i2010 DIGITAL LIBRARIES INITIATIVE

High Level Expert Group on Digital Libraries

Final Report

"Digital Libraries: Recommendations and Challenges for the Future"

December 2009

Table of content

1   Summary

This report provides an overview of the advice produced by the High Level Expert Group (HLG) on Digital Libraries during the period 2006-2009, in particular by:

- summarising the achievements and the recommendations on which the group reached a consensus;
- identifying issues and challenges that still need to be addressed, through evidence gathering, experimentation, stakeholder debate and political initiative. These issues should be included in the digital libraries' agenda for the coming years.

The HLG was set up by the European Commission early in 2006 in the context of its Digital Libraries' initiative. The group was entrusted the tasks of advising the Commission on how to best address the organisational, legal and technical challenges at European level, and of contributing to a shared strategic vision for European digital libraries.

The HLG was composed of 20 members appointed in a personal capacity as high level experts on digital libraries, including experts from memory organisations (libraries, archives, museums), right holders, content providers, ICT industry (search engines, technology providers), scientific and research organisations, academia. *Ad hoc* experts were also invited to the plenary and sub-group meetings to contribute on specific issues. Members and other experts are listed in annex 1. The group was chaired by Ms Viviane Reding, Commissioner for the Information Society and Media.

Over the period 2006-2009, the HLG met 6 times in plenary session, once or twice a year. Three subgroups were established, which met several times to prepare the discussions and deliberations of the plenary:
- subgroup on Intellectual Property Rights (copyright);
- subgroup on Public-Private Partnerships;
- subgroup on Scientific Information.

In each of these key areas, the group produced advisory reports (listed in annex 2) that have been widely disseminated through the Commission Europa website and by other means (e.g. Member States' Expert Group on Digitisation and Digital Preservation). Beyond offering guidance documents, the collaboration between key high level stakeholders led to concrete results. The work of the HLG on **Copyright** issues led to the drafting and signature of a Memorandum of Understanding on Orphan Works by representatives of cultural institutions and right holders, and paved the way for further policy actions at Community level on the issue of orphan works, currently under consideration. It also provided useful input for the preparation and the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on Digitisation, Online Accessibility and Digital Preservation of Cultural Material.

The work on **Public Private Partnerships** resulted in the indication of pragmatic ways to encourage private investment in digital culture, while preserving the public nature of the invaluable assets held by cultural institutions. The issue of public domain in the digital environment was clearly identified as an area deserving attention and possibly policy action due to the risk of "locking up" public domain works through their digitisation.

The work on **Scientific Information** consisted of an intense dialogue between scientific publishers and scientists with the aim to improve access to scientific journals and data. This led to the development of some agreed general principles and contributed to the launch of a first set of implementation actions, including an experiment (PEER project) to investigate the effects of open access on scientific journals and on European research at large.

2 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS: COPYRIGHT ISSUES FOR DIGITAL LIBRARIES

2.1 Achievements and recommendations

2.1.1 Orphan works: mechanisms at Member State level

The HLG recommends the following:

where there are works whose rightholders are not identifiable or rightholders are not locatable (orphan works), Member States are encouraged to establish a mechanism to enable the use of such works for non-commercial and commercial purposes, against agreed terms and remuneration, when applicable, if diligent search in the country of origin prior to the use of the works has been performed in trying to identify the work and/or locate the rightholders. The mechanisms in the Member States need to fulfil prescribed criteria concerning context and usage.

The prescribed criteria are:

- The solution should be applicable to all kinds of works;
- A bona fide/good faith user needs to conduct a diligent search prior to the use of the work in the country of origin;
- Best practices or guidelines specific to particular categories of works can be devised by stakeholders in different fields, but such guidelines should not form part of legislation.

The Member States are encouraged to recognise solutions in other Member States that fulfil the prescribed criteria in order to achieve the cross-border effect needed in the Digital Libraries' initiative. As a result, material that can be lawfully used in one Member State would also be lawfully used in another.

2.1.2 Orphan works: Memorandum of Understanding on Diligent Search Guidelines for Orphan Works

The Memorandum of Understanding on Orphan Works can be described as a "spin-off achievement" of the HLG on Digital Libraries. The Memorandum is a form of self regulation subscribed by 27 stakeholders' organisations representing European right holders and cultural institutions. They agreed to observe a set of diligence guidelines when searching for rightholders, and that a work can only be considered orphan if the relevant criteria, including the documentation of the process, have been followed without finding the rightholders.

The Memorandum of Understanding, together with the recommendation (2.2.1) for measures at national level, represents two "building blocks" for the solution of the complex orphan works issue, for which appropriate Community legislation could also be envisaged.

No agreement was reached by the stakeholders on the possible need for specific due diligence criteria for mass digitisation.

2.1.3 Out-of-Print Works: Model Agreement

The HLG developed a Model Agreement for the digitisation and access to copyright out-of-print books for online access, or alternatively, for authorised users in closed networks only.

The Model Agreement has been designed to be adaptable to the different legal regimes and models for administration of rights in force throughout the European Union Member States. The HLG first developed a Model Agreement which allows the library to digitise and provide access to out-of-print works to authorised users through closed networks. This first version of the Model Agreement is not limited in respect of territory, but access may not be offered through open networks.

Then the HLG designed a new version of the Model Agreement to allow *libraries* to offer full online access. It is further assumed that a library that offers online access to out-of-print books will also grant access to the same categories of works to authorised users in closed networks. Therefore, the second Model Agreement that has been worked out comprises both options.

2.1.4 Orphan and Out-of-Print Works: databases and rights clearance centres; ARROW project

The HLG recommends that Databases and Rights Clearance Centres for orphan and out-of-print works are established. The HLG developed Key Principles for Orphan Works Databases and Rights Clearance Centres, and Key Principles for Out-of-Print Databases and Rights Clearance Centre. The HLG recommends that they be used when such databases and rights clearance centres are established.

The ARROW project (Accessible Registries of Rights Information and Orphan Works towards Europeana), funded under the eContent*plus* programme, represents a first step in this direction. The project aims at providing interested stakeholders with the information required to clarify the rights status of orphan and out-of-print works, so they can be cleared for digitisation and made available to the public. ARROW could form the basis for further policy initiatives in this area.

2.1.5 Digital Preservation: multiple copying, migration and technical protection devices

Where a Member State has implemented an exception to allow digital copies of a work and where copies are made for the purpose of preservation:

- certain institutions, namely: publicly accessible libraries, educational establishments, museums and archives, should be authorized to make <u>more than one copy (an open-ended number of copies),</u> if this is necessary in order to ensure the preservation of the work. Successive copying should be allowed to take place if and when technological developments are seen to require such a measure, for preservation purposes only, subject to the safeguarding of the individual publication's identity and integrity;

- coordination should take place amongst the various preservation initiatives at regional and national levels and across the European Union, to avoid duplication both among different initiatives and also with national 'legal deposit' libraries;

- in the case of national deposit libraries and concerning born-digital works which have an embedded protection device, publishers and national librarians have agreed that this device should be disabled in the deposit copy (i.e. for the purposes of the national library, but not for access by the end-users) so as to allow permanent and unhindered access to the document.

2.1.6 Preservation of Web Content and Web harvesting

The HLG recommends that Member States address web harvesting as a priority issue, because an increasing amount of material is created and updated only in electronic form as web-content. The obligation to preserve web-content by specially mandated organisations is a matter for legal deposit legislation.

The current Community legislation on intellectual property rights, in particular the Directive 2001/29 and Articles 9 and 5.2 (c) therein, allows for the preservation of web-content.

The following issues concerning the preservation of web-content should be addressed in any legislation concerning copyright and related rights:

a) Whereas copyright legislation uses the term of "right of reproduction", long-term preservation of web-content necessitates acts such as copying and migration of material, and this should be clarified in the terminology.

b) Web-content may have been harvested and deposited, either in the country or abroad, before an obligation arose for legal deposit, and in order to permit the use of such deposited material from the copyright point of view, the issue of retroactivity needs to be addressed, aiming at widest possible preservation of web-based cultural heritage.

2.2 Challenges for the future

2.2.1 Basic conditions for digitisation and online accessibility

How to bring more in-copyright works online, in particular out-of-print and orphan works, remains today a main challenge for digital libraries. A lot could be achieved if what was recommended by the HLG is now put in place. The HLG left open the issue of how the legal framework for digitising cultural heritage might need to be reviewed to face these challenges, in particular to balance the principle of access to information with the rights of creators to be recognized and rewarded for their work and creativity. Also in the HLG, rightsholders stress that digitisation and online accessibility needs to be achieved in full respect of the current copyright rules, while for cultural institutions there is the need for copyright reform and further harmonisation at European level to create the appropriate conditions for large scale digitisation. There is clearly a need for further debate on this issue to achieve closer views.

