

### «i2010 Digital Libraries» - Answer for online consultation

**1. Generally speaking, a policy of accurate financing for the digitisation of contents, and a correct and uniform regulation, geared to the protection of both the consumer and also possible copyright holders, would both be incentives towards the development of an archive of digitised works in the different European languages. Nevertheless, we feel that the possibility to utilize the different archives, beyond the linguistic diversification, would be necessary. We believe strongly therefore in a set of information – comprised of appropriate cataloguing, abstract, TOC, etc. - that facilitates/permits research and the correct identification of contents.**

**2. The digitisation of important historical collections, as well as their availability to a wide audience of users, should fall within an economic model that may be shared by public and private partners. To establish this type of model, it would first be necessary to build a use-monitoring structure and clear and standard regulation of use itself. It would most likely be necessary to modify certain administrative mechanisms, mainly within public partners, which can often impede these initiatives.**

**3. To respect the rights of copyright holders and authors, and at the same time develop a policy for subject-matter digitisation, we feel that copyright regulations should address, with precision and detail, modern methods of publication and diffusion and should define clear and uniform rules which take into consideration standard, albeit complex, licence agreements. It should be technologically (and immediately) possible to identify potential abuses. Authors should be able to consider the online publication with the same importance as traditional publication, for circulation purposes.**

**4. Orphan material is often typified, for example, by the research and/or didactic activity of University departments. It would be appropriate to create open access archives to facilitate communication and also exchange between institutions. It would also be useful, nonetheless, that the archive structure and its publication comply with standards which are able to guarantee the quality of the material offered and also facilitate consultation. The protection of copyright is of fundamental importance in this case.**

**5. Public domain material and “voluntary sharing” material should be open for consultation on differentiated levels, even by open access. User registration and diversified use modes should permit an adequate use. Correct cataloguing and the consequential set of metadata are essential to optimizing research results.**

**6. The preservation of digital content should be guaranteed by the creation of relevant archives that can be updated, both technically and in size, in the event that the necessity arises. The content should be furnished with identifiers (e.g. DOI) which guarantee the research capabilities, regardless of the place of publication.**

**7. No, if precise rules are put into place.**

**8. If one must assign priorities, our thoughts move in the direction of the definition of regulations and technology that is both user-friendly but, at the same time, can be easily monitored. Moreover, the definition of new projects (from a purely editorial point of view) with the idea of offering useful and effective products is of utmost importance**