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Building a public libraries network to support Europeana - an evaluation of the work of the Europeana Awareness project, its take up and impact on the libraries and their users, together with recommendations for future work

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Final draft	5 March 2015	Mary Rowlatt		Final edit

Statement of originality:

This deliverable contains original unpublished work except where clearly indicated otherwise. Acknowledgement of previously published material and of the work of others has been made through appropriate citation, quotation or both.

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Executive summary and recommendations

The author was commissioned by Europeana to research and write a report evaluating the implementation of Europeana tools by public libraries (PLs) as a result of the work of the Europeana Awareness project and to research and present some ideas for further collaboration between Europeana and PLs, and dissemination into PL networks. The report covers:

- the implementation of the two widgets (one from Europeana, one from PSNC) and the API - who has implemented/ installed them, any problems faced, levels and types of use;
- a brief outline of what was done with the digital story telling platform and community collections (i.e. public libraries' contributions to the Awareness PR campaign and the WW1 and Europe 1989 collection days);
- an assessment of sustainability of the tools/services and potential to open them up to public libraries generally in Europe;
- some ideas for further dissemination – details of public library networks, e-lists and discussion lists and suitable upcoming conferences.

Results of the analyses are presented, together with key findings for each area. A number of specific and practical suggestions are made in the Conclusions and Recommendations section, which are required reading. Appendices 1, 2 and 3 contain detailed lists of organisations, conferences and e-lists which might be used by Europeana for communication with and dissemination to PLs in the future.

In summary: there would seem to be considerable benefits to both Europeana and PLs in further cooperation and in opening up tools and services, such as those developed during the Awareness project, to public libraries generally in Europe. There is also no shortage of ideas and suggestions (in this report alone) about how best Europeana might go about continuing and extending its cooperation with PLs.

Europeana should be aware however that it would need to devote considerable energy and resources to the task, on an ongoing basis, if it is to meet the needs and expectations of the PLs and maintain credibility with them and, more importantly, their many users across Europe.

Europeana should consider the facts presented and issues raised in this report and come to a decision in principle as to whether or not it wishes to engage in further cooperation with the PL sector and what level of commitment it is willing to make to this. Only if the decision is positive should Europeana begin a process of dialogue with PLs and others to begin to take things forward. In the words of Ioannis Trohopoulos, “ it should define more clearly what it wants to achieve from cooperation with PLs.” The ball is in Europeana’s court ...

Abbreviations used

API – Application Programming Interface

DSP – digital story-telling platform

PLs - public libraries

PR – public relations

WP – work package

UGC – user generated content

Organisations:

EF	Stichting Europeana
AAKB	Arhus Kommunes Biblioteker
BCL	Biblioteka Grada Beograda
BEELD EN GELUID KULTURRAD	Stichting Nederlands Instituut Voor Beeld En Geluid Norsk Kulturrad
MECD	Ministerio De Educacion, Cultura Y Deporte
MDR	MDR Partners (Consulting) Limited
NinA	Narodowy Instytut Audiowizualny
Provincie Limburg	provincie Limburg (B)
PSNC	Instytut Chemii Bioorganicznej Pan
Veria	Dimosia Kentriki Vivliothiki Veroias
ZLB	Zentral-Und Landesbibliothek Berlin

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The author gratefully acknowledges the help and assistance of Carol Usher, Maria Luisa Martinez Conde, Concha Vilariño Periañez, Domingo Arroyo, Marcin Werla, Ad Polle, Nicole Emmenegger, Ioannis Trohopoulos, Rolf Hapel, Rianne Brouwers, Sorina Stanca, David Potts, and Harry Verwayen without which this report would not have been possible.

Note: Mary Rowlatt previously worked with MDR Partners on WP 3 of the Awareness project.

The Public Library Survey was created using SurveyGizmo online software. Two versions of the survey were created: one in English, the other in Spanish. The survey was translated by Maria Luisa Martinez Conde and Concha Vilarino. Prior to launching the survey a copy was sent out for testing by Marcin Werla, Jasmina Ninkov, Predrag Djukic, Dorthe Brandt Larsen, Michael Götze, Jef Malliet, Ioannis Trohopoulos, Dimitris Protopsaltou, Sarah McSeveny-Åril, Nicole Emmenegger, Anne-Marie Schmidt, Maria Luisa Martinez Conde and Concha Vilarino. A email invitation was sent to participants in either English or Spanish (as appropriate), together with a PDF copy of the survey allowing respondents to view the questions and collect any necessary information before starting the survey. An option to save and return to the survey at anytime was also included. A reminder e-mail was sent out after one week.

The English version of the survey was sent out to 118 libraries on 3 December 2014 and the Spanish version to 240 libraries on 12 December 2014 by Domingo Arroyo.

Scope of this report

The author was commissioned by Europeana to research and write a report evaluating the implementation of Europeana tools by public libraries (PLs) as a result of the work of the Europeana Awareness project and to research and present some ideas for further collaboration between Europeana and PLs, and dissemination into PL networks. The report covers:

- the implementation of the two widgets (one from Europeana, one from PSNC) and the API - who has implemented/ installed them, any problems faced, levels and types of use;
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- some ideas for further dissemination – details of public library networks, e-lists and discussion lists and suitable upcoming conferences.

Methodology

This report is based on the results of the following activities:

- a review of the available literature: including project deliverables, the project website, the project basecamp (used for communication between partners, file storage and an email archive), and the Description of Work (project work plan);
- assessing the activities of the project, including workshops and conferences;
- studying available project review documentation and reviewers' comments;
- tracing and studying the UGC Task Force report and recommendations;
- compiling a questionnaire; creating an online survey and inviting the public libraries involved with the Awareness project to participate;
- translating the questionnaire into Spanish, creating a Spanish version of the online survey and inviting 240+ Spanish public libraries to participate;
- analysis of survey results and the creation of appropriate graphics;
- carrying out a number of telephone and email interviews with leading public librarians, based on a script previously agreed with Europeana;
- and a general web search for suitable conferences, discussion lists, networks and the like.