2.2.2 Privatization of public domain works in the digital environment

Some cultural institutions or private companies performing digitization of cultural content claim rights on the digitised copies of public domain works. The question is whether digitisation in itself creates new rights. The level of originality needed for the creation of copyright is currently not harmonised at European level.

The general principle that should be applied is that works in the public domain should remain in the public domain also in the digital environment (see 3.1.6). In particular, the HLG recommends that public domain material that has been digitised with public money by public institutions is not locked up, and it should continue to play its essential role as a source for creativity and innovation.

3 PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

3.1 Achievements and recommendations

Public private partnerships (PPPs) can have an important role in helping the development of digital libraries (including Europeana), and in implementing a strategy for digitisation, online accessibility and digital preservation of Europe's collective memory.

Whilst libraries, archives, museums and galleries have preserved this collective memory and have experience of resource discovery and user requirements, private partners can bring to the table funding, technology, software and expertise required for large-scale digitisation. By working together public access can be enhanced.

Most of the partnerships investigated as case studies were still in their preliminary stages of development, and therefore it was too early to make ultimate conclusions as to the key elements of success. Lessons could be learnt by continuing the observation of the development of ongoing partnerships analysed.

While there is broad consensus on the potential usefulness and on the need to promote PPPs, there is also evidence of difficulties, conflicts and failures related to PPPs.

The HLG, on the basis of a set of case studies, developed a set of guidelines and identified issues, to allow public and private players to draw their own conclusions as to whether public-private partnerships would benefit them in their particular cases.

The HLG recommends that:

3.1.1. Partners should clearly state their **strategic objectives** and the benefits for the citizen to be achieved through the project.

3.1.2. The partnership should fully utilises the experience and **expertise of the partners**, and bring complementary contributions.

3.1.3. The partnership should **maximise public access** and take into account long-term **preservation and sustainability issues.**

3.1.4. **Financial environment:** legislation aimed at supporting finance of cultural heritage through the provision of fiscal benefits to private partners should be more extensively applied to digitisation projects.

3.1.5. **IPR**: partnerships should be established within the framework of applicable copyright law.

3.1.6. **Public domain**: public domain content in the analogue world should remain in the public domain in the digital environment. If restrictions to user's access and use are necessary in order to make the digital content available at all, these restrictions should only apply for a time-limited period.

3.1.7. **Exclusivity:** exclusive arrangements for digitising and distributing the digital assets of cultural institutions are to be avoided. Where exclusive agreements are necessary to provide a service in the public interest, that such exclusive arrangements are time-limited, regularly reviewed and transparent.

3.1.8. **Re-use**: cultural institutions should aim to abide by the principles of the European Directive 2003/98/EC on the re-use of Public Sector Information".

3.1.9. **Governance**: Public Private Partnerships should be transparent and accountable, and have formal governance arrangements enshrined in a formal contract between parties,

3.2 Challenges for the future: how to correctly promote PPPs

In Europe, PPPs have not yet really taken off as a common and widespread method to digitise content. On one hand, it is clear that PPPs are essential for digitising and enhancing online access to cultural heritage. For this reason, they have to be promoted and encouraged, and the private partners' investment will need to receive appropriate compensation. On the other hand, the issue is how to do this while fully respecting right holders and guaranteeing the value of public assets held by cultural institutions, and maximising access to content.

4 SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION: ACCESS AND PRESERVATION

4.1 Achievements and recommendations

4.1.1 Principles on scientific information agreed by representatives of publishers, the scientific community and libraries – Areas of disagreement

The HLG worked as a forum where scientists, funding bodies and scientific publishers met to share their views with the aim to identify practical and agreed solutions to improve access to scientific information. The method consisted in first identifying the areas of agreement and disagreement between the stakeholders. The areas of agreement relate mainly to the general principles (e.g. maximising dissemination and access, scientists' freedom, fair remuneration for publishing) and to research data and preservation. One of the main points of disagreement concerns the option of mandatory deposit of scientific articles in open access repositories after an embargo period. Another area where views are far apart is the affordability of scientific publications, including the pricing of access to older journal issues, where libraries would welcome a decrease of prices over time.

4.1.2 Digital Research Data Access and Preservation

- The digital repositories in which the record of science is collected and managed encompass publications but increasingly primary and processed data. Indeed, linkages between publications and data are proliferating. The ability to use and re-use these data as freely as possibly is key to innovation and the further advancement of science.
- A general policy framework, including sustainable custody and funding/business models, needs to be established by the key stakeholders in science and science information and national and EU policymakers. The aim is to establish the roles and responsibilities in building a European Digital Information Infrastructure that allows the access and re-use of research data and ensures their long term preservation.
- Considerable efforts and money will be required to build up appropriate infrastructure. Given the increasing importance of the preservation of research data, research funding organisations at national and European level should consider dedicating increasing budgets to research data preservation efforts.
- The European Commission should build on existing initiatives.

4.1.3 Open Access experiments: PEER -Publishing and the Ecology of the European Research

The discussions in the HLG led to a common experiment concerning practical tests in order to gather evidence on the impact of delayed open access ("embargo period"). The PEER Project, funded by the eContent*plus* programme, is a collaborative effort of publishers, repositories and researchers. It aims to monitor the effects of the large-scale, systematic depositing of authors' final peer-reviewed manuscripts (Green Open Access) on reader access, author visibility, and journal viability, as well as on the broader ecology of European research and publishing. Participating publishers contribute about 300 journals to the project. The project is currently ongoing and will provide results in 2011.

4.2 Challenges for the future

The HLG developed the following agenda with a proposed set of discussion items and recommendations for scientific information in Europe in the coming years:

New paradigms of scientific information
   - The way forward on open access to scientific publications.
   - Legal and practical barriers to data mining initiatives and ways to overcome these barriers.
   - Experiments should be conducted with alternative methods of peer review and with data mining of the full text of scientific articles

Data sharing
   - Appropriate rewards for researchers who share their data.
   - Implementation of data research mandates by Research Funding Organisations.
   - Experiments should be conducted with the aim to develop data journals.

Digital Preservation
- Legal deposit of digital scientific information in the EU.
- Responsibilities of national and research libraries for preserving scientific information as part of their role and tasks in the digital age, and related funding needs.
- Mechanisms for funding digital preservation of research by research funding organisations (support for the preservation infrastructure as well as for one-off tasks).
- Experiments should be conducted at Community level with a view to ensuring the quality and trustworthiness of repositories and to develop a framework for audit and certification of these repositories.

5   EUROPEANA - THE EUROPEAN DIGITAL LIBRARY

The **emergence and proliferation of digital libraries** is a typical feature of the new millennium. Digital libraries are set up either by "traditional" cultural institutions and content providers which are developing their digital activities, or by new organisations which did not previously operate with content in analogue format. The dimensions, types and purposes of such organisations and digital libraries are quite diverse, too: global, international, national or local dimension; public, private, or mixed structures; non-profit making online accessibility as opposed to ultimate commercial objectives. Within this process, digital technologies have an unprecedented capacity in re-shaping the relationships between the organisations themselves. Geographic boundaries are overcome. Openness and seamless connectivity is made possible. The differences and the borders between different types of cultural institutions (e.g. between libraries, archives and museums) tend to disappear. Market forces play a major role in changing the economics of digital culture, and the relations between public bodies and private enterprises assume new forms.

A long-term vision of a **global digital library** can be useful to steer this process: an internet-based network providing access for all to universal knowledge for education, research, life-long learning, creativity, innovation, social and economic development.

There is a need for a **public policy to accompany the development of digital libraries**, and there is a need for a digital library positioned at European level: **Europeana.** Europeana represents the most visible achievement of the Digital Libraries' initiative, and it should be further consolidated and developed. EU institutions, Member States and stakeholders should all provide full support to Europeana, as "European champion" in the digital culture global arena. In doing so, Europeana can usefully take advantage in using and promoting these recommendations from the HLG.

ANNEX 1 – Members and other experts of the High Level Expert Group on Digital Libraries

Members

Name / Function	Organisation	Period
ANDERSSON Bertil Chief Executive	European Science Foundation (ESF)	2006 - 2007
ARORA Nikesh Vice President of European Operations	Google UK Ltd	2006 - 2008
BACH Arne CEO Seeman-Henschel	Federation of European Publishers (FEP)	2006-2009
BRINDLEY Dame Lynne Chief Executive	The British Library	2006-2009
DANGEARD Frank E. Chairman & CEO	Thomson	2006 - 2008
DILLMANN Claudia Director	Deutsches Filminstitut (DIF)	2006-2009
DUTTON Stella Executive Director	British Journal of Medicine Publishing Group (BMJ)	2006-2009
Paolo GALLUZZI Director	Istituto e Museo di Storia della Scienza	2006-2009
HOOG Emmanuel President General Manager	Institut National de l'Audiovisuel (INA)	2006-2009
IMBODEN Dieter President	Research Council of the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) - Vice President of EUROHORCs - European Heads of Research Councils	2008-2009
KAHLE Brewster Digital Librarian, Director and Co-Founder	Internet Archive	2006 - 2008
KNOLL Adolf Deputy Director General Director for Science, Research & Int. Cooperation	National Library of Czech Republic	2006-2009

KOSKINEN-OLSSON Tarja Honorary President	IFRRO – International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations	2006-2009
KROÓ Norbert Vice President	Hungarian Academy of Sciences	2006-2009
LEHARI Valdo jr. President	European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	2008-2009
LERVIK John Markus Chief Executive Officer	Fast Search & Transfer (FAST)	2006 - 2008
LYNGBY Per President	European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	2006 -2007
MABE Michal Chief Executive Officer	International association of scientific, technical and medical publishers (STM)	2009
NADAL Arino Javier Managing Director of Insitutional Relations	Telefonica SA CEO of Fundacion Telefonica	2006 -2007
NAŁĘCZ Daria Professor of History	Polish Academy of Sciences and Pultusk Academy of Humanities	2006-2009
NIGGEMANN Elisabeth Director General	Deutsche Nationalbibliothek	2006-2009
J. NOORDA Sijbolt Council Member	European University Association	2008-2009
NOURRY Arnaud Chairman and Chair Executive Officer	Hachette Livre	2006-2009
RICOLFI Marco Full Professor	University of Turin	2006-2009
ROMARY Laurent INRIA Research Director	INRIA-Gemo & HUB-IDSL (Institut National de Recherche en Informatique et en Automatique)	2009
SCHINDLER Philipp Vice President Germany, Switzerland Austria, Scandinavia	Google	2009
UHLIR Paul Director	Board on Research Data and Information, the National Academies, Washington, DC	2009

Other Experts

Name	Organisation	Contribution
AMIN Mayur	Reed Elsevier UK	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
AUBERT Antoine	Google	Subgroup on Copyright - accompanying expert (N.Arora – P.Schindler)
BAINTON Toby	Chair of the Copyright Expert Group of EBLIDA (European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations	Subgroup on Copyright - accompanying expert (L.Brindley)
BALDWIN Christine	Information Design & Management	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
BERGMAN-TAHON Anne	Federation of European Publishers (FEP)	Subgroup on Copyright / Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (A.Bach)
BROUCH Christoph	Max-Planck Digital Library	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
BUNZEL Jurgen	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
BURGESS Lucie	The British Library	Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (L.Brindley)
BURY Stephen	The British Library	Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (L.Brindley)
COWHIG Jerry	International association of scientific, technical and medical publishers (STM)	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
DEBARNOT Jean-Francois	Institut National de l'Audiovisuel (INA)	Subgroup on Copyright - accompanying expert (E.Hoog)
DE LA BOULAY Vianney	Larousse	Subgroup on Copyright – ad hoc expert

DIOCARETZ Myriam	The European Writers' Congress	Subgroup on Copyright – ad hoc expert
FOURNIER Johannes	Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
GEIGER Christophe	Max Planck Institute of Intellectual Property / CEIPI – University of Strasbourg	Subgroup on Copyright – ad hoc expert
MASANES Julien	European Archive	Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (B.Kahle)
MOLL Patricia	Google	Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (N.Arora – P.Schindler)
MUGABUSHAKA Alexis-Michel	European Science Foundation (ESF)	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
NERISSON Sylvie	Paris University	Subgroup on Copyright – ad hoc expert
NIIRANEN Valtteri	European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	Subgroup on Copyright - accompanying expert (P.Lyngby – V.Lehari)
RODRIGUEZ Luis	Fundacion Biblioteca Virtual Miguel de Cervantes	Subgroup on PPPs - ad hoc expert
ROSTI Minna-Marie	European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	Subgroup on Copyright - accompanying expert (P.Lyngby – V.Lehari)
SCOTTI Lucien	Bibliotheque nationale de France	Subgroup on PPPs - ad hoc expert
SCRIVE Sophie	European Newspaper Publishers' Association (ENPA)	Subgroup on Copyright - accompanying expert (P.Lyngby – V.Lehari)
SPEK Wouter	Alliance on Permanent Access to the Records of Science	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
STOKKMO Olav	International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO)	Subgroup on Copyright / Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (T. Koskinen-Olsson)
TERUGGI Daniel	Institut National de l'Audiovisuel	Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (E.Hoog)

TINDEMANS Peter	Task Force on Permanent Access to the Records of Science	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
VAN DUIN Stephanie	Hachette Livre	Subgroup on PPPs - accompanying expert (A.Nourry)
VAN GOMPEL Stef	Institute for Information Law	Subgroup on Copyright – ad hoc expert
VELTEROP Jan	Springer-Verlag	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert
WILLIAMS Neil	European Science Foundation (ESF)	Subgroup on Scientific Information – ad hoc expert

ANNEX 2 – List of advisory reports and documents related to the work of the the High Level Expert Group on Digital Libraries

Date	Report / Document	Annexes	Link
04.06.2008	**Memorandum of Understanding on Diligent Search Guidelines for Orphan Works**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/orphan/mou.pdf
		Sector-Specific guidelines on due diligence criteria for orphan works - Joint Report	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/orphan/guidelines.pdf
		Appendix to the joint report – sector reports	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/orphan/appendix.pdf
04.06.2008	**Final report on Digital Preservation, Orphan Works and Out-of-Print-Works**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyright_subgroup_final_report_26508-clean171.pdf
		Annex I - The INA's performance of its legal deposit role	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyright_subgroup_final_report_26508-annex1-final.pdf
		Annex II - Web harvesting, Case Study Finland by Tarja Koskinen-Olsson	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyright_subgroup_final_report_26508-annex2-final.pdf
		Annex III - Model Agreement for a licence on Digitisation of out of print works	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyright_subgroup_final_report_26508-annex3-final.pdf
		Annex IV - Model Agreement for a licence on Digitisation of out of print works with option for online accessibility	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyright_subgroup_final_report_26508-annex4-final.pdf
		Annex V - Implementation of proposed solutions through *eContentplus* projects: the ARROW project as an example	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyright_subgroup_final_report_26508-annex5-final.pdf
		Annex VI - i2010 Digital Libraries Copyright Subgroup 's recommended	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyrigh-annex6.pdf

		key principles for clearance centres and databases for orphan works	
		Annex VII - i2010 Digital Libraries Copyright Subgroup 's recommended key principles for clearance centres and databases for rights clearance centres and databases for out-of-print works	http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyrig-annex7.pdf
18.04.2007	**Report on Digital Preservation, Orphan Works, and Out-of-Print Works. Selected Implementation Issues**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/copyright_report_april_2007_en.pdf.pdf
17.10.2006	**Copyright Subgroup - Interim Report**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/copyright/interim_report_16_10_06.pdf
04.06.2008	**Final Report on Public Private Partnerships for the Digitisation and Online Accessibility of Europe's Cultural Heritage**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/reports/ppp/ppp_final.pdf
27.11.2007	**Report on Digital Research Data Access and Preservation**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/minutes/scientific_information/research_data_preservation.pdf
25.06.2009	**Minutes of the 6th HLG meeting**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/minutes/summary_minute_hleg_6th.pdf
04.06.2008	**Minutes of the 5th HLG meeting**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/minutes/summary_minutes_hleg_5th_en_final.pdf
27.11.2007	**Minutes of the 4th HLG meeting**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/minutes/summary%20minutes%20HLG%20digital%20libraries%2027%20Nov%202007.pdf
18.04.2007	**Minutes of the 3rd HLG meeting**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/minutes/summary_minutes_3rd_en.pdf
17.10.2006	**Minutes of the 2nd HLG meeting**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/minutes/summary_minutes_hleg_2nd_final.pdf
27.03.2006	**Minutes of the 1st HLG meeting**		http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/hleg/minutes/summary_%20minutes_hleg_1st_meet_en_final.pdf