

Germany

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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.

Within the project "Kulturerbe digital" (<http://www.kulturerbe-digital.de>) funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) an information platform is established with the aim to collect information about ongoing and planned digitisation projects systematically and to make this information accessible.

For the domain of museums in Germany the Institute for Museum Research (IfM) carried out a survey among German museums about their digitisation activities. One of the results was that about 1 000 museums have representations of objects available in digital form which could be published. However, so far only 250 museums give access to their digital objects via internet. The Institute for Museum Research is preparing a first short publication about the results of this survey.

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.

Germany plans to establish a cross-domain German Digital Library (Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek, DDB) as a network collaboratively maintained by the Federal Government and the Länder and serving as an aggregator for the Europeana (see 5). To prepare this network a first outline of the functional specifications was drafted by an expert group

and a study was commissioned to the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft. Both papers contain strategic statements concerning the e-content, i.e. further digitisation of cultural heritage and scientific information.

Beyond this, several German archives elaborated digitisation strategies along with action plans which envisage the systematic digitisation of finding aids and of selected archival material. See for example Bundesarchiv (<http://www.bundesarchiv.de/aktuelles/fachinformation/00046/index.html>) or Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg (<http://www.landesarchiv-bw.de/digistrategie>). The DFG is funding digitisation projects with up to 13 million Euro per year (funding programme "Kulturelle Überlieferung"). Currently the focus is on digitisation of 16th and 17th century prints registered in the national bibliographic systems. As a next step the digitisation of 18th century prints is envisaged.

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

The Bavarian State Library (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, <http://www.bsb-muenchen.de>) is digitising its complete holdings of historical prints which are out of copyright in the framework of a public-private-partnership. This project will last for several years and finally comprise about one million titles. The digitised objects will be available via the OPAC of the Bavarian State Library and their metadata can be incorporated in German as well as European library projects. Thus the unique historical holdings of the library are being made accessible for millions of users worldwide. The statistical survey carried out among all German museums showed that about 7% of the museums who gave information about funding of their digitisation activities were able to gain sponsors for digitisation.

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

The two German digitisation centres in Göttingen (<http://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/>) and München (http://bsb-muenchen.de/Digitale_Bibliothek.329.0.html) took up their work already several years ago. They are continuously gaining experience and know-how in digitisation of analogue material where interested institutions or communities can benefit from. Beyond that several scientific institutions establish their own digitisation departments, for example at the Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden for the digitisation of images. For the improvement of reference and access to manuscripts and archival material finding aids of German archives are digitised and made accessible via central portals, e.g. the BAM portal (<http://www.bam-portal.de>) and the future portal of the German archives. The German Research Foundation is funding the conversion of finding aids with about one million Euro per year. For the future portal of the German archives preliminary work is done in the project “Ausbau des Netzwerks SED-/FDGB-Archivgut” (<http://www.archivgut-online.de>), also funded by the DFG.

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.

To facilitate the participation of German cultural and scientific institutions and organisations in the Europeana, the European digital museum, library and archive, Germany plans to establish the German Digital Library (Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek, DDB), a cross-domain network collaboratively maintained by the Federal Government and the Länder and serving as a building block for the Europeana. The creation of the German Digital Library is a cooperation of several working groups who elaborated a joint strategy paper which set the organisational, legal and financial conditions as a basis for the political decision-making

process. Additionally a first outline of the functional specifications was drafted by an expert group tackling the following issues: organisational infrastructure, technical infrastructure, (minimum) standards, clearing-house “eContent”, user requirements, liaison with Europeana, marketing and public relations. Beyond this there are numerous activities and projects being carried out in Germany, mainly funded by the DFG, which form important contributions to the future DDB, for example the BAM portal (<http://www.bam-portal.de>) and the Zentrales Verzeichnis Digitalisierter Drucke (<http://www.zvdd.de>) but also participation in EU funded projects such as EDLnet and MICHAEL Plus. The MVB (Marketing und Vertriebsgesellschaft für den deutschen Buchhandel mbH) is developing the platform libreka! (<http://www.libreka.de>) which will pool and offer e-content of German publishers in the medium term. There were already first discussions on a possible future cooperation between the German Digital Library and libreka!

