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 2013-2015

**Please complete and return by e-mail to
Rachel.Soucher@ec.europa.eu no later than 30 October 2015**

Country	Croatia

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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 your report should focus on new developments in the reference period 2013-2015.

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

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 provide quantitative indicators on progress achieved, where applicable.

If no information is available for a question, please leave the corresponding box empty.

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

DIGITISATION: ORGANISATION AND FUNDING

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

    a. Setting clear quantitative targets for the digitisation of cultural material, in line with the overall targets mentioned under point 7, indicating the expected increase in digitised material in Europeana and the budgets allocated by public authorities

    - Is a national strategy or other scheme in place for planning the digitisation of cultural material?

    [+] National strategy

    [+] National funding programme

    [ ] Domain specific initiatives

    [ ] Regional schemes

    [ ] No specific scheme

    [ ] Other

    Please provide details of the **present** scheme, and any developments **since the last reporting period.**

    > National strategy is soon to be implemented.

    - Are quantitative targets for the digitisation of cultural material set at national level?

    Please provide details for the reference period 2013-2015 including any available figures on digitisation targets and allocated budgets/budget sources.

    > So far the basic quantitative measure was the Programme and the aim of the Ministry of Culture was to annually increase the number of digitisation programmes. As of 2014 the measurement unit is the individual digital object. According to an analysis made for museum holdings, so far 59 614 units of holdings have ben digitised and 1 571 050 units of holdings are foreseen to be digitised by 2020. The analyses for archive, library and audio-visual holdings are being prepared.

2013 = 22 one year programs 95 250 EUR (721.000,00 kn)

– 2013-2015= 11 three year programs 35 670 EUR per year (270.000,00 kn per year)

– 2014 = 25 one year programs 61 035 EUR   (462.000,00 kn)

– 2014 – national aggregation system 66.058 EUR (500.000,00 kn)

– 2014 – 2016 = 7 three year programs 33 688 EUR per year (255.000,00 kn per year)

– 2015 = 42 one year programs 88 513 EUR   (670.000,00 kn)

– In total

– 2013 = 130 921 EUR (991.000,00 kn)

– 2014 = 196 450 EUR   (1.487..000,00 kn)

– 2015 = 157 872 EUR (1.195.000,00 kn)

- Are qualitative targets for the digitisation of cultural material set at national level?

  Please provide details of any **present** standards or guidelines, and any developments **since the last reporting period**.

- The Ministry of Culture endorses only digitisation of those holdings in line with Europeana standards. Guidelines and instructions have been developed for digitisation of cultural heritage related to the basic set of meta-data and digitisation formats. In 2013 complementary guidelines and instructions for digitisation of certain types of holdings that include also legal issues are being introduced.

b. Creating overviews of digitised cultural material and contributing to collaborative efforts to establish an overview at European level

- Is a national scheme or mechanism in place for monitoring the digitisation of cultural material?

     Yes [+] No [ ]

If yes, please provide details**.**

Every year the Ministry of Culture publishes a Public call for the financing of public needs in culture of the Republic of Croatia in the framework of which support to programmes of cultural heritage digitisation is financed. All approved Cultural Heritage Digitisation Programmes must send a Programme Completion Report showing that the funds have been invested into digitisation of the holdings and that digital holdings are publicly accessible.

- Has your country encouraged and supported the participation of cultural institutions to the ENUMERATE surveys for the establishment of a European-level overview of digitisation data? Please provide details of actions **within this reporting period,** any related figures, and/or plans to support contribution in upcoming surveys.

> In order for the Government to finance submitted programs for Digitisation all digital content has to be made public, accessible and discoverable at the same time.

2. PROGRESS ON 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 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?

  Yes [+] No [ ]

  Please provide details of any major partnerships established **since the last reporting period**, compliance of the respective agreements with the conditions in Annex I of the Recommendation as well as contact details of the cultural institution involved.

