



**EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology

Media and Data  
**Creativity**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF  
THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION  
ON DIGITIZATION 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](mailto:Rachel.Soucher@ec.europa.eu) no later than 30 October 2015**

<b>Country</b>	Spain
----------------	-------

**Contact Details (info will not be published):**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Domingo Arroyo Fernández</b>
<b>Organisation</b>	Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports
<b>Telephone</b>	<b>34 917017463</b>
<b>Email</b>	<b>domingo.arroyo@mecd.es</b>

**NOTE:** This template follows the structure of the Recommendation of 27 October 2011 on the digitization 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.

## DIGITIZATION: ORGANISATION AND FUNDING

### 1. PROGRESS ON PLANNING AND MONITORING THE DIGITIZATION 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 digitization of cultural material, in line with the overall targets mentioned under point 7, indicating the expected increase in digitized material in Europeana and the budgets allocated by public authorities
- Is a national strategy or other scheme in place for planning the digitization of cultural material?
- National strategy
- National funding programme
- Domain specific initiatives
- Regional schemes
- No specific scheme
- Other

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

#### LIBRARIES

At national level, not a plan but a national strategy was set in year 2003 and beyond by a Workgroup for Digitizing and Microfilming and other departments. This strategy included collecting information about Spanish digital collections and the development of a digitalization projects database. Subsequently, a Workgroup of the Autonomous Communities and the Ministry of Culture on Digital Collections translated a Guidelines for Digitization Projects, and the General Subdirectorate of Library Coordination (SGCB) of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports developed HISPANA (the national aggregator to Europeana), established an annual line of digitization grants and carried out its own digitization project through an annual contract. Both in contracts and grants is mandatory to check in Hispana looking for previous digitizations.

So, libraries can use the national aggregator Hispana to plan their own digitization projects and to avoid duplication of efforts.

As regards to the annual contract of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, 1.300.000 digital objects of 50 institutions have been digitized during the 2013-2015 period.

In the context of the annual call for funding digitization projects of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport (MECD) 80 projects belong to all kind of libraries have been digitized between 2013 and 2015. Anyway, this economic support of digitization is not applicable for libraries belonging to Central Public Administration such as, for example,

National Library of Spain (BNE). Such libraries must count on their own budgets and/or the existence of extra support through, for example, Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).

In the particular case of BNE the PPPs with Telefonica had been renewed in July 2014. Although the economic support has significantly decreased (from 10.000.000 euros in five years, to 400.000 in three years), it will be crucial so to ensure a minimum rate of digitization in one of Spanish key cultural institutions. This quantity will support (in addition to digitization IN 2015) diffusion and dissemination efforts at the National Library of Spain.

As a small example of optimizing digitization efforts in 2013 The BNE subscribed a framework agreement with the Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN). Although not explicitly stated, by such agreement the BNE is receiving digital images of modern printed maps already digitized by IGN, and which are included also in BNE physical holdings. Those images are edited and uploaded on Biblioteca Digital Hispánica (BDH). In case the user needed access to a higher resolution image, records are also provides with a link to IGN is given if the user needs to access a higher resolution image. Currently this collection consists already of 680 maps, keeps growing and avoids the need of repeating these digitizations.

Although there is a digitization strategy nationwide, not all the digitization projects are under control, a further planning, coordination for digitization and digital preservation would be desirable amongst national cultural institutions of all kind.

There are cases of use of particular schemes, for example, the Master plan for digitization of CSIC (network of scientific institutions) collections. For university libraries there is a Strategic Plan (2020) that improves the development and use of Digital Library 2.0, Internet and Social Media, open standards, digitizing and preserving, etc.

## ARCHIVES

There is no National Strategy for the planning of digitization in the Spanish Archives. The Spanish Archival System is in accordance with the decentralized structure of the State. Each of the seventeen Autonomous Communities, and other autonomous entities like municipalities or universities, has the capacity to create their own archival systems separately from the central administration. Since the publication of the Royal Decree 1708/2011, there was no formal channel for the communication and cooperation among the different entities. This decree established the *Archival Cooperation Council* as a collegiate body composed of all Autonomous Communities, ministerial departments, the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces, as well as for the University Council with the aim of channeling archival cooperation. Although it has only met twice, in June 2013 and December 2014, it is named to be the appropriate framework for the planning and monitoring of digitization policies at a national level.

With regard to the State Archives directly managed by the Ministry of Education, Culture & Sports (Archivo Histórico Nacional, Archivo General de Simancas, Archivo de la Real Chancillería de Valladolid, Archivo General de Indias, Archivo General de la Administración, Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica, Archivo de la Nobleza), there is no clear strategy either. The investment in digitization is tied to the Annual National Budget of the State. In the last two years, in the context of the economic crisis in Spain, the general budget in culture has decreased drastically. It has its direct reflection in digitization policies held by the State Archives.

### Investment in digitization:

For the period prior to 2012 there were important Annual Digitization Plans for Archival documents preserved in the 7 State Archives that were supported with generous investments:

2010: 476.775,39€ produced 3.354.196 images

2011: 330.002,11€ produced 2.428.915 images

For the period 2013-2015 due to the short budget allocated to the State Archives only small digitation projects can be developed using their own resources. One interesting initiative is the reuse and publishing of the images produced by request of the researchers in the reprography services of the Archives. Those services produce an increasing number of images each year: 1,046,972 images in 2012, 1.66647,057 images in 2013 and 1,724,180 images in 2014. A great number them (those belonging to clearly defined series and single frequently demanded documents) are reused and published through the Spanish Archives Portal PARES.

Besides that, the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports (MECD) supports an annual call for funding archival projects belonging to Private Institutions, with the aim of promoting the preservation and dissemination of the documental heritage kept in this kind of institutions. Most of the projects include arrangement, description and digitization of archival materials, and implies as a mandatory condition the permission to disseminate the images and descriptive metadata produced through the Spanish Archives Portal, PARES. As in other policies, the allocated budget has gradually decreased in the lasts years:

2013: 158.390€

2014: 135.000€

2015: 102.930€

The Institute of the Cultural Heritage (Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural Español) is coordinating the design and implementation of a **National Plan for the Preservation of Photography**, in which digitization is conceived as an important tool for the preservation of originals, in order to avoid or limit the handling of these delicate materials. The development of guidelines related with the preservation of digital born and digitalized photography is included in this plan. <http://ipce.mcu.es/pdfs/PlanNPatrimonioFoto.pdf>

Beyond the sphere of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, other institutions have designed digitization schemes, specially those who have important cultural heritage as for example the Superior Council for Scientific Research, that has its own program:

Plan director para la digitalización de fondos del CSIC (2010)

[http://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/23707/1/plan\\_director\\_digitalizacion\\_fondos\\_csic\\_v3.0.pdf](http://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/23707/1/plan_director_digitalizacion_fondos_csic_v3.0.pdf)

Besides that, at the regional and municipal level, each administration is competent to

develop its own programs and strategies. Some Autonomous Communities have settled their own digitalization schemes, funding programs and web portals for the dissemination of the archival heritage. Among them we can underline the follow:

**-Catalonia:**

The Autonomous Community of Catalonia established the Pla Bruniquer for the preservation, restoration and digitization of documents in 2006. It coordinates all policies regarding digitization for the National Archive of Catalonia (Arxiu Nacional de Catalunya) and the Network of regional archives of Catalonia (Xarxa d'Arxius Comarcals de Catalunya – XAC), including annual investments for digitalization supported by the Generalitat de Catalunya and common guidelines for the standardization of formats and procedures.

