amendments to the Copyright Act in 2008-2009 in order to provide 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.

There is no urgent need for lists of known orphan works and works in the public domain. The future legislation will provide a legal license for orphan works and memory institutions will create a list themselves after some year practice.

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.

There are no critical barriers in Estonian legislation to the online accessibility and subsequent use of cultural material that is in the public domain. Cultural material that is in the public domain is a subject for the online accessibility without any authorization.

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.

At the beginning of 2007 a new National Digitisation and Digital Preservation strategy "Digital cultural heritage 2007-2010" was adopted.

At the end of 2006 an action plan for creating a long-term digital data repository and archive

was adopted. In 2007 the development of more detailed strategies, which derive from the abovementioned action plan, has continued. In order to get experiences in creating a unified national digital repository, the launching of a pilot project is being planned. In 2008 a long-term cultural material preservation pilot project will be initiated in co-operation with Estonian National Broadcasting Company in order to work out technical solutions.

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

Estonia participates in several international digitisation projects, for example MinervaEC and MICHAEL Plus. Exchange of information with representatives of Member States takes place in the frames of these projects.

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

In 2006, Estonia established new legislative framework to support digital preservation. Archives, museums and libraries have now the right to reproduce a work included in their collection without the authorisation of its author and without payment of remunerations when digitising a collection for the purposes of preservation.

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.

For preservation of born-digital material possibilities have been created in libraries, museums, archives and broadcasting. The National Library has established a digital repository for voluntary submission of pre-printed material. A joint information system for museums has been created. Estonian National Broadcasting Company is in the process of creating a digital management system for media archive.

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

In 2006, Estonia established new legislative framework to support digital preservation. The National Library has a right to harvest web publication and preservation of the Internet content.