> The Ministry of Culture is connected with the Ministry of Tourism, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Transport and Infrastructure and with state centres for professional education (Agency for Electronic Media / *AEM* /, Croatian Agency for Posts and Electronic Communications / *HAKOM* /, CARNet Education Centre, *BICRO*, *Srce* and Centre for Permanent Vocational Training / *CSSU* / at the National and University Library) for the purposes of balanced and cost effective approach to cultural heritage digitisation. Also, the Cultural Heritage Strategy foresees public-private partnerships with private IT companies in the aim of supporting the development of small and medium size entrepreneurship.

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

- Is your country using, or planning to use, funding from the European Structural and Investment Funds for the period 2014-2020 for the digitisation of cultural material?

  Yes [+] No [ ]

If yes, please provide details of specific programmes, or large-scale projects, and respective amounts.

> Together with the Ministry of Public Administration, the funds for digitisation are planned to be used through the ERDF in the amount of 16 000 000 Euros for the development of cultural heritage digitisation infrastructure.

4. **PROGRESS ON WAYS TO 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 developed ways to optimise the use of digitisation capacity and achieve economies of scale, through pooling of digitisation efforts or cross-border collaboration?

        Yes [+] No [ ]

Please provide details of any developments or best practice examples of national, or cross-border, collaboration **within this reporting period**.

> Croatia plans to build a unique cultural heritage digitisation system including an aggregation system and a permanent storage system. 2014 an aggregation system has been put in place, through which all the institutions in the Republic of Croatia forward their content to Europeana free of charge. Croatia proposed for cultural heritage digitisation to be mandatorily included in the SEE strategy thus enhancing cross-border cooperation in the region of SEE.
>
> 1) Museum of Arts and Crafts (Zagreb, Croatia) was a leading project contributor for Croatia in the EU project **PARTAGE PLUS** – Digitising and Enabling Art Nouveau for Europeana that lasted from March 2012. until February 2014. Museum of Arts and Crafts digitized 5176 objects and created around 200 3D models of significant art work from Art Nouveau period.
>
> 2) The Project Research, Reconstruction and Revitalization of the Culture Heritage of **ILOK-VUKOVAR-VUČEDOL**. The Project was financed from the Government of Croatia (25%) and the Council of Europe Development Bank (75%) – 30 million €
>
> 3) Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art in Rijeka, Croatia, was a partner of the project **Digitising Contemporary Art (DCA) under the CIP-ICT Programme** of the European Union. Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art collection encompasses over 8000 artworks from the 19th century to the present day.
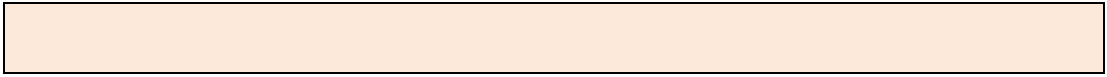
DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC DOMAIN MATERIAL

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

    a. Ensuring 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? How do cultural institutions in your country take up the Europeana Public Domain Charter? Please provide details of the **present** situation and any developments **within this reporting period**.

> One of the prerequisites for support to programmes of digitisation of archive, library and museum holdings is public accessibility; all realised digitisation programmes are publicly accessible.

    b. Promoting the 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 and re-use of digitised public domain material? Please provide details of any developments **within this reporting period**.

> National Strategy contains recommendations for promoting the widest possible access to all digitised data and also to the re-use of digitised public domain material. Prerequisite for allocation of funds is for all holdings which are being digitised to be publicly accessible and for all copyright issues to be resolved; in this way all digitised holdings in the Republic of Croatia are publicly accessible and can be reused. The establishing of working groups is in preparation; their aim is to define the relation between copyright and use of digital objects for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

- What experience has your country been able to gather concerning the re-use of digitised public domain material for non-commercial or commercial purposes? Please provide details of **any best practice examples within this reporting period**. 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).

> Ministry of culture is planning in the near future to connect with the 2 Ministries:

with the Ministry of education concerning the re-use of digitised public domain material for non-commercial purposes and with the Ministry of Tourism for the commercial purposes.

Also, there are few individual projects;

- Croatian State Archives which offer the services of using digital records at a charge. Details here.