[http://cultura.gencat.cat/web/.content/dgpc/arxius\\_i\\_gestio\\_documental/06\\_plans\\_d\\_actuacio\\_documentacio\\_tecnica/documentacio\\_tecnica/guia\\_de\\_digitalitzacio\\_v3\\_definitiva\\_cc.pdf](http://cultura.gencat.cat/web/.content/dgpc/arxius_i_gestio_documental/06_plans_d_actuacio_documentacio_tecnica/documentacio_tecnica/guia_de_digitalitzacio_v3_definitiva_cc.pdf)

**-DARA: Documentos y Archivos de Aragón**

DARA is a cooperative project that follows the digitization and dissemination of all the archives and documents of the Autonomous Region of Aragon, including the archives belonging to the different administrative levels: regional archives, municipal archives, church archives and private foundations and other institutions.

<http://dara.aragon.es/opac/app/home/>

**-Proyecto Carmesí (Catálogo de Archivos de la Región de Murcia en la Sociedad de la Información)**

The Carmesí Project has been developed in the Autonomous Community of Murcia, with the aim of improving the protection, access and dissemination of the archival heritage of the region. It has been developed since 2005 in annual phases, focusing in digitization the series of historical chapter acts (actas capitulares) of the municipalities of the region. For the year 2012 and 2013 more than 43.991 images have been produced, while in the year 2014, the amount of new images has raised to 102.123.

[http://www.regmurcia.com/servlet/s.SI?sit=c,373,m,139,&r=ReP-8585-DETALLE\\_REPORTAJES](http://www.regmurcia.com/servlet/s.SI?sit=c,373,m,139,&r=ReP-8585-DETALLE_REPORTAJES)

**MUSEUMS**

Digitization strategy in state museums is included in the General Strategic Plan 2012-2015 made by Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, which strategy 5.6 sets up the promotion of information and dissemination systems of the cultural heritage preserved in museums, increasing high quality cultural contents on line. Related to this strategy, the project 5.6.2 considers the execution of cataloguing and digitization campaigns of museum collections.

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

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

**LIBRARIES**

No quantitative targets have been set at National level, the only indicative targets for Spain are those state in annex II of the Recommendation. In this annex it had been stated and indicative target of 2.676.000 object contributed to Europeana. The figures as of 6th of August are higher (4.242.914).

Some institutions or networks have quantitative targets, for example, the Ministry of Defence with a planned budget of 400.000 euros and around a million digitized pages.

**BNE**

As for quantitative targets of BNE we can state the following:

- In 2014 BNE target was to reach 20.000.000 digital pages available to users, as agreed with our first PPP with Telefonica. Such target was accomplished within deadline.
- In the following chart a it can be seen the growth of BDH collection (not in objects, but in titles and pages available to users) in the period 2013-2015:

	2013	2014	2015 (as for 21st July))
Titles available at BDH (accumulated)	122.133	155.452	170.126
Available digitized pages at BDH (accumulated)	19.400.984	20.339.991	21.259.874
Digital documents downloaded/year	4.043.086	4.921.057	3.036.069

- By the end of November 2014 BNE contribution to Europeana was finally updated from 40.000 to almost 600.000 objects (594.197)
- As for the near future the quantitative objectives for BNE are the following (all depending on our own budget):
  - 2015:
    - Books of XVI/XVIIth centuries: 250.000 pages

- Manuscripts and incunabula: 160.000 double pages
- 2015/2016:
  - Press: 1.400.000 pages
  - 5.600 Piano rolls (obtaining not only images but audio files)

Approximately 2.000.000 pages concerning our prioritized lines for digitization published online the 27th February of 2015 (mainly: Cervantes collection, authors in public domain...)

## ARCHIVES

In the Archives sector, no quantitative targets have been set at national level.

The number of images published in the Spanish Archives Portal (PARES) is:

Año	N. digital images
2011	25.029.603
2012	25.068.644
2013	28.906.708
2014	32.543.278
2015	33.643.116

(source: *Anuario de Estadísticas Culturales del MECD*, 2014)

As for the annual budgets allocated to digitization projects for the seven National Archives dependent on the MECD are as follow (for the development of projects by external services):

2010: 476.775,39€ (produced 3.354.196 images)

2011: 330.002,11€ (produced 2.428.915 images)

2012: 14.749,90€

2013: 19.237,06€

2014: 46.686,64 €

2015: no official data



## MUSEUMS

The Operational Plans for the digitization of cultural materials in state museums forecast in 2014 to have 340.687 objects with at least one image digitized by the end of the year, reaching 435.565 objects. In 2015, the goal is to have 480.000 objects with at least one images, and in October we have yet 486.041.

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

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

## LIBRARIES:

As indicated above Guidelines for Digitization Projects published by IFLA were translated in 2002. In addition, in 2014 were published the Technical requirements for bibliographic heritage and historically Press digitization projects of the SGCB and a Digital Resources Ingest and Preservation BVPB-METS profile. These documents are mandatory for all the digitization projects granted or hired by the SGCB.

In addition, the mentioned SGCB requires adaptation to Europeana to all projects recollected by the Spanish aggregator.

Many library networks, institutional library services and individual libraries publish their own guidelines (eg: Rebiun, Biblioteca Nacional de España, Biblioteca de Catalunya...). Some of those are published centrally on the national database Travesía.

As for BNE:

- On its BDH interface a document with technical specifications and workflow (regarding digitization and digital preservation)
- According to transparency law, the 27/02/2015 the library published (amongst other documents) its digitization priorities for 2015/2016.

## ARCHIVES

In the archives sector, the guidelines for digitization published by IFLA are commonly followed. Although this document was first published in 2002, it has been updated in 2014 and published as *Directrices para proyectos de digitalización de colecciones y fondos de dominio público, en particular para aquellos custodiados en bibliotecas y archivos* (<http://travesia.mcu.es/portalnb/jspui/bitstream/10421/3342/1/PAUTASDIGIT13062014.pdf>)

From that starting point, some of the Autonomous Communities have developed their own guidelines for digitalization. As a notable efforts we should highlight the follow:

- Andalucía: Recomendaciones técnicas para la digitalización de documentos. Versión 1.0 (2010)

[http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/culturaydeporte/archivos\\_html/sites/default/contenidos/general/Recomendaciones\\_Tecnicas/RecomendacionesTecnicas/001\\_Recomendaciones\\_txcnicas\\_digitalizacion.pdf](http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/culturaydeporte/archivos_html/sites/default/contenidos/general/Recomendaciones_Tecnicas/RecomendacionesTecnicas/001_Recomendaciones_txcnicas_digitalizacion.pdf)

- Castilla y León: Recomendaciones para la digitalización de documentos en archivos (2011)

[http://www.aefp.org.es/NS/Documentos/Guias-Manuales/JCYLRecomendaciones\\_Digitalizacion\\_Archivos2011.pdf](http://www.aefp.org.es/NS/Documentos/Guias-Manuales/JCYLRecomendaciones_Digitalizacion_Archivos2011.pdf)

- Plan Director de digitalización, preservación y difusión del Patrimonio Cultural Vasco.

