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: Sweden

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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
[ ] 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 National Strategy, described in the last report, covers the period of 2012-2015. Digisam's mandate is synchronised with that. In the Budget Bill for 2016 the Government states that it intends to come back to the issue of how the long-term, cross-domain, coordination of the cultural heritage shall be managed.

During the reporting period, the national, state-funded institutions targeted by the strategy have been working with drawing up internal plans for their digitisation activities, to be presented for the Government before the end of 2015. This work has been coordinated by Digisam. As a part of that process they all have filled in a questionnaire that gives a good overview of the national situation. An overall comment is there is a high similarity with the result of the ENUMERATE Core Surveys 2-3.

- 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.

Sweden has, so far, not set up any quantitative targets. The above-mentioned
- 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.

Apart from the existing regulations and guidelines that the National Archives has the right to issue for, primarily, the funded heritage agencies and institutions (published in the institution’s collection of statutes, RA-FS. Advice, inspections, decisions on destruction, training, etc.) ensure that these regulations are observed. " Digisam plan to implement the Europeana Publishing framework (to which the Swedish National Heritage Board have contributed) and other ways work for awareness raising of issues concerning quality and if necessary publish national recommendations.

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 [x]

  If yes, please provide details.

Not yet, but Digisam has developed a proposal to National Guidelines that will be presented to the government in January. The backbone constitutes of 14 guiding principles that are meant to align the institutions work with digitisation, preservation, access and use. In order to support the daily work, the guidelines are complemented by recommendations, checklist and other documents.

An English translation of the guiding principles can be found here: http://digisam.se/images/docs/english/principles/Guiding%20principles%20for%20working%20with%20digital%20cultural%20heritage.pdf

- 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.
Yes. Digisam is the national coordinator of the ENUMERATE project and has actively worked to get as many respondents as possible, for Enumerate Core Survey 2 and Core Survey 3. Personal invitations were sent to all libraries and museums covered by the national statistical commission, as well as a broad selection of the Swedish archives. A total of 85 responses were received for Core Survey 2 and total of 134 (second best) for Core Survey 3.

The results have been disseminated through blog posts.

The importance of national statistics concerning digitisation and digital heritage is emphasized in a report, covering the work of Digisam, that will be sent to the government in January.

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 [ x ]

   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.

   No, some contacts have been taken to connect the private sector with relevant cultural heritage institutions, unfortunately not resulting in a PPP, for more information see:  http://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/article/chinese-cultural-artifacts-that-are-in-europe-go-back-digitally-to-china/?upm_export=pdf

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.

   **We plan to set that on the agenda for a hopefully continued work with coordination**
and collaboration concerning digitisation of cultural heritage.

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 [x]

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

Some preparations have been made. For example, one of Digisams working groups made a survey on existing digitisation resources within the state-funded institutions as a first step towards collaboration and a more optimised use.
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.

No obstacles worth mentioning, but in order to strengthen the development and a joint attitude among Cultural Heritage Institutions regarding this question, Digisam has formulated the following statement (P9) in our Guiding principles: “Material with extinct rights that have been reproduced in new media does not generate new pieces of work, with new terms of protection. These resources shall not be licensed, but rights labelled in a machine-readable way”.

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.

A good example is the work carried out by Livrustkammaren och Skoklosters slott med Stiftelsen Hallwylska museet (LSH)


The Swedish National Heritage Board and The National Library and to some extent the National Archives has an ongoing work with publishing and promoting the use of open data.

https://data.kb.se/

https://riksarkivet.se/psidata

Through the Swedish National Aggregator for museum information and monument and sites (SOCH) is promoting use and re-use, for example by the use the SOCH API. Good examples can be found here: http://www.ksamsok.se/goda-exempel/

As an example of the benefits from using the SOCH API an application based on the National Museums of World Culture (SMVK) can be highlighted. The application links together SMVK’s collections that are distributed over different
museums databases and makes it possible for them (as well as anyone else) to search information and images, create digital exhibitions and explore the items virtually.

See also Digisams national guidelines and principals, described above.

- 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).

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 [ x ]

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

**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 EU Directive was implemented in the Swedish copyright law on the 29th of
November 2014.

Digisam is working towards developing the basic conditions for the use of photographs and other items of fine art and applied art that are in the collections and archives of the heritage institutions. This work is done in conjunction with representatives from the Swedish Patent Office, cultural institutions and copyright organisations. In parallel, work is underway to develop national guidelines on copyright law, other laws that are closely connected, and useful contract templates in general.

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 the previous reporting period, we forgot to mention Project Runeberg, that patterned after Project Gutenberg, was started in 1992. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Project_Runeberg In 2013 there were 1.49 million scanned book pages. 1.34 million pages (90 percent) are OCR'd, but only 0.27 million (18 percent) are proofread.

For current updates about the accessible material, there is a full list available at the following link: http://runeberg.org/

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.

Sweden is continuously delivering metadata to Europeana through the national aggregators and from time to time through different European projects.

- 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.

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

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.
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**.

| No specific steps have been taken considering public domain masterpieces (see the Swedish Progress report för 2011-2013, p. 7.3) |

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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.

| SOCH (Swedish Open Cultural Heritage), http://www.ksamsok.se/in-english/, national aggregator at the National Heritage Board is bringing content to Europeana mostly from museums, monuments and sites: http://www.ksamsok.se/om-k-samsok/anslutna-institutioner/ |
| NAD (National Archival Database) at the National Archives, is the domain aggregator for the archival material via Archives Portal Europe to Europeana. |
| The National library aggregates library material (including audiovisual collections, see more information here http://smdb.kb.se/english/) and sends further, via The European Library, to Europeana. |

- 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.
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.