- Cultural Baazar Croatian - CROATIA: Akcija culture! / Culture Action! Details here

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

- Are measures to limit the use of watermarks or other visual protection measures reducing the usability of digitised public domain material in place?

Yes [ ] No [ ]

Please provide details of any developments **since the last reporting period**.. Where applicable, please also indicate best/worst practice examples.

The only visual so-called protection we use is an upload of an image in a very small resolution that has no significant value to be used in commercial purposes. The establishing of working groups is in preparation; their aim is to define the relation between copyright and use of digital objects for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF IN-COPYRIGHT MATERIAL

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

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

- Has your country adopted legislation to transpose the Directive on orphan works?

Yes [+] No [ ]

Please provide details of any developments **since the last reporting period.**

We establish the several working groups to transpose the Directive on orphan works. This is a specific case with many unsolved issues that we are currently

working on. It is a case of joint ownership between former Yugoslavia countries. Most of our in-copyright material are not owned only by Croatia because former Yugoslavia countries also have copyright on the same material. It is a specific political issue and we are working on it to solve it as soon as possible.

b. 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 out-of-commerce works?

    Yes [+] No [ ]

    Please provide details of any developments **since the last reporting period (**including schemes, references and impact).

Croatia is a new member of the European Union and therefor is very eager to learn from best practices of others, and adopt and modify possible solutions.

Croatia is supporting two major projects of a large scale digitisation concerning e-book and e-publishing.

1) **TookBook** is one of the first eLibraries in the world. Among the usual advantages of ebooks the TookBook eLibrary brings a whole new reading experience. By activating the library subscription user can gain access to an attractive offer of over 800 (and counting) of the newest titles in Croatia. The TookBook eLibrary currently hosts ebooks from the leading publishers in Croatia: Fraktura, Znanje, Bulaja naklada, Jesenski & Turk, Meandarmedia, Fokus, Knjigotisak, Mala zvona. More about TookBook: https://library.tookbook.com/

2) **eLektire** is a new non-commercial project, aimed at providing the obligatory school reading in e-form, with free access to all Croatian pupils, students, and teachers, appeared in 2009. It was the joint effort of the Croatian Ministry of Science, Education and Sport (which provided the list of titles and readers), Croatian Academic and Research Network (which provided the platform) and one of the young publishers, at that time already well experienced in multimedia publishing, Bulaja naklada (which provided the content). More about eLektire: http://lektire.skole.hr/

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

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

    Yes [ ] No [+]

Please provide details of any developments **since the last reporting period**.

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EUROPEANA

7. **PROGRESS ON CONTRIBUTION TO THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPEANA**

a. 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

- Please provide details of any developments, or best practice examples, **within this reporting period.**

> The cross domain aggregator kultura.hr implements aggregation for all the institutions in the country. Cultural institutions participating in the aggregation of holdings will further, rationalise, harmonise, coordinate, use knowledge and connect with other institutions on projects of digitisation of archive, library, museum and audio-visual holdings in the aim of protection, preservation, education, presentation and promotion of Croatian cultural heritage. All digitized content financed form Croatian Government (Ministry of Culture) is immediately compatible and is uploaded via Croatian National Aggregator to Europeana.

- Please provide figures concerning the contribution of your country to Europeana with regards to the indicative targets for minimum content contribution by 2015, as set at Annex II of the Recommendation.

> Until the 2014 Croatia has contributed to Europeana 2010 objects (via Linked Heritage project). In 2014 the Croatian National Aggregator was established that resulted in new addition of 69 000 object being contributed to Europeana.

- Are there known obstacles that have prevented your country from reaching the indicative targets for 2015? **(if relevant)**

> No

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

- Please provide details of any steps taken, or best practice examples, **within this reporting period.**

> All cultural institutions have been informed and responded that they are all keen on finding masterpieces that should be accessible through Europeana.