[http://www.kultura.ejgv.euskadi.eus/r46-19803/es/contenidos/informacion/keb\\_publicaciones/es\\_publicac/adjuntos/PatrimonioDigitalVasco\\_es.pdf](http://www.kultura.ejgv.euskadi.eus/r46-19803/es/contenidos/informacion/keb_publicaciones/es_publicac/adjuntos/PatrimonioDigitalVasco_es.pdf)

As it has already been said, the Institute of the Cultural Heritage (Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural Español) is coordinating the design and implementation of a **National Plan for the Preservation of Photography**, in which the development of guidelines related to the preservation of digital born and digitalized photography are included. <http://ipce.mcu.es/pdfs/PlanNPatrimonioFoto.pdf>

Out of the cultural sector, the development of the e-administration has produced a series of technical interoperability standards set at national level, and that are mandatory for all public administrations. Among them, we have to highlight the Technical Standard for digitalization of documents [BOE-A-2011-13168 \(30/07/2011\)](http://www.boe.es/boe/BOE-A-2011-13168-30-07-2011).

## MUSEUMS

There are some guidelines about cultural materials digitization in state museums from 2010, with the aim of unifying standards in the shot, formats, storage mediums, metadata, etc. These guidelines or recommendations are based in other international standards.

### b. Creating overviews of digitized 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 digitization of cultural material?

Yes [ X ] No [ ]

If yes, please provide details.

There is not a formal scheme. However libraries/archives/museums can use the national

aggregator Hispana to plan their own digitization projects, so to avoid duplication of efforts.

#### LIBRARIES

Some institutions or networks (i.e.: CSIC) have software for the management and monitoring of digital projects.

#### ARCHIVES

There is no mechanism in place for monitoring the digitization of cultural material. The Annual Statistics held by de MECD only includes data about the archives managed by the Ministry and by the Ministry of Defense. A request should be made to include indicators about progress in digitization in the annual statistics held at national level by the National Statistics Institute.

Besides that, for the State Archives managed by the MECD, we can count on the statistics data provided by the Spanish Archives Portal –PARES- that provide data about the number of images published through this portal.

#### MUSEUMS

Museum Collections Digital Network, with 86 institutions, makes a statistic control of its cultural material and images published (more than 240.000 cultural material and more than 430.000 images), allowing to supervise and to follow up (with a panoramic view) the cultural materials digitized in the participant museums. These cultural materials integrated in Museum Collections Digital Network are delivered after to Hispana and Europeana. This monitoring process do not supervise the technics or quality of the digitization process.

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

#### LIBRARIES

From SGCB, all surveys have been filled and through our institutional channels we have disseminating the information and encouraged the participation of other library institutions.

From BNE all surveys have been filled and through our institutional twitter account we have encouraged the participation of other national cultural institutions.

In Spain, most of the libraries have participated and spread all the ENUMERATE surveys.

#### ARCHIVES

Yes, all the State Archives have participated in the Survey.

#### MUSEUMS

Spanish participation in ENUMERATE surveys is very active, as the reports of the general surveys indicate. In the last survey, Spain was the first country in number of replies, with the participation of 194 institutions, over 1030. The State Museums Department participates in the survey gathering the information of the 16 museums directly managed by this unit.

## 2. PROGRESS ON PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN ORDER TO CREATE NEW WAYS OF FUNDING DIGITIZATION OF CULTURAL MATERIAL AND TO STIMULATE INNOVATIVE USES OF THE MATERIAL, WHILE ENSURING THAT PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR DIGITIZATION 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 digitization 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.

#### LIBRARIES

As previously stated, In the particular case of BNE the PPPs with Telefonica had been renewed in July 2014. Although the economic support has significantly decreased (from 10.000.000 euros in five years, to 400.000 in three years), it will be crucial so to ensure a minimum rate of digitization in one of Spanish key cultural institutions. This quantity will support (in addition to digitization in 2015) diffusion, dissemination efforts at the National Library of Spain, growth and evolution of user services on our digital library. Besides it has also been an extra support for the consolidation of one of our key digital projects: Biblioteca Digital del Patrimonio Iberoamericano (BDPI), a OAI-PMH repository of (so far) 9 national Iberoamerican libraries (Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Portugal, Uruguay, Salvador and Spain)

In 2015 thanks to Telefonica support BNE has digitized more than 100.000 pages of manuscripts, incunabula and Spanish drawings. The project digitization figures aforementioned will be supported via BNE budget.

## ARCHIVES

In the Archives sector, we have to highlight the agreements with Family Search International for the digitization of genealogical materials preserved in the archives. This kind of agreement has a long tradition in our country, and thanks to them microfilming and digitization of big volumes of documents has been made without economical cost for the institutions. In this kind of agreements Family Search International commits itself to digitalize with its resources the preselected material following the instructions of the archive, and provide a copy of the images produced to the original institution. They get the right to use and deliver copies of the digitalized images, and to publish them through their own web portal once they have been published in the Web Portals of the original institutions. In the last years, such an agreement is in development for the digitization of genealogical materials held in the Archivo General de la Administración, especially personal files of civil servants dated in the 19th and begging of the 20th century, with 1.022.893 new images produced. Similar agreements have been developed in other institutions like the Ministry of Defence, Regional Archives like de Archivo Histórico Provincial de Burgos and Córdoba, or Municipal Archives like Puerto Real (Cádiz).

## MUSEUMS

Museums carry out digitization projects with the participation of private organizations, for instance:

- Digitization in 2014 of 4.985 drawings in Museo Sorolla, with the collaboration of Fundación Sorolla and Fundación Mapfre.
- Digitization in 2013 of the historical photographic collection of Museo del Ejército, with the support of Fundación Museo del Ejército.

Digitization in 2013 of Mariano Fortuny drawings collections in Museo Nacional d'Art de Catalunya, with the support of Fundación Telefónica.

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

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

Yes [X] No [ ]

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

## LIBRARIES

Some bodies like Ministry of Defence have received FEDER funds through the Public institution RED.ES.

The project has allocated funds worth 700 thousand euros.

Perhaps it could be mentioned projects such as ARPAD. It is a cross border initiative (between Spain and Portugal framed within POCTEP) with the aim of preserve and diffuse documentary heritage by enabling digital services. It is co-financed by Feder funds in 75%

#### ARCHIVES

Autonomous Communities establish their own digitization programs and projects using the European Structural and Investment Funds. One example of this in ARPAD Project, a cross border initiative between Galicia and Portugal... (también afecta a los archivos)

[http://amtega.xunta.gal/colectivos/entidades-locais/arpad/proxecto\\_arpad.html?\\_\\_locale=es](http://amtega.xunta.gal/colectivos/entidades-locais/arpad/proxecto_arpad.html?__locale=es)

Within the frame of the improvement of the public services and development of the e-administration we have to highlight the Project Registro Civil en Línea (Civil registry online) that has been funded by European Structural and Investment Funds. The project is based in the collaboration between the Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism, through the public entity Red.es, and the Ministry of Justice, along with bilateral agreements established with the Autonomous Communities. It has supported the digitization of more than 400.000 files of request of Spanish nationality and the manuscripts books of the municipal civil registries from the year 1950 until today. The project started in 2007 with a pilot project in three municipal registries. Today the digitalisation of 432 municipal civil registries has been done, with a result of 123.324 registry books and 77 million of pages digitalised.

