



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology

Media and Data
Creativity

**IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION
ON DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY
OF CULTURAL MATERIAL AND DIGITAL PRESERVATION**

PROGRESS REPORT 2011-2013

Country	POLAND
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Contact Details (info will not be published):

Name	
Organisation	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
Telephone	004822 42 10 512
Email	<u>dmp@mkidn.gov.pl</u>

NOTE: This template follows the structure of the Recommendation of 27 October 2011 on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation. This template should be strictly followed.

The Commission Recommendation was endorsed by Council on its Conclusion of 12 May 2012. The priority actions and indicative timetable contained in these Conclusions should clearly be taken into account in your reporting of progress.

Please note that particular attention should be given to new developments in the reference period 2011-2013, notably:

- Financial resources and quantitative/qualitative targets for digitisation
- Public-private partnerships for digitisation
- The transposition and implementation of the Directive 2012/28/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 October 2012 on certain permitted uses of orphan works.
- Legislative or other actions taken by Member States to facilitate the large-scale digitisation of out-of-commerce works
- Actions taken by Member States to support Europeana (provision of content, funding, etc.)
- Measures taken by Member States to ensuring the wide and free availability of existing metadata produced by cultural institutions (Europeana Data Exchange Agreement)
- Financial and organisational aspects of digital preservation.

Besides your factual report, you are encouraged to raise any implementation problems or highlight any best practice examples to which you think special attention should be paid at national and/or European level. Where implementation is not fully reached, please describe how you plan to continue your work.

Please use the empty boxes underneath the questions to indicate your response/comments.

Please provide as much as possible quantitative indicators on progress achieved.

All reports will be published on the Commission's Digital Agenda for Europe website.

DIGITISATION: ORGANISATION AND FUNDING

1. PLANNING AND MONITORING OF THE DIGITISATION OF BOOKS, JOURNALS, NEWSPAPERS, PHOTOGRAPHS, MUSEUM OBJECTS, ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTS, SOUND AND AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL, MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ("CULTURAL MATERIAL")

- Is there a scheme to plan, coordinate and monitor digitisation of cultural material?

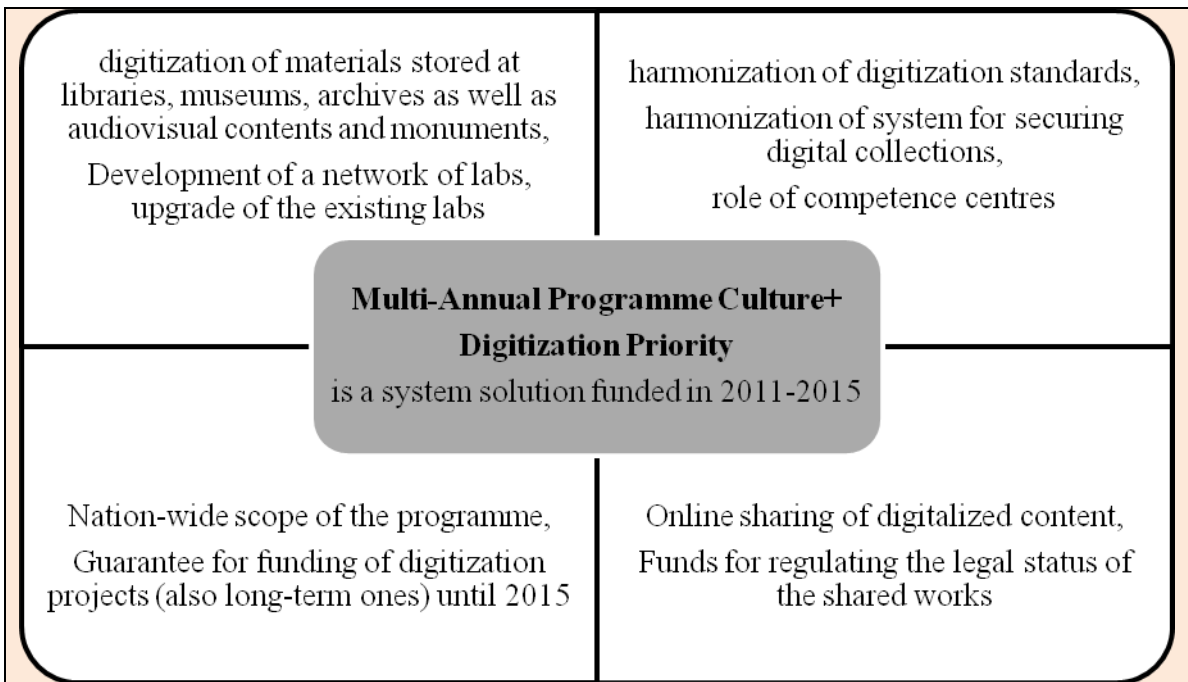
If yes, provide details of all relevant aspects of the scheme and of the overall digitisation achievements (number of digitised objects) towards the overall targets mentioned under point 7 (support to Europeana).

In the years 2011-2015, Poland is implementing the Multiannual Programme Culture+ adopted by the Council of Ministers as a long-term government programme for the years 2011-2015 (Resolution of the Council of Ministers No. 176/2010 of 12 October 2010 as amended). The programme has two priorities: "Library+. Infrastructure of Libraries" and 'Digitization'. The total expenditures for implementation of the Programme (after the update) in the years 2011-2015 amount to PLN 369,761,000, while the budget of the 'Digitization' priority is PLN 120 million.

The system ensures coordination and financing of digitization activities, defines uniform digitization standards, regulates the principles for storage of digitized resources, sets quantitative targets in the form of measures and governs sharing of the resources as well as regulations on copyright to digitized resources.

The outcome of the system digitization and sharing under the Digitization priority within the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ will be:

- diversity of digitized content types – this is a system solution providing simultaneous digitization of materials stored at libraries, museums, archives as well as audiovisual contents and monuments,
- harmonization of standards through introduction of minimum requirements and best practices for digitization for different types of materials,
- systemic supply of Polish archives and their protection (all the materials digitized within the programme go to the respective Competence Centres)
- mandatory online sharing of at least 75% of the materials digitized with the funds available under Culture+ Programme.



The objectives of the Programme are in line with the strategic Polish and EU documents (including *Social Capital Development Strategy*, *Digital Agenda for Europe*). The objective of the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ is to allow Polish citizens, especially in rural areas and small towns, online access to digital resources of Polish cultural heritage.

With the implementation of the tasks under the "Library+. Infrastructure of Libraries" priority, public libraries are built and renovated, especially in villages and small towns with up to 50 thousand inhabitants, while the existing libraries are converted into local cultural, knowledge and social life centres similar to institutions in the Nordic and Western European countries. The Priority Operator is the Book Institute of Cracow.

Under the Priority "Digitization", which is operated by the National Audiovisual Institute, a competition for digitization projects for local and state cultural institutions and state archives is announced each year. The Priority Budget (state budget funds) for the years 2011-2015 amounts to PLN 120 million, including more than PLN 40 million earmarked to finance the Competence Centres.

It is a nationwide priority allowing to purchase the digitization equipment and build the digitization infrastructure, under which not only new digitization labs are created, but also the older ones are upgraded and the very process of digitization, preservation and sharing of collections is financed. The programme involves digitization of items with defined legal status, nevertheless, it also provides opportunity to cover the cost of purchasing the necessary licenses from the programme funds. The Programme is designed to develop a network of digitization labs in libraries, archives and museums throughout the country.

So far in the three calls for proposals for the Digitization priority, 306 proposals were submitted, of which one third was funded (**119 projects for the total amount of PLN 53,914,233.00**). There were a variety of projects related to digitization and sharing Polish cultural heritage resources, carried out by state and local cultural institutions as well as the State Archives.

Digitization Priority

Call for proposals	Number of submitted proposals	Number of funded proposals
1st Call for Proposals (2011)	88	39
2nd Call for Proposals (2012)	92	39
3rd Call for Proposals (2013)	126	41

Within the co-financed tasks, funds were allocated to implementation of projects designed to develop technical infrastructure for digital resources, digitization and sharing of collections as well as the tasks combining both issues. Local and state cultural institutions and state archives developed the technical infrastructure for digitization and storage of resources. It should be noted that the awarded funds allowed to create and equip as many as 64 labs for digitization of collections kept in archives, libraries, and museums as well as audiovisual contents, in all regions of the country.

The results of three competition procedures completed to date best reflect the multiplicity and diversity of digitization activities that can be carried out with funding under the Culture+ Programme. These are both, projects involving films, archiving of press, files, and spatial objects as well as extension repositories and digitization labs. Funds are granted both to smaller centres as well as major cultural institutions and the State Archives in Poland. The institutions whose proposals were approved include, among others: Wilanów Palace Museum, Jerzy Grotowski Institute, the National Film Archive, State Archive in Poznan, the Museum of the History of Photography, the Museum of Art in Łódź, Książnica Podlaska in Białystok, Regional Public Library in Krakow and the film studios: TOR, ZEBRA and KADR.

Examples of the effects of the tasks carried out as a result of the calls for proposals under Digitization Priority in 2011-2012 are as follows:

- the number of completed scans of cultural resources is approximately 7 315 658 (please note that the number refers to scans, not items of cultural heritage),
- The number of digitized films is about 347 (of which some are digitized works of Polish cinematography, while an important part are the short films kept by the National Film Archive and the Museum of Modern Art in Warsaw – the total number of hours of digitized audiovisual resources is approximately 696 hours).

In addition, for the comprehensive implementation of the digitization tasks, five institutions were entrusted with the function of competency centres for digitization of particular types of materials (libraries, museums, archives, audiovisual, including cinematographic and monuments), these are:

1. **National Library** – digitization of library resources,
2. **National Audiovisual Institute** – digitization of audiovisual materials,
3. **National Digital Archives** – digitization of archival materials,
4. **National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection**– digitization of museum objects,
5. **National Heritage Board of Poland** – the digitization of monuments.

The objective of the Competence Centres is to implement the technological changes in the area of digitization and digital data storage, coordinating the collection and storage of digital content, education of cultural institutions personnel engaged in digitization, sharing digitized materials and promotion of digital resources. The Competence Centres are responsible for the development of appropriate standards for digitization of Polish

cultural heritage and development of the digitization policy under the Digitization priority. In this way, there emerges a network of institutions managing digital collections – audiovisual, archives, museum resources, monuments and library materials.

Authorization of the Competence Centres to use the funds under the Digitization Priority with the exemption from the call for proposals procedure contributes to support of the already implemented digitization activities, increasing the level of the institutions' expertise, thus significantly accelerating their development. It should also be noted that in accordance with the operational objectives of the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+:

- the establishment of the network of digitization labs at the Competence Centres and other major centres will significantly speed up the digitization of cultural resources;
- development of a network of professional digital repositories at the Competence Centres and other major centres will enable proper storage of digitized collections;
- collections available online as digital museums, libraries, archives, registers and records of monuments and audiovisual portals will facilitate equal access to cultural heritage resources for all citizens,
- the availability of collections kept by Polish museums, libraries, archives as well as audiovisual collections and monuments will increase.

In addition to the above-mentioned Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, parallel tasks in the area of digitization funding are run by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and its subordinate institutions – within the framework of the programs addressed to non-governmental organizations, churches and religious associations and public universities.

- Has your country set quantitative targets for the digitisation of cultural material?

If yes, please specify the targets and indicators/procedures for monitoring progress, if any.

By 2015, projects in the field of culture digitization are carried out under the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+.

According to the indicators of the above programme, by 2015:

- the total number of scans made shall not be less than 14,606,073,
- the number of scans available online shall not be less than 12,415,162,
- the total number of hours of digitized audiovisual material shall not be less than 450.

As a part of the tasks carried out by the competence centres for digitization, the tasks in the field of digitization of cultural heritage are also carried out, while the quantitative targets of particular competence centres by 2015 are as follows:

- National Library – the number of scans of library resources is expected to be 18,000,000,
- National Audiovisual Institute – the number of hours of digitized audiovisual material is expected to be 2200,
- National Digital Archives – the number of digitized scans of archival material is expected to be 2,120,000,
- National Heritage Board of Poland – the number of digitized monuments is expected to be 163,169.

National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection does not digitize museum objects directly.

As part of the supplementary programmes designed to fund digitization projects, targeted at non-governmental organizations, churches and religious associations and public schools, the following the values were achieved by 2013:

- In 2011-2012, the National Audiovisual Institute conducted the Digital Heritage programme (with a budget of PLN 2 million in 2011 and PLN 3 million in 2012) aimed at non-governmental organizations for digitization, dissemination and storage of cultural resources. After implementation of two editions of the programme, the number of scans completed was 273,475 in 2011 and 372,859 scans in 2012. A total of 646,334 scans of various cultural heritage resources were made.
- Since 2012, the National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection has been implementing the programme "Cultural Heritage – Priority: Protection and digitization of cultural heritage", with a budget of PLN 3 million, designed to support the process of digitization and sharing of cultural resources kept under custody of non-governmental organizations, churches and religious associations and public universities. As part of the programme, the following results are planned to be achieved in 2013:
 - number of devices purchased for digitization: 109 pcs,
 - number of digitized items: 28,318 pcs,
 - number of completed scans / digital photos / recordings: 452,334 pcs,
 - the total size of digitized items: more than 54 TB.

- Has your country set qualitative targets for the digitisation of cultural material?

If yes, please specify the targets and indicators/procedures for monitoring progress, indicate the expected increase in digitised material which could form part of Europeana and budgets allocated by public authorities.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage coordinates the activities of the Competence Centres in the field of digitization, plays an important role as an institution planning long-term activities, preparing and reviewing strategic documents (both Polish and European) as well as conducting operations in the field of financing cultural heritage digitization projects.

In addition to the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, which is addressed to state and local cultural institutions and state archives, since 2007 the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and its subordinated institutions promote the digitization of Polish cultural heritage under digitization funding projects (including the Programme of the National Audiovisual Institute "Digital Heritage", Programme of the National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection "Cultural Heritage – Priority: Protection and digitization of cultural heritage"). Within these projects, various Polish heritage resources are digitized and made available in digital form in cultural institutions and online. In addition, the Competence Centres, as the institutions subordinate to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage define in their respective fields the quality objectives for digitization of cultural heritage and prepare adequate standards for Polish cultural

heritage digitization.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage defines the quality objectives digitization of cultural resources through appropriate design of criteria for assessing the merits of proposals submitted by applicants for funding of the digitization projects. The programmes treat as a priority:

- digitization of resources in a poor state of conservation (especially films and exhibits)
- digitization of the oldest resources, digitization of important cultural resources of historic, artistic, educational or scientific significance,
- digitalization of valuable library resources belonging to the National Library Collections,
- highly rated projects include those involving collaboration with the artists or their representatives during restoration of films,
- highly rated projects include also those which ensure online sharing of digitized resources (especially free) with particular emphasis on sharing on the Europeana portal and in case of archival projects – the use of archival information system ZOSIA.

It should be noted that an important role in planning digitization strategy is the support of digitization activities of non-governmental organizations as well as churches and religious associations and public universities. With this solution, digitization covers a variety of resources kept by state and local archives, cultural institutions and the state archives, but also the resources held by non-governmental organizations. Digitization encompasses the most valuable resources of the oldest Polish culture, with particular emphasis on resources in poor condition, the resources from the public domain, particularly valuable library resources from the National Library Collection as well as non-state archival resources. This gives hope that the most important Polish cultural heritage resources are digitized and then disseminated online to a wide audience.

Furthermore, digitization funding programmes are planned to be continued in the following years. The budget for digitization under the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ in the years 2015-2014 provides for spending of more than PLN 45 million (PLN 43,350,000), while the projected budget of the priority ‘Protection and digitization of cultural heritage resources’ for 2014 is PLN 3.8 million. This means that by 2015, almost PLN 50 million will be used to finance the digitization processed, store and share cultural heritage resources.

Substantive strategy for digitization of cultural heritage resources in the forthcoming years is planned to be implemented under the *Social Capital Development Strategy 2020* and the documents implementing this strategy.

2. PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN ORDER TO CREATE NEW WAYS OF FUNDING DIGITISATION OF CULTURAL MATERIAL AND TO STIMULATE INNOVATIVE USES OF THE MATERIAL, WHILE ENSURING THAT PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR DIGITISATION ARE FAIR AND BALANCED, AND IN LINE WITH THE CONDITIONS INDICATED IN ANNEX I

- Have any cultural institutions in your country entered into PPPs (including also partnerships with non-EU partners) for digitisation or for facilitating the access to digital cultural heritage?

If yes, please provide details of the partnerships, compliance of the respective agreements with the conditions in Annex I of the Recommendation as well as contact details of the cultural institution involved.

At present in Poland, there were no cases of public-private partnerships for the development of digital content and facilitating access to digital cultural heritage, developed in the manner provided for in the Act of 19 December 2008 on public-private partnerships – this applies both to cooperation with library institutions and cooperation relating to archival or audiovisual resources, none of the museums have concluded agreements on public-private partnerships.

However, it should be noted that the Polish Competence Centres for digitization conduct ongoing consultations and discussions with private sector companies involved in the digitization to promote the exchange of information and raising awareness about the needs and technical possibilities of digitization, digital repositories potential – for each type of cultural heritage resources.

Nevertheless, in the colloquial sense, cultural institutions collaborate with the private sector (public service broadcasters organized in the form of commercial companies, film studios with the status of commercial companies) in the implementation of joint digitization projects. For example, the National Audiovisual Institute completed several joint projects with the Polish Radio and is bound to complete one with the Polish Television and Radio Łódź assuming cooperation in digitization of collections and sharing thereof. In addition, the Institute has carried out the digitization in cooperation with Wytwórnia Filmów Oświatowych Sp. z o.o. Within the framework of the project, the Institute finances digitization and development of collections, while the Partner and contributed to the project the right to share digitized resources, in particular, online.

- Has your country adopted legislation on PPPs in place (e.g. fiscal benefits, public procurement provisions) or is any such legislation under preparation?

If yes, provide details and references.

The main piece of legislation regulating public-private partnerships in Poland is the Act of 19 December 2008 on public-private partnerships (Journal Laws of 05.02.2009).

3. USE OF STRUCTURAL FUNDS, WHERE POSSIBLE, TO CO-FINANCE DIGITISATION ACTIVITIES

- Is your country using Structural Funds for the digitisation of cultural material?

If yes, provide details of the amounts and the specific programmes.

