



CENL in 2010 – 2011

(July 2010 – June 2011)

Foundation CENL

In 2011 CENL had 49 members from 46 European countries. Information on the Foundation CENL, its activities, working groups and projects can be found on the [CENL website](#).

From July 2010 to June 2011 the CENL Executive Committee met twice.

Annual Meeting

The British Library hosted the CENL annual meeting 2010 from 27 – 28 September in London. One session focussed on the progress and future development of the CENL web service The European Library and its contribution to Europeana. The second day was dedicated to the topic of “Digital Libraries and National Libraries”, especially financial, legal and strategic aspects.

Public-private partnerships

At the annual meeting the paper *Mass Digitisation of Content with Commercial Partners* was approved. Based on the recommendations of the European Commission’s i2010 High Level Expert Group on Digital Libraries sub-group on public-private partnerships, the discussions at the CENL annual meeting 2009 in Madrid and the European Commission’s discussion paper *Europeana – next steps* Ben White had drafted this discussion paper in collaboration with colleagues from the Bibliothèque nationale de France, the German National Library and the CENL Copyright Working Group. The paper outlined guidelines for entering into public-private partnerships for mass digitisation and focused on two basic models: the secondary publisher model and the search engine or branding model. The underlying assumptions for the paper were that the national libraries would give access to the digital objects created in the partnership, the long term public interest was the *raison d’être* for the agreement with a commercial entity, the contract should not restrict the legal rights of the library, and copyright law must be respected. The paper dealt with the most substantive issues: Duration of a contract and of the period of preferential access (POPA), access during and post POPA and public domain material. The paper is available on the CENL website.

Comité des Sages

In April 2010 the Comité des Sages (Reflection Group) was set up by the Vice President of the European Commission responsible for the Digital Agenda, Neelie Kroes, and the Commissioner in charge for Education, Culture, Multilingualism and Youth, Androulla Vassiliou. Members of the Comité were the CENL Chair and Europeana Foundation Chair Elisabeth Niggemann, Maurice Lévy, Chief Executive Officer of Publicis, and the Belgian

CENL Secretariat

Deutsche Nationalbibliothek • Adickesallee 1 • 60322 Frankfurt am Main • Germany

Telephone +49 69 1525 1541 • Fax +49 69 1525 1010 • E-mail cenl@dnb.de • www.cenl.org

The CENL is registered at the Chamber of Commerce Haaglanden, NL, # 27177490

writer Jacques De Decker. The task of the Comité was to make recommendations to the European Commission, European cultural institutions and any stakeholders, on ways and means to make Europe's cultural heritage and creativity available on the Internet and to preserve it for future generations, looking in particular at funding sources, at how cultural organisations and the private sector can interact in the digital age, and at responsibilities and solutions for digitising material that is in the public domain or still in copyright. In order to fulfill its mission, the Comité organised an inclusive process, widely consulting the stakeholders and the general public. The final report of the Comité des Sages *The New Renaissance* is available in 21 languages via the [Digital Libraries Initiative website](#).

International Standard Name Identifier International Agency (ISNI-IA)

The International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI – ISO 27729) is an ISO certified global standard designed to uniquely identify the millions of contributors to creative works, including writers, artists, creators, performers, researchers, producers, publishers and more across multiple fields of creative activity. ISNI is designed as a bridge between existing proprietary right holder identification systems, and public resource discovery tools.

The ISNI International Agency, responsible for ISNI's administration and governance, was officially incorporated by its six founding members – CISAC, IFRRO, IPDA, ProQuest, OCLC and the Conference of European National Librarians (Represented by the Bibliothèque Nationale de France and the British Library) – as a London-based not-for-profit organisation on December 22nd, 2010. The consortium members represent more than 300 rights management societies and 26,000 libraries worldwide.

In early 2010 the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the British Library recommended that CENL have the seat on the ISNI Board of directors to strengthen the role of national libraries in the development of ISNI and to ensure that the information needs of library users are central. CENL appreciated this initiative and accepted the offer.

In November 2010 Elisabeth Niggemann signed, as Chair of the CENL and on behalf of the CENL, the Articles of Association regarding the legal incorporation of the ISNI-IA, as well as the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the founding members for the setup of the ISNI initial database. The latter is being implemented by OCLC.

ISNI-IA held its first Board of Directors meeting, on March 11, in London. The election of the officers was carried out by nomination of the following: François Xavier Nuttall (CISAC) (president), Olav Stokkmo (IFRRO) (treasurer), Andrew MacEwan (representing CENL) (secretary). Andrew MacEwan (BL) and Anila Angjeli (BnF) will sit on the Board on a rotation basis.

The ISNI-IA is carrying out a range of activities comprising:

- Company administrative issues
- Relations with ISO
- Strategic prospective plan on the development of the ISNI system
- Communication actions
- Set up of ISNI initial database and assignment of the first set of ISNIs (the Initial Database is due by October 2011)
- The base cross domain file for ISNI is VIAF, the Virtual International Authority File, created over the last 6 years by combining the authority files of 19 major sources, mostly national libraries. Data files from the founding members of the ISNI-IA are progressively being matched against VIAF. The matching techniques of VIAF have been adapted and employed in the ISNI system.

CENL Working Groups

In 2010 the *CENL/FEP Working Group on Digital Publications* agreed to draft a statement on web harvesting in addition to the statement on the development and establishment of voluntary deposit schemes for electronic publications. As a first step, the information on web harvesting in Finland, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and the UK was gathered in a single document. Furthermore the group had many discussions on issues related to mass digitisation at European level, including the report of the Comité des Sages, the upcoming Directive on orphan works and the Key Principles on out-of-commerce works, drafted under the auspices of the Directorate General Internal Market of the European Commission. The working group also reviewed regularly the progress of the ARROW project which will help to undertake an automated search for the rightholder, the status of a work (in / out of copyright, out-of-commerce, orphan) and the possible existence of a license, and which will be followed by ARROW Plus, aiming at including new countries.

The working group also shared information on new copyright legislations and debates, and digitisation projects in member states, in particular with Google and ProQuest in Italy and the Netherlands, the creation of the German Digital Library, the discussions in the Netherlands on a digital platform for e-books, as well as the German and French projects on collective licensing of out-of-commerce works.

In 2010-2011 the *CENL Working Group on Copyright* met twice. It was set up to support and advise CENL in discussions, statements, hearings concerning copyright issues and to ensure that CENL is represented in the main initiatives and actions regarding copyright in Europe (not limited to the region of the European Union) and that the viewpoint of national libraries is considered. It exchanged views on main copyright and digitisation issues in the countries of the working group members, reviewed the draft document "Mass digitisation of content with commercial partners", discussed origins, experiences and successes of extended collective licensing, and reviewed the Comité des Sages report.

Some working group members were members of the stakeholder dialogue on out-of-commerce works, held under the auspices of the Directorate General Internal Market of the European Commission, and worked on the Memorandum of Understanding elaborated by the stakeholders.

The working group also drafted the CENL comments on the European Commission Proposal for a Draft Directive on Orphan Works and the need for Streamlined Rights Clearance Mechanisms

The following position statements are in preparation: on ARROW, Cross Border Licensing, Online Infringement, and Text Mining.

The working group produced four issues of the CENL Copyright Newsletter which continues to be a welcome and useful summary of important and interesting copyright, licensing and digitisation news.

The European Library (www.theeuropeanlibrary.org)

The European Library, the web service of CENL, is a free service that offers access to the resources of the 49 national libraries of Europe in 36 languages. The metadata can be for

digital or analogue works (books, periodicals, posters, maps, sound recordings, photos, videos, etc).

In 2010 the positions of The European Library Management Committee were newly elected: Gunnar Sahlin (Sweden) became the new chair, Lynne Brindley (UK) became vice-chair, and Marie-Christine Doffey (Switzerland) was elected as treasurer.

2010 was a year of transformation and progress for The European Library. A 3-year strategic plan came into force, focussing on the following five main priorities: Embed The European Library service within the research and learning communities, establish collections and services that are of high value to our users, develop strategic partnerships, provide a first-class infrastructure that continues to innovate, and ensure sustainability of The European Library.

To embed The European Library service within the research and learning communities, The European Library submitted several funding bids for projects to enlarge Europe's digital humanities' and social sciences' infrastructure. The European Library content will be embedded in the DARIAH and CLARIN infrastructures and promote interoperability between content, tools and services. The European Library started the EU-funded Europeana Libraries project in January 2011 and is partner in the ARROWplus, ENUMERATE and Europeana 1914-1918 projects (see below, CENL projects).

To establish collections and services that are of high value to users The European Library is creating a collections strategy and continuously increases the amount of digital content. Furthermore new online exhibitions were launched: [Reading Europe](#) and [Travelling Through History](#).

The European Library developed strategic partnerships with LIBER, CERL and Europeana and formed a Best Practice Network for the *Europeana Libraries* project, and cooperated with Mendeley (www.mendeley.com) and OCLC to expose its content within services frequently used by academics.

To provide a first-class infrastructure that continues to innovate The European Library aims to migrate all data into the central index to be able to offer a new search and browse experience to the users. In 2010 the central index grew by 87%: 191 collections and 21 national library catalogues were incorporated by the end of 2010, comprising 40.77 million bibliographic records. This was a huge step towards the goal of an integrated search that is far more responsive than the current federated searching system. The technical development work for the new portal started in the first half of 2011, including data enrichment tools to deal with authority files and mappings.

To ensure the sustainability of the service, The European Library followed three strands: to continuously offer added value to its partners, to review the fee model and to look for funding and partnership opportunities for future innovation.

The full [The European Library Annual Report 2010](#) is available on The European Library website.

Europeana (www.europeana.eu)

CENL shares the vision for Europeana, the European digital library, museum and archive, and continued to support it. In 2010 – 2011 the CENL Chair was Chair of the Europeana Foundation, and The European Library was one of the aggregators providing content to Europeana. With its newly started project Europeana Libraries CENL aims at expanding The European Library as the libraries' aggregator for Europeana.

