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

<u>PROGRESS REPORT 2013-2015</u>

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

Country	Czech Republic

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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?

      [X] National strategy

      [ ] National funding programme

      [X] Domain specific initiatives

      [ ] Regional schemes

      [ ] No specific scheme

      [ ] Other

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

> The digitisation of the culture content is incorporated into several documents:
> - State Culture Policy for 2015-2020 (with the view to 2025)
> - Culture Content Digitisation Strategy for 2013-2020
> - Integrated Strategy of the Support of Culture to 2020
> - Libraries Development Concept for 2011-2015 including digitisation of libraries.
>
> There are two programmes focused on the digitisation of documents within the financial framework of the Ministry of Interior "Libraries' Public Information Services" (VISK). The VISK 6 National Programme for the Digital Presentation of Rare Documents, *Memoriae Mundi Series Bohemica* supports the digitisation of manuscripts and old prints and the VISK 7 the Kramerius National Programme of Digitising Documents Endangered by Degradation of Acid Paper supports the digitisation of periodicals and monographs published after the year 1800. Both of the programmes enable the physical conservation (restauration of originals) as eligible cost. The VISK 6 allows the digitisation of about 200 documents (about 50 to 80 K pages) a year overall the country, the VISK 7 about 450 K pages. The digitised documents are made accessible via digital libraries. The access to manuscripts and old prints is aggregated from all beneficiaries of the funding through the Manuscriptorium Digital Library. The periodicals are accessible in digital library of each of the beneficiaries of the funding in compliance with the

Copyright Act.

The mass digitisation of the old prints takes place in co-operation with Google company as a PPP project. The preparation of the documents by the National Library is financed from the VISK 6 Programme (see bellow – point 2).

The National Digital Library (NDK) Project, funded from the EU Integrated Operational Programme and co-financed from the budget of the Ministry of Culture, ended in 2014. During the project, more than 105K titles (more than 26M pages) were digitised. The project allowed the access to the documents through the Kramerius system and their long term archiving. Starting from 2015, the project entered the five-year phase of sustainability and about 6M pages per year are being digitised. The new digitisation standards for modern documents represent the added value of the NDK Project. The standards fully reflect current international trends. Since 2009, the historical documents have been treated as in international standards based on the TEI platform (Text Encoding Initiative). Both of these digitisation standards are in fact national ones for the documents mentioned above.

Another important project in the area of a wider inter-institutional co-operation is the Czech Digital Library (ČDK) funded from the NAKI research programme of the Ministry of Culture. In this programme a functional open-source infrastructure is being developed for running a comprehensive digitisation process (data generation, archiving, workflow monitoring and accessibility) including the digital content aggregation system at the national level, which should be the main point of entry for providing national data to the Europeana, TEL and other international initiatives. At the moment the discussions with the Europeana representatives on entering the available content (more than 30M pages from the biggest Czech libraries) are in progress as well as discussions with the Ministry of Culture on awarding the "Sector Aggregator" status to relevant bodies and funding of the routine operations.

The digitisation of the listed cultural heritage of the Czech Republic is done within the National Register – The Central Register of Cultural Heritage of the Czech Republic, which is managed by the National Heritage Institute, a heritage management professional body, in compliance with Provision 7 of Act No. 20/1987 and its later amendments. At this level the digitisation is covered by the national strategies and the National Heritage Institute together with other organisations is a member of the Sector Aggregator Task Force.

- 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.

In 2010 the Feasibility Study for the National Digital Library Project defined the overall objective to digitise all collections related to Czech cultural heritage over the next 25 to 30 years.

The quantitative targets have been clearly set as they depend on the availability of funding. They are set for particular projects only. For example in the PPP Project

between the Czech National Library and Google the target should be 200 thousand digitised documents but there is no certainty whether this target will be met.

- 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**.

Since the beginning (in the nineties of the 20th century) the digitisation of cultural material in libraries has been carried out in line with the national standards. The current standards applied in the cultural material digitisation were developed before 2013 and they are updated on an on-going basis.

