

Lithuania

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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 Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science, the Information Society Development Committee at the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, and the Lithuanian Archives Department at the Government of Lithuania performs coordination and monitoring of the process of digitization of cultural heritage.

The Ministry of Culture collects data from archives, libraries and museums that are involved in the work of digitization and performs annual surveys of the progress made and the work planned or the future.

The newly created digitization strategy, which includes protection of digital content and access to it, sets out that newly formed centres for the digitization of cultural heritage will collect data within the field of their competence and report to the ministry. The ministry provides information to a special commission for the digitization of Lithuanian cultural heritage composed by the ministerial order of experts of cultural heritage digitization.

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 Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania in association with project partners the Lithuanian Art

Museum and the Lithuanian Archives Department are implementing project "Creation of Integrated Virtual Library Information System". During the project the data bank of digitised cultural heritage objects of libraries, archives and museums will be created containing over 3 605 000 digitised pages of original manuscripts, newspapers, old books, metrics, chronicles and other especially valuable and historically important documents. The objects is selected according to the criteria provided by the concept of digitisation, namely a historical period of publication or creation of the object, rarity and uniqueness of the object, the content of the document, its scientific value and physical condition.

In 2007 the quantitative results from all memory institutions of digitization amounted more than 7 000 000 digitised pages. In 2007-2013 the support from the EU Structural Funds will be used to implement five large digitization projects for which 8 970 590 EUR are earmarked. The quantitative targets at the moment are accurate calculating.

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

The most prominent example of private-public co-operation is the initiative "Integrated Virtual Library Information system", which was described above. The project exhibits joining forces of private company "Sintagma" and memory institutions in order to develop technological and content solutions for access and preservation of cultural heritage.

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

Supplied with the high-level technical equipment required for the work of digitization currently are the National Martynas Mažvydas Library, the Lithuanian Art Museum and the Lithuanian Archives Department at the Government of the Republic

of Lithuania. Technical assets of these institutions will be used to create centres for cultural heritage digitization. Besides the implementation of the major projects in digitization, these centres are going to provide practical and methodological assistance to other cultural institutions involved in the work of digitization. For this reason, investments will be made to renovate technical equipment used for digitization by these centres.

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 concept of Lithuanian cultural heritage digitization, approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on 25 August 2005 establishes the following general criteria applied to select cultural heritage objects for digitization: uniqueness, content and value, physical state and age. The major memory institutions use these criteria in the implementation of digitization projects. Plans are made for the nearest future to expand and elaborate virtual system of Lithuanian cultural heritage to include and integrate the most prominent cultural objects in different formats (e.g., 3-D). Attempts are put to engage more regional institutions to work on projects of digitization hand in hand with national level institutions.

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 problem of orphan works and out of prints works is not big in Lithuania on practical level. To establish the author of an orphan work, claimants usually

approach the Authors' Rights Section of the Ministry of Culture. The section explores its available channels to identify the author or copyright holders of the given work. Being a small state, Lithuania does not have a big amount of orphan works. A survey of major memory institutions – the implementers of digitization projects – has revealed that none of them has yet encountered any orphan works. It is difficult to say whether such exist in Lithuania at all: even if they do, they represent only individual instances. The Ministry of Culture held a meeting with the specialists of digitization and authors' rights to discuss the problem. The decision was that since Lithuanian digitization institutions do not encounter this problem on systematic basis, at present moment it would not be an efficient economic decision to alter provisions in the law regarding the digitization and public access of orphan works.

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 Long-term State Development Strategy approved by the Lithuanian Seimas' decision establishes political guidelines for the economic, social, environmental protection and other fields until 2015, including long-term strategic goals in the field of Lithuanian culture. The pursued goals are to preserve and value Lithuanian cultural identity as synthesis of inherited indigenous and common European cultural values and provide for the continuity, open dissemination and competitiveness of it in the contemporary context of Lithuanian, European Union's and world cultures. The long-term preservation of Lithuanian cultural heritage appears one of central goals articulated in the digitization concept, approved by the Lithuanian Government on 25 August 2005.

In pursue of long-term preservation of cultural heritage in Lithuania, strategic plans drawn for 2008-2013 include such measures as translation and adjustment of the European and ISO standards, the creation

of long-term preservation and access of cultural heritage systems in accordance with international standards, the creation of a common model/standard for Lithuanian personal, collective and place names. The implementation of these measures is scheduled for 2009-2013, and respective financing is committed for the purpose.

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

In October Ministry of Culture and Institute of Library and Information Science of Vilnius University organized international conference "Communication of memory in archives, museums and libraries: the interaction of science, policy and practice". The objectives of the conference was to promote collaboration of memory institutions of the Baltic region and networking by researching, digitizing and presenting cultural heritage to stimulate integration of this region, tied by similar historical memory and cultural experiences, into the European and international digital space. One of the important objectives of the event was to bring together cultural heritage policy-makers, researchers and practitioners to discuss on common issues of digitisation and digital preservation of cultural heritage. The event was a basis for developing an international forum for encouraging future visions of digital cultural space in the Baltic countries and in Europe. Representatives from political bodies as the European Commission, Unesco, the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian Republic presented speeches at the conference. Well-known projects, significant for the implementation of the European Digital Library vision, were presented and discussed. The conference was also aimed at raising awareness about the European digital library vision and implementation. All information about the event is available at the official website: <http://www.kf.vu.lt/atmintis>.

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

The Lithuanian National Martynas Mažvydas Library is the leader in the work of cultural heritage digitization with best experts in the field on staff. It is a welcome fact that more national museums, archives, and libraries join the process. However,

Lithuania's priorities in digitization provide for making digital the documents with expired copyrights and the works that are already public property and open for unrestricted use, needless to say, without infringing on authors' moral rights that are protected interminably. The digitization of a work of art, the act that renders it publicly available, must be performed in full accordance with the legal acts of the (European) Community and international legal acts. In Lithuania, copyright works can only be copied with the permission from the author or copyright holder. The only exception are cases when copyright protected works are reproduced without direct or indirect economic or commercial interest, for the purpose of preservation or reproduction of the lost, destroyed or no longer usable work. Copying may also have the goal of rendering such works publicly available for scientific or private study by individual members of society at the terminals or facilities of institutions serving for this purpose. The state therefore has to plan resources for acquiring permissions from copyright holders. This aspect is currently discussed and ways of solving it are explored.

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.

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

With the dissemination of cultural heritage in new media, the state faces the necessity to preserve born digital objects, which appear part of national cultural heritage and must be preserved for the future generations just like objects in traditional media. This creates additional tasks for the memory institutions, because born digital objects tend to resist the established classification standards and selection criteria. From 2002 the Lithuanian National Martynas Mažvydas Library builds an archive of Lithuanian electronic resources, which involves also archiving and cataloguing of Lithuanian websites and other objects. The 2006 decision of the Lithuanian Government "On the Number of Mandatory Copies of Documents and their Transfer to Libraries" was restated in a new edition, which includes the requirement to present digital documents as mandatory copies

to the Lithuanian National Martynas Mažvydas Library with the purpose of their preservation.
The preservation of digital content in Lithuania is regulated by the Electronic Documents' Management

Rules drawn by the Lithuanian Archives Department in 2006, which define the processes of creation, registering, management, preservation and destruction of electronic documents.