#### MUSEUMS

Regional administration has used European Regional Development Fund to carry out digitization project in museums. In 2013 a few works from Museo de la Alhambra were digitized in Hispano-Muslim Architecture Project in 3D, participated also by Museo de Medina Azahara. Regional Development Operational Programme of Extremadura Govern includes digitization and geo-referencing of all cultural materials in Extremadura museums.

**4. PROGRESS ON WAYS TO OPTIMISE THE USE OF DIGITIZATION CAPACITY AND ACHIEVE ECONOMIES OF SCALE, WHICH MAY IMPLY THE POOLING OF DIGITIZATION EFFORTS BY CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS AND CROSS-BORDER COLLABORATION, BUILDING ON COMPETENCE CENTRES FOR DIGITIZATION IN EUROPE.**

- Has your country developed ways to optimise the use of digitization capacity and achieve economies of scale, through pooling of digitization 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**.

## LIBRARIES

HISPANA is a way to optimize the use of digitization capacity. No specific measures have been taken at national level so to ease economies of scale on digitization fields.

We could talk about specific measures implemented in some institutions, for example, a minimum size for digitization projects, or contracting specialized enterprises, which supply the required tools and devices.

It could be mentioned that in the case of PPP between BNE and Telefonica, the depth and scope of digitization projects (in 2011 and 2012 digitization contracts exceeded 1.000.000 €) have enabled the library to optimize market prices.

## ARCHIVES

Cross border collaboration:

- ENArC – European Network on Archival Cooperation- is an international cooperation network in which the Spanish State Archives is integrated along with other thirteen cultural institutions of eleven European countries (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Slovakia, Croatia, Serbia, Check Republic, Hungary, Italy and Switzerland). It has been developed within the 1st November 2010 and the 30th April 2015, funded by the European Commission. Its major goal is the international cooperation for the digitization of the European archival heritage and its dissemination through the main European Archives Portals: Monasterium.net, APEx and Europeana. The work of the consortium is based in 3 main pillars: dissemination and accessibility of archival heritage through the web, international cooperation by means of regular exchange of knowledge, workshops, training programs, etc., and joint development of technical standards and open-source tools for searching and processing historical sources in the context of scientific sub-projects. <http://enarc.icar-us.eu/>
- Apex – Archives Portal Europe Network of Excellence- is another initiative in which the Spanish National Archives are involved. It is the continuation of the APENet project (2009-2012), in which the National Archives of fourteen European countries created the Archives Portal Europe, in collaboration with Europeana. The project has been developed within March 2009 and April 2015, with the cooperation of 34 partners. From September 2015 the APEF Foundation is in charge of the development and maintenance of the portal, and its operability with Europeana. <http://www.apex-project.eu/index.php/en/>

Competence center:

Within the scope of the Sub directorate of National Archives, the Document Reproduction Service (SRD - Servicio de Reproducción de Documentos) is a competence center responsible of the direction and coordination of the digitization projects realized in the State Archives, and the digital preservation of the images produced in them. This

center was born in 1950 as the National Service of Microfilm and during the last years is in a process of specialization from the analogic to the digital field. Digitization is mostly carried in the archives that send the master copies in tiff format for its preservation in the Security. The SRD also carries their own digitalization projects, especially those related with special formats like photography or by digitalization of the ancient microfilm archive (859.225 images in 2014), in projects like the Catastro de Ensenada <http://pares.mcu.es/Catastro/> or for their dissemination through PARES Portal. The SRD is also responsible of the preparation and massive loads of digital images in the Archives Web Portal PARES. In the security repository of images 72.718.084 digital images and 74.168.00 analogue images (microfilm) are preserved.

## MUSEUMS

There have been a few projects between different Iberoamerican countries to disseminate cultural materials through Internet. Among these project are:

- *Cultural Encounters* (2013, Spain-Portugal): on line catalogue to publish collections with Spanish origin in the Portuguese museums and the collections with Portuguese origin in Spanish museums.

- *Female Memory* (developed in 2015, to publish in 2016): on line catalogue with the collaboration of six Iberoamerican countries (Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Spain and Uruguay) about women role in history and society of the participant countries.

The State Museums Department holds training courses about digitization and cataloguing in collaboration with other countries (México, Portugal, Cuba, ...)

## DIGITIZATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF PUBLIC DOMAIN MATERIAL

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

a. Ensuring that material in the public domain remains in the public domain after digitization

- Has your country encountered obstacles in the process of ensuring that material in the public domain stays in the public domain after digitization? 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**.

## LIBRARIES

MECD promotes that digitized public domain material remains public domain as their calls for funding digitization and contracts requirements include such condition as mandatory.

Europeana Public Domain Charter is not a widely known document; anyway its basics are known (as they align with Commission recommendations), but perhaps not 100% shared by cultural institutions in terms of implementation.



In the past years, cultural institutions have created increasingly their digital libraries, opening up the access to their collections. Part from those originated thanks to MECD funding; there is not a national global picture of the conditions of reuse. Following the requirements of Europeana HISPANA ask data providers to state copyright conditions in their metadata, if their metadata don't have such statement HISPANA place in the EDM or ESE registry the creative commons public domain statement.

Anyway, it is commonly widespread open access to a diffusion copy (lower resolution) through these digital libraries.

The public use of such images and/or need of higher resolution images are normally charged, but not because of intellectual property issues, but for covering the service of image provision. Besides for cultural institutions this income (specially for museums) might be a substantial way of complementing the yearly shortening budgets.

However, in parallel, some advances in reuse field have taken place. Specifically Spain has recently accomplished the transposition of Directive 2013/37/EU so to adapt legislation regarding reuse of public sector info. There is already a catalogue where users can know about public information susceptible of being reused; available at: <http://datos.gob.es/catalogo>

#### BNE

During the process of transposition many national institutions are working on their plans RPSI (plans of measures to promote the reuse of public sector information), and the design of specific portals that ease reuse of this information; such is the case, for example, of BNE. Still some decisions have to be made on the potential licensing for commercial use of public domain digital objects, as it will have to be evaluated if any pricing should be applicable or not. Such decision seems a sensible issue specially taking into account the budget shortenings of cultural sector. In July 2014 the BNE<sup>1</sup> has issued a new regulation regarding the pricing of some of its services. Amongst other measures it mentions that pricing might only be applicable when commercial purposes are clear. Further licensing, terms and conditions for more specific cases are still under development. Some other decisions are also due regarding current non-invasive watermarks included in BDH material; anyway retrospective deletion of such watermarks might not be readily feasible as it would imply an extra economic effort. Those watermarks are never included in master files. BNE is studying the use of real non-intrusive watermarks, to better track/monitor reuse, not as a control policy, but as a way to detect reuse cases and encourage better practices. No solution has been adopted yet, so far option have proved to be very expensive (economically and technically speaking).

