

## CENL in 2009 – 2010

### Foundation CENL

In 2010 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: [www.cenl.org](http://www.cenl.org).

The Boris Yeltsin Presidential Library in St. Petersburg, Russia, was welcomed as new member in 2010.

From July 2009 to June 2010 the CENL Executive Committee met twice.

Two CENL members, the British Library and the Bibliothèque nationale de France, have joined their efforts to promote the role of libraries in the setup of the future ISNI standard, through their representatives within the ISNI international group of experts ([www.isni.org](http://www.isni.org)). The International Standard Name Identifier (ISNI) is a draft ISO Standard (ISO 27729) whose scope is the identification of Public Identities of parties: that is, the identities used publicly by parties involved throughout the media content industries in the creation, production, management, and content distribution chains. The ISNI system uniquely identifies Public Identities across multiple fields of creative activity. The ISNI provides a tool for disambiguating Public Identities that might otherwise be confused. ISNI is not intended to provide direct access to comprehensive information about a Public Identity but can provide links to other systems where such information is held. On behalf of CENL the British Library and the Bibliothèque nationale de France joined the ISNI International Agency consortium and have seats on the governing board of ISNI and continue to be part of the strategic committees and operational working groups necessary to the running of the system. Both libraries signed the ISNI Consortium Memorandum of Understanding as representatives of CENL.

CENL contributed to the European Commission consultation on "[Europeana – next steps](#)".

### *Annual Meeting*

The CENL annual meeting 2009 took place from 24 – 25 September at the Biblioteca Nacional de España in Madrid, Spain. The main topics were the future CENL strategy regarding The European Library and Europeana, digitisation of and access to copyrighted items, public private partnerships for digitisation activities and digital preservation.

### Digitisation of and access to copyrighted material

Regarding the digitisation of copyrighted items three different models were presented from Norway, France and Germany. On 27<sup>th</sup> May 2009 the National Library of Norway launched its newest digital service: [www.Bokhylla.no](http://www.Bokhylla.no) (The Bookshelf). The service will make available published copyright-protected material in full text on the net. Within three years about 50.000 copyright-protected books will be available for users with Norwegian IP addresses through the National Library's website.

### CENL Secretariat

From 2008 the Bibliothèque nationale de France experimented with access to copyrighted books via the Gallica website ([www.gallica.fr](http://www.gallica.fr)). Via Gallica copyright-protected publications can be retrieved and free access is provided to enhanced reference material like tables of contents, covers, abstracts etc and to browse sample pages of the publications. For paid access to the complete texts the users would be connected to the website of an e-distributor.

As third example of how in-copyright publications could be included in national digital libraries and access could be granted a process for orphan works discussed with the German collecting society VG Wort and the German Publishers' and Booksellers' Association, the Börsenverein, was presented.

#### Public-private partnerships

Based on the final report of the sub-group on public-private partnerships of the i2010 High Level Expert Group on Digital Libraries published on the [i2010 Digital Libraries website](#), an update, case studies and recommendations for successful partnerships were given. As this is a crucial topic for CENL members, CENL is working on a position paper on Mass Digitisation of Content with Commercial Partners which will suggest a set of guidelines to allow public and private partners to draw their own conclusions as to the conditions relating to contractual discussions that would best benefit them, and which will be published at the end of 2010.

#### Digital preservation

Digital preservation is a major topic for European national libraries and an update report on recent activities and projects on library, national, European and international level was given.

#### CENL Working Groups

At the annual meeting the CENL working groups gave an update on their activities.

In 2009 the *CENL/FEP Working Group on Electronic 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. Furthermore the group had many discussions on European principles to govern solutions for orphan works, the progress of the ARROW (Accessible Registry of Rights and Orphan Works in Europe) project, which includes several national libraries and aims at facilitating diligent search, and more generally on the debates launched by the European Commission on Europeana.

The Committee also shared information on new copyright legislations and projects in member states, in particular on digital libraries and on orphan and out-of-print works.

The working group on *Performance Indicators in National Libraries* acted as an advisory body for the Sub Committee 8 of the Technical Committee 46 of the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO TC 46, SC 8), "Information and documentation – quality, statistics and performance evaluation" which elaborated the Technical Report on "Information and documentation – Performance indicators for national libraries". At the CENL Annual Meeting the National Library of Spain gave an overview on how they implemented performance indicators for their library and on their experience after the first year.