I. European Regional Development Fund under the Innovative Economy Operational Programme, Measure 2.3: Investments related to the development of the IT infrastructure of science:

- **Digital Library of Research Publications ACADEMICA**

Since 2010, the National Library has been implementing the project "Digital Library of Research Publications ACADEMICA" financed by the European Regional Development Fund under the Innovative Economy Operational Programme, Measure 2.3: Investments related to the development of the IT infrastructure of science. The amount funding is PLN 34 million. The Digital Library of Research Publications ACADEMICA is an innovative project aimed to develop a digital database of books and scientific journals as well as sharing thereof through implementation interlibrary system of electronic files exchange. The project assumes scanning and sharing with the researchers 250,000 major research publications through a network of research and academic libraries. This will provide a tool facilitating quick access to scientific literature, intended primarily for researchers and students. The project completion is scheduled for June 2014.

II. Projects in the field of cultural content digitization were carried out in 2011-2013 also under Priority XI of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme (financed by the European Regional Development Fund) as a component of the measure 11.1 Cultural heritage. During this period, the following projects for a total amount of PLN 26,026,290.37 were completed:

- **Preservation and digitalization of the pre-war feature films at the National Film Archive in Warsaw – PLN 14,777,626.24,**

The investment carried out under the measure 11.1 "Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of supra-regional significance", Priority XI "Culture and cultural heritage" of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme. The project selected in the competition was awarded funds from the European Regional Development Fund in the amount of PLN 14,777,626.24. The project involves activities in the field of digitization, preservation and restoration of 43 films from the collection of pre-war Polish cinematography (e.g. "Pan Tadeusz", "Zew morza", "Mania") and upgrade of technical facilities of conservation studio of nitrocellulose films at the National Film Archive in Warsaw.

- **Silesia online library historical collections – PLN 6,112,498.49**

In the years 2007-2013, Silesia Library in Katowice implemented the project "Silesian Online Library of Historical Collections" funded under measure 11.1 "Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of supra-regional significance", Priority XI "Culture and cultural heritage" of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme 2007-2013. The total project value was over PLN 7 million, including funding from the European Union of more than PLN 6 million the funds from the Silesia Province budget in the amount of PLN 1 million.

The aim of the project was to increase access to valuable works of literature of regional importance, which for security reasons is limited. The project allowed to create a digital resource by scanning the Silesian Library collections, which were included in the National Library Collection. The target audience of the project are researchers, educators and students in a number of scientific disciplines as well as on account of global presentation of resources, broad national and international public interested in access to cultural heritage kept by the Silesian Library.

▪ **Jagiellonian Digital Library – PLN 5,136,165.64**

In the years 2010-2013, Jagiellonian Library in Cracow is implementing the project "Jagiellonian Digital Library" funded under measure 11.1 "Protection and preservation of the cultural heritage of supra-regional significance", Priority XI "Culture and cultural heritage" of the Infrastructure and Environment Operational Programme 2007-2013. The total project value is over PLN 6 million, including funding from the European Union of more than PLN 5 million.

The main objective of the project is to protect and secure the historic library collections of the Jagiellonian Library as well as the development of digital resources in the field of culture through digitization and development of Jagiellonian Digital Library, which activities are designed to secure, consolidate and share valuable cultural heritage. The major audience of the project includes not only academics, researchers of "little homelands" and the students, but also the cultural animators, museum curators and media representatives. The project scope includes: protection of resources (conservation, creating digital images and microfilms), the development of digital objects for sharing (converting digital images into Libra, the conversion of data from the Computer Collection Catalogue of the Jagiellonian University Library to Libra), sharing digital images at Jagiellonian Digital Library (online), archiving of originals and copies of protected works. The project involves the implementation of innovative solutions for the operation of the digital library, including modern technology dissemination and cultural content distribution. The project provided access to currently inaccessible or difficult to access library collections of the Jagiellonian Library and Jagiellonian University, constituting an important element of the national heritage e.g. damaged 19th century newspapers and newspapers at risk of decomposition made of acidic paper.

III. Selected projects implemented in various regions of Polish for digitization of cultural heritage:

▪ **Virtual Museums of Małopolska**

The Project Virtual Museums of Małopolska is financed by the European Union under the Małopolska Regional Operational Programme for 2007-2013, Priority 1: Conditions for development of knowledge-based society, Measure 1.2. Development of the information society and Małopolska Region, as a project implemented by the Department of Economic Development of the Marshal Office of Małopolska Region and Małopolska Institute of Culture in collaboration with 35 museums from Małopolska. The project value is approximately PLN 9.5 million and the EU funds amounted to approximately 85%, while the remaining 15% came from the Małopolska Province budget.

The project allowed to develop the Regional Digitisation Lab and the portal, where more than 700 digitized exhibits can be enjoyed, which so far were kept at museum showcases and storage rooms. The exhibits were selected by Małopolska museums from their collections and consulted by the Council of the Project Experts. Presentation of most of

them in the form of three-dimensional images allows not only to get acquainted with the rich history of these items, but also enables a closer look at them in zoom and attention to the smallest detail without fear of damaging valuables or violating the museum etiquette.

- **Lublin Virtual Library – PLN 16,652,302.96**

Project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund under the Regional Operational Programme of Lubelskie Province. The project "Lublin Virtual Library" submitted for funding under the Priority Axis IV Information Society, Measure 4.1 Information Society, included in the Indicative List of Key Individual Projects of the Regional Operational Programme of Lubelskie Province 2007-2013 pursuant to the Resolution No. XCII/1705/2012 of 24 January 2012, adopted by the Executive Board of Lubelskie Province. The project is implemented from 1 March 2010 to 30 December 2013 by the Medical University of Lublin under the Partnership Agreement of 28 April 2011.

The Project Leader is the Municipality of Lublin. The total value of the project is PLN 19,802,883.61, the amount of funding from the European Regional Development Fund under the Regional Operational Programme of Lubelskie Province 2007-2013 is PLN 16,652,302.96. The project "Lublin Virtual Library" (LVL) provides for the creation of a virtual library allowing fast and broad access to knowledge resources and protection of the most valuable documents and literature heritage of in the region. It is an investment in the field of IT in Lubelskie Province, essential for further development of Lublin Region. This development is made possible due to access to knowledge, culture and modern sources of information. The investment will allow starting Lublin Virtual Library (LVL) – an institution with a regional range, integrating the most important regional institutions responsible for collection and sharing of library and cultural resources of Lublin region. The project will be located in the cities of Lublin and Zamość, but the scale of the the project will impact at least the region.

- **Revitalization and digitalization of the seventeenth-century palace and garden complex in Wilanów – Phase III – PLN 18,303,931.98**

In 2007-2013, Wilanów Palace Museum is implementing a project funded by the European Regional Development Fund under the Operational Programme Infrastructure and Environment, measure: XI.1. Protection and preservation of cultural heritage of supra-regional importance. The project value amounts to PLN 25,140,561, including funding from the European Union of PLN 18,303,931.98.

- **System for dissemination of special literature collections OSSOLINEUM in Wrocław by digitizing and online publishing as the promotion and popularization of cultural heritage – PLN 2,380,856.81**

In the years 2007-2013, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich implements the project "System for dissemination of special literature collections OSSOLINEUM in Wrocław by digitizing and online publishing as the promotion and popularization of cultural heritage" financed by the European Regional Development Fund under the Regional Operational Programme of Dolnośląskie Province. 6.4. Cultural tourism. The project value amounts to PLN 4,889,223.35 including funding from the European Union of PLN 2,380,856.81.

- **Heritage of the Region and Europe. Rarities from the collections of the University Library in Wrocław. Digitisation and online sharing – PLN 2,318,719.20**

In the years 2007-2013, the University of Wrocław implements the project "Heritage of

the Region and Europe. Rarities from the collections of the University Library in Wrocław. Digitisation and online sharing" financed by the European Regional Development Fund under the Regional Operational Programme of Dolnośląskie Province. Measure 6.4. Cultural tourism. The project value amounts to PLN 3,360,591.73, including funding from the European Union of PLN 2,318,719.20.

4. OPTIMISE THE USE OF DIGITISATION CAPACITY AND ACHIEVE ECONOMIES OF SCALE, WHICH MAY IMPLY THE POOLING OF DIGITISATION EFFORTS BY CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND CROSS-BORDER COLLABORATION, BUILDING ON COMPETENCE CENTRES FOR DIGITISATION IN EUROPE.

– Has your country taken practical measures to optimise the use of digitisation capacity?

If yes, please provide details about the ways to optimise the use of digitisation capacity. Does this involve cross-border collaboration?

In order to optimize the opportunity for digitizing various types of cultural resources and to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the tasks in the field of digitization, the Minister of Culture and National Heritage entrusted five institutions with the function of Competence Centres (National Audiovisual Institute, National Digital Archives, National Library, National Heritage Board of Poland and National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection), which are intended to be the leading institutions in specific areas and act as models for other institutions, providing training in the field of digitization of cultural heritage.

The activities of the Competence Centres for on digitization, whose main task is to support the digitization process should contribute directly to achievement of the scale effect. These institutions also work to optimize the digitalization potential of individual cultural institutions, including through the standardization works and collaboration with other competence centres in the field of exchange of experience in digitization of culture.

All the Competence Centres under the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, priority Digitization developed Catalogues of Best Practices and Standards of Digitization for each group of materials. These are sets of recommendations and requirements that must be followed by all institutions receiving funding in the competition procedure. Such catalogues constitute a breakthrough and the first big step to standardize digitization standards applied by various institutions throughout the country. Catalogues of Best Practices and Standards of Digitization are not only an improvement aimed at integration of information about the resources, but first of all indicate proven and functional solutions to those institutions which just start the digitization processes.