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

- Please provide details of any steps taken, or best practice examples, **within this reporting period.**

> The Ministry of Culture supports projects fostering international and inter-institutional cooperation which contributes to the presentation of Croatian cultural heritage on the Europeana portal. The national aggregator (http://www.kultura.hr/agregator/) is providing technical assistance to institutions and digital collections lacking the elements necessary to enter Europeana.

d. 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, which may bring about economies of scale

- Is a national aggregator bringing content from different domains into Europeana present in your country?

    Yes [+] No [ ]

- Please provide details of any developments, **within this reporting period,** concerning national aggregators, participating organisations and content domains covered**.**

> Croatian National Strategy contains recommendations for bringing content from different domains into Europeana via National Aggregator. The fruit of cooperation between the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia and Europeana is the recently established national system of aggregation of holdings which enables for all institutions of the Republic of Croatia to deliver their holdings to Europeana and which is currently in the phase of trial use. The advantage of such a system is in the fact that individuals who possess valuable heritage holdings, small cultural heritage institutions or big institutions in culture needing adequate professional IT support, have the opportunity, via their own computers through the server of the Ministry of Culture, to organise and manage their own digital collections.

- Please provide details of any developments or best practice examples, **within this reporting period**, concerning contribution to cross-border aggregators in specific domain or for specific topics**.**

> Certain cultural and scientific institutions in the Republic of Croatia have participated in international cooperation programmes on digitisation of holdings per specific topics. The Ministry of Culture supports cooperation with international institutions aimed at exchange of knowledge, learning and development of new technologies.

e. 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

- Please provide details of any steps taken, or best practice examples, **within this reporting period,** to ensure the use of common digitisation and metadata standards to achieve interoperability at European level.

> Croatian National Strategy contains recommendations for the use of common digitisation and metadata standards to achieve interoperability at European level. The current guidelines and instructions for digitisation are being complemented according to the corresponding standard of Europeana in order to create a system that ensures interoperability and accessibility of contents. The standards for cultural heritage digitisation will be developed based on national needs for digitisation of a certain type of holdings taking into account current legal regulations.

- Please provide details of any developments or best practice examples, within this reporting period, concerning the systematic use of permanent identifiers.

f. 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 steps has your country taken to ensure the free availability of existing metadata? How do cultural institutions in your country take up the Europeana Data Exchange Agreement? Please provide details of any developments or best practice examples, **within this reporting period.**

> The Ministry of Culture supports the establishment of a national information system that will enable integrated browsing and access to digital cultural heritage,

aggregation of meta-data and interoperability of systems used in specific activities, easy routine delivery of data for Europeana and other relevant portals, as well as long-term preservation and accessibility of created digital contents.

- What experience has your country been able to gather concerning the re-use of free metadata, through services such as Europeana or for innovative applications? Please provide details of **any best practice examples within this reporting period.**

g. 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

- Please provide details of any developments or best practice examples, **within this reporting period,**.

The Ministry of Culture (Department for Cultural Heritage Digitisation) follows the work of Europeana from its very beginning. The Europeana Day was organised on 11 April 2014 by the National and University Library in cooperation with the Europeana Foundation, the Institute for Development and International Relations (*IRMO*) and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia. The representatives of the Europeana Foundation have presented Europeana programmes and projects as well as the possibilities for cooperation between Croatian heritage institutions and Europeana. Croatian institutions participating in Europeana projects have presented their experiences related to work on projects and two workshops have been organised: Copyright and licensing and the 1914-1918 Europeana Campaign in Croatia.

In May 2015. Ministry of Culture was represented at the cultural event organised for Children called Action Culture! Representatives from the Department of Digitisation had a workshop there called 'Let's Go Digital'. From all the other workshops this one was the most visited one. We created a workshop that was based on recreating famous paintings while using images from Europeana and VanGoYourself website. The response from children was amazing - they had constant excitement and continued desire to participate in every single chosen painting. The end result was a huge promotion for Europeana among all the schools that had visited the workshop.

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? Please provide details of **any developments since the last reporting period**.