As copyright issues are widely discussed and the European Commission is quite active regarding this topic and as activities regarding copyright legislation and related issues will continue, a new working group was set up at the annual meeting: the *CENL Working Group on Copyright* 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.

Since its inauguration the group has discussed and shared information on a number of key issues: Orphan works, mass digitisation issues, copyright term extension, content online response, the Google Books settlement, the Communia Public Domain Manifesto and the Copyright in the Knowledge Economy Green Paper. The group has a copyright newsletter compiled 3 times per year by the British Library and Swedish National Library, summarising important and interesting copyright and licensing news focusing on Europe but also covering high level issues from around the world. Representatives of the group participated in the European Commission Information Hearing on the Google Book Settlement in September 2009.

### **The European Library**

The European Library ([www.theeuropeanlibrary.org](http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org)), 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 resources can be digital or bibliographical (books, posters, maps, sound recordings, photos, videos, etc).

Although unknown to users of The European Library, from 12:00 Central European Time on Wednesday 16 September 2009, they have been viewing The European Library from its new home at the new hosting partner, The University of London Computer Centre (ULCC). This date marked the major milestone of migrating The European Library technical architecture to London.

Since then the new high-performance SOLR / Lucene search engine is live on the website, incorporating the central index collections from partner libraries. The Z39.50 / SRU gateway is also operating from The European Library cluster of dedicated servers in London.

In a phased approach, all the content of The European Library website has been migrated to London, including the redeveloped "Libraries" section enabling partners to edit their own library information and the new pan-European exhibition space where visitors will be able to see all the current exhibitions of the national libraries of Europe through an interactive map. Other features include the ability to send e-postcards and the collection descriptions are now available in all 36 languages.

The aggregation workflow for metadata of digital content from The European Library partners was set up and monthly updates are sent to Europeana. This makes The European Library the first sustainable domain specific aggregator for Europeana.

An online exhibition was launched in March 2010: [A Roma Journey](#). This exhibition is the result of a collaboration between the National Library of Serbia and The European Library. It comprises a fascinating collection of books, manuscripts, photographs, paintings and videos from the world of the Roma in the Balkans and across Europe. The exhibition will be turned into a searchable collection and delivered to Europeana. The exhibition is supported by a [video](#) featuring the curator Dragoljub Acković which is also available via YouTube.

### **Europeana**

Europeana, Europe's digital library, museum and archive, was started as part of the [i2010 Digital Libraries Initiative](#), a flagship project of the European Commission's overall strategy to boost the digital economy, the i2010 strategy.

The initiative aimed at making Europe's diverse cultural and scientific heritage (books, films, maps, photographs, music, etc) easier and more interesting to use online for work, leisure and/or study. It built on Europe's rich heritage combining multicultural and multilingual environments with technological advances and new business models. One of the key aims was to build a common European Digital Library, the [Europeana](#), which would serve as a multilingual internet access point to cultural collections from all over Europe. The i2010 Digital Libraries initiative was superseded in May 2010 by the new multi-year programme [Digital Agenda for Europe 2010-2020](#).

One of the foundations for the Europeana has been provided by CENL by its web service The European Library, as the EU Ministers responsible for culture clearly state in their [Council conclusions](#) of 13 November 2006. The organisational model of The European Library as well as the technical infrastructure served as starting point for Europeana. The European Library staff members shared their knowledge and experience with the Europeana staff helping to get Europeana started. CENL shares the vision for Europeana and The European Library has been the only sustainable domain-specific aggregator so far, underpinning the leadership of national libraries in the creation of Europeana. CENL contributes to the vision with the projects ARROW and TELplus as well as by actively engaging in the legal body for Europeana, the Europeana Foundation.

#### *Europeana Foundation*

In November 2007 the European Digital Library Foundation – now renamed [Europeana Foundation](#) – was created and the CENL chair Elisabeth Niggemann was elected as chair of the Europeana Foundation Board. The Europeana Foundation is the governing body of the Europeana service. Its [members](#) are the presidents and chairs of European associations for cultural heritage and information associations.

The Foundation promotes collaboration between museums, archives, audiovisual collections and libraries so that users can have integrated access to their content through Europeana and other services.

The Foundation is incorporated under Dutch law as Stichting Europeana and is housed within the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, the national library of the Netherlands. It provides a legal framework for the governance of Europeana, employing the staff, bidding for funding and enabling the sustainability of the service.