Last but not least, it's worth mentioning that a new pricing in BNE is under revision and by the end of the year it should be clearly stated that images of works in public domain available through BDH are under a licence CC NC BY SA. Commercial uses or reuse of

---

<sup>1</sup> Available at: <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/07/04/pdfs/BOE-A-2014-7036.pdf> and <https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2014/07/24/pdfs/BOE-A-2014-7862.pdf>

higher resolution images would still be payable, hopefully it will be communicated by the end of the year. One of the main caveats for this policy is to clearly establish common criteria to distinguish commercial, from non-commercial uses.

#### ARCHIVES

For the National Archives depending on the MECD, free and open access to digital contents is offered through the web portal PARES, allowing access to low resolution images with non-intrusive watermarks. For the publication or commercial use of these images it is compulsory to subscribe an agreement with the Ministry, as no free reuse of those contents has been recognized yet, with the exception of research and education. High resolution images are charged, prices vary depending of the use to give to those images.

- b. Promoting the widest possible access to digitized 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 digitized public domain material? Please provide details of any developments **within this reporting period**.

#### LIBRARIES

MECD promotes the OAI protocol, EDM format, and digitization through HISPANA. These specifications are widely spread in Spain digitization projects.

Both MECD and BNE are developing tools in RDF (controlled vocabularies in SKOS, SPARQL search points...).

As for BNE, it might be applicable the measures just mentioned in the previous question.

#### ARCHIVES

The Spanish Sub directorate of Archives is working to adapt its procedures and policies to the PSI legislation.

- What experience has your country been able to gather concerning the re-use of digitized 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).

At a national level it should be highlighted Aporta an initiative of the Ministry of industry, Energy and Tourism, (in collaboration Red.es and the Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) launched in 2009, with the aim of promoting the culture of opening access to info in Spain. Within this project it has been created the page

<http://datos.gob.es> where it can be found:

- The catalogue of open data <http://datos.gob.es/catalogo>
- A map for locating open data initiatives at three levels (local, regional, national): <http://mapa.datos.gob.es/>, currently there are 68 projects regarding culture, leisure and tourism (those fields more directly related to cultural institutions).
- A section for monitoring reuse cases <http://datos.gob.es/aplicaciones>

## ARCHIVES

Some initiatives of reuse of digital contents developed by the Sub-directorate of State Archives are the follow:

- Catálogo Monumental de España: geo-referenced access to the collection of photographs and other graphic materials produced by the Patronato Nacional de Turismo and related institutions between 1905 and 1928 through Google Earth.

<http://www.mecd.gob.es/cultura-mecd/areas-cultura/archivos/mc/archivos/aga/bases-de-datos/cmege.html>

- App for smartphones of PARES: an application for smartphones is in development, in order to improve access to archival contents. This app allows geo-referenced access to digital images and descriptive metadata of documents preserved in the National Archives.

Other initiatives:

- Municipal Archive of Arganda del Rey - Open data: is a good example of an institution that has developed tools for the reuse of its digital contents (<http://archivo.ayto-arganda.es/ElArchivo/Fondos/OpenData.aspx>)

## MUSEUMS

Spanish Heritage Thesauri Web has been just published in Linked Open Data to promote the information exchange with other institutions. <http://tesauros.mecd.es/tesauros>.

In 2015 the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports has signed an agreement with Wikimedia Foundation to update the information about Museo Arqueológico Nacional, Museo del Romanticismo y Museo del Traje, contributing with public domain documents, recordings and images.

- c. Taking measures to limit the use of intrusive watermarks or other visual protection measures that reduce the usability of the digitized public domain material.
- Are measures to limit the use of watermarks or other visual protection measures reducing the usability of digitized public domain material in place?

Yes  No

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

#### LIBRARIES

Digitization projects funded or hired by SGCB obliges not to include invasive watermarks.

As stated before BNE is studying possibilities to replace current watermarks for real and non- intrusive ones. So far offered solutions for retrospective conversion, and monitoring of reuse are too expensive.

#### ARCHIVES

Since November 2014, intrusive watermark have been avoid for the digital images published through the PARES portal.

#### MUSEUMS

There are not written rules about avoiding watermarks, but they are not recommended. Some institutions (Museo del Prado) have eliminated them in their images. Images in Museum Collections Digital Network have no watermarks (<http://ceres.mcu.es/>)

### DIGITIZATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF IN-COPYRIGHT MATERIAL

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

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

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

Yes  No

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

The directive has already been transposed to national legislation through Intellectual Property Law 21/2014, article 37 bis. Currently the MECD (through Intellectual Property Subdirection) is working on the regulation of orphan works through a specific royal decree.

It can be presumed that cultural institutions won't have enough resources to envisage diligent searches as a priority task.

However applicability for cultural institutions would be limited because of the following:

Diligent search remains too widely defined and proves to be expensive and time consuming. It entails not only human resource investment, but also economical as it might imply the use of non-freely available databases (eg: registry of companies...). Besides there is a potential risk that such efforts in the end resulted in the declaration of non-orphan work and therefore an impossibility to digitize certain material.

Most of cultural institutions would have been interested that directive had included the alone standing graphic works (drawings, photographs...)

Due to all this most cultural institutions will keep on focusing on the digitization of public domain holdings.

Being the legislation so vague in terms of defining the diligent search, cultural institutions are a bit confused about how accomplishing this task. In this context during 2014-2015 BNE has collaborated with a research group of Universidad Complutense in order to identify a workflow for such a diligent search. As a preliminary result a technical report has been recently presented to the library "Proposals and practical solutions to face orphan works declaration in Spain". In such report the steps for a diligent search are identified for monographs and phonograms, but further deeper studies need to be developed (specially for audiovisual material). This technical report is only a draft document and as for 10th of August remains unpublished. BNE will be reviewing the document and studying the options to its diffusion.

b. Legal framework conditions to underpin licensing mechanisms identified and agreed by stake-holders for the large-scale digitization 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 digitization and cross-border accessibility of out-of-commerce works?

Yes [ ] No [ x ]

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

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**.

## MUSEUMS

VEGAP (Visual Entidad de Gestión de Artistas Plásticos) is a non-profit organization that represents more than one hundred thousand authors from all over the world in Spain. It is the organization that manages the author's rights of painters, sculptors, photographers, illustrators, designers, video artists, net artists and architects which are listed on its website ([www.vegap.es](http://www.vegap.es)).

## 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 digitized material accessible through Europeana, thus helping the platform to give direct access to 30 million digitized 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.**

## LIBRARIES

It is mandatory for all the digitization projects carried out or granted by the SGCB that all the metadata go to Europeana. This subdirectorate offers support to librarian institutions to adapt their metadata to Europeana.

In addition, the Europeana API has been implemented in the digital libraries of this body (Spanish Virtual Library of Bibliographical Heritage and Virtual Library of Historical Press) and HISPANA. MECD has been involved in the Europeana Awareness program.

Some administrative regions and other libraries networks promote the visibility that offers Europeana to all their partners' institutions.

