Meeting of Cinema Expert Group
Subgroup Film Heritage

Bruxelles, 18 June 2009

ARROW

Accessible Registries of Rights Information
and Orphan Works towards Europeana

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Summary

- Origins, scope and purpose of the Arrow project
- A key concept: the Rights information infrastructure
- First achievements
- Comparison with alternative approach: Europe *vs* US?
- Conclusions

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Origins of the project

- Inclusion of copyrighted (text) works in the digitisation programme
    - Copyright Subgroup of the HLEG
    - Need to facilitate right negotiation
    - Challenges in **Orphan works** and **Out of print works**
- Innovative initiatives
    - Libreka in Germany
    - Gallica 2 in France
    - eBog.dk in Denmark
    - New initiatives in Spain and Norway
- All need tools for rights information exchange and interoperability

The Arrow scope

- Only "*monographic, text based work*"
  (in other words: **books**)

- We do not deal with periodicals or images (both relatively close to books)

- The reason:
  - The project is already complex enough with a limited scope!

Timeframe

- We started on Sept 1st 2008
- By July 2009: system architecture
- By the end of 2009: first release of the system
- 2010: validation
- Apr 2011: final release of the system

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The Arrow consortium

- **Libraries**
  - **EDL Foundation**
  - National libraries in France, Spain, The Netherland, UK, Norway, Slovenia, Finland, Italy
  - University library of Innsbruck

- **Publishers**
  - **Federation of European Publishers**
  - Publishers associations of Italy, Spain, Germany, UK

- **Authors**
  - **European Writers Council**
  - ALCS in UK

- **Reproduction Rights Organisations**
  - **IFRRO**
  - RROs in Spain, France, Italy, UK, Norway, Denmark, Finland

- **Technology Developers**
  - Cineca (University consortium in Italy)
  - Numilog (Private company in France)

- **Standard organisations**
  - ISBN agencies (Italy, Slovenia, Norway, Finland, Germany)
  - European DOI agency (mEDRA)
  - Editeur members
  - ISTC consortium and ISNI ISO-WG members

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Arrow nature

- A collaborative project between authors, publishers, RROs, and libraries

- *Orphans are caused by wars: we wish to save the parents*

So: what we aim to do

- Implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding for the book sector

- To facilitate diligent search of right holders within mass digitisation initiatives
    - N.B.: we will serve policy with neutral tools, we do not discuss policy

- To address users to the relevant clearing services for out of print and/or orphan works

- In doing this, to start up the creation of a Right Information Infrastructure (RII)
    - Through the use and promotion of use of **standards**

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Towards a Rights Information Infrastructure

- In the econtent market consumers do not buy econtent, but rights for digital use of content (i.e. works)
    - Rights to access, download, duplicate, distribute, print, integrate in other content, transform, etc.

- The "tangible book" trade was based on very good information infrastructure (ISBN, books in print, national bibliographies, EDI formats, metadata standards, etc.)

- The challenge is to have a similar "**Rights information infrastructure**" serving the "intangible book" trade
    - This may go far beyond the Digital library initiative
    - Digital library is a perfect test bed for this concept

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ARROW current achievement

- From the general concept to concrete description of the ARROW scope, objective and functionality

- Library wishes to digitise a number of books
  - Submit to Arrow a number of records
  - Arrow will provide *some* information about rights

- To do so, some RI (Right Information) is necessary
  - RI = set of metadata referred to rights
  - Some already exist, from different sources

- **ARROW first achievement**
  - Clear definition of what RI is

What is RI?

- RI = set of metadata on *works*, which include

  A. Core metadata to identify the work

  - as minimum an ISTC, if not available, key id metadata

  B. One binary information = the work is / is not public domain

  - This requires very accurate definition of the work

  C. Core metadata to identify the existing products (manifestations) including the work

  - As minimum a list of ISBNs, if not available, key id metadata, and information about relations with the work

  D. Core metadata to identify other existing works derived or in any case related to the work

  - Translations, new editions, etc.