Today, cultural heritage institutions in Sweden invest a lot of time and resources in aggregation processes. Semantic technologies are adding new possibilities for interlinking with other data sets. On the national level, Digisam is looking at possibilities for standardisation of the descriptions for enabling models for linking the cultural heritage information from different domains to be linked and expressed in high quality, like the ISO standard CIDOC CRM.

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

A checklist has been published.

http://www.digisam.se/index.php/hem/entry/a-checklist-for-persistent-identifiers?highlight=YToxOntpOjA7czoxMDoicGVyc2lzdGVudC17fQ==

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 agreement that the Swedish National Aggregator, SOCH, have with thei contributors is harmonized with the Europeana Data Exchange Agreement, DEA.

- 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**.

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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 Swedish National Heritage Board was an active part in the Europeana Awareness project.

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**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.

Digisam has been commissioned to develop a proposal on how a coordinated and cost-effective long-term preservation of collections and archives can be achieved by government cultural institutions. Therefore, Digisam has conducted a pilot study on digital preservation, as the first step of that work. In the pilot study, the current state of storage and preservation at cultural heritage agencies and institutions, was examined and compared with the current "state of the art". A short version of the report is available in English: [http://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/DCH-RP_WP5_DigitalPreservationAt-SwedishCHInstitutions-3.pdf](http://www.digitalmeetsculture.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/DCH-RP_WP5_DigitalPreservationAt-SwedishCHInstitutions-3.pdf)

The results from the pilot study have formed the basis for further work on digital preservation, where a pilot study is about to be initiated by Digisam together with Swedish NREN (National Research and Education Network) SUNET, [https://www.sunet.se/about-sunet/](https://www.sunet.se/about-sunet/)

Digisam has been involved in the European project DCH-RP, [www.dch-rp.eu](http://www.dch-rp.eu) that has developed a roadmap that describes how one should proceed in order to preserve the digital heritage through an integrated digital infrastructure. Several
Swedish cultural heritage institutions have been involved in the tests and Digisam coordinates their participation.

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.


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.

According to the legal deposit act for electronic material in Sweden each item shall be accompanied by information:
1. about the place and time of publication
2. about the material’s format
3. regarding passwords necessary to access these materials
4. as to how this particular material is related to other material under compulsion to be submitted either by the Legal Deposit Act for Electronic Materials or the Legal Deposit Act (1993:1392).
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.

The legal deposit act for electronic materials only regulates collecting activities. The government will work further with the question of accessibility. In practice that means that we don’t make the e-legal deposit material available to anyone so far, not even within the National Library’s premises.

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 Library of Sweden is mandated by The Legal Deposit Act for Electronic Materials/Documents (2012:492) to receive documents publicly accessible in Sweden on electronic networks. The act stipulates guidelines for the submission of electronic documents as well as articulates the three major criteria for documents which are subject to this act – their public accessibility, their uniqueness and their distribution through electronic networks.

The publishers of such shall submit all documents drafted after December 31, 2014 to The National Library of Sweden.

Organizations compelled under law to submit materials are:

1. all who are guaranteed freedom of speech and press by Chapter 1, paragraphs 6 and 9 of the Swedish Constitution (Freedom of Press Act)

2. business enterprises which create or distribute electronic materials and or other pronouncements

3. all municipal and federal authorities
The National Library of Sweden has performed web harvesting of the Swedish web (.se-domain and servers geographically located in Sweden) since 1997. It is considered as an important compliment to the The Legal Deposit Act for Electronic Materials/Documents (2012:492).

The collections preserved consists of:
1. harvested web-pages not submitted by The Legal Deposit Act for Electronic Materials
2. e-books, articles, video, audio, reports, web-tv/-radio, podcasts, text, etc. received through The Legal Deposit Act for Electronic Materials.”

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.

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?

They have been very useful in the coordination of and collaboration around digitisation activities related to the Swedish National Strategy for digitisation of the cultural heritage.

- Which provisions of the Recommendation do you consider to have had high impact in your country?
We would not raise any specific provision, but rather the broad digital life cycle perspective.

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

We can’t point out any specific.

- 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.

Yes, for example new possibilities connected to the technical development, the use of heritage information in other non-cultural domains, issues of shared infrastructures, cooperation with infrastructures for research information, open data as a result of implementation of the PSI directive in national legislation.

**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.

The Swedish government granted the Swedish Film Institute 40 million SEK over five years from 2014 to begin this major digitization project. This sum is enough for approximately 500 feature-length films.

The National Library has in October 2015 got 10 million SEK from Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (The Swedish foundation for humanities and social sciences) for continued digitisation of newspapers.

The Nordic network for linked open cultural heritage information, initiated by Digisam, is a growing platform for knowledge exchange and collaboration.

The National Archives “Testbed Västernorrland” is a project, co-financed by the Swedish Arts Council and the regional authority, in which a harmonisation of archival information with CIDOC CRM will be tested. Within the project, there is a collaboration with the CIDOC’s working Group of CIDOC-CRM (CRM-SIG).
On the 27th of October 2015, Digisam and The Visual Arts Copyright Society in Sweden undersigned a recommendation on extended collective licence for images under copyright. The agreed recommendation contains the contractual terms of a cultural heritage institutions publication of its image database on a website the institution fully control. It also allows the institution to illustrate the database with 120 individual images under copyright per year. For publication of additional images, special compensation shall be paid. The recommendation contains a price-list indicating the cost of the mentioned uses.