Digitisation of cultural material in museums is partly covered by the ISO Programme – The Integrated Programme for Safeguarding the Tangible Cultural Heritage (see http://www.mkcr.cz/cz/kulturni-dedictvi/muzea-galerie-a-ochrana-moviteho-kulturniho-dedictvi/granty-a-dotace/integrovany-system-ochrany-moviteho-kulturniho-dedictvi-70574/) which stipulates the key rules for the development of digital databases.

Under the ISO Programme the equipment can be acquired and the centres funded, which carry out the inventory and documentation of the tangible cultural heritage in the digital format. The subsidies are provided for the following activities:1) keeping records of and documenting castles´ and chateaux´s inventory managed by the National Heritage Institute and its relevant bodies, 2) keeping records of and documenting collections in museums and galleries, 3) keeping records of and documenting cultural property owned by the Roman Catholic Church. The state subsidies for keeping records and documenting cultural property have been provided since 1992.

    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 [X] No [ ]

  If yes, please provide details**.**

The digitisation of cultural material under VISK 6 and VISK 7 is monitored by auditing the projects implementation.

The workflow of the digitisation at relevant institutions and the prevention of duplicity are helped by the Digitisation Register (http://www.registrdigitalizace.cz/rdcz/).

Currently the preparation of the Historic Document Digitisation Register is under way and it should be available by the end of 2015.

- 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.

> The Ministry of Culture supports the Centre for IT Methodology at the Moravian Regional Museum, which regularly deals with the ENUMERATE surveys. The Ministry of Culture and the bodies funded from its budget provide the inputs to ENUMERATE. It is envisaged that in next period the collection of the field data will be addressed under the National Digitisation Agenda in order that the National Co-ordinator would be able to provide the data to ENUMERATE for the entire sector on an ongoing basis.

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 [X] 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 multiyear PPP project between Google and the Czech National Library for bulk digitisation of historic and rare materials has continued. In 2013-2015 the project implementation received a grant of about CZK14 million from VISK 6. Since 2014 the books have been prepared and conditioned in the Czech National Library and then digitised in the Google Digitisation Centre. So far 70 000 books, mainly old prints, have been digitised.
>
> The National Museum has not entered into any partnership yet however a partnership could be established with Centres of Competence for cultural material digitisation as these Centres work not only as co-ordinators and advisors but also as service providers in the area of digitisation of specific contents and formats. For example it could be the digitisation of specific types of collections – e.g. natural science (entomology, herbaria, anthropology), sound records (gramophone records of any size and material), archives etc. The approach of the Czech National Library could serve as an example in this respect. Another example could be the co-operation with Czech Radio on digitisation of magnetic tapes.

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 [X]

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

> The digitisation and the establishment of the National Aggregator at the level of the Ministry of Culture form a part of larger projects in the area of ICT (e.g. Czechiana, which is closely linked to Europeana) funded from the IROP. We supposed that the digitisation hardware will be funded either from the IROP or OPZ. In 2014 the project of the National Digital Library, co-financed from the EU Structural Funds (ERDF) by means of the Integrated Operation Programme of the Ministry of Interior was completed. The project administrator was the Czech National Library and its partner the Moravian Regional Library in Brno. The project cost was about CZK 300 million (EU IOP EU CZK 255 million and the Ministry of culture CZK 45 million). See Items 1 and 8 above.
>
> Other activities funded from the EU Structural Funds under the IOP Call for the eGovernment Regional Development Service digitisation projects at the regional level were funded and they were completed in 2014. Under these projects the regional digitisation centres were established and in total, about 11 million pages of documents were digitised.
>
> Since 2015 the Moravian Regional Museum has been implementing the project of the on-line centralised inventory of collections which is a part of the National Digitisation Strategy and serves as a useful electronic tool for the curators of the collections. The project is co-financed from the European Regional Development Fund.

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 [X] No [ ]

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

With the exception of libraries there is not enough capacity for the digitisation of cultural material at the moment.

In 2015 as part of the Digitisation Task Force at the Ministry of Culture the Centres of Competence were established and the concept of the National and Sector Aggregators restarted.