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 German Ministry of Justice is working on the amendment to the German Copyright Law which will also consider the field of orphan works. A position paper for Germany cannot be provided yet. Elisabeth Niggemann, Director General of the German National Library, is member of the High Level Expert Group on Digital Libraries and will have further discussions with the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media, the Börsenverein des deutschen Buchhandels (German Publishers Association) and the Ministry of Justice on copyright issues. Furthermore the German National Library is partner in the EU-funded project ARROW which will develop models for the diligent search of copyright holders and set up a database to administrate rights.

This will be for the benefit of use of works that are out of print, out of distribution or orphaned.

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.

In the field of digital preservation NESTOR the German network of expertise in digital long-term preservation (<http://www.langzeitarchivierung.de>) offers a comprehensive information platform on the Internet. Beyond this, there exists a number of institutional, domain specific but also cooperative and cross-domain projects and strategies (see B4).

Digital preservation is increasingly included in education and training. For example, there is a new master course "Conservation of new media and digital information" offered by the Staatliche Akademie der Bildenden Künste Stuttgart (Stuttgart State Academy of Art and Design, <http://www.mediaconservation.org>), which educates experts for long-term preservation of digital cultural heritage, especially for audiovisual material.

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

The exchange of information takes place via the NESTOR platform (see B1) and by active participation in conferences and workshops throughout Europe.

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

On the legislative level, the German legal deposit law („Gesetz über die Deutsche Nationalbibliothek“) has been expanded to include all kinds of born-digital materials. That includes e-journals, online academic publications and e-newsletters as well as web sites. The German National Library has the task to provide unimpeachable long-term access to all of its electronic documents and collections. Prior to the release of the new deposit law, the German National Library

has tested certain possible automatised harvesting methods and storage options. The definition, to which extent these harvested data would also be ingested into a long-term archive, as well as suitable retrieval mechanisms for the archival objects are currently under development.

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.

In the library domain the project "kopal" (Co-operative Development of a Long-term Digital Information Archive) has to be pointed out. The German national project "kopal" had the mission to practically prove and implement a co-operatively built and used long-term preservation system for digital publications. Within kopal, the partners have developed a technological solution for long-term archiving that includes not only the archiving and bit-stream preservation of digital documents, but also the implementation of preservation planning mechanisms (especially migration) for digital documents to ensure their accessibility in the future. As part of the project, massive amounts of digital materials of all types from the partner organizations have already been deposited. In 2007, the kopal archival system has been transferred into an operational system and is about to be adopted by further partners from the library and heritage community.

For the archives domain a number of internal projects on long-term preservation of archival material are ongoing, e.g. at the Bundesarchiv and the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. At the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg the storage management software DIMAG is being developed which allows to archive digital documents in a way that it can easily be migrated.

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

When the Law regarding the German National Library (DNBG), passed on 22 June 2006, came into force (BGB1. I P. 1338), the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek received the task of collecting, cataloguing, indexing and archiving non-physical media works (online publications). The collection field of online publications covers all text, image and sound-based works made available

on public networks. The submission obligation covers both Internet publications with corresponding printed versions and also web-specific media works. Examples of online publications include electronic magazines, eBooks, university dissertations, digitised content, music files and also websites and dynamic applications. The expanded legal collection mandate has necessitated revised versions of the mandatory submission regulations and the collection guidelines. Both are to be published in summer 2008. Suitable procedures for the large-scale collection, cataloguing and archiving of online publications will be developed gradually. The object of the current stage of development is the collection of individual online publications with corresponding printed versions.

Here the Deutsche Nationalbibliothek assesses and catalogues each document and distinct publication as an individual work. In a further step, automatic procedures are being developed for the collection of whole groups of objects, such as entire websites. Within the project „BOA – Baden-württembergisches Online-Archiv“ (<<http://www.boa-bw.de>>) websites of government agencies and state authorities are being archived at the Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, following the Landesarchivgesetz (State Archive Act). Other selected websites and web publications are being archived in BOA by state libraries according to thematic aspects. Since January 2005 the archive of the Bundestag preserves the domain <<http://www.bundestag.de>>.