Spain

Josefina López Conejos
Ministerio de Cultura, Subdirección General
de Cooperación Cultural Internacional

Belén Llera Cerdeño
Ministerio de Cultura, Biblioteca Nacional

Alfonso Sánchez Mairena
Ministerio de Cultura, Subdirección General
de Archivos Estatales

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 most important initiative made in Spain in order to gather information and to design a common future for all the public and private institutions, has been the elaboration of the Spanish National Digitization and Public Access Plan, that was approved on February 28th. This Plan includes a questionnaire that was sent to all the Spanish Institutions that are working in digitization. The results of the questionnaire have provided a frame of the Spanish situation regarding to the present and future of digitization. At the same time, the Spanish National Digitization Plan has given the strategic lines to create a common frame of digitization that includes the necessary tools.
A summary of the current number of digital spanish collections is:

Digital Spanish collections. 2008/31/01

Type	Numbers of institutions	Digital files	Digital objects
Museums	170	86 220	86 220
Archives	46	33 864 483	2 700 000
Libraries	57	31 103 408	159 620
Total	273	65 054 111	2 945 840

Regarding to the archives, we have to say that they have done a quick progress because the Spanish State Archives of the Ministry of Culture is developing PARES (Portal de Archivos Españoles = Spanish Archives Portal) (SSA) <http://pares.mcu.es>, were documents, in Archival sense are described in archival context forming a database of records whose the picture banks are linked.
The description records are supported in ISAD(G) and ISAAR(CPF) International archival Standards.
In 2008, PARES is studying the addition of new files to improve a formulary which the archivist can describe archival special materials as pictures, CD, DVD, planes, maps, etc.

Description records and pictures linked are obtained by external users in a searcher web page that provides single and advanced operations.
Archives works on-line connected to the same computer server located in the Ministry of Culture (Madrid).
In addition to the description of authorities for archival producers (ISAAR – CPF Standard), PARES consider the work with index authorities; so has developed a tool for its creation and checking. Next developments will attend to create a tool to provide archival tesaura.

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 Spanish National Digitization and Public Access Plan, gathers the budgets and quantitative targets for the digitisation in all the materials . The results are:

Type	Budget 2008-2010	Digital files 2008-2010
Museums	7 648 000 €	633 180
Archives	6 514 757 €	29 942 092
Libraries	23 411 506 €	41 361 363
Total	37 594 263 €	71 936 635

Type	Budget			Annual Digitization		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Museums	2 503 000	2 567 000	2 578 000	209 060	212 060	212 060
Archives	1 554 757	2 430 000	2 530 000	9 790 000	9 818 221	10 333 871
Libraries	7 671 006	8 075 000	7 665 500	11 334 113	15 114 600	14 912 650
Total	11 748 763	13 072 000	12 773 500	21 333 173	25 144 881	25 458 581

All the budget comes from public Institutions except the one that comes from Telefonica, that finances the massive digitization project in the National Library of Spain, the Biblioteca Virtual Cervantes, Google and Mapfre. In general, all the projects included in the Spanish Digitization National Plan respect the standards promoted by the European Library and we hope that in the near future could become a part of it.
Regarding to the Spanish State Archives of the Ministry of Culture, the cooperation with the new European Digital Library has been marked by the EDL Foundation, according to the eContentplus draft Work Programme, for 2008, around the specific topics of Cities; Crime and punishment; Travel & Tourisme. To cooperate, the Spanish State Archives have send a proposal with new Archival founds to digitize form the General Archive of the Indies (Seville), the General Archive of the Spanish Civil War (Salamanca) and the General Archive of the Spanish Administration (Alcalá de Henares, Madrid) with files, posters and photographs about slavery, travels and navigation to America, cinematographic censorships; restoration of Cultural Heritage Buildings; Freemasons and Rotaries personal files or Trade Companies with the Indies.