At this stage of the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, the Digitization Priority, all the Competence Centres are ready to safely archive the digitized project resources. With funds from the Programme, each of the five Competence Centres has been provided with appropriate technical facilities for the safe storage of digital copies, thus implementing the objective of double archiving of digital resources – at the institutions whose the projects were funded and the relevant Competence Centre.

Furthermore, Competence Centres collect digitized cultural resources with appropriate

licenses and partly digitize and share the resources of Polish cultural heritage:

- The National Library shares the resources on the website <http://www.polona.pl/>, currently www.polona.pl with over 120,000 objects, 39 digital collections and 35,000 born-digital documents in the Electronic Document Repository, whereas the joint planned number of publications available via the Digital National Library in the end of 2013 is 200,000,
- The National Digital Archives shares nearly eight million scans of archives via <http://www.szukajwarchiwach.pl> (from various sources). A significant portion of the digitized and shared resources comprises records of civil status, which is an important aid in genealogical research. The service includes also valuable historical sources useful in scientific research, including : Chełm Greek Catholic Consistory (35/95/0), the RP delegation to the League of Nations in Geneva (2/513/0) or the resource derived from the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, USA,
- NInA shares via <http://ninateka.pl/>, 2186 audiovisual materials, consisting of films and cultural programs, theatre plays, animation, documentaries, concerts and radio dramas. There are theatre recordings, including famous works by Jarzyna, Warlikowski, Wajda, Treliński, Grzegorzewski, Lupa, Jarocki and Klata as well as animations from the 1960s: works of Giersz, Antonisz, Lenica or Dumala.

Thanks to the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, the first government programme for digitization of cultural heritage resources deployed on such a scale, it is possible to verify the previous effective strategies for digitization and sharing collections. The Participation of Competence Centres and the most active national centres for digitization enables the evaluation of various stages of the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ implementation and defining digitization patterns to be adopted as standards for all the cultural institutions in Poland.

An important role in the field of building network of organizations involved in digitization is played by Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Centre within the Digital Libraries Federation, which aggregates metadata from the selected Polish digital libraries. Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center (PSNC) is one of the founding members of European IMAPCT Centre of Competence (<http://www.digitisation.eu/>), among institutions like British Library, Bibliothèque nationale de France or Koninklijke Bibliotheek. PSNC also actively develops and promotes mass digitization and preservation best practices, standards and policies in two international projects: SUCCEED (<http://succeed-project.eu/>) and DCH-RP (<http://www.dch-rp.eu/>).

DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC DOMAIN MATERIAL

5. IMPROVE ACCESS TO AND USE OF DIGITISED CULTURAL MATERIAL THAT IS IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

5.1. Mechanisms to ensure that material in the public domain remains in the public domain after digitisation.

- Has your country encountered obstacles in the process of ensuring that material in the public domain stays in the public domain after digitisation?

If yes, please provide details of the obstacles and explain how they have been overcome or how they are being addressed.

The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage supports – as one of the general principles for digitization – availability of digitized versions of analogue works in the public domain. Within the framework of projects aimed at funding digitization of resources (e.g. Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, Digitization Priority), the beneficiaries are required to share digitized cultural heritage resources – at least 75% of the digitized resources from the sources under a given programme.

While taking into consideration the importance of proper and clear definition (through appropriate provisions in the metadata) of the principles for continued use of objects that are made available in digital libraries.

5.2. Widest possible access to digitised public domain material as well as the widest possible reuse of the material for non-commercial and commercial purposes.

- Are there projects or schemes for promoting the widest possible access to digitised public domain material?

If yes, please provide details.

The idea of access to digital reproductions of library collections is very widely promoted in Poland. The primary objective of institutions creating digital libraries is to get the information about digital libraries and the most interesting digital collections to the places most visited by Internet users. In the recent years, promotional activities of digital libraries were focused in particular on the role of social networking. That is why the most popular methods of promoting digital collections include managing digital library profiles on Facebook (all major digital libraries in Poland have their accounts), introducing information on the most attractive digital content to Wikipedia, publication of selected scans and contents from digital libraries in popular photo sites such as Flickr or Pinterest, posting information about new products in digital libraries on Twitter as well as undertaking activities popularizing digital libraries in online editions of local newspapers. There are also organized conferences and seminars to promote digital libraries and reading on the Internet. One way to promote Polish digital resources is also making them available through international portals, such as, Europeana or the European Library.

Within the framework of Polish Competence Centres for digitization, an example of a multi-faceted promotional campaign of digital collections is the promotion in the official and social media of a new National Digital Library Polona, launched in June 2013 and available at <http://www.polona.pl> /. The launch of the new version of the digital library

was accompanied by a press conference with the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, a series of newspaper articles in the daily press and specialized promotional campaign on Facebook, dissemination of the Internet video promoting digital collections and a series of television and radio programmes. An interesting example of promotion of the National Library resources is the blog <http://blog.polona.pl/>.

Archival resources are made available as part of activities of the National Digital Archives; the promotion of the widest possible access to digitized public domain heritage includes such projects as:

- Search the Archives Service at www.szukajwarchiwach.pl providing free access to descriptions of archival material from the national archives and other cultural institutions along with their digital copies. The aim of the site is to provide full availability – users may without limitations browse and download digital copies of archival materials. By 2013, over 7,000,000 scans of archival material from archives throughout the country were available for free.
- Audiovis , www.audiovis.nac.gov.pl , service featuring NAC resource online (photos). Copies of the photographs provided free of charge and the materials available in the public domain can be freely processed by users. So far, the site published nearly 190,000 historical photographs.

The National Heritage Board of Poland has been working for popularizing the concept of digitizing monuments and broad access to this resource, including by organizing conferences, granting patronage (including the project " Wiki likes monuments"), cooperation with non-governmental organizations (including cooperation with the Digital Centre – Project Poland under the project "Open Monuments" using the *crowdsourcing* methods for digitizing historic monuments), and finally by virtual tools (website <http://e-zabytek.nid.pl> , a mobile app "Monuments of Poland" allowing access to digital images of the historic monuments via mobile devices).

The National Audiovisual Institute operates a multimedia portal for sharing resources available from digitization processes as well as production and co-production. The portal ninateka.pl shares resources under relevant agreements, also the productions of the Institute partners. In connection with modernization of NInA headquarters, it is planned to create space for sharing resources of the Institute, which will facilitate even wider dissemination of resources. In addition, the beneficiaries of the programmes managed by the Institute are required to sharing directly or through the Institute, to the greatest possible extent, the effects of the digitization process, in particular online.

Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center actively promotes re-use of digitized material by collaborating with Europeana on organization of Hack4Europe hackathons. Also OpenGLAM community is active in Poland. In 2013 first Polish OpenGLAM conference was organized by Zachęta National Gallery. Polish Digital Libraries Federation published also Polish version of OpenGLAM principles: <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/pro/informacje-ogolne/zasady-otwartych-instytucji-kultury-openglam-principles-v-1-0/>.

The most popular way to re-use digitized material seems to be at the moment enrichment of Wikipedia articles with such material. This is promoted and measured by Polish chapter of Wikimedia Foundation. Beside, as a part of Europeana Awareness project Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center has developed a widget which allows to embed automatically generated links to digitized cultural heritage materials on any

website (<https://github.com/psnc-dl/wp-chcontext>). The widget will be used to promote Europeana and its content among public libraries and broadcasters in Europe.

- Are there any schemes promoting reuse of the digitised material for non-commercial and commercial purposes? Please also indicate whether there are mechanisms for monitoring such reuse.

If yes, provide details of the schemes or best practice examples. Please also indicate whether there are mechanisms for monitoring such reuse (take-up by organisations engaging in re-use and take-up by end-users/visitors).

Poland supports wide sharing and, to the extent permitted by legally, reuse of digitized cultural heritage resources.

The detailed arrangements for the re-use of resources of libraries, museums and archives (commercial or non-commercial) will be organized in Poland thanks to the implementation of the EU Directive on the re-use of public sector information (2003/98/EC). Following the extension of the scope of the Directive in 2013 to museums, libraries (including university libraries) and archives, in particular in order to ensure access to and re-use of public domain resources, the resources of these institutions – hitherto unavailable – will be re-used (with a few essential exceptions), provided that the said institutions hold their intellectual property rights, and furthermore, pursuant to the applicable provisions of the directive, there applies the principle, whereby all the publicly available documents can be re-used.

At present, cultural institutions carry out activities to promote the digital library resources and disseminate thereof among commercial and non-commercial users. Users are encouraged not only to the use of digital content online, but also to use them on their own websites, blogs, Facebook profiles and in the scientific and popular publications. Most digital libraries in Poland make their collections available with the option to copy all or parts of digital publications in the form of files DejaVu , PDF or image files. Users are encouraged to post information about the sources of scans or digital objects as well as – in case of digital objects in online publications – links to the original digital library website.

According to the Polish law, the re-use of reproduced items in the public domain from the collections of the library does not require the consent of the institutions that hold the items. Not system monitoring mechanisms are in place for re-use of digital reproductions from the collections of Polish libraries, but most libraries attempt to monitor the place and manner in which their resources are used. For example, it can be specified that the sets of the National Digital Library Polona collections are used in blogs on culture and education, such as Bibliodysey , Odystopiach, Wirtualnyogrod, Wikipedia , multiple profiles on Facebook, web sites related to the history and genealogy managed by individuals and institutions (e.g. Society of Friends of Warsaw), but also on popular commercial sites such as deser.pl. Libraries also sell digital reproductions from their collections to individuals and institutions. For example, in 2012, the National Library completed 1288 orders from individuals and institutions for digital reproductions of objects from the National Library Collections, covering more than 20 thousand scans.