   > Cultural heritage digitisation is one of the investments priorities of the Europe 2020 Strategy. The Strategy plans to set up a new infrastructure including the establishment of a network of repositories, a system of aggregation, allocation of unique identifiers to digital objects, new business models. With the digitisation of holdings adequate technological infrastructures will be implemented based on previously defined criteria that will contribute to growth, creating new jobs and quality of life. The main focus is put on digitisation and preservation of cultural heritage including printed materials (books, magazines, and newspapers), photographs, museum holdings, archive documents, audio-visual materials, monuments and archaeological sites.

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? Please provide details of **any developments since the last reporting period.**

   > The establishing of working groups is in preparation; their aim is to define the relation between copyright and use of digital objects for commercial and non-commercial purposes.

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.**

a. 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? Please provide details of **any developments since the last reporting period.**

> Our National Repository is a unique identifier of every digitised object.

b. 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? Please provide details of **any developments since the last reporting period.**

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> Since the Ministry of Culture has an overview of all digitisation projects, if several institutions have different holdings of the same topic, we instruct them to cooperate and exchange holdings. The plan is also to connect all holdings by introducing a system of allocation of PURL data.

c. 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 of **any developments since the last reporting period**.

> The National and University Library in Zagreb (NUL) started cataloging web resources as early as 1998. The resources were not archived and could only be

accessed via their original homepage. This has resulted in the loss of many valuable web sites. The NUL, in collaboration with the University of Zagreb University Computing Centre started the project Design of the System for Capturing and Archiving Legal Deposit of Croatian Web publications in 2003. The objective was to establish a tool for collecting and archiving the legal deposit copy of Croatian publications on the Internet while preserving, to the largest measure possible, the original contents, formats and functionalities, in order to ensure access and use in the future. The archive is based on the concept of selective capturing of web resources. Each resource has a full level of description and is retrievable in the online catalogue. The Croatian Web Archive is integrated with the library information system and is running as a service since January 2004. In 2010, the name Digital Archive of Web Publications was changed to the Croatian Web Archive. The new name describes more precisely the aim and purpose of archiving web resources and does not confuse the user about the scope of the service. The collected resources complement the national collection with content of scientific or cultural significance. Digital born content is collected with particular care, as it documents the everyday stuff like social trends, popular events, and important sports competitions, political, cultural and other types of events. More about the project: http://haw.nsk.hr/en

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 of **any developments since the last reporting period**.

As a young Member State Croatia did not have to go through the initial unknowns and rapid technology development but got the answers by learning from the other countries. Croatia uses the best other EU countries practice and apply them in their cultural heritage digitalisation systems.

We are regularly monitoring developments in other countries to ensure we are up to date on latest developments in the field of Digitisation.

IS THE RECOMMENDATION UP TO DATE AND FIT FOR PURPOSE?

THE RECOMMENDATION IS A NON-BINDING EU LEGAL ACT WHOSE PURPOSE IS TO COORDINATE, SUPPLEMENT AND SUPPORT MS' ACTIONS IN AN AREA WHERE THE EU HAS NO CENTRAL COMPETENCE. IN THIS CONTEXT:

- What are your views on the overall usefulness of the Recommendation as an instrument to improve conditions, in the areas addressed therein, in your country?

> We believe that Recommendation should produce a benefit in the field of commercial use of digitised data.

- Which provisions of the Recommendation do you consider to have had high impact in your country?

> The Recommendations for promoting the widest possible access to all digitised data and also to the re-use of digitised public domain material.

- Which provisions of the Recommendation do you consider to have had low impact in your country?

> All the Recommendations were very useful.

- Would the Recommendation benefit from an update to enhance its impact or bring it up to date with current challenges so that it remains relevant in the coming years? Please provide your suggestions or comments with respect to specific provisions or in general.

> - It would benefit an update in the fact that users generate demand so the Recommendations need to have new guidelines concerning social media. Also Recommendation need to have new guidelines concerning Multilanguage issues in metadata in Euroepana having in mind that multilingual enrichments can increase the negative effect of low quality metadata across languages.

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.