A3. Progress on partnerships between cultural institutions and the private sector in order to create new ways of funding digitisation of cultural material.
At moment, the SSA (Spanish State Archives of the Ministry of Culture) use to signature cultural agreements with institutions for archival projects of digitization without profit intention for the general spreading in PARES `<http://pares.mcu.es>`. Also, SSA is studying the same collaboration

with the private institutions that were interested in this general and free spreading in PARES of their archival digital or description contains. A very important initiative has been the agreement signed between Telefonica and the National Library of Spain, in which the private company support the digitization of 200 000 digital objects. The budget for the next five years, is 10 000 000 millions. All the objects are in public domain and will be included in the European Digital Library. We also want to stress the agreements between Google and several important libraries, as Biblioteca Universidad Complutense and Biblioteca de Catalunya.

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

A subsidy line has been created by the Subdirección General de Bibliotecas, The target of this financial support is to promote digitization using the standards recommended by the European Library. In January 2008, SSA has started the organization of a General Digitization Programme, that includes the preparing of a General Digitization Guide with a Handbook with the proceedings for the yearly digitization programme of the 11 archives involved for the general spreading in PARES. Since 2008, every archive digitize their single programmes. For the general and yearly programme in this moment a questionnaire has been prepared by the SRD (Servicio de Reproducción de Documentos de los Archivos Estatales = Service of Documents Service of the SSA) and sent to each of the 11 centers involved. With the results, will be prepared an extra contracting of resources that help to the single reproduction services in every archive to digitize the hole production of descriptions records produced in the 2007 General Archival Description Programme (1 million new records).

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 Spanish National Plan of Digitization and Public Access promotes the creation of the Spanish Digitization Observatory whose objective is to gather all the information regarding the digitization in order to coordinate the efforts and to assure that all the projects share the same standards and respect the copyright laws. The National Library of Spain is preparing a project in common with publishers to make their publications searchable through the Biblioteca Digital Hispanica. Regarding to cross-language searchability, the National Library of Spain, altogether with the Biblioteca Virtual Cervantes (a private company), is beginning to study different multilingual solutions to guarantee the recover of the information in all the Spanish languages and in English, as required by the European Library. In Archives, due to the peculiarities of their material, the situation is a bit different. Archival documents are produced by public sector institutions. By the Spanish Historic Heritage 16/1985, archival documents have public access. When private archives are deposited, donated, transferred, etc. to a public archives, the conditions always foresee the public acces. For archival documents, the only restriction to access is provided by the single Laws as National security, private data or similar. The digitization criteria always follow the International recommendation. See *Directrices para proyectos de digitalización de colecciones y fondos de dominio público, en particular para aquellos custodiados en bibliotecas y archivos*, Ministerio de Cultura, Madrid, 2005, ISBN 84-8181-271-4: a translation by the Working Group of Digital Collections of the document produced by the Experts Group of IFLA and ICA.

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

The National Library of Spain is going to participate in a European Project (ARROW) that is going to study the way of identifying and sharing the information about the orphan material.

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

We have to begin to work in this strategic point.

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

See A6a.

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 information given by the Administration must respect the Accessibility Law. Nowadays, National Library is in touch with the ONCE (Spanish big association for the people with any kind of accessibility problem) to find the best way of giving accessibility to the digital contents.

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.

As we said before, we have now just approved the National Digitization and Public Access Plan in which one of the target is the preservation of the digital material. We have now to begin to work in the design of the common strategy and the way of applying the metadata for preservation.

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

The National Library of Spain is member of CENL, in which all the nodes of the Digital European Library are represented.
Spain also participates in the EDL project.
Spanish State Archives coordinate the new European Archives Portal, that now is starting to develop.

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

We are now beginning to work with the preservation metadata, but it is yet an objective that we have to plan and accomplish.
In January 2008, SSA has prepared a model of agreement for other private or public institutions that would be interested to collaborate in PARES `<http://pares.mcu.es>` spreading. The agreement would integrate only the documents without legal restrictions on access, for the free access on-line by the external users.

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.

During the next year, we hope to approve the new Legal Deposit Law that will solve the problem related to born digital material. The PREMIS metadata will be the standard required for the right conservation of the material.

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

The Basque Country has just initiated a project to preserve the web-content related to Basque cultural heritage.
National Library of Spain is going to begin to crawl the .es domain in order to guarantee all the Spanish domain web.
The Spanish Law of Data Protection provides the free copy in/from public institutions for educational or searching priorities.