2010 was a year of considerable growth for Europeana in staff employed, projects undertaken and money donated by the Ministries of Culture and Education across Europe. The achievements include a raise of staff numbers to 29 persons from 12 countries, an active network of over 200 partner organisations, representing more than 60,000 museums, libraries, audio visual collections and archives across Europe, an increase of content from 5 million at the end of 2009 to more than 15 million in mid-2011, development of close working relationships with the 15 related projects, a more even spread of countries represented and type of content, creation of best practice data provider and aggregator agreements, development of a public domain charter, mark and guidelines, start up of 3 new projects and Europeana v2.0 which assures the majority of funding needed until the end of 2013, and last but not least raising of EUR 756,000 funding from Ministries of Culture and Education.

Europeana published the Europeana Data Model (EDM), compatible with standards throughout the domains, which will take interoperability to a new level. The EDM will also provide a framework for Linked Open Data developments, seen as a key tool in digital innovation and the exploitation of knowledge. In order for partners, users and the broader research community to benefit from Linked Open Data, Europeana has been consulting on changes to the Data Agreements and will finalise this process during 2011.

As the introduction to the [Europeana Annual Report 2010](#) put it, 2010 was an auspicious year for Europeana. It began with the publication of *Europeana – next steps*, a report by Helga Trüpel, vice-chair of the Committee on Culture and Education of the European Parliament, which was adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers in May 2010. It culminated in the publication of the Comité des Sages report *The New Renaissance* in the first weeks of 2011, which featured Europeana extensively.

The [Europeana Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015](#) was published to help to deliver on the European Commission's objectives for the Europeana service and to meet the expectations that have been raised. It outlines the route that the project will follow and focuses on four strategic tracks: aggregate content to build the open trusted source of European heritage, facilitate knowledge transfer, innovation and advocacy in the cultural heritage sector, distribute their heritage to users wherever they are, whenever they want it, and engage users in new ways of participating in their cultural heritage.

Europeana v1.0 completes its work in July 2011. The next phase in its development will start in August 2011 with Europeana v2.0, a 30-month project funded by the European Commission.

CENL projects (in alphabetical order)

ARROW: Accessible Registries of Rights Information and Orphan Works towards Europeana (completed in Feb 2011) and *ARROWplus* (www.arrow-net.eu)

CENL supported the ARROW project which aimed to create a single framework for European rights information management and which ran from September 2008 to February 2011.

The ARROW consortium was made up of a broad range of European national libraries, publishers and collective management organisations, also representing writers from 10 European countries. ARROW aimed in particular to support the EC's i2010 Digital Libraries initiative by finding ways to clarify the rights status of orphan and out-of-print works, so that they can be cleared for digitisation and inclusion in Europeana.

The European Library played a key role in this project. The catalogue records of the national libraries of Germany, France, the UK and Spain were integrated into the ARROW system.

The ARROWplus project which started at the end of June 2011 will build on the current work by extending the number of participating countries, promoting interoperability and covering gaps in book data quality between European countries. It will also pilot an extension of ARROW services to include images within books. The European Library will represent the libraries domain within ARROWplus.

ENUMERATE (European Observatory for Statistical Intelligence on Digitization and Online Access to Cultural heritage) (<http://enumerate.eu>)

ENUMERATE is an EU-funded project which started in June 2011 and is led by the UK-based Collections Trust. The primary objective of ENUMERATE is to create a reliable baseline of statistical data about digitization, digital preservation and online access to cultural heritage in Europe. Currently, statistical data on Europe's digital heritage is tentative and scattered at best. For the European Commission and many of the agencies and actors in the field of culture there is no consistent evidence base for making strategic decisions on investments in digitisation. ENUMERATE will bring about major improvements in the quality and availability of intelligence about digital heritage. The European Library is partner in the project consortium.

Europeana 1914-1918

Europeana 1914-1918 is an international online digitization project funded by the European Union and started in May 2011. Several libraries from eight European countries will digitize a selection of their holdings from World War I and unite them virtually. By the year 2014, the centenary of the outbreak of war, the project will make 400,000 outstanding sources from the time of World War I available online. Europeana 1914-1918 will also create a new virtual overview of materials and sources for historical research on World War I. The European Library will aggregate the material and provide it to Europeana.

Europeana Libraries (www.europeana-libraries.eu)

Europeana Libraries is a 2-year EU-funded project which started in January 2011. It is working to put 5 million digitised objects from 19 leading European research libraries online. When complete, the new website will include books, scientific papers, films and images. The digital resources will be made freely accessible via The European Library and

Europeana websites. The work of Europeana Libraries will create a valuable resource for scholars, with full-text search capabilities for written works, build a robust network of national, university and research libraries, and establish an efficient aggregation model that can be used by research libraries across Europe. The project is coordinated by The European Library.

Reading Europe (www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/exhibition-reading-europe)

On 28 September 2010 the virtual exhibition *Reading Europe: European culture through the book* was launched on The European Library website. From 18th century English bestsellers to medieval cookbooks, nearly 1,000 of Europe's most fascinating works in 32 languages from Albanian to Yiddish are drawn from the collections of 23 national libraries in Europe. Many books are manuscripts or in their first printed edition.