The National Digital Archives plan to include in the service www.szukajwarchiwach.pl the content from the service Audiovis and add social networking features to the website.

In turn, all the content published online by the National Heritage Board of Poland on the platform of the Competence Centre is in the public domain and remains available under CC Licence Attribution + Noncommercial + NoDerivatives 3.0 Poland.

5.3. Measures to limit the use of intrusive watermarks or other visual protection measures that reduce the usability of the digitised public domain material.

- Has your country taken measures to limit the use of watermarks or other visual protection measures reducing the usability of digitised public domain material?

If yes, please describe the measures. Where applicable, please also indicate best/worst practice examples.

Poland has not implemented systemic measures to limit the use of watermarks in digital objects, including within the activities of the Competence Centres in the field of digitization. With respect to the activities of the institutions specializing in particular types of resources, it should be noted that:

- According to the National Library, the use of digital watermarks in the objects presented in digital libraries allows for the identification of individual digital objects, place of their production or authenticity. This is a practice quite common in Polish digital libraries using software dLibra, whereas it should be articulated that most libraries use invisible watermarks, embedded in the data or digital picture elements that do not impede the reading of the text and do not hinder detailed presentation of the digital image. The Institution which adopted – as a policy – non-use of watermarks in digitized objects from its own collections is the National Library. The digital resources from the public domain are available in the National Digital Library Polona in a way facilitating their re-use, by means of open and widely accepted formats as well as with no visual security measures or watermarks. The National Library believes that in cases where digitization is financed from the state budget, the use of characters that prevent re-use of digital objects or unpopular formats of presentation is a violation of the principle of full availability of objects digitized with public money. In this way, the National Library implements one of the demands of the European Agenda for Culture.
- The National Digital Archives has failed to take action to limit the use of watermarks. However, watermarks used in digital copies published on website "Search the Archives" and "Audiovis" are not invasive.
- According to the National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection, for the museum sector, there are no provisions prohibiting the use of watermarks or recommending non-use thereof. The Institute seeks to encourage museums to offer broad access to digital resources, educate about the benefits of open access to materials documenting the cultural heritage and the importance of sharing content for the development and operation of the various museums. It also suggests reducing the use of over-exposed watermarks or other visual security measures, limiting the usefulness of digitized material in the public domain.
- Historical materials digitized by the National Heritage Board of Poland do not contain watermarks.

The National Audiovisual Institute as part of the digitization projects have not used the watermarks yet. The audiovisual sector, on account of the considerable financial value of production processes comprising digitization, uses complex techniques for labelling materials. This practice is common (almost 100% of the current digital film production includes markings) and is intended to secure the rights to the works rather than limiting their re-use. The application of these techniques in the digitization process is also regarded as a natural consequence of the significant costs of these activities and it is expected that this trend in particular in the implementation of digitization projects from private funds will be maintained.

DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF IN-COPYRIGHT MATERIAL

6. IMPROVE CONDITIONS FOR THE DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF IN-COPYRIGHT MATERIAL.

6.1. Rapid and correct transposition and implementation of the provisions of the Directive on orphan works

- When and how is your country going to transpose the Directive on orphan works?

The Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2012/28/UE on certain permitted uses of orphan works will be implemented by making amendments to the Act of 4 February 1994 on Copyright and Related Rights (Official Journal of 2006, No. 90, Item 631, as amended). Because of the need to go through the entire legislative path, it is a time consuming process. The Polish Act on Copyright and Related Rights will introduce two regimes of control:

- for a catalogue of works specified in the Directive 2012/28/UE,
- governing the possibility for recognizing as orphan works the works exempted under the Directive 2012/28/UE or in connection with the use of orphan works in a manner exceeding the framework established by the Directive. In the first case, the effects of granting the status of orphan works will be within the framework of mutual recognition extended to the territory of all EU countries. In the second case, the effects will be limited to the territory of Poland.

Currently, draft assumptions of the act amending the Act on Copyright and Related Rights is being prepared. Is to be implemented in October 2014.

6.2. Legal framework conditions to underpin licensing mechanisms identified and agreed by stake-holders for the large-scale digitisation and cross-border accessibility of works that are out-of commerce.

- Are there any legal/voluntary stakeholder-driven schemes in your country to underpin the large- scale digitisation and cross-border accessibility of digital cultural works?

If yes, please provide details of the schemes, references and describe impact.

In connection with signing of the Agreement under the auspices of the European

Commission on the basic principles of digitization and public access to non-commercial works of 20 September 2011, containing incentives for Member States to introduce regulations to allow cultural institutions and organizations for collective management of digitization and the public books and press releases commercially unavailable, the parties concerned in Poland were asked if they see the need to control this problem. The opinions within the environment are divided.

In connection with the expected difficulties in entering into appropriate agreements between publishers, libraries and collecting societies, it may be necessary to regulate this issue through legislation. According to the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, introduction of the regulations on works commercially unavailable to the Polish legal system should be designed to allow the use of such works with legal certainty. The solution should lead to increased legal access to books and press releases which are no longer available in circulation. As a result, the publishers and authors are to be encouraged to verify which titles no longer available in circulation are still attractive to readers. This does not preclude the regulation of commercially unavailable works in conjunction with the amendment of the Act on Copyright and Related Rights, regarding orphan works.

6.3. Contributing to and promoting the availability of databases with rights information, connected at the European level, such as ARROW.

- How is your country contributing and promoting the availability of such databases at the European level?

Currently, there is no publicly available base of works or objects of related rights. Such information is held by certain collecting societies, but they use it only for their internal purposes.

Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2012/28/UE on certain permitted uses of orphan works obliges Poland to create a database of orphan works. This will contribute to development of open and publicly available register of orphan works kept by the Ministry of Culture. Collecting societies authorized to grant licenses for the use of orphan works and institutions authorized to use such works under the Directive will be required to procure, collect and transmit data to the register of orphan works as well as define methods of their use and conduct thorough research.

Details of the categories of works set out in the Directive are to be submitted to the Office of Harmonization for the Internal Market, responsible for creating a pan-European database of orphan works.

EUROPEANA

7. CONTRIBUTE TO THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEANA

- 7.1. Encouraging cultural institutions as well as publishers and other right holders to make their digitised material accessible through Europeana, thus

helping the platform to give direct access to 30 million digitised objects by 2015, including two million sound or audio-visual objects

- How is your country encouraging cultural institutions, publishers and other right holders to make their digitised material accessible through Europeana? Are there specific measures to encourage the contribution of sound or audio-visual material?

Poland supports the development of Europeana, both through systematic co-financing of the project as well as promotion of sharing the resources in Europeana under digitization programmes, for which the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is responsible.

Poland at the same treats as a priority managing stable funding policy of digitization projects such as those operated by state and local cultural institutions, state archives, non-governmental organizations, which exerts a direct impact on the ability to share Polish resources via Europeana.

In addition, most programmes designed to fund digitization projects include provisions rewarding sharing digitized content in Europeana, which may act as an incentive for joining the institutions collaborating with Europeana, as an example, one may indicate that in the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, the digitization priority, as well as the Programme of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage "Cultural Heritage – Priority 6 – Protection and Digitization of Cultural Heritage", one of conditions for receiving funds for digitization projects is to share the digitized public collections via Europeana.

Within the framework of development of digital collections, further activities are designed to introduce the rules for any future projects in the field of digitization and content sharing, obliging beneficiaries to share the objects digitized under the programme online, with the proviso that one of the places for presentation should also be the Europeana website.

It is also important that the content of Europeana shall proportionally reflect the wealth Polish cultural institutions, including libraries, museums and archives, in such a way that the library collections should not be dominant over other categories of objects (museum collections, archives, etc.). Thus, Poland operates a policy that allows the digitization of various types of resources, allowing to publish not only library materials, but also other types of content on the Europeana. This is achieved by design the digitization funding programmes (including the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+) in such a way that the funds should be distributed as evenly as possible among audiovisual projects, libraries, museums, archives and digitization of monuments).

Within the framework of the projects funding digitization of cultural resources, project beneficiaries, the owners of copyrights to the resources are encouraged to share digital content in Europeana according to the Polish copyright law and in accordance with the requirements of Europeana, including in line with the Data Exchange Agreement. For this purpose, on 21 June 2012, the Minister of Culture and National Heritage, presented the "Recommendations on cooperation with the Europeana Foundation after 01 July 2012".

It should also be noted that although Europeana is a very important initiative, it is essential to carry out projects or activities in which digitization is treated as an emergency measure (which may relate in particular audiovisual resources) and where the

objects e.g. for legal reasons, cannot be made fully available to the public.

It should be noted that Europeana is very popular among libraries and library users in Poland. A systematic campaign to popularize the idea of one common access point to Europe's cultural heritage in digital form conducted since 2007 has resulted in collaboration the majority of Polish libraries with Europeana and the presence of Polish digital resources on the website. The Polish cultural institutions are also actively involved in projects run by the Europeana Foundation and lead projects aimed at promoting Europeana – for example, in 2011, the National Library, during the Polish Presidency in the Council of the European Union, co-organized a debate on the strategy of universal access to digital cultural heritage of Europe (European Cultural Commons).