For digitisation of cultural material, the Digitisation Register is used which helps to avoid duplicity in digitisation at the national level.

Digitisation centres set up under the National Digital Library Project and other centres in regional libraries remain operational.

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**.

> The existing legislation, particularly the way in which "orphan works" are treated, represents significant restrictions and risks in defining the public domain and proprietary works.
>
> The existing digital libraries - Manuscriptorium and Kramerius - do not restrict access to these works.
>
> For a long time the National Museum has been dealing with the presentation of (not only) public domain works at its e-Collection (eSbírky) web site. In the reporting period the platform and its functionalities have been significantly enhanced and relevant license marking added to provide better navigation in the content presented. The Creative Commons License has been used for marking. As for the National Museum collection the identification is done by relevant departments and as for the content supplied by its partner organisations the licenses are referred to at their sites.
>
> The Creative Commons License and the opinion of Europeana and the EU that content digitised with public funds and not covered by copyright should fall under the public domain license is neither sufficiently communicated with the relevant bodies in the Czech Republic nor adequately enforced. This needs to be changed. In case of the e-Collection, the National Museum insists on this marking in its co-operation agreements with other partner organisations and it has already reiterated this fact at several workshops and conferences both in the Czech Republic and abroad.

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**.

> There are no special schemes for promoting the widest possible access to and reuse of digitised public domain material. Both digital libraries - Manuscriptorium and

Kramerius – make this possible.

Manuscriptorium allows the customisation of the user´s environment, creation of personal collections and generation of new documents by re-using public domain works or their parts. This can be done for all co-operating libraries because Manuscriptorium is an international aggregator of the digitised manuscripts and old prints providing a seamless aggregation and re-use option to its users. Users can share their virtual collections and documents containing re-used works (this is a service provided by Manuscriptorium). The Kramerius Digital Library offers a possibility to its users to create their own virtual libraries where they can download documents for everyday use. The system of virtual collections enables the creation of specialised web presentations on various anniversaries, topics etc. The content can be shared in compliance with the copyright laws on social networks directly connected to the digital library.

In this context the adoption of the amendment to Act No. 106/1999 on the free access to information (published under the No. 222/2015) should be mentioned, which is a response to the EU Parliament and Council Directive 2013/37/EU of 26th June, 2013 amending Directive 2003/98/ES on the re-use of the public sector information (the Public Sector Information Directive).

In this respect, the National Museum is involved in the EU projects (H2020, eContentPlus, ICT) which includes for example OpenUp!, BHL Europe, Europeana Creative, Athena Plus. As for the national projects, these are mainly educational, for example "Touch the 20th Century".

- 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).

The most frequent and the easiest to trace re-use of the digitised public domain material is in commercial, popular science and scientific publications. This includes the covers of books and magazines, illustrations and scientific documentation. This is the most common type of re-use. For the public domain works the tracing of their re-use is more difficult as the user does not have to state any affiliation to the providing organisation. This issue applies to Europeana too. The web statistics, such as Google Analytics, is a good indicator of an actively sought after or searched content. In other countries, the digitised cultural content is frequently used by the advertising sector. We believe that this trend will soon reach the Czech Republic too.

See above – the operation of the Manuscriptorium and Kramerius digital libraries in practice.

In the reporting period the Moravian Regional Library in Brno developed a mobile application for a widely used Kramerius open source system and extended it by a support function for digitised sound records.

> This library also developed a system for geo referencing interoperable with digitised old maps (www.staremapy.cz) which allows its users to project old maps on the map of the world and analyse them in more details. The scanned maps remain at the servers of the relevant organisations. All these maps can also be accessed by the global search engine for old maps - OldMapsOnline.org.

    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 [X] No [ ]

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

> For example in Manuscriptorium the watermarks have been removed by those organisations which consented to do so (most organisations including the Czech National Library). However, they still remain on older data as the modification would involve a costly re-generation of the source data. For example the Charles University in Prague still insists on keeping the watermarks on material made accessible (Map Collections Projects). As for public domain material, the National Museum tries to eliminate watermarks. The Museum leads a dialogue with partner organisations to improve the situation in case of their content too. The National Institute of Folk Culture (NÚLK) applies watermarks only exceptionally.