#### *Europeana v1.0 ([www.europeana.eu](http://www.europeana.eu))*

Europeana v1.0 is the successor network to the EuropeanaNet thematic network which created the Europeana Foundation and the Europeana prototype. The overall objective of Europeana v1.0 is the creation of the fully-operational Europeana service. CENL is one of the partners in the Europeana v1.0 network and its service The Europeana Library is to date the only sustainable domain-specific aggregator providing content to Europeana.

Europeana v1.0 is project-funded by the European Commission, and runs from 1 February 2009 for 30 months. The first year has seen successful internal outcomes in terms of achieving the funding target, recruiting the workforce (32 persons as of July 2010), automating the content ingestion process and building the technical infrastructure. In July 2010 the target of 10 million objects being accessible via Europeana was achieved.

#### *Comité des Sages*

In April 2010 the ["Comité des Sages"](#) (Reflection Group) was set up by the European Commission Vice President responsible for the Digital Agenda, Neelie Kroes, and the Commissioner in charge for Education and Culture, Androulla

Vassiliou. Members of the Comité are the CENL and Europeana Foundation Chair Elisabeth Niggemann, Maurice Lévy, Chief Executive Officer of Publicis, and the Belgian writer Jacques De Decker. The task of the Group is 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. A report is expected by the end of 2010.

## **CENL Projects**

[in alphabetical order]

*ARROW: Accessible Registries of Rights Information and Orphan Works towards Europeana* ([www.arrow-net.eu](http://www.arrow-net.eu))

CENL supports the ARROW project which aims to create a single framework for European rights information management and which was kicked-off in September 2008. The ARROW consortium is made up of 16 partners, a broad range of European national libraries, publishers and collective management organisations, also representing writers from 10 European countries – Italy, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, the Netherlands and United Kingdom. ARROW aims 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 is playing a key role in this project. The beta release of the ARROW system was launched in May 2010. It integrates Germany, UK and Spain into the ARROW framework. The beta release was successfully presented to the European Commission and the next phase of the project will see the integration of France into the ARROW system.

The European Library has been asked to coordinate the 'ARROW Champions' project, which will increase awareness of the ARROW system. The European Library Office will train 'ARROW Champions' in national libraries to use the ARROW system. These 'ARROW champions' will then train colleagues in their own libraries. The initial roll-out of this plan is expected to start in Quarter 4, 2010.

*FUMAGABA*, funded by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation ([www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/portal/organisation/cooperation/fumagaba](http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/portal/organisation/cooperation/fumagaba))

The FUMAGABA project paved the way for 8 national libraries from Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova and Ukraine) to become full participants of The European Library. With the completion of the project collections from these national libraries are now available via The European Library portal (either searchable or browse-only), and The European Library interface has been enriched with additional 7 languages.

*TELplus* ([www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/portal/organisation/cooperation/telplus](http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org/portal/organisation/cooperation/telplus))

The TELplus project, which ran from October 2007 until December 2009, culminated in a successful final review meeting at the European Commission in Luxembourg on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2010.

The overall goal of TELplus was to strengthen, expand and improve The European Library, in particular to enhance the service offered by The European Library by improving and facilitating access and use of the materials in national libraries in

all Member States in a multilingual context and improving standard-based interoperability. The second goal was to strengthen, extend and improve The European Library service by adding digital cultural and scientific/scholarly content and improving access to it.

To celebrate the end of the TELplus project, The European Library office created a [short video](#) and published a public [final report](#).

The TELplus project has had a significant positive impact on The European Library. In particular:

- 25 million pages of full-text content have been OCR'ed and are now available on The European Library portal.
- An OAI-PMH infrastructure for the efficient harvesting and management of content has been developed and implemented within The European Library technical infrastructure.
- The National Libraries of Bulgaria and Romania are now full members of The European Library. Their bibliographic and digital collections are now available on The European Library portal.
- The knowledge of The European Library's users has been significantly increased by the user requirements and log file analysis plus the user focus groups that were carried out as part of the TELplus project.
- Automated user profile building has also been investigated and user personalisation has been prototyped.
- A modular services infrastructure has been developed, along with a number of new services.
- Automatic mapping of controlled vocabularies has been investigated.
- The European Library's collection descriptions have been translated into 26 languages.