

# Liechtenstein

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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.**

In Liechtenstein there are no projects for systematical digitisation at government level for printed works or archival documents. Digital-born data (e.g. law, parliament reports and minutes) are made available by the government on the Internet. The National Library provides within the online-catalogue scanned tables of contents of nonfictions and of Liechtenstein-books. It aims to take part in a project of the EDL-Foundation, who wants to submit one or more proposals for the digitization of content under the eContentPlus 4<sup>th</sup> Call for a Targeted Project. The collection of the "Kunstmuseum Liechtenstein" is digital and analog recorded. At the moment some parts of the collection is revised science-based. It is planned to make the collection available on the internet by 2010. Some years ago the National Museum of Liechtenstein started to record its collection in an electronic catalogue, at the moment one quarter of the objects are recorded.

**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.**

At the moment there are no big digitisation projects at government level (see above).

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

A private company is working on the digitisation of one of our national newspapers and other important governmental documents.

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

There is no progress.

**A5. Progress of cultural institutions, as well as publishers and other right holders 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 is no progress.

**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.**

There is no progress.

**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.**

With the exception of data protection and personal protection for archive documents there are no legal barriers for digitisation of cultural material, as long as the government owns the copyrights.

## 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.**

There is no national strategy for the preservation of digital material. Due to the fact that Liechtenstein is a very small country there are no possibilities to develop its own strategies and action plans. We observe very carefully, what is going on in other countries. As soon as such action plans are successfully brought into practise, we will react accordingly.

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

The National Library is a member of CENL, therefore the exchange of information is working well. The National Archive is working together with Switzerland and the Swiss Counties in an initiative for long-term preservation.

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

Legal questions are only in some certain laws (e.g. land register and public register) regulated.

**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.**

The National Archive works with a Swiss working group in the preservation of CDs and DVDs.

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

The National Library has started working with the National Library of Switzerland on a project on harvesting and on long-term preservation of websites.