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 [X] No [ ]

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

> The Orphan Works Directive has been transposed as part of government amendment to the Copyright Act (Act No. 121/2000 Coll., as amended by Act No. 228/2014 Coll.), which came into force on 7th November 2014. The

amendment contains mandatory provisions, i.e. introduction of an exemption for the use of orphan works and sound recordings for certain entities, including the relevant definitions etc.

Ministry of Culture acts as the Competent National Authority and is registered as such in the Orphan Works Database. There are three Beneficiary Organisations from the Czech Republic registered in the Database, however no orphan works so far.

In June 2015 the Ministry of Culture has prepared another draft amendment to the Copyright Act, which contains, among other things, provisions concerning extended collective administration and a special licensing scheme for use of orphan works (and other orphaned subjects of protection) going beyond the scope of the Orphan Works Directive.

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 [X] No [ ]

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

In June 2015 the Ministry of Culture prepared an amendment to the Copyright Act, which contains i.a. provisions concerning extended collective administration of rights for digitisation and for making accessible (by libraries) the works that are not available in the market.

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 [X]

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

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 Czech National Library regularly contributes to Europeana, the Eruopean digital library.

Version 3, an older release of the Kramerius Digital Library, is connected to Europeana. The digitised periodicals are accessible and in the reporting period they were completed under the Europeana Newspapers, as usual. The data harvest for this purpose was done by TEL.

At the moment a discussion between the Europeana representatives and the Czech Digital Library is under way dealing with the conditions of adding the available content (more than 30M pages from the biggest Czech libraries). The technical issues have already been resolved; the outstanding ones are the contractual relations between these two organisations. In 2016 more contemporary material should be made accessible through Europeana.

In the reporting period the National Institute of Folk Culture started with the systematic processing of special collection funds with the support from DRKVO. The long term goal is to share the metadata and digitised material in the Europeana and National Digital Library environments.

-   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.

The Manuscriptorium Digital Library: more than 46 000 documents, of which 28 000 from the Czech Republic. By the end of 2015 the increase to 78 000 documents in total is expected, of which 60 000 are to be from the Czech Republic particularly thanks to the PPP Project between the Czech National Library and Google (see Item 2 above).

The Kramerius Digital Library: at the moment 11 400 monograph titles and nearly 800 periodic titles.

The National Museum has published more than 44 thousand items of digitised material from ten memory institutions. These numbers are expected to grow constantly, even exponentially. More organisations are joining in and signing the DEA agreement administered by the National Museum

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

> Due to the fact that Europeana considers a digital object as a single unit, which is represented by a monograph or periodic title, then meeting the quantitative indicators is a challenge for libraries (a single title can consist of several thousand pages).
>
> Late in 2015 or early 2016 (after the Czech Digital Library joins in and this year´s contribution of digitised material from the Google PPP Project is added to Manuscriptorium) there could be about 180 000 units (titles) available for Europeana which is about 65M pages.

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.**

> If the digitisation is funded from the VISK 6 Programme then the digitised material must be made accessible in the Manuscriptorium Digital Library and therefore it is automatically accessible in Europeana.
>
> Contemporary material digitised under the VISK 7 sub-programme must be made accessible in the Czech National Library. At the moment the data contained in the new version of the Kramerius Digital Library is not accessible in Europeana. The solution should be provided by the Czech Digital Library.

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.**

>

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 [X] No [ ]

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

> The Sector Aggregator Task Force has been initiated which consists of six major organisations (Czech National Library, Moravian Regional Library, National Heritage Institute, Library of the Academy of Science, National Film Archive, National Museum) falling under the remit of the Czech Ministry of Culture. These organisations are the most experienced ones in cultural material digitisation and they are also involved in the development of national standards. Being the Sector Aggregators they will provide data to the National Aggregator (the Ministry of Culture) for the Czechiana Project. The Czechiana Project will be the single point of contact between the Sector Aggregators, National Aggregator and Europeana.
>
> The Czech Digital Library is one of the Sector Aggregators for digital libraries operated in the Czech Republic. At the moment the discussions with Europeana are under way (see above).
>
> Manuscripts and old prints are collected in Manuscriptorium which has been involved in the Europeana project since its beginning. In future the Czech part of Manuscriptorium could also be indexed through the Czech Digital Library (the relevant OIA profile, which filters out digitised material of foreign libraries, is active and available).
>
> E-Collections can perform a similar role for the digitised 2D content and small 3D digitised objects (content of collections) from museums and galleries. This is the task of the relevant Sector Aggregator. Other Sector Aggregators could include the National Library for literature and the Moravian Regional Library for sound records.
>
> The listed national heritage of the Czech Republic has also been digitised as part of the National Register - the Central Register of Cultural Heritage of the Czech Republic, which is managed by the National Heritage Institute, a heritage management professional body, in compliance with Provision 7 of Act No. 20/1987 and its later amendments. Digitisation in this sector is covered by national strategies and the National Heritage Institute together with other organisations is a member of the Sector Aggregator Task Force.

- 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**.**

> The Manuscriptorium Digital Library carries on with the international aggregation of data in its area of expertise coming from organisations in 23 countries. In total it aggregates data of about 120 organisations, half of which are from the Czech Republic.

   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.

In case of libraries there is a high level of standardisation of the digitised material formats thanks to the funding from the VISK programme of the Ministry of Culture. A detailed procedure for the production of compatible documents in digitisation of manuscripts and old prints can be found at the following address: http://www.manuscriptorium.com/sites/default/files/docs/manuscriptorium_visk6_definice.pdf. For the digitisation of material under the PPP project with Google these standards are also used. The standard output for the Manuscriptorium OAI is the Europeana ESE format.

The standards used by the National Digital Library apply at all levels of the digitisation of contemporary material (http://www.ndk.cz/standardy-digitalizace). These standards are also applied by the participating organisations for achieving interoperability of data. These organisations use them not only for digitisation funded from dedicated projects (VISK 7 sub-programme, Regional Digitisation Centres) but also for their own production (the Library of the Academy of Science, Science Library in Olomouc). These standards are applicable for the generation of the Europeana ESE format.

For the e-Collections gateway the metadata model of the European Semantic Elements (ESE(and the Europeana Data Model (EDM) is used. The content of e-Collections will be mapped in the LIDO format. We are going to enhance the quality and format standards both for digitised objects and metadata as required under the Europeana Publishing Framework, which Europeana have presented to National Aggregators. An important step in the Europeana standards implementation was the implementation of the Europeana rights and Creative Commons licenses for the identification of the content utilisation.

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

Permanent identifiers are one of the topics addressed by the Sector Aggregator Task Force in order to reach consensus in this respect followed by their implementation in the aggregators´ relevant sectors.

With respect to the diverse character of digitised material and the participation of foreign libraries in Manuscriptorium the introduction of permanent identifiers for historic documents is currently being addressed including the register of their digitisation. Starting from Version 3 of Manuscriptorium the documents are provided with the permanent URI.

The permanent identifiers are also used in digitisation of contemporary material including the bibliographic (ČNB number – *Czech National Bibliography)* and persistent identifiers of the systems used (e.g. the number of the Digitisation Register and UUID and URN:NBN in case of access).

We are dealing with the issue of the unique permanent identifiers at the National Museum and we would like to implement the URI strategy for our collections. As

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> for the national collections in the Czech Republic the key identifier is the inventory number.

> 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.**

> Amongst libraries, the only one which has joined the EDE Agreement so far is the Czech National Library. To date the Central Aggregator has not been formally established in the Czech Republic to co-ordinate these activities, however, as it has been mentioned earlier in this Progress Report, the Sector and National Aggregators Task Force has been launched. Its key role is to co-ordinate the working methods applied by sector aggregators and, at level of the Ministry of Culture, set up the National Aggregator as part of the Czechiana Project which is linked to Europeana.
>
> As for the e-Collections portal the EDE Agreement has been entered in by ten institutions including the National Museum. This number is expected to grow by the end of this year as a result of signing the co-operation agreement with the Vysočina and Zlínský Regions.