- The National Audiovisual Institute and Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Centre (PSNC) are involved in an international project promoting the Europeana digital library called "Europeana Awareness". NInA is involved in three projects intended to promote Europeana: Hack4Europe Warsaw, CHANGE , 1989 (private collection of archives relating to the system transition) and Remix Europeana.
- Polish participation in the project Europeana Awareness is to popularize the usability of Europeana to its potential end-users and decision-makers as well as cultural institutions through such tasks as: organization and operation of programming workshops, a series of European open days aimed at digitizing private archives. In 2013, the National Audiovisual Institute was the coordinator of the nationwide project Europeana 1989 , the honorary ambassador of which was the Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and the photographer Chris Niedenthal. Extensive promotion of the project (publications in the press, online, issues in radio and television, social media activity) made the Europeana brand recognition increase from 6% to 14% among the group of respondents interested in culture (based on a survey conducted by an independent firm InSites Consulting, ordered by Europeana Foundation). Furthermore, thanks to the project Europeana 1989, in partnership with cultural institutions, the National Audiovisual Institute announced the ability to share resources of the following entities: History Meeting House in Warsaw, the European Solidarity Centre in Gdańsk, Kórnik Library of the Polish Academy of Sciences (already sharing its collections), Independence Museum in Warsaw.
- In addition, in February 2013, the National Audiovisual Institute joined the project EUScreenXL that will result in access to 20 000 audiovisual materials on the EUScreen.eu platform (coupled with Europeana) and 1,000,000 metadata of audio and video content. The National Audiovisual Institute will share 1000 audio-visual materials and 8000 metadata.
- Participation of the National Heritage Board of Poland in CARARE Programme, whose aim was to develop guidelines and prepare the collection presenting the monuments of architecture and archaeology via Europeana as well as stage the advantages of publishing digitalized objects via Europeana during industry conferences (e.g. at a conference organized at the end of 2012 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of our institution, the Europeana representative made a speech) contributed to popularization of Europeana among the specialists in historic buildings.

Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center (PSNC) also participates in the promotion of Europeana among public libraries, actively supporting relevant project

partners in the communication with Polish public libraries. Beside, PSNC as the operator of Polish Digital Libraries Federation, is actively working towards convincing more memory institutions to allow their metadata to be aggregated and passed to Europeana. More information about that can be found here <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/pro/wspolpraca/dla-dostawcow-danych/wspolpraca-z-zewnetrznymi-serwisami/wspolpraca-z-europeana/>

7.2. Making all public funding for future digitisation projects conditional on the accessibility of the digitised material through Europeana.

- What measures has your countries taken to ensure that all cultural material digitised by means of public funding will be accessible through Europeana?

It should be emphasized that the institutions operating the digitization funding programmes, including the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage prepare the terms and conditions of the programmes aimed at funding the digitization of national heritage so as to encourage beneficiaries to work with the Europeana portal and upload the reproductions of digital content created with public funds. To meet this requirement, the terms of digitization funding programs such as Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ (Digitization Priority), the Programme of the National Audiovisual Institute "Digital Heritage", the Minister's Programme "Protection and Digitization of Cultural Heritage" – include the provisions obliging the beneficiaries to share the digital resources, including via Europeana. In assessing the proposals, extra points were awarded for sharing digitized resources via Europeana.

7.3. Ensuring that all their public domain masterpieces will be accessible through Europeana by 2015,

- What measures has your country taken to ensure that your country's public domain masterpieces will be accessible through Europeana by 2015? Have you set indicators to measure progress?

According to the recommendations on increasing the availability of various types of works in the Europeana library, included in the work *New renaissance*, the digitization projects implemented in Poland contribute to support of Europeana development as a public project, which does not compete against digitization projects in the private sector and at the same time can serve as a significant reference point for European cultural resource sharing on the Internet.

The projects and programmes aimed at promoting Polish digitization of culture comprise provisions to ensure support for the development of Europeana by placing copies or links to cultural resources in Europeana.

As mentioned above, by 2015, the digitization projects will be executed under the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ , which obliges beneficiaries to share the digitized resources online, including via the Europeana portal. It should also be noted that according to the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+, a scan should be understood as a digital image (for books, it is one or two pages, for objects – one photo). Implementation

of Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ is scheduled in line with the following indicators:

No.	Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total optimum values	Total minimum values
1.	Total number of scans made	2,549,489	2,676,765	3201376	3780158	4021178	16228970	14606073
2.	Number of scans shared online	2,167,066	2,275,250	2721171	3213135	3418002	13794624	12415162
3	Total hours of digitized audiovisual materials	100	100	100	100	100	500	450

7.4. Setting up or reinforcing national aggregators bringing content from different domains into Europeana, and contributing to cross-border aggregators in specific domains or for specific topics, this may bring about economies of scale.

- Has your country set up a national aggregator bringing content from different domains into Europeana? If yes, please provide details of the aggregator, participating organisations and content domains covered.

Polish digital collections are made available to Europeana through the Digital Library Federation and through thematic aggregators arising as a result of a variety of projects co-financed by the European Commission in the framework of competitions under CIP ICT PSP and eContent and eContentPlus. Examples of such activities include: the European Library portal (The European Library – TEL), which brings together European national libraries, including the National Library, the European Film Gateway portal for transferring collections from the National Film Archive or EuroPhoto portal for sharing collections of the Polish Press Agency.

The Digital Resources of the National Library are thus aggregated – like the resources of other European national libraries – by the European Library (TEL), while digital resources of smaller organizations are transferred to the Europeana portal via the Digital Library Federation.

It should be noted that the Digital Libraries Federation cooperate not only with library institutions (both public and academic), but also with museums (including the National Museum in Warsaw), archives (public and private) and non-governmental institutions. The Digital Libraries Federation is currently responsible for over 70% of the materials from the Polish cultural institutions available in Europeana. It is about 1.2 million objects originating from the collections of hundreds of different institutions. The Federation does not limit the scope of the aggregated information by the selected topics or sector of cultural institutions.

- Are there specific measures the participation of cultural institutions, publishers or other right holders in cross-border aggregators in specific domains or for specific

topics? If no such measures have been taken, are you aware of voluntary participation by organisations based in your country? Please provide details of such participation and participants' motivation.

Libraries, museums and archives from across Poland participate in projects and programmes aimed at expansion of Europeana in terms of the number of shared files, on the one hand, and in terms of functionality offered to users, on the other hand. A number of activities involving the Polish partners, is also aimed at promoting the portal and user involvement in the development of a common network of digital heritage and resources of Europeana. The projects in which Polish institutions participate or have participated include Europeana Awareness, Europeana Photography, Europeana Travel, EuropeanaLocal, Europeana Newspapers, ATHENA or Europeana Judaica.

Polish digital collections are made available to Europeana also through thematic aggregators arising as a result of a variety of projects co-financed by the European Commission. It should be noted that the indicative target for 2015 specified in Annex II to the Commission Recommendation in terms of the number of objects delivered to Europeana amounted to 1,575,000 objects for Poland. Meanwhile, in September of 2013, the Europeana portal contained information on 1,632,276 objects of cultural heritage originating from Polish data providers, which is presented in detail in the table below:

No.	Metadata provider	Metadata aggregator	Number of objects in Europeana	% of all objects originating from Poland in Europeana
1	Institutions collaborating with DLF	Digital Libraries Federation	1,179,249	72.25%
2	Jewish Historical Institute	Judaica Europeana	219,848	13.47%
3	EuroPhoto PAP	EuroPhoto	119,548	7.32%
4	National Film Archives	EFG – The European Film Gateway	35,237	2.16%
5	The International Center for Information Management	Athena	30,055	1.84%
6	National Library	The European Library	24,825	1.52%
7	Pictures-bank.eu	Linked Heritage	10,037	0.61%
8	Institute of Polish Culture of the Warsaw University	ECLAP, e-library for Performing Arts	8,670	0.53%
9	National Heritage Board of Poland	CARARE	2,645	0.16%
10	National Museum in Warsaw	Partage Plus	992	0.06%
11	Wojciech Weiss Museum Foundation	Partage Plus	389	0.02%
12	Polish Television	EUscreen Project	732	0.04%
13	WRO Centre of Arts	GAMA	49	0.00%
		Total:	1 632 276	

Polish Competence Centres also contribute to the development of international projects for digitization and sharing of cultural heritage resources. For example, the National Heritage Board of Poland participated in CARARE (Connecting Archaeology and Architecture in Europeana). It was a Best Practice Network project, funded under the ICT-PSP (Programme of the European Commission in Support of Policy for Information and Communication Technology). It was one of a network of projects related to the expansion

of the Internet portal devoted to the European cultural heritage – Europeana. The project was coordinated by Kulturarvsstyrelsen (Danish Heritage Agency) and MDR Partners. The National Heritage Institute participates in the project as a data supplier and an expert partner. More information about the project can be obtained at: http://e-zabytek.nid.pl/O_portalu/?ELEMENT_ID=114 and www.carare.eu.

The National Digital Archives and the State Archives are not involved in the Europeana Project. However, the state archives joined the APEX project (implemented in 2012-2014), which is a continuation of the APENet project (implemented in 2009-2012). The project, coordinated in Poland by the Head Office of the State Archives, involves the expansion of the existing European Archives Portal and assumes sharing the data stored on the Europeana portal.

7.5. Ensuring the use of common digitisation standards defined by Europeana in collaboration with the cultural institutions in order to achieve interoperability of the digitised material at European level, as well as the systematic use of permanent identifiers.

- How does your country encourage the use of common digitisation standards defined by Europeana? How do you support the systematic use of permanent identifiers?