What is RI? / 2

E. Availability status (in print / out of print) for every manifestation of the work

F. Rightholders agent id:

- Note that it is not necessary, in principle, to know details about all rightholders, but only detail about who is authorized to provide the required use
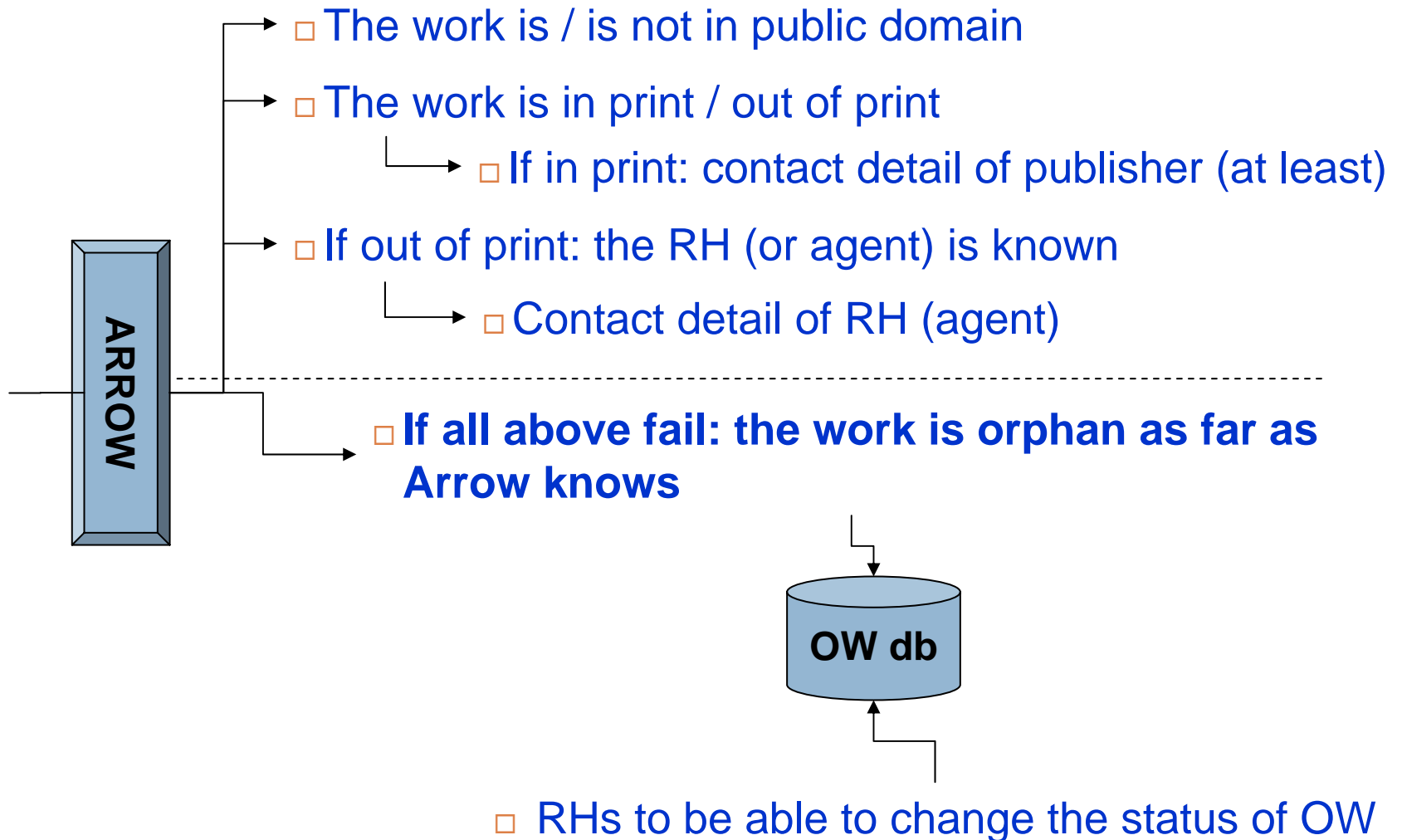
G. Contact information for every use:

- Note that RH (and their agent) are defined in relation to particular uses
  - E.g.: to photocopy a book you just need an RRO to contact

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Library question – Arrow answer

The library submit a file with multiple bibliographic records

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- □ The work is / is not in public domain
- □ The work is in print / out of print
  - □ If in print: contact detail of publisher (at least)
- □ If out of print: the RH (or agent) is known
  - □ Contact detail of RH (agent)
- □ **If all above fail: the work is orphan as far as Arrow knows**

OW db

- □ RHs to be able to change the status of OW

In the meantime… the Google Settlement

□ 28 Oct 2008 - Google and the US publishers association (AAP) and Authors' Guild announced a Settlement agreement to deal with rights in the Google BookSearch initiatives

□ Worrying expressed by several stakeholders:

   ◘ How European works will be considered?

   ◘ Is there a risk of monopoly in e-content distribution?

□ The Book Rights Registry (BRR) will collect rights information

   ◘ A scope very similar to ARROW

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Arrow and the BRR
(please note: not Arrow and Google)

ARROW	BRR
☐ Stems from stakeholders agreement	☐ Concludes a court litigation
☐ Distributed approach	☐ Centralised approach
☐ Key focus on standards to facilitate interoperability	☐ The agreement does not mention standards
☐ Serves a fragmented market and 30 legal frameworks	☐ Serves one single market and one legal framework

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Arrow and the BRR / 2

ARROW	BRR
☐ Approaches the complexity planning a complex system	☐ Simplifies the complexity planning practical solutions
☐ Resources: **3 million euro**	☐ Resources: **30 millions dollars**

☐ The importance of ARROW as European counterpart to this initiative

☐ Contacts between ARROW and BRR already established

☐ The purpose is to foster interoperable solutions to guarantee **interoperability at worldwide level**

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Conclusions: lesson learned

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- Rights information in proper sense is still rarely collected in our sector

- On the other side, we have good information infrastructure for tangible goods

  - But only for what is still on trade

- We need to maximise the capacity to extract RI from existing metadata

- In our sector a key problem is the capacity of clustering records

  - Grouping different records referring to the same book
  - Grouping different books referring to the same work
  - Grouping different works referring to the same principal work

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Thank you for your attention

FURTHER INFORMATION

Piero Attanasio

piero.attanasio@aie.it

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