- 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.**

> None, on the contrary the volume of traffic at Manuscriptorium coming from Europeana has significantly declined, however, the number of direct accesses went up as well as the indirect ones through partner organisations. This indicates that Manuscriptorium is used by users from the professional community mainly such as researches rather than random visitors who are more interested in beautiful pictures which they access through Europeana.

> 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,**.

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**.

The Strategy for Cultural Content Digitisation for 2013 – 2020 has been approved by the Czech Government Resolution No. 30 of 30th January, 2013. The National Cultural Policy for 2015 – 2020 has been approved by the Czech Government Resolution No. 266 of 15th April, 2015. The Cultural Policy assumes digitisation of and access to cultural material important for the development of cultural and creative sectors and addressing the issue of copyrights with respect to the presentation of digitised works.

In the Library Sector Development Strategy for 2011 – 2015 one of the top priorities is the preservation of digitised material. In 2014 the Library Advisory Board *(an advisory body to the Minister of Culture dealing with the libraries and their issues)* adopted the Draft of the national strategy for long-term preservation of digital data in libraries.

In the National Digital Library project there is a long-term digital data repository where the data from the Czech National Library and some data generated by the Ministry of Culture programmes are kept and preserved. The plan for long-term preservation of digital data is being drafted and the establishment of the Centre of Competence to enhance standards for digital data generation is also envisaged.

As part of the Czechiana project OPŘIT Department plans the acquisition of a long-term archive to store the metadata of digitised objects.

R&D is also focused on the development of applications supporting long-term preservation (permanent identifiers, validation tools). The experience is shared and information exchanged at the international level, particularly in the Central European region.

Electronic publications are included in the Ministry of Culture R&D Programme in the area of National and Cultural Identity and this issue is covered by the "Management of Electronic Publications in the Network of Libraries in the Czech Republic". As part of this initiative the standards were proposed for a long-term data preservation of electronic formats (e-books) and the access to the long-term

preservation system (*LTP repository*) of the Czech National Library has been tested. The implementation should be completed by pilot operation late in 2015.

The Moravian Regional Library in Brno co-operates with the Masaryk University on the LTP-Pilot Project the aim of which is to test the open source system of Archivematica and a suitable solution for long-term data preservation.

The Library of the Czech Academy of Science in co-operation with the Moravian Regional Library in Brno and Masaryk University developed the ARCLib Project – a comprehensive solution for long-term archiving of digitised (library) collections.

The museum sector is partly covered by the ISO Programme – the Integrated System of Tangible Cultural Heritage Protection http://www.mkcr.cz/cz/kulturni-dedictvi/muzea-galerie-a-ochrana-moviteho-kulturniho-dedictvi/granty-a-dotace/integrovany-system-ochrany-moviteho-kulturniho-dedictvi-70574/, which stipulated the principles (rules) for digital database generation.

Since 2008 the National Institute of Folk Culture has been operating the central data repository where data generated by digitisation as well as those developed by the Institute are stored.

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.**

In June 2015 the Ministry of Culture prepared an amendment to the Copyright Act, which contains, among other things, provisions concerning extended collective administration which will allow, subject to license agreement between libraries (represented by the National Library) and collective management society, multiple copying and migration of digital cultural material for preservation purposes.

Moreover, the provision of the Copyright Act which allow libraries to make a copy of a work for their own archiving and conservation purposes will specify that such copies can be made in formats and amounts necessary for the archiving and conservation 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.**

No developments since the last reporting period.

    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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Such scheme is included in the proposed amendment to the Copyright Act mentioned in point 6.

    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**.

Copyright Act - no developments since the last reporting period.

11. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT DEVELOPMENTS IN OTHER MEMBER STATES, WHEN ESTABLISHING OR UPDATING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE DEPOSIT OF

- 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**.

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?

> The Recommendation provides useful guide.

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

> Mainly the provision on national strategy that helped to coordinate the digitisation activities within the country.

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

- 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.

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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.

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