### **BNE**

In November 2014 BNE incorporated Europeana API Search to the iberoamerican digital library (BDPI) (it had already been added to BDH in 2012). This could be read not only as an extra functionality for the user, but also as a way to promote Europeana in the Iberoamerican context.

BNE has dedicated a lot of efforts with TEL/Europeana so to finally update our presence in Europeana (more than 170.000 digital objects) Amongst its digital holdings BNE includes almost 12.000 audio records, thanks to dedicated digitization projects funded by Telefónica, and available on BDH by streaming thanks to agreements to SGAE (IPR right management association). National library is trying to advance on the inclusion of audiovisual material, although IPR and e- infrastructure are limiting factors (bandwidth).

## MUSEUMS

Spanish museums in Museum Collections Digital Network have delivered more than 243.000 cultural resources and 438.000 images from 2010 to Europeana. Besides, Spain has actively participated in projects as Europeana Fashion, Judaica and Locloud. From 2012, the figures have developed in the following way:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	Increasing
Cultural resources	179.015	199.242	225.299	243.691	64.676
Images	293.295	340.849	382.741	438.184	144.889

- 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.

## LIBRARIES

Targets for Spain as stated in the annex had been already accomplished.

In Europeana there are almost 2.400.000 digital objects from Hispana.

### BNE

As aforementioned by November 2014 BNE updated its contribution from 40.000 to approximately 600.000 digital objects.

## ARCHIVES

In the case of State Archives, the contribution of contents to Europeana is made through APEX, as a specialized aggregator of digitalized archival material to Europeana. The Spanish Archives has already published 23.147.196 images in APEX. In the last months the interoperability between both portals is being tested, with trials of uploads of contents through the Apex Portal. From the Spanish Archives, 177 images and descriptive metadata of the Arab Charters kept in the Archivo de la Corona de Aragón, and 391 images and descriptive metadata of the Archivo Histórico de la Nobleza have been already uploaded. One important difference between both portals is the presentation of the contextual information and authority registries, and that is a point that produces some problems in the uploading and visualization that are in process of solution. The criteria for the publication of contents from Apex to Europeana have not been established yet.

In other institutions and administrative levels, contributions to Europeana are made through the national aggregator, Hispana. That is the case, for example, of the follow:

- DARA: Documentos y Archivos de Aragón (48409 digital objects)
- Proyecto CARMESI: Archivos históricos de la región de Murcia (5640 digital objects)
- Fototeca del Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural de España (8360 digital items)
- Biblioteca Dixital de Galicia GALICIANA – includes also archival materials

Finally, there are also other institutions that make their contributions directly to Europeana, without the intermediation of a national or thematic aggregator. That is the case of Catalan institutions like Biblioteca de Catalunya and Arxiu Nacional de Catalunya.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

#### LIBRARIES

It is mandatory for all the digitization projects carried out or granted by the SGCB that all the metadata go to Europeana. We will maintain this policy.

#### ARCHIVES

For the Archives Sector, as it has already been said, the annual call of funding for the development of archives of the private sector supported by the MECD includes as a mandatory condition the permission for the dissemination of the images and descriptive metadata produced through the Spanish Archives Portal, PARES. For instance, they can be published also in Europeana through the Apex portal.

#### MUSEUMS

Normalization of Museum Documentation Project introduced in 170 Spanish museums has the aim of making the cultural heritage public. In order to achieve this goal, the agreements signed with each institution and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport provide the duty of each museum to publish its cultural resources in Museum Collections Digital Network, Hispana and Europeana. There is no specific funding to digitization



projects in a state level.

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.**

MECD will be presenting its national candidates to Europeana 280 in the terms agreed with museum, libraries and archive.

#### LIBRARIES

There's still a great work to do at BNE so to ensure that whole public domain collection is digitally available through its digital library. Anyway, our digitization priorities for upcoming years will be focused with precisely that aim. In parallel we will make sure that our digital collection is correctly updated at Europeana

BNE has collaborated with MECD providing few candidates for the project Europeana 280.

Some administrative regions or libraries networks have updated their platforms to ESE or EDM in order to participate in HISPANA/EUROPEANA

#### ARCHIVES

According to the 2015 General Direction strategy plan, a careful selection of most relevant documents kept in the Spanish State Archives is being prepared to be disseminated through the PARES and other portals.

#### MUSEUMS

Institutions in Museum Collections Digital Network initiate its digitization projects with their most important works, focusing in the permanent exhibition works.

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.

Hispana recollects museums and archives digital collections.

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

#### LIBRARIES

Under the auspices of ABINIA (Association of National Libraries of Ibero-America) BNE develops and leads the Digital Library of Ibero-American Heritage (BDPI) a transnational digital project which so far implies digital libraries of 9 national libraries (Argentina, Brasil, Portugal, Chile, Panamá, Uruguay, Colombia, El Salvador, España). More countries have expressed their interest in taking part in the project. In addition, and being aware of the relevance of university libraries in some of the iberoamerican countries (eg: Mexico, Peru...), ideally participation could be opened to other libraries such as university libraries

BDPI can be considered as a transnational aggregator as it only gathers the metadata of digital libraries, and users are addressed to original repositories in order to view the objects. Currently it includes more than 239.000 digital objects. Since it was publicly launched the 20th September 2012 it has had more than 195.000 users from 161 different countries, who have viewed 1.208.478 pages. All of materials are made available at a multilingual website built on open source technologies. The portal allows browsing and filtering by institutions, subjects and document types, advanced searching, and exploring by collections, showcased as cross-thematic tours which help discover all those assets which unite and at the same time distinguish each of the national collections.

Following the experience provided by Europeana, BNE developed an API (Application Programming Interface). This tool may be integrated in any website, thus making it possible to launch the search performed on BDPI as well, and show, directly and simultaneously, the results obtained in BDPI. So far no other libraries apart from BDH have integrated such APIs technical documentation (both in Spanish and English) is available to ease such integration.

Reactions to BDPI have been excellent since the very first day of its launch. A wide range and number of media, social networks and communities from all areas (research, education or communication) echo each piece of news related to the project or any additional collection integrated into the portal. BDPI is perceived as a quality resource, deemed necessary for the appreciation of the value of Ibero-American cultural heritage, as well as an example of a space for cooperation, dissemination and mutual learning.

Furthermore, BDPI has boosted standardization and adaptation to international standards for description and data exchange in the Iberoamerican context. The possibilities and future goals of the project (an improved design and additional features, new members and enhanced participation, content curation, integration with similar projects and Linked Data initiatives, etc.) encourage further cooperation and enrichment of BDPI as a true and unique bridge between continents and cultures. Such goals align perfectly with those involved in the Europeana program (SEGIB) which supports the consolidation of an Iberoamerican Cultural Space.

## ARCHIVES

As it has already been said, the Sub-directorate of State Archives is an active partner of the Archives Portal Europe Foundation, and has played an important role on the development of this portal, especially in the development of descriptive standards that assure the interoperability with EDM (Europeana Data Model).

Besides that, the National Archive of Spain has also published digitalized images and descriptive metadata of the collection of medieval charters from Galician religious institutions through Monasterium.Net. This is a specialized virtual archive devoted to the dissemination of medieval charters produced by European religious institutions, developed by ICAR-Us (International Centre for Archival Research) and within the ENArc project. It is expected that this portal becomes an aggregator of contents for APEX and Europeana.

