Assembling Collections from Publishers and In-house Digitisation: The Estonian Example.

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Background, 20 years ago

• 1945-1989 restricted access to old newspapers (kept under “special storage”)
• 1989- archive was opened. Active usage damaged the originals
• Urgent need for microfilming and digitisation
Ongoing cooperation activities concerning newspapers

- Europeana Newspapers project for OCR and article segmentation. ([http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu](http://www.europeana-newspapers.eu))
- Compiling the database of Estonian articles, *Index Scriptorium Estoniae* (ISE) with Estonian libraries ([http://ise.elnet.ee](http://ise.elnet.ee))
Cooperation with commercial publishers

• Currently published journals and newspapers - deposited voluntarily by publishers to the NLE’s digital archive DIGAR [http://digar.nlib.ee](http://digar.nlib.ee)
Cooperation between libraries, publishers and readers

- Library is interested in building e-services, providing better access, reducing costs for microfilming, digitisation
- Publishers are interested in reducing preservation costs and getting more visibility to their trademarks
- Readers are interested in getting digital copies and print-on-demand copies for personal use, ready to pay a moderate fee for the service. The digitised item will be afterwards freely accessible for public

workflow of periodicals

• publications digitised inhouse, from the collections of library (using original or microfilm)
• publications, deposited and submitted by publishers (electronic version, mainly in pre-print format)
• web-publications harvested by the library, based on selection criterias specified by working group of specialists from leading Estonian memory and scientific institutions
Inhouse workflow

- Microfilming 1993-1998
- Digitisation from microfilm from 2003
- Selection based on demands of long-term preservation (priority to items, physically in bad condition)
- Out of copyright material
- Agreements with publishers
Problems with copyright

• soviet period – legal succession not agreed
• type of contract between author and publisher (editorial) usually not clear
• the identification of authors and successors - labour consuming activity for library to carry out
• material - low commercial value but at the same time high cultural and historical value
• EU Orphan Works Directive doesn’t seem to solve the problem for periodicals
• authors’ database as a possible solution
• if not possible to solve the clearance easily, NLE’s position is free access
Publishers attitude for free access

• Example of SA *Kultuurileht*, publishing the journals and newspapers in the field of social science and humanities, publications with cultural and educational background
Example of SA Kultuurileht

- **Akadeemia** 1937-1940 digitised from library’s budget. Got a good feedback from the publisher.

- **Akadeemia** 1989-2009 digitised by the library as a digitisation service for the publisher

- **Akadeemia** 2009-2012 (ongoing) deposited monthly voluntarily by the publisher as pre-print files (with 1 year free access restriction)
- Browsing the old newspaper images via newspaper portal at [http://dea.nlib.ee](http://dea.nlib.ee) (1,2 mill. pages from 1821-1945)

- a calendar-based search and browsing of newspaper images
Books, periodicals, pre-print files, fulltext based search and access at [http://digar.nlib.ee](http://digar.nlib.ee)

Publishers view of the digital archive homepage
Solutions for depositing, archiving and display

- Registering as a depositor of the National e-Library can be done in the form of self-service, using the digital signature.

- Further authentication based on ID-card, mobile ID-s.

- Files can be downloaded via ftp or web upload.
Depositing workflow

• No strict prescriptions for publishers
• Agreed syntax for filenames and structure of folders to follow
• Diacritics in file names is not allowed
• If possible, some regularity for uploading the files will be agreed (useful for daily periodicals, to be pre-processed as early as possible every day)
Metadata is generated and objects are sent to digital archive automatically, but will wait an operators approval before coming finally archived and accessible for users.
Library, who in Estonia digitises/downloads/archives the publication, links it to OPAC, shared with all research libraries.

http://tallinn.ester.ee/record=b1071914-S1*est

LINK
TÄISTEKST RR arhiivis DIGAR
AJAKIRJA SISUKORD

Asukoht
Vilimati saabunud:
R 3. k arhiivkogu
April 2012 no.4

Kohavitl
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Leidumus
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Asukoht
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Amendment to Legal Deposit Act - 01.06.2006

• National Library’s obligation is to collect and preserve web publications in addition to paper publications.
• By default all publications will be freely accessible via the NLE’s digital archive.
• Publishers have right to set the limitations for using the publication.
• If permission for public access via Internet is denied, the deposited web publications will be still accessible via authorised workstations in the premises of NLE.
Access based on the rights and restrictions

• Users are divided into groups with different rights.
• Depositors and publishers have rights also to original files.
• Employees of NLE have rights related to the processing, converting and backing up of the files.
• Registered readers have more rights in accessing the materials acquired by the library.
Role-based system for administrating the e-library users

- Rules out the duplication of data in library’s different systems (digital archive, electronic catalogue, articles database, search portal, licenced databases etc.)
- The system enables publishers and other content producers to operatively apply usage restrictions on their publications and be sure that the restrictions are monitored by the library.
DIGAR. Statistics

• provides access to 226 titles of journals.
• 81 of them, deposited by the publishers as pre-print files.
• 335 titles of newspapers in digital form.
• 180 of them are deposited as pre-print objects by publishers.
• A separate digitised old newspaper image database with its 326 titles of newspapers covering years 1821-1940 (only browsable).
What next?

• The deposit copy will be applied to all publications in 2013.
• The volume of archived materials will rise
• Need for development of archiving and access modules
• The back-up capacity has to grow, technical readiness require ongoing development
Thank you!

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