Note: The Public Library Survey was created using SurveyGizmo online software. Two versions of the survey were created: one in English, the other in Spanish. The survey was translated by Maria Luisa Martinez Conde and Concha Vilarino. Prior to launching the survey a copy was sent out for testing by Marcin Werla, Jasmina Ninkov, Predrag Djukic, Dorthe Brandt Larsen, Michael Götze, Jef Malliet, Ioannis Trohopoulos, Dimitris Protopsaltou, Sarah McSeveny-Åril, Nicole Emmenegger, Anne-Marie Schmidt, Maria Luisa Martinez Conde and Concha Vilarino. A email invitation was sent to participants in either English or Spanish (as appropriate), together with a PDF copy of the survey allowing respondents to view the questions and collect any necessary information before starting the survey. An option to save and return to the survey at anytime was also included. A reminder e-mail was sent out after one week.

The English version of the survey was sent out to 118 libraries on 3 December 2014 and the Spanish version to 240 libraries on 12 December 2014 by Domingo Arroyo. Only those responses identified as 'Complete', that is where the respondent reached the final page and clicked on the 'Submit' button were analysed. Any free text responses to questions in the Spanish version of the survey have been translated into English using Google translate. The questions in the online survey were not numbered, this was to facilitate the show/hide function which directed respondents only to relevant questions based on their responses to "Yes/No: questions. The questions in this report though have been numbered for reference purposes.

The survey included links and installation instruction for the Widgets and API:

Follow the links below for find out more information of the Europeana widgets and API

- [Europeana widget](#)
- [Instructions](#) on how to install and configure the Europeana widget
- [Information about the Europeana API](#) and how to apply for one.
- [Information about the Europeana approved CH-context widget](#) developed by Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Centre (PSNC)
 - View the version developed for [Word Press](#)

On completion of the survey respondents were given the option to request an e-mail copy of their survey responses generated by SurveyGizmo.

There were 24 unique responses to the English version of the survey (Including one from Spain) and 9 responses to the Spanish version. This is a response rate of 20% for the English language version, which is excellent, however this may be because the libraries were all part of the PL Network (or had been invited to be) and would probably have recognised the Europeana Awareness name on the invitation email. The response rate of 4% for the Spanish version is rather more typical and probably reflects the fact that most of the Spanish public libraries had the widget implemented centrally on their behalf by the Spanish Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport and so they would not necessarily have been familiar with Europeana, and also time spent on translation meant their version went out that much nearer to Christmas.

It should be noted that many of the questions in the questionnaire gave respondents the opportunity to give more details if they wished. Not all respondents chose to do.

Background

Europeana Awareness was a Best Practice Network, co-funded by the European Commission within the ICT Policy Support Programme and led by the Europeana Foundation. It ran from 1/1/2012 to 31/12/2014 and was designed to:

- publicise Europeana to users, policy makers, politicians and cultural heritage organisations in every Member State so as to encourage the use and contribution of content, raise awareness of cultural heritage as an economic driver and promote knowledge transfer
- promote its use by a broad public for a variety of purposes including recreation and hobbies, research, learning, genealogy and tourism – engaging users via user generation of content, creation of digital stories and social networking
- develop new partnerships with 4 key sectors which are currently underexploited by Europeana: public libraries; local archival groups; broadcast organisations and open culture re-users (programmers, developers, researchers and activists)
- put in place new distribution channels for Europeana content working with the tourism sector
- further encourage cultural institutions to continue to provide content by: raising awareness of the opportunities provided by the new Europeana Licensing framework;

developing mechanisms for collective rights management; and increasing the amount of content in Europeana that can be freely re-used.

A wide variety of media and channels, both online and offline, were used to ensure promotion of appropriate and consistent messages to different stakeholder groups. The approaches used were chosen so as to align closely with the goals of the Europeana Strategic Plan 2011-15 and include both top-down and bottom-up activities.ⁱ

The work of the project was broken down into six areas, or Work Packages (WPs), each of which was inter-connected, as follows:

WP 1: Public media campaign

WP 2: End-user engagement

WP 3: Developing new partnerships

WP 4: Connecting cultural content with tourism

WP 5: Copyright and related rights framework

WP 6: Management and coordination

The range of activities deployed included: a rolling programme of PR and advocacy campaigns that targeted every Member State; a major effort to develop user engagement through thematic campaigns to encourage user content contributions; detailed and concerted work to energise new partnerships in key areas of user interest such as genealogy and local history through more effective engagement with grassroots communities via local archives and public libraries; and new partnerships with both public and commercial service providers in tourism and broadcasting. An intensive effort to embed the new Licensing Framework and raise awareness of IPR issues and develop approaches to them underlay and informed all of this work.

This report focuses on the work the Awareness project did with public libraries (PLs), mainly within Work Package (WP) 3: Developing New Partnerships (where a number of PLs were formally involved as partners) and others were invited to participate. It also touches upon the work of WP 1: Public Media campaign and WP 2: End-User Engagement, where some PLs were recruited to take part in project activities. The objectives of WP 3ⁱⁱ were to “understand and promote awareness among stakeholders, of wider opportunities to engage both public and commercial partners whose potential has not yet been fully addressed, in particular:

- public libraries;
- local archives (and user demand for local and family history services);
- broadcasters;
- and those wishing to reuse Europeana content under an Open Culture ethos.”