## MUSEUMS

Museum Collections Digital Network is working now to publish all the information in RDF. Spanish Heritage Thesauri Web has been just published in Linked Open Data to promote the information exchange with other institutions. <http://tesauros.mecd.es/tesauros>

- e. Ensuring the use of common digitization standards defined by Europeana in collaboration with the cultural institutions in order to achieve interoperability of the digitized 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 digitization and metadata standards to achieve interoperability at European level.

## LIBRARIES

Regarding the materials digitized with public funding of the SGCB it is mandatory for institutions to contribute to Europeana, so implementation of EDM or ESE is mandatory for such entities. Also, METS, PREMIS and MARC formats are mandatory and widely spread.

In addition, HISPANA and the digital libraries of the SGCB have been updated to adapt themselves to the Europeana Resources Framework. The implementations of the cataloging programs have been a study case in Europeana.

Also, some administrative regions or libraries networks have updated their platforms to ESE or EDM in order to participate in HISPANA/EUROPEANA

As mentioned above, projects such as BDPI could also play a role in standardization in the Iberoamerican countries. Although might not be strictly related to EDM, it is promoting the use of other ancillary standards for Europeana such as OAI...

## ARCHIVES

The Archives Portal Europe has developed its own standards based on the international standards for archival description: ApeEAG (Encoded Archival Guide), ApeEAC-CPF (Encoded Archival Context-Cooperate Bodies, Persons, Families) and ApeMETS (Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard). Within the framework of the Apex-project, Work Package 2 is devoted to the interoperability between Archives Portal Europe and Europeana, improving the interoperability between its own standards and EDM (European Data Model).

## MUSEUMS

The standards of the Museum Collections Digital Network comply the international specifications, with a unique model for 86 institutions in ESE, in order to guarantee the European interoperability in an xml model and OAI-ESE-SKOS as interoperability models.

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

## LIBRARIES

The SGCB digital libraries and others digital libraries use permanent identifiers.

## ARCHIVES

In the case of the Spanish archives portal –PARES- permanent identifiers are included in the new version of the portal that will be launched in the next months.

## MUSEUM

Museum Collections Digital Network is working now to publish all the information in RDF. Spanish Heritage Thesauri Web has been just published in Linked Open Data to promote the information exchange with other institutions. <http://tesauros.mecd.es/tesauros>

- 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.**

MECD has signed the Europeana Data Exchange Agreement. MECD have signed or is trying to sign also an agreement with each institution recollected by HISPANA.

## LIBRARIES

As stated before any digitization project funded by MECD obliges to applicants to participate in Europeana and maintain their data opened, in the terms

BNE has signed Data Exchange Agreement and has declared that its whole bibliographic catalogue is under CC0 licence.

## ARCHIVES

Archival descriptions published in PARES portal are based in the international standards EAD, AEC and EAG, whose interoperability with Europeana is assured thanks to the tools provided by Apex Project.

## MUSEUMS

All metadata provided by Spanish museums are in public domain.

- 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**.

HISPANA metadata have been recollected by other OAI-PMH repositories (DRIVEN, EUROPEANA...). HISPANA have implemented the Europeana API.

## LIBRARIES

The digital libraries of SGCB have implemented the Europeana API.

Although not specific massive re-use cases of BNE metadata have been notified we can state that from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January to 9<sup>th</sup> August 2015 the following referral sources to our data have consolidated:

1. Wikipedia (representing 8,55% of the sessions)
2. Iberoamerican Digital library (BDPI) (6,19% of the sessions)
3. Europeana (6,17% of the sessions)

In February 2014 BNE incorporated the Europeana API Search to the portal of Iberoamerican Digital library, a project that allows users to search in one-go to the digital libraries of 9 national Iberoamerican libraries (Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, España, Panamá, Portugal, Salvador & Uruguay).

BNE tried to use in 2014 the Muse open-source code provided by Europeana to create an app for its digital library, although some scattered support was obtained, the final results

did not reached minimum quality standards desired by the BNE which would have encouraged us to launch the app.

One of the transcriptions of a BNE botanical manuscript (produced in collaboration with Polytechnic Valencia University has been included as a dataset at the European project Transcriptorium.

- 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.**

MECD do not have any communication plan, but is normally spreading information about Europeana through their communication channels (social media, web pages, press notes, translation of documents, presentations...).

MECD participated in the Europeana Awareness project. As part of this project, MECD organized a workshop, and tree conferences and a national competition. In 2013-2015, in the context of this program MECD carried out the following activities:

- National competition “Tú eres la llave” (You are de key”), just starting October 15. The campaign was a nationwide competition among students of Spanish schools in which these students developed research works based on the information sought and found in Europeana.
- Promoting the use of Europeana search box in public websites. Due to this work 220 Europeana search boxes have been installed.
- During this period MECD have organized the Europeana Awareness General Assembly and Final Europeana AGM (29-30-31 October 2014, Madrid, Spain, at Museo Nacional del Prado).

#### MUSEUMS

In Museum Collections Digital Network has been introduced the tool to recover results from Europeana, in order to disseminate and increase the knowledge of Europeana.

### 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.**

No strategy at national level has been established for digital preservation.

During the period of 2013-2015 there have been some achievements at national level regarding digital preservation:

- The approval the 10th of July of 2015 of the Royal Decree regulating the legal deposit of online publications. Such decree introduces two novelties:
  - The obligation of such a deposit is not a responsibility of information producers but of conservation centers (legal deposit libraries and BNE). It will be their responsibility to identify, select and harvest or claim the contents that are to be preserved
  - Deposit will be accomplished either by web harvesting or by agreements amongst editors and conservation centres setting in place the best transfer ways to provide the content to be preserved

The web harvesting of domain.es has been done since 2009 by BNE (8 massive harvestings in collaboration with Internet Archive and with its own resources since 2014) and with the collaboration of autonomous communities. The technical and organizational infrastructure is being implemented thanks to the invaluable support of Secretaría de Estado de Telecomunicaciones y para la Sociedad de la Información and the public entity Red.es.

The preparation of a draft document within the MECD “Policy for the electronic document management”. This document identifies the responsibilities’, management process and procedures, metadata models to be implemented as good practices in institutions depending on the MECD. The approval of this document is still pending, anyway once it can be published it will serve good practice guidelines to all institutions at MECD for electronic document management and, consequently, to its digital preservation.

## LIBRARIES

The National Library of Spain is currently ingesting digitized material in its digital preservation system, a double faced solution (hardware and software OAIS compliant) developed by a Spanish company called Libnova (pioneering the field in Spain). The massive digitization project has played as key starting reole for extending digital preservation standards to the rest of digital niches present at the library. So far only one specific profile of METS-PREMIS has been designed, and might serve as a reference for the rest of material.

In this system BNE has already ingested more than 80 TB, and still is pending the preservation of 200 TB more. The extension of this solution to other type of digital information is still under study (electronic documents, web harvesting files...)

The SGCB digital libraries have hired recently a preservation system for their digital preservation materials. Is a double faced solution (hardware and software OAIS compliant) developed by a Spanish company called Arte Digital.

Some universities and universities networks have development and implement their own preservation systems.

Recently, Galicia (a region) has started to implement a preservation system for all its digital documents (archive, librarian and museum collections).

Others Spanish institutions or networks have implemented or are going to implement preservation systems.

The institutions often use some strategies for long-term preservation of cultural material digitized as PREMIS metadata or images with a checksum, use of remote servers of restricted access.

Anyway, digital preservation is not very developed in Spain.

## ARCHIVES

For the State Archives, digital preservation is conducted by the SRD (Document Reproduction Center), in charge of the archiving and coping for preservation of all the digital images produced in the National Archives and in other centers after the submission of a reproduction and digital preservation agreement. The digital preservation policy is based in the maintenance of multiple copies both in digital format (LTO3 mainly) and in analogical format (microfilming of digital images), and periodical migration and format conversion.

Besides the preservation of the digital cultural objects produced after digitization projects, in the Archives sector digital preservation is mainly understood from the point of view of the development of e-administration. Since the publication of the Law 11/2007 of Electronic access of citizens to public services, an important core of legal regulations and technical standards has been published at a national level. Among them we have to highlight those related to the implementation of electronic records management systems and electronic archive of electronic records. Long term preservation of electronic records produced by the Spanish administration is mandatory and subjected to the same regulations of the appraisal and preservation than traditional paper records. Most of the administrative bodies are developing their own electronic records management systems in which digital preservation policies are included. The National Archive and the Regional Archives (Archivos Histórico-Provinciales) are named to be responsible of the long term preservation of electronic records, but it has not been implemented yet in practice, as no infrastructures have been established. All the legislation, interoperability scheme and technical standards, along with practical guidelines and tools are available through the Spanish e-administration portal: [http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae\\_Home/pae\\_Estrategias/pae\\_Interoperabilidad\\_Inicio.html?idioma=en](http://administracionelectronica.gob.es/pae_Home/pae_Estrategias/pae_Interoperabilidad_Inicio.html?idioma=en)

## MUSEUMS

There is no digital preservation policy in museums. There are partial recommendations, without a long-term monitoring.



**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.**

According to article 37n 1 of IPR legislation in force cultural institutions can reproduce works with research or conservation purposes. In this legislation no more specific mentions to preservation are included (number of copies, migrations...)

Regarding electronic publications, a new law on Legal Deposit was enacted in 2011 to cover –among other updates- this kind of publications for preservation purposes and to provide future access to this cultural heritage on-line. The royal decree that will regulate the non-print legal deposit has finally taken place the 10th of July 2015.

**ARCHIVES**

For the archives and related to e-administration, such provisions are established in the National Interoperability Scheme and Interoperability Technical Standards, especially the Authentic copies and conversion Interoperability Standard. (There are not property rights problems because there is public sector information)

**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 article 161 IPR legislation in force right holders who have set TPM to protect their works are obliged to facilitate beneficiaries of IPR limits (cultural institutions) a way to avoid them. If they don't do it voluntary, beneficiaries can address themselves to the corresponding jurisdictional authority. This is not applicable to works which have been acquired under licensing, which might be a barrier to digitally preserve these collections.

In the recently enacted royal decree of electronic legal deposit, it is envisioned that the

publisher should provide the means to the library institutions (not only the National Library, but also the regional ones enabled by the law) in order to provide access and to copy or replicate the documents for preservation purposes, in full respect of legislation on intellectual property rights.

- 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**.

Yes, it has been included in the Royal Decree as an ancillary way to have access to the material that cannot be collected through web harvesting. This is specifically envisaged by article 8 which states that editors or producers of restricted access web sites or online publications must enable their harvesting by conservation centers or at least transferring their content by network communications or via other ways.

Currently BNE in collaboration with Red.es is developing a shared network (the already existing Central Administration network) amongst all the Spanish library institutions with responsibilities on this matter, in order to provide the same access to the same corpus of non-print legal deposit works for all Spanish administrations.

- 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**.

As stated before it has been enacted the Royal Decree developing the electronic legal deposit, being web harvesting one of the tools that would enable the preservation of this content. This decree is developing the law of 2011 (Ley de Depósito Legal de 2011) which boosted the Spanish Web Archive, as it stated that online publications were also material subject of legal deposit. The BNE has coordinated the writing of this royal decree in collaboration with all autonomous communities (regions).

There is a working group on legal deposit and digital heritage (within the Librarian Cooperation Council CCB), coordinated by the BNE, which is easing the collaboration with all autonomous communities. Besides, internally in 2013 the BNE has created a working group of web curators with librarian employees which will help to direct selective harvestings.

BNE

Since 2009 till 2013 BNE accomplished web harvesting of domain.es through its collaboration with *Internet Archive*. This collaboration has enabled 8 massive harvestings of domain.es and some other subdomains (.com, .net, .edu, .org, etc.), and two selective harvestings (general elections of 2011, and one aiming to Humanities Spanish resources)

In 2011 BNE installed its first testing environment in order to set up its own infrastructure for web archiving (thanks to the agreement signed with Red.es). Testing began with its own web page and some other 23 domains; we also did subject oriented harvestings (15 March social movement, Pope's visit to Spain, the end of ETA...)

In July 2013 BNE organized the working session "Documentary Heritage in Internet" with the participation of experts from international organisms such as IIPC, or web archive projects of BL, BNE, Basque Country and Cataluña.

In 2014 the testing environment has changed, and currently consists of: NetArchive Suite (NAS) (developed by Danish Royal Library). For retrieval Wayback Machine (tool developed by IA) is used, but also some advances had been made on implementing keyword indexing by Solr.

By the end of 2014 the web archive collection harvested by Internet Archive was finally transferred to BNE physical premises.

The size of the web harvest collection is:

- 114 TB (111 TB harvested by Internet Archive and 3 TB harvested by BNE).
- 2.470.000.000 unique URL (2.422.000.000 by Internet Archive para la biblioteca and 48. 000.000 by BNE).

## MUSEUMS

En el ámbito de los museos, y a pesar del desarrollo de la administración electrónica en España, no se han tomado medidas generales para la preservación del contenido web generado en las diferentes instituciones. Al no ser existir, en este marco general, orientaciones al respecto, queda bajo criterio y responsabilidad de cada museo o de la unidad gestora. En el caso de algunos Museos Estatales, ante situaciones de renovación de páginas web, sí se ha realizado una copia de seguridad de la página web anterior.

### **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**.

In order to optimize efforts and knowledge Exchange at international level the BNE entered in 2010 to International Internet Preservation Consortium –IIPC. Since 2014 BNE is taking part of its Executive Committee, which implies the acknowledging to BNE work on Spanish web archiving.

Besides the library has taken part in the working group of ISO (ISO TC 46/SC 8/WG 9) which elaborated the technical report about "Statistics and quality aspects of web

archives (TR 14873).

**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 has been a great instrument for implementation of digitization policies and strategies in Spanish institution.

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

- 1 related with planning and monitoring of the digitisation materials.
- 5: improve access to and use of digitised cultural material that is in the public domain by
- 7: contribute to the further development of Europeana

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

- 2. Contribution cultural institutions and the private sector
- 6. Materials in copyright
- 8. National strategies for the long-term preservation

- 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.

**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.