The Competence Centres for digitization established by the Minister of Culture and National Heritage developed a set of best practices for digitization, including but not limited to standards for digitization of objects from various types of collections. Sets of best practices and standards for digitization are published online as the materials under Multi-Annual Programme Culture+ (Digitization Priority). In addition, individual institutions have undertaken activities as regards the common digitization standards:

- In 2010, the National Library published the manual "Digitizing Literature" addressed to those interested in the subject of digitizing literature and particularly to those preparing for development of digital libraries or planning to make changes in the ongoing digitization projects. It contains a detailed description of the preparation of digitization projects, digitization laboratory equipment, digitization paths for libraries and a description of the technical standards for digitization of literature. The electronic version of the manual is available on the National Library website at: <http://www.bn.org.pl/download/document/1342175805.pdf>
- NIMOZ, acting as the Competence Centre for digitization of museum exhibits supports the development of digitization processes in museums through development of publications that clarify knowledge and are designed to improve the quality of data produced by the museums in the digitization process. So far, in collaboration with a team of experts composed of representatives of the leading museums in the country and representatives of the science sector, the following reports have been developed and made available regarding: the planning and implementation of digitization projects, digital representations of museum exhibits as well as metadata and issues of controlled vocabularies. In the current year, a group of experts is involved in working out an optimal solution for the selection and implementation of metadata scheme, translating the LIDO scheme and developing rules for creating unique identifiers. These activities are in line

with the recommendations promoted by Europeana.

- The National Heritage Board of Poland does not promote the standards defined by Europeana, while under the CARRARE Programme, it is involved in the development of methods to enable 3D objects in the Europeana.
- The National Audiovisual Institute strives for harmonization of the digitization standards defined by Europeana the ones used in the programmes managed by NInA.
- Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center (PSNC), as a founding member of European IMPACT Competence Center in mass digitisation (<http://digitisation.eu>), promotes use of international digitisation standards related both to content and metadata in many ways, including preparation and distribution of reports covering such standards and presentations on various national conferences. PSNC is also running two free e-learning courses: one about digitisation and creation of digital libraries and second one about cooperation with Europeana. Courses are available at <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/elearning/> and are certified by the Polish Librarians Association as professional educational courses.

Polish Digital Libraries Federation operated by PSNC supports, which is responsible for providing majority of metadata records to Europeana supports persistent identifiers since the beginning (2007). Each item aggregated by PSNC get persistent identifier and persistent URL and such URL is then passed to Europeana. Additionally PSNC cooperates currently with National Institute of Museology and Collections Protection on establishing a dedicated country-wide persistent identifiers system for all museum objects.

7.6. Ensuring the wide and free availability of existing metadata (descriptions of digital objects) produced by cultural institutions, for reuse through services such as Europeana and for innovative applications.

- Which measures has your country taken to ensure the wide and free availability of existing metadata? How do cultural institutions in your country take up the Europeana Data Exchange Agreement?
- What experience has your country been able to gather to re-use of free metadata for re-use if the underlying content through services such as Europeana or for innovative applications? Please provide details, examples and references.

On 21 June 2012, the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage forwarded to interested parties, including cultural institutions, specific recommendations on cooperation with the Europeana after 1 July 2012, pursuant to which the Ministry of Culture supports all the projects aimed at sharing resources through Europeana and placing particularly valuable resources kept by cultural institutions in the public domain.

In addition, the Ministry of Culture supports efforts to provide a broad and free access to the metadata created and shared by cultural institutions (descriptions of digital object) for re-use thereof by Europeana. Simultaneously, it is announced that in cooperation with Europeana, links are provided to the primary source of storage of a digital object with the

object for inspection (thumbnail image, the simplified image etc.) and basic metadata. According to the Ministry of Culture, institutions which share resources through Europeana digital library should join the agreement proposed by Europeana Foundation on the exchange of metadata – *Europeana Data Exchange Agreement* (hereinafter abbreviated as DEA). Joining the above agreement is a prerequisite to establish or continue working with Europeana digital library after 01 July 2012 – with proviso that sharing of metadata requires careful consideration because of the formal requirements and applicable laws on protection of intellectual property in Poland.

It has been recommended that metadata not covered by copyright protection shall be shared, such as data that do not bear signs of a work, and so they are a manifestation of the creative activity of an individual character, set in any form, regardless of the value, purpose and manner of expression. To simultaneously adhere to the provisions of the DEA and the provisions of the Copyright Law, Polish operators should not transfer data which at the same time are works in the framework of the agreement in question.

Given the fact that the Europeana Foundation allows the transmission of only certain elements of the metadata, the provider can therefore consciously opt out of providing the information – in this case – metadata which are works. The elements which should be excluded shall be defined by the institution that provides metadata to Europeana. When taking or continuing cooperation with Europeana Foundation, it is recommended also to adhere to the current guidelines of Europeana as regards metadata (currently the metadata schema ESE) and – where necessary – correct the metadata sets provided in accordance with the Europeana guidelines. It is also recommended to provide option for re-use of metadata generated and shared by cultural institutions. At the same time, please note that the recommendation for limitation of metadata applies only to the data transmitted to Europeana – it does not apply to cooperation with digital libraries operated by Polish cultural institutions and other entities or projects aimed at sharing cultural resources at the national level.

The legal analysis of the draft agreement in terms of its conformity with the Act of 4 February 1994 on Copyright and Related Rights (hereinafter abbreviated to "Copyright Law") reveals that that Article 3 paragraph 2 of the draft DEA is contrary to the provisions of the Copyright Law. This article stipulates that the data provider shall forward the same to the Europeana under the terms of paragraph 2 CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication, providing for a waiver of the economic rights, or in the case of non-compliance with the national law, grant the license in accordance with paragraph 3 CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication (Public License Fallback). Both forms provided for under the DEA are contrary to the Copyright Law.

Waiver under the provisions of paragraph 2 CC0 1.0 Universal Public Domain Dedication assumes an irrevocable and unconditional waiver of copyright and related rights and waiver of all claims, including those unfamiliar, covering the territory of the entire world, for a maximum period of time for any medium, any number of copies, and for any purpose, including commercial, advertising or promotional purposes. This waiver is not subject to repeal, revocation, cancellation or withdrawal. The concept of waiver of copyright is not present in the Polish law and is not provided under the Copyright Law. In the light of the Polish law, it is also impossible to waive all the claims related to the exercise of the rights. Any such provisions are null and void in the Polish law.

An alternative form for sharing data under the DEA is to rely on the Public License Fallback formula. It involves giving a free, non-transferable, non-exclusive and irrevocable license to use the copyright and related rights in the territory of the whole

world for a maximum period of time, for any medium, any number of copies, and for any purpose, including commercial, advertising or promotional purposes. In a situation where such a license is not valid in the light of national legislation, the person submitting the declaration shall agree not to use any other of its rights and shall not put forward any claims or actions in relation to the work. In the case of non-compliance with the Polish law, first and foremost, the license agreement may cover only those fields of use which are expressly mentioned therein and only those that are known at the time of its conclusion.

Other provisions of the Data Exchange Agreement do not raise doubts as to compliance with the applicable copyright laws.

Moreover Polish Digital Libraries Federation prepared information pages about Europeana's Data Exchange Agreement (DEA) and related licensing model (<http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/pro/wspolpraca/dla-dostawcow-danych/wspolpraca-z-zewnetrznymi-serwisami/wspolpraca-z-europeana/>) and is playing a role of information point regarding these aspects of cooperation with Europeana. List of institutions which signed DEA and are cooperating with the Federation can be found here: <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/pro/wspolpraca/dla-dostawcow-danych/wspolpraca-z-zewnetrznymi-serwisami/wspolpraca-z-europeana/lista-instytucji/>. Beside all data aggregated by the Federation (currently over 1.5M of metadata records) is available via open APIs: <http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/pro/wspolpraca/api/>.

PSNC and Kornik Library in 2011 and PSNC and NInA in 2012 organized two editions of Hack4Europe hackathons, in cooperation with Europeana Foundation. Another case of re-use of open cultural data is a CHContext widget developed by PSNC and released as open source: <https://github.com/psnc-dl/chcontext>.

7.7. Establishing a communication plan to raise awareness of Europeana among the general public and notably in schools, in collaboration with the cultural institutions contributing content to the site.

- What measures has your country taken to establish a communication plan to raise awareness of Europeana? Are there specific measures targeting schools or other specific user communities? If yes, please provide details.

The Europeana resources and the concept of shared access to the whole European cultural heritage in digital form have been promoted in Poland since the beginning of the portal. In addition to standard measures such as posting links to Europeana on the websites of libraries and information about the activities of Europeana at seminars and conferences aimed at librarians, one should mention the promotional activities aimed at popularizing the Europeana among Polish users. Presentation of Europeana was introduced to the programme of courses organized by the National Library, addressed among others to teachers and librarians.

In addition, it must be articulated that the National Library is a partner in the project Europeana v.2.0. It is a continuation of the Europeana project v.1.0 and the final stage of development of Europeana with the EU funds, including among others: strengthening Europeana position on the European and global markets, the development of services for users, content providers and cultural and educational institutions as well as preparation and launching of an organizational and economic model to secure stability and scalability

of the portal in the future. The major European national libraries, universities and cultural institutions were invited to participate in the project. The National Library works closely with the following partners: Royal Library of the Netherlands, Austrian National Library, the British Library, Humboldt University in Berlin, the Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision, the National Audiovisual Institute in Paris.

In addition, the National Audiovisual Institute coordinated the promotional and press campaign Europeana 1989, which was addressed to the general public – mainly through the media and social media. Actions taken by NInA to promote Europeana are also addressed directly to the teachers and students. Users of Ninateka EDU (over 900 newsletter subscribers) are regularly informed about the initiatives taken by the Europeana Foundation and institutions affiliated to the Europeana Network (e.g. virtual Europeana exhibitions, Hack4Europe hackatons etc.). In addition, information on the possible use of Europeana resources by teachers will be intensified under two projects NInA: Workshop 2.0 (implemented in the last quarter of 2013), Audiovisual Course (carried out jointly with the Center For Citizenship Education at the beginning of 2014). In both projects, the workshop trainers will teach how to remix Europeana resources and about the educational values of the remixes developed by students. Teachers will be encouraged to pursue activities using the Europeana resources. Both educational projects (Workshop 2.0 and Audiovisual Course) will end in 2014 with the school competition Europeana Remix.

Furthermore, Europeana is promoted on the internet platform NID <http://e-zabytek.nid.pl> at http://e-zabytek.nid.pl/O_portalu/?ELEMENT_ID=112.

DIGITAL PRESERVATION

8. REINFORCE NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR THE LONG-TERM PRESERVATION OF DIGITAL MATERIAL, UPDATE ACTION PLANS IMPLEMENTING THE STRATEGIES, AND EXCHANGE INFORMATION WITH EACH OTHER ON THE STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS.

- Does your country have a strategy for the long-term preservation of digital material? What actions are you planning to implement the strategy? Have you exchanged information with other Member States in order to devise your strategy and action plan? If yes, please provide details.

Digitization of Polish cultural heritage objects and the development of infrastructure for digitization are the key objectives of the Digitization Priority, which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 12 October 2010 under the Multi-Annual Programme Culture+. The main objective of the Priority is the digitization of cultural resources through the purchase of equipment for digitization, funding of the digitization process and online sharing of collections in the form of digital museums, libraries, archives, historical collections and audiovisual portals. The Priority involves widening and improving access to digital Polish cultural heritage and its implementation is scheduled to take place in 2011-2015. Under the priority, there are also functioning competence centres for digitization, which are pursuing specific activities in the field of their respective specializations i.e. in relation to the thematic strategies for audiovisual resources, libraries, museums, archives and monuments.

Execution of the tasks in the area of digitization is also planned as part of the implementing instruments *Social Capital Development Strategy 2020*. The document defines the direction dedicated to digitization (4.1.3. Digitization, digital restoration and sharing of cultural goods), since according to the diagnosis contained in this document: "Digitisation is now a key process for a country's development because it creates an opportunity for the survival of heritage resources, increases the efficiency of access to these resources, which contributes to current cultural activities and development of cultural and creative potential. Projects for digitization of resources should also be seen in a wider context, taking into account similar efforts at the European level (e.g. Europeana)".

The activities to be undertaken by 2020, according to the above-mentioned strategic document include **inventory-taking, assessment of condition, digitization and digital reconstruction of the Polish cultural heritage as well as the collection of works already created in the digital form**. It is important to digitize audiovisual material due to poor stability of the media. Digitization of Polish cultural resources managed by different entities (including libraries, museums and archives) should be carried out in a coordinated manner, based on a coherent system of knowledge transfer and funding of such projects. The Competence Centres will also provide support by compiling and disseminating standards for digitization.

According to the *Social Capital Development Strategy 2020*, it is necessary to implement measures to support and promote co-operation and the involvement of local government in the processes of local digitization and digital preservation as well as creation of local digital archives. It is important that the process of digitization is not limited to the actions of central institutions, but also include non-governmental organizations and the private sector. The share of expertise and funding from sources other than the public is essential for the smooth process of sharing the digitized cultural content. It is vital to support activities related to the promotion and dissemination of knowledge on the digitized collections as well as affiliate R&D projects in the area of digitization and cultural resources. The presence of digitized Polish cultural heritage collections must be supported in the international web portals.

9. EXPLICIT AND CLEAR PROVISION IN YOUR COUNTRY'S LEGISLATION SO AS TO ALLOW MULTIPLE COPYING AND MIGRATION OF DIGITAL CULTURAL MATERIAL BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR PRESERVATION PURPOSES, IN FULL RESPECT OF EUROPEAN UNION AND INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS.

- Have your country made explicit and clear provision in its legislation to allow multiple copying and migration of digital cultural material by public institutions for preservation purposes?

Currently, in Poland there is Article 28 of the Act on Copyright and Related Rights; however its scope is narrower than described in Item 9. The Article 9 stipulates that libraries, archives and schools shall be allowed to provide free access to copies of disseminated works within the scope of their tasks as stated under statute; to make or mandate making copies of disseminated works in order to supplement them, maintain or protect one's own collections; to make the collection available for research or learning purposes through information technology system terminals (endings) located at the

premises of those entities.

Public institutions will have wider powers to protect their collections at the time of implementation of the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council 2012/28/UE on certain permitted uses of orphan works. It is also contemplated to expand the Article 28 within the limits permitted by Directive 2011/29/EC as regards the eligible entities.

10. MAKE THE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL CREATED IN DIGITAL FORMAT IN ORDER TO GUARANTEE ITS LONG-TERM PRESERVATION, AND IMPROVE THE EFFICIENCY OF EXISTING DEPOSIT ARRANGEMENTS FOR MATERIAL CREATED IN DIGITAL FORMAT.

10.1. Ensuring that right holders deliver works to legal deposit libraries without technical protection measures, or that, alternatively, they make available to legal deposit libraries the means to ensure that technical protection measures do not impede the acts that libraries have to undertake for preservation purposes, in full respect of European Union and international legislation on intellectual property rights.

- What arrangements has your country made to ensure that technical protection measures do not impede the acts that libraries have to undertake to guarantee long-term preservation of material created in digital format?

In Poland, electronic publishing under the Act on mandatory library copies of 7 November 1996 (Journal of Laws of 1996, No. 152, Item 722) and the Regulation of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of 6 March 1997 on the list libraries entitled to receive copies of mandatory individual types of publications, and the rules and procedures for the transfer thereof are subject to legal requirement to deposit a mandatory copy and are transmitted to the two libraries: The National Library and the Jagiellonian Library.

In order to ensure safe archiving of the born-digital documents sent by the parties responsible, the Electronic Document Repository of the National Library was established in 2009.

Publishers who provide books and electronic journals to Electronic Document Repository are invited to upload files in formats allowing their perpetual archiving i.e. without software or hardware security measures. The National Library has developed a list of technical conditions to be met by files sent as mandatory copies. There were no major problems related to poor preparation of files sent by the parties responsible for depositing mandatory copies. Most electronic books and journals are passed in PDF/A format, although in recent months, the library records more and more publications in formats intended for mobile devices (mobi and epub). As far as music files are concerned, the most popular format is mp3.

10.2. Where relevant, making legal provision to allow the transfer of digital legal deposit works from one legal deposit library to other deposit libraries that also have the right to these works.

- Has your country made legal provision to allow the transfer of digital legal deposit works from one legal deposit library to other deposit libraries that also have the right to these works? If yes, please provide details.

The issue of transferring files between libraries is governed by the Act on Libraries. In particular, paragraph 5 item 4) of the Article 27 related to the national library network stipulates that public libraries included in the library network are obliged to cooperate in the exchange and transfer of library materials and information. Pursuant to Article 5 of the Act on libraries, library materials include among other electronic documents. Upon inclusion in the library, mandatory copies shall become library materials.

It should be noted that, in accordance with the applicable Regulation on the list of libraries entitled to receive mandatory copies and the rules and procedures for the transfer of mandatory copies of publications on an electronic medium, the mandatory copies shall be transferred to the National Library and the Jagiellonian Library. Only these two libraries are entitled to receive mandatory copies of electronic publications.

10.3. Allowing the preservation of web-content by mandated institutions using techniques for collecting material from the Internet such as web-harvesting, in full respect of European Union and international legislation on intellectual property rights.

- What measures has your country adopted to allow preservation of web-content by mandated institutions? Please provide details, e.g. of the types of web-content preserved and the organisations mandated.

There are currently no detailed regulations in Poland relating to the collection and storage of content online in the form of websites (it is not clear whether this task should be carried out by archives or libraries).

The National Digital Archives tested the Internet Archive, by collecting selected websites from gov.pl domain. Currently, experiences and conclusions from this project are being gathered.

11. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER MEMBER STATES, WHEN ESTABLISHING OR UPDATING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DEPOSIT OF MATERIAL ORIGINALLY CREATED IN DIGITAL FORMAT, IN ORDER TO PREVENT A WIDE VARIATION IN DEPOSITING ARRANGEMENTS.

- How is your country taking into account developments in other Member States in order to prevent a wide variation in deposition arrangements? Please provide details.

In shaping the policy and strategy in the field of cultural heritage digitization, Poland takes into account the experience of other European Union countries, including through participation in the work of MSEG, active international collaboration of cultural

institutions in the field of digitization – for example, through cooperation in the field of audiovisual resources maintained by the National Audiovisual Institute .

Poland benefits from the experience of other countries in conducting cultural policy in the field of digitization, including through the exchange of best practices, as exemplified conference with the participation of the Visegrad Group "Building Cultural Potential - Digitization and Access to Cultural Heritage" organized on 13-14 February 2013 by the Ministry of Culture and National Heritage and the National Audiovisual Institute. During the conference, the participants discussed the challenges and benefits of digitization processes and projects implemented in this regard by the cultural institutions of the Visegrad Group.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- Please indicate in the box below any suggestions or other comments you would like to make, or any further information you consider of use for the purposes of this progress report and/or the further implementation of the Recommendation.