This report looks at the work done in WP 3 with PLs, encompassed under Task 3.1 in the Description of Workⁱⁱⁱ as “to build a public libraries network to support Europeana”. This was further broken down into a series of sub-tasks as follows:

3.1.1 The public libraries partners (Aarhus; Belgrade; Berlin, the Ministry of Education and Culture, Spain; and Veria) working with MDR and PSNC will define, through a process involving two workshops, an initial set of services and tools (such as API, ‘widgets’ etc.) which can be made available with a limited amount of development to establish and integrate Europeana within the services they provide to their users by Month 5.

3.1.2 EF will define a set of requirements to implement these services by Month 9.
(D3.1, MS13)

- 3.1.3 The partner libraries will test, implement and validate the identified services in the context of their own regular work for a three-month trial period, before describing and 'packaging' them for wider implementation by Month 14.
- 3.1.4 MDR working with the partner libraries will identify at least 100 candidate public libraries covering every ICT-PSP participant country to act as the initial user base for these Europeana services, drawing upon previous European public library networking activities by Month 12.(MS14)
- 3.1.5 A subset of these public libraries, ensuring appropriate country coverage, will be designated as community collection points for UGC in support of WP2 by Month 12.
- 3.1.6 MDR working with EF will lead the establishment of web-based training and orientation activities by Month 14.
- 3.1.7 MECD (Spain) will host a major public libraries conference (D3.4) to promote the use of Europeana to Ministries, senior professionals, local authorities and other bodies responsible for public libraries to promote the outcomes of this work and to encourage further take-up by Month 22.
- 3.1.8 Based on this guidance and continuing support. The wider base of 100 public libraries will commence implementation of these services over an initial period of nine months, to be completed by Month 28 (MS17).
- 3.1.9 MDR working with the public library partners will design and carry out an evaluation of this activity, its take up and impact on the libraries and their users by Month 35.

The report also looks at the development of the digital story telling platform together with community collections, sometimes referred to as family history roadshows, i.e. public libraries' contributions to the 1914 - 1918 (WW1) and Europe 1989 (Fall of the Wall) collection days. These were the responsibility of Work Package 2, led by Beeld En Geluid.

The Public Library Network

Recruiting the libraries

During the first year of the project MDR, the Lead partner in WP3, working with the PL partners in WP 3 identified suitable public libraries in every ICT-PSP country and created a list of 100 candidate public libraries, together with their contact details, in the project Basecamp. These were intended to act as the initial user base for implementing the new Europeana services created by the project. A subset would also be designated as community collection points for User Generated Content in support of WP 2.

Each of the libraries on the list was then contacted and invited to join the network, either by MDR or by one of the WP 3 partners. The invitation email from the Europeana Foundation is reproduced below and sets out the initial aims of the Network:

Dear Colleague,

The Europeana Awareness Best Practice Network, funded 2012-14 under the EU ICT-PSP programme, is setting out to strengthen Europeana's engagement with public libraries all over Europe, by developing productive partnerships which will:

- *increase awareness of the Europeana initiative among public library users and the professionals who serve them;*

- *support public libraries in the digital era by enabling their users to interact with the vast quantity of content available through Europeana as part of their own services.*

As a first step, during the course of this project, Europeana is setting out to identify 100 leading, innovative public library services covering all eligible European countries, to act as pioneers in this network. Your library has been nominated as a candidate and I am writing to invite you to accept.

Your acceptance will be followed by an invitation to attend a conference organised jointly by Europeana and the Spanish Ministry of Culture and Education in Burgos, Spain on 9-11 October, 2012. We are expecting to identify funds to support your travel to this event. The third day of the conference (11 October) will include a set of workshops, designed to provide a detailed briefing on our expectations and what will be offered to public libraries which are part of the Europeana network. What we have in mind initially is the following:

- *Implementing Europeana through public libraries. Each library will be invited to pilot one or more from a selection of **online tools** which enable their users to access, use and or contribute to Europeana. These applications are being specified at the moment and the ideas underlying them will be validated at the conference. It is intended that, following testing, they will be delivered to public libraries in implementable form during 2013, at no cost and in a way which requires a minimum of technical expertise.*
- *Engaging users through community collection days. Following the success of its programme of collection of 'User Generated Content' around the theme of World War I, Europeana is inviting members of its public library network to participate in activities to collect content on other themes and in general would like to help strengthen their capacity for this kind of community engagement.*

Please let us know whether you are in principle interested to join the Europeana public libraries network. We will then invite you to join our 'basecamp' communications facility and send further information about the conference. I would be grateful if you could reply by 31 July.

The annual report for the end of the first year states that, "one hundred (PLs) have been identified and approached with a highly positive response. Network formation is nearing completion."^{iv} By the end of 2013 the Annual Report states that they had "exceeded the project target for membership of the public libraries network, with 115 libraries from 32 countries now involved."^v A list of the libraries in the network was constantly updated on Basecamp and a copy is attached as Appendix 7.

A special area was created on the project Basecamp to which all Public Library Network members were invited, whether or not they were official partners in the project. This was used to send email communications and updates to PL Network members and to make files, copies of presentations etc available for them. As at January 2015 there were 177 people subscribed to this area.

A message to all Network members on Jan 27, 2014^{vi}, confirmed that all Public Library Network members would shortly receive an invitation from Europeana to join the main Europeana Network and that the benefits of doing so would be spelled out (for example: regular and ongoing communications updates, travel expenses paid for attendance at official Europeana Network events and being consulted about important changes and developments in Europeana and its services). The same message indicated that a new LinkedIn group^{vii} had been opened for PL Network members and invited them to join, and updated Members on the events and substance of the recent Athens PL conference and associated PL Network workshop, which between them had provided an opportunity to learn about the potential and practical steps for public libraries to play an important role in content collection roadshows such as those being carried out for the Europeana 1914-1918 and the Fall of the

Wall (1989) campaigns (see Section on the two PL Network workshops below for more information).

The message also, importantly, reminded PL Network members about the tools (see Section on widgets and API below for more detail about these) that were available at that time for public libraries to connect with Europeana content and encouraged PLs to try them, specifically:

- the two 'widgets' which were now freely available for embedding in a relatively simple way on their websites:
 - the Europeana search widget (which had recently been improved and relaunched)
 - the Europeana-approved CH-Context widget developed by PSNC.
- and the Europeana API, for public libraries with access to some developer capacity

and gave a link to slides^{viii} containing practical information about how to choose the appropriate tool and also how to apply for and implement the tools.

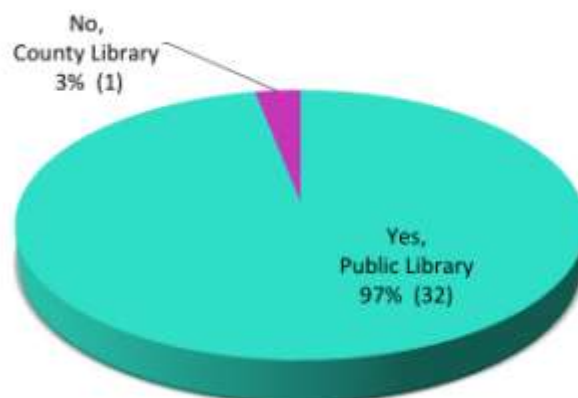
The invitation to join the main Europeana Network was sent out on the following day (28 January 2014) by Luis Ramos Pinto.

Online survey results – the Public Libraries Network

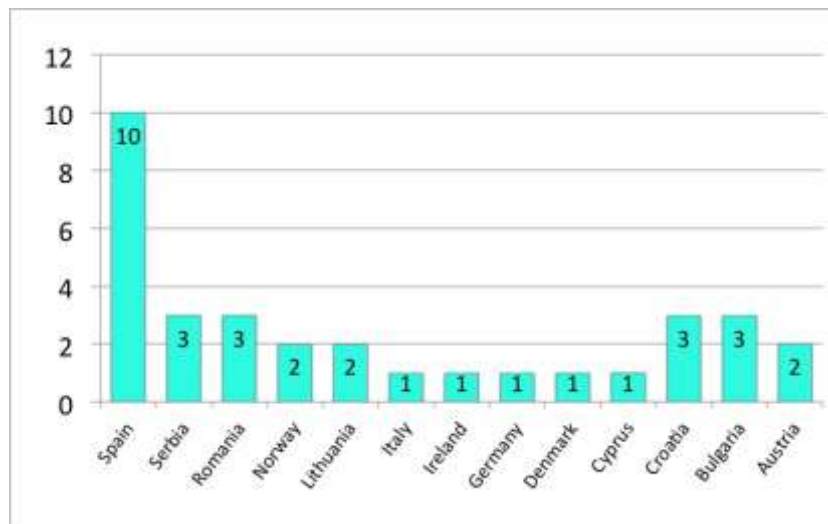
The online questionnaire sent to all members of the network in December 2014 included a number of questions relating to the Network. The full text of the survey is reproduced as Appendix 4 and the Survey plus responses is attached as Appendix 5.

Q1.1: Name of your organisation*
Anonymous data

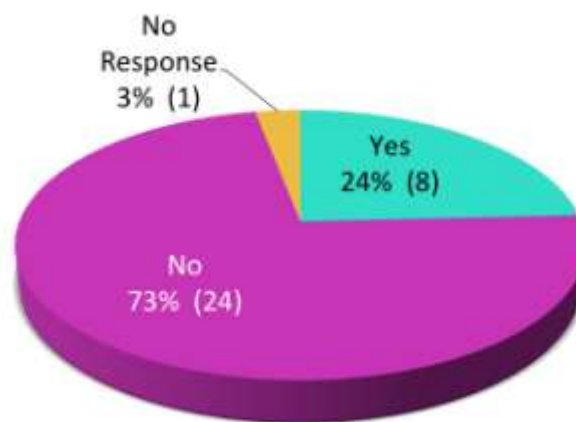
Q1.2: Is it a public library?*



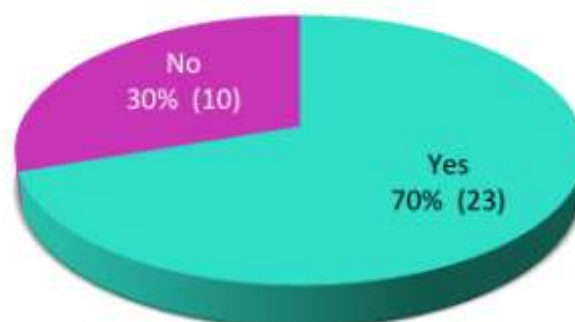
Q1.3: In which country is your organisation located?*



Q2.1: Was your library one of the Europeana Awareness full project partners? (Named on the grant agreement).

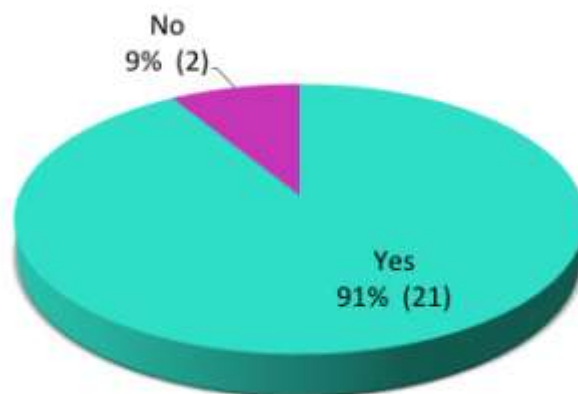


Q2.2: Was your library approached to join the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network?



Q2.2a: If 'Yes', did your library join the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network?

N.B. analysis is only of those 23 who said they were approached.

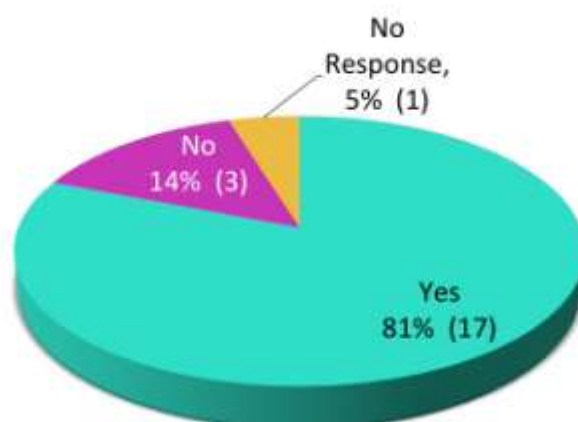


Q2.2b: Please explain why you did not join.

1	We don't have enough staff to be a reliable partner

Respondents who answers "No" to question 2.2a were automatically directed to question 3.1

Q2.3: If your library joined the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network – did you find it useful?



Q2.3a Please say why

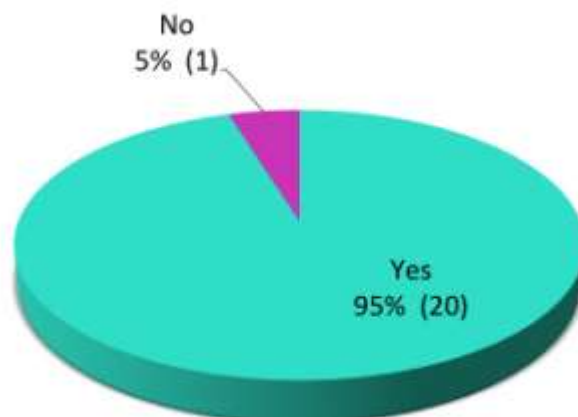
Europeana Awareness and Public Libraries

1	Participation in this network gives the possibility to know more about libraries' role in Europeana project, to get acquainted with new technologies, to meet colleagues from other European libraries, to exchange experience and discuss topical issues.
2	It is very important for our library because we can find very useful information, which improves our work, and we are able to exchange experience with other colleges and institutions.
3	We see it as a new way to promote our heritage.
4	We have broaden offer to our library users by the widget on our web site and organization the Europeana 1914-18 collection days in our library. Participation at the Next conference in Athens gave us new ideas that we have implemented in our library work (i.e. help to the unemployed in our local community)
5	To meet colleagues from other public libraries, to know more about digital heritage.
6	Make connections with other public libraries.
7	Networking, contact with libraries in other European countries. Connecting with partners for European projects, international conferences with interesting themes.
8	New contacts with colleagues who have experience in various European projects.
9	We got the opportunity to learn more about Europeana.
10	It was useful to know directly the referents, the activities of the project and the services it offers to local libraries.
11	We have the opportunity to share information with our colleagues from public libraries in different European Countries. We manage to mobilize some of public libraries in Romania to become contributors to Europeana. Now they are more public libraries in Romania who are asking how to contribute to Europeana.
12	Because our Library has a chance to participate in future library project which would improve services.
13	to be able to contribute and benefit expertise available in Europeana to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers
14	Better access to the digital data.
15	We could take part in activities organized by the project, in particular the meeting in Prague and Athens.
16	Because we have expanded our capabilities and public service information.

Q2.3b: Please say why not

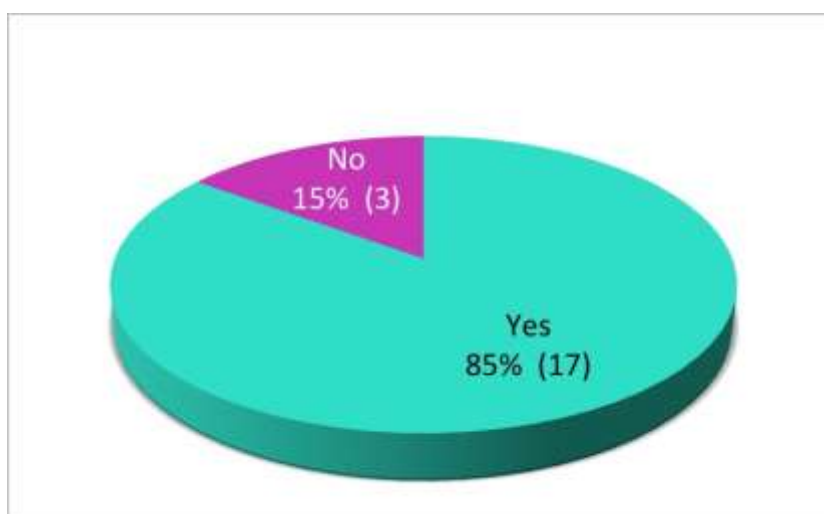
1	We entered the Network late (a year ago) and joined one meeting in Athens. Since then I haven't really heard anything from the Network.
2	Not clearly enough defined goals for us.

Q2.4: Did you or anyone from your library sign up to the project [Basecamp](#) (the platform used for communications, email and file sharing for the project)?



D2.5: Did you/they find it useful?

Chart data changed, analysis only of those 20 who said they signed up for Basecamp.



Q2.5a: Please explain why you/they found it useful

1	It lets to get all information very easy and on time.
2	Sharing information with colleagues with similar interests
3	To talk with other librarians about main problems.
4	Follow the communication process easily.
5	Great collaborative tool.
6	You can see all the information and experiences at one place.
7	It was useful to have a common platform to share information, ideas, contacts, documents, opinions, difficulties and help.

8	Everything is available all time.
9	Basecamp was useful because we have the information when needed. We did translate a lot of public information from the project in Romanian.
10	This platform improves our informational literacy.
11	To be able to access and contribute/benefit to information, discussions and initiatives.
12	Information and data exchange.
13	It helped to be up to date and to find responsible partners quickly.

Q2.5b: Please explain why you/they did not find it useful

1	I haven't used it.
2	There's not much activity on it (or I can't see it).
3	I didn't find the updates useful.

Q5.14: Any other comments you would like to make?

Comments

The communication with the Europeana representatives in this project was not all the time of the same intensity. I have had impression that focus was lost in the last year.

Key findings – the Public Libraries Network

All the respondents were PLs, although one library chose to distinguish themselves as a County Library. Responses were fairly evenly spread across 12 countries and higher in Spain, probably because:

- a) the questionnaire was translated into Spanish;
- b) it was circulated for this evaluation exercise by the General Department of Fine Arts and Cultural Assets and Archives and Libraries, which is the part of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport responsible for running public libraries in Spain;
- c) and higher numbers of PLs implemented the widget in Spain.

Eight of the respondents were full partners in the Europeana awareness project and although the questionnaire was only circulated to PLs which were members of the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network or had been approached to join, 10 PLs (30% of respondents) did not seem to realise they had been invited to join - perhaps because this had not been communicated internally? Of those which said they had been approached to join the PL Network, the overwhelming majority (91%) had joined and only 2 PLs indicated that they had declined. One giving as a reason that they, “don't have enough staff to be a reliable partner.”

Of those eventually joining the PL Network 81% said they found it useful, while 14% did not. Reasons given for finding it useful included:

Opportunities to meet other libraries, networking, sharing/gaining	9	36%
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information or technical expertise		
Finding out more about Europeana/the Awareness project	5	20%
Improvements to their skills and therefore their services to users	3	12%
Possibilities to be involved in future projects	3	12%
New opportunities to promote their heritage/culture/content	2	8%
To get ideas/tools to improve their own library and its services	1	4%
To help raise the profile of public libraries	1	4%
Better access to digital content	1	4%

Two of the PLs which did not find the Network useful gave reasons as follows:

- We entered the Network late (a year ago) and joined one meeting in Athens. Since then I haven't really heard anything from the Network.
- Not clearly enough defined goals for us.

N.B. There were a number of references to lack of communications in the last year of the project in the responses to various questions. This seems to be linked to the withdrawal of MDR Partners from the project early in 2014. MDR Partners was the WP Leader for WP3 (the main WP working with PLs and the PL Network) and there is no evidence that a replacement WP Leader was appointed, nor of anyone stepping into the role in any other capacity.

The next questions relate to Basecamp: the email and file storage facility used for communications with the PL Network. 95% of responding libraries signed up to Basecamp and 85% of these said they found it useful and easy to use. Reasons are given in more detail in Question 2.5a above. Again there is another comment about a lack of activity on it from a respondent who didn't find it useful, presumably referring to the final year of the project after MDR Partners withdrew.

Questions later in the survey (Section 5), asked about the future of the PL Network. See section on Future Cooperation with Europeana below for more details.

Under any other comments you would like to make (Question 5.14) one respondent again referred to the lack of communication following the withdrawal of MDR Partners, writing, "the communication with the Europeana representatives in this project was not all the time of the same intensity. I have had impression that focus was lost in the last year."

The two Public Library Network workshops

MDR Partners and the group of full partner public libraries participated in the Sixth National Congress of Spanish Libraries jointly organised by Europeana and MECED (Ministerio de Educacion, Cultura y Deporte) in Burgos Spain, 9-11 October 2012. On the last day, the first Europeana PL workshop was organised and attended by 40 public libraries from across Europe with a positive response to take up of specified Europeana services. At the same workshop a subset of PLs willing to act as community collection points was identified. The Agenda, outcomes, copies of all presentations and photographs were made available to all PL network members via the PL Network area of the project basecamp^{ix}.

Notes of the meeting are summarised below:

Europeana Tools and Services

Discussion followed and as an indication of general interest:

- 22 participants want to implement the widget now

- 1 would like more development first – specifically support or localisation
- 17 would like Version 2 of the API (due shortly)
- 13 would like it to be further developed first
- A number also expressed an interest in testing the new API once it had completed beta testing.
- 18 were interested in testing the first version of the digital story telling platform when it becomes available in November 2013
- 10 were interested in geo-tagging – it was suggested that this might work better if activity was themed in some way
- 24 were interested in implementing the digital story telling platform
- 15 would like to publish to Wikimedia

Public Libraries as Community Collection Points

A number of issues were raised:

- Where is the user generated content stored – at Europeana or by the libraries, or on services like Flickr, or by the national aggregators? Europeana agreed that this is an area that needed more work.
- Europeana needs to give something back to the libraries and local communities contributing content
- Need more guarantees from Europeana about the sustainability of the content and its preservation into the future
- The Public Library Network was invited to suggest other themes for collections (to sit alongside 1914 – 1918 etc)
- It was agreed that Europeana needs to clarify the process and provide an infrastructure for libraries wishing to organise Community Collection Days
- Europeana needs to provide a toolkit to support Community Collection Days – guidelines, templates for posters and flyers etc etc

Other points raised during discussions:

- Participants were worried about the negative impact crowd - sourcing, tagging and geo-coding might have on quality
- Participants felt it would be useful to have something that would show people how to use Europeana content in schools etc plus tools for public libraries to support both formal and informal learning and include Europeana content in that

The 2nd PL workshop was held in Athens. Following agreement with the Commission, the planned public libraries conference (Task 3.1.7) was co-located with the Future Library Unconference, held in Athens 10-11 December 2013 and co-funded with the Stavros Niarchos Foundation and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. There were almost 400 registered library participants from Greece, the Balkans and elsewhere in Europe.

A session in the main conference on the second day was devoted to Europeana Awareness and the forthcoming Greek user-generated content collection campaign. This was followed by an open workshop on how to conduct collection activities led by Ad Polle from the Europeana Foundation who outlined the potential for public libraries to play an important role in content collection roadshows, such as those being carried out for the Europeana 14-18 and 1989 campaigns, and took participants through the practicalities involved

This was followed by a closed workshop for PL Network members on 12th December with 35 participants. The half-day workshop was held at the Hotel Titania (the main

accommodation venue for the main UnConference). The event is described in D3.4^x, with the programme and list of participants forming the Annex. The workshop was chaired by Rob Davies (MDR) and attended by 35 people, 7 from Europeana Awareness partner organisations with a stake in public libraries and 28 from members of the Europeana Awareness Public Library Network. The main focus of the workshop was practical, looking at the implementation of the Europeana API and widgets (the Europeana search widget and the Europeana-approved CH-context widget) and carrying out an exercise to specify the requirements of public libraries for a UGC collection/digital storytelling platform linked to Europeana – which could be used in thematic campaigns in the longer term (following the problems associated with the digital story telling platform - see Section on the DSP and collection days below in this report for more detail). It was hoped that the platform would also provide a pipeline to Europeana from smaller institutions like PLs, and for UGC, neither of which fitted neatly into existing aggregation services. WP 3 members planned to take this forward throughout 2014 and possibly to use development capacity available in another Europeana project, LoCloud project, to deliver such a tool to PL Network members and wider. Unfortunately no one seems to have been drafted in to continue this work following the withdrawal of MDR at the beginning of 2014. Slides used in the workshop were made available to Awareness Public Library Network members on Basecamp^{xi}

Reproduced below is an unsorted list of the points raised by participants during the feedback session on the proposed platform (from the flipchart)^{xii}:

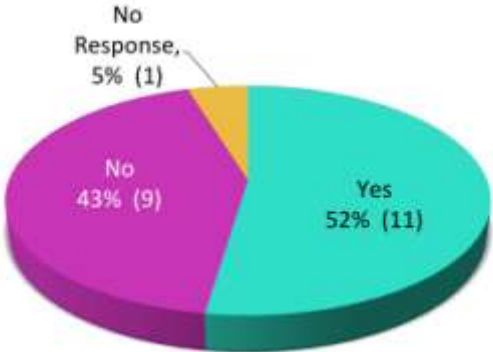
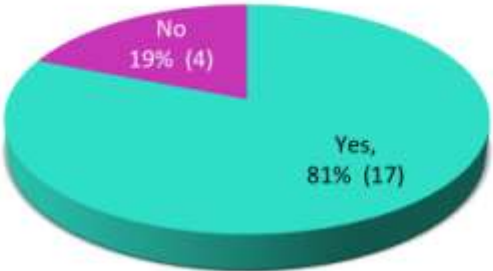
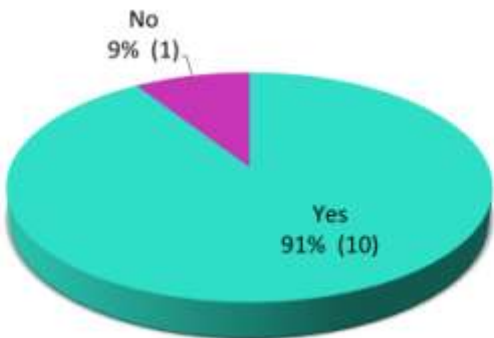
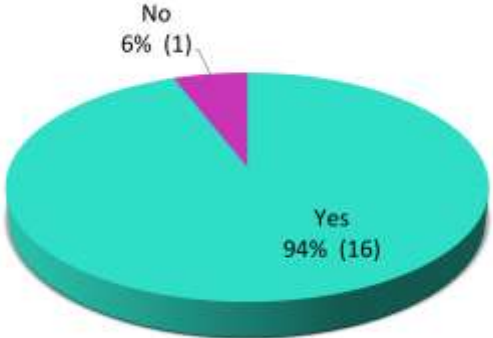
- video tool
- expert evaluation
- many items per (written) story
- simpler, more friendly than prezi
- metadata management
- component integration tool
- integration with digital library/catalogue
- semi-structured, time-limited interviews
- legal permissions
- it skills training
- workflow management
- web interface (it tool)
- link stories together
- improve on popular tools
 - audio/video editing
- online platform for uploading (by users)
- database for researchers
 - detailed description
 - added by specialist
- accounts for special info (eg contacts)
- support popular tools (radka's group)
 - camera/phone/youtube/ email/instagram
 - if small number of stories, if more, database
- database needed anyway for pop tools metadata
- ppt would be easier than prezi
- moviemaker
- audio recordings+photos
- only one pop tool would not be enough

- omeka – easy for non-tech librarians
 - support a/v
 - storylines
- legal issues/privacy

Online survey results – the two Public Library Network workshops

The online survey included a number of questions about the workshops and the questions, together with the results are reproduced below:

Q2.6: Did anyone from your library attend the:

1st PL Network workshop in Burgos, Spain in 2012	The 2nd PL workshop in Athens, Greece in 2013																					
 <table border="1"> <caption>Q2.6: Burgos 2012</caption> <tr><th>Response</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Count</th></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>52%</td><td>11</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>43%</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>No Response</td><td>5%</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Response	Percentage	Count	Yes	52%	11	No	43%	9	No Response	5%	1	 <table border="1"> <caption>Q2.6: Athens 2013</caption> <tr><th>Response</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Count</th></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>81%</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>19%</td><td>4</td></tr> </table>	Response	Percentage	Count	Yes	81%	17	No	19%	4
Response	Percentage	Count																				
Yes	52%	11																				
No	43%	9																				
No Response	5%	1																				
Response	Percentage	Count																				
Yes	81%	17																				
No	19%	4																				
Q2.6a: Did you/they find it useful? (data used for those who reponded to “yes” above)																						
 <table border="1"> <caption>Q2.6a: Burgos 2012</caption> <tr><th>Response</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Count</th></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>91%</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>9%</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Response	Percentage	Count	Yes	91%	10	No	9%	1	 <table border="1"> <caption>Q2.6a: Athens 2013</caption> <tr><th>Response</th><th>Percentage</th><th>Count</th></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td><td>94%</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>6%</td><td>1</td></tr> </table>	Response	Percentage	Count	Yes	94%	16	No	6%	1			
Response	Percentage	Count																				
Yes	91%	10																				
No	9%	1																				
Response	Percentage	Count																				
Yes	94%	16																				
No	6%	1																				

Q2.6b: Please explain why you/they found it useful	
1st PL Network workshop in Burgos, Spain in 2012	The 2nd PL workshop in Athens, Greece in 2013
We received information on possibility to adopt	New information, direct contacts with other

and use useful tools. It was good to meet other network members and to know more about future plans.	libraries, interesting lectures, useful information on possibility to use practical tools.
To meet colleagues from other public libraries, to know more about digital heritage, to attend in useful conference.	I find out how to make widget for library webpage. It was practical and useful.
Interesting themes, contact with partners for projects.	It was inspiring to receive information about the Europeana 191418 project that encouraged my library to join it in collecting family memories.
It was useful event for making contacts with other colleagues and starting plans for the future, like the participation of Serbia in Europeana 1914-1918 Collection days.	To meet colleagues from other public libraries, to know more about digital heritage, to attend in useful conference.
It was an introduction to variety of different digitization projects and ways to cooperate with Europeana	Meeting with the colleagues exchange new ideas
It was useful to meet the representatives of the project and the colleagues, for informations and exchanges of experiences; with some of them we kept in touch as friends / we are working with.	Great and original event, very motivating, I think that we learned a lot in Athens.
Communication and coordination between public libraries in europe	There were examples how to use the widget and API.
There were a lot of experiences shared; we learn how to organize better events, we learn about Europeana Tools and Services. Everithing was very useful.	The meeting had a lot of enthusiasm. Reports about the plans and activities in Central and Eastern Europe were very inspiring.
It helped to get an overview about the project.	Communication, cooperation, new information
	It was a great uncoference, with useful experiences. There were shared also Romanian project from Public Libraries.
	We met with the innovative practices of Greek and European libraries.
	Meet other public libraries or stakeholders, share experience and support each other to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers.
	New experiences and knowledge.
	The meeting in Athens was particularly interesting and engaging for the common sense of a strong push towards the development of libraries in the phase of change that we all live, despite the general economic crisis. Libraries and librarians are alive! with energy, ideas, participation, professionalism, diversified and high skills and abilities. In particular, the 2 workshops of the project EA were very

	interesting, both the 'open' one on the Great war, and the second one - given to the network of public libraries EA - on how to structure a campaign to collect private documents.
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Q2.6c: Please explain why you/they did not find it useful	
1st PL Network workshop in Burgos, Spain in 2012	The 2nd PL workshop in Athens, Greece in 2013
I didn't think there were enough relevant concrete actions arising from it.	<i>Non Given</i>

Key findings – the two Public Libraries Network workshops

52% of the respondents attended the first workshop and 81% the second. Reaction to the workshops was very positive with 91% saying they found the first one useful and 94% the second. Participants highlighted the opportunities: to meet colleagues from across Europe; to find out what was happening in Europeana, in other libraries and in the project; to receive practical information and guidance about the widgets, the API and the collection days; and access to new ideas and inspiration.

Participants at the first workshop expressed interest in Europeana tools and services:

- 22 participants want to implement the widget now
 - 1 would like more development first – specifically support or localisation
- 17 would like Version 2 of the API (due shortly)
 - 13 would like it to be further developed first
 - A number also expressed an interest in testing the new API once it had completed beta testing.
- 24 were interested in implementing the digital story telling platform when available
 - 18 were interested in testing the first version of the digital story telling platform when it becomes available in November 2013
- 10 were interested in geo-tagging – it was suggested that this might work better if activity was themed in some way
- 15 would like to publish to Wikimedia

Public Libraries as Community Collection Points

- PLs asked where is the user generated content stored – at Europeana or by the libraries, or on services like Flickr, or by the national aggregators? Europeana agreed that this is an area that needed more work.
- Europeana needs to give something back to the libraries and local communities contributing content
- Need more guarantees from Europeana about the sustainability of the content and its preservation into the future
- The Public Library Network was invited to suggest other themes for collections (to sit alongside 1914 – 1918 etc)
- It was agreed that Europeana needs to clarify the process and provide an infrastructure for libraries wishing to organise Community Collection Days
- Europeana needs to provide a toolkit to support Community Collection Days – guidelines, templates for posters and flyers etc
- Participants were worried about the negative impact crowd - sourcing, tagging and geo-coding might have on quality

Only one respondent did not find the workshops useful – saying about the first one, “I didn't think there were enough relevant concrete actions arising from it.”

Tools and services – development and implementation of the widgets and the API

Specifying and building the tools and services

During the first six months of the project the public library partners in WP 3 (Aarhus, Belgrade, Berlin, MECD and Veria, together with MDR and PSNC) worked to define an initial set of services and tools (such as API, ‘widgets’ etc.) which could be made available with a limited amount of development to establish and integrate Europeana within the services that public libraries provide to their users. This was accomplished through two internal project workshops, the first of which was hosted by the Secretariat of State for Culture, in Madrid, on 21-22 March 2012 and the second was held in The Hague, 24 June 2012^{xiii}.

The Madrid workshop was structured as a process to identify and organise ideas around the choice and specification of service options and began with an intensive input and discussion of ideas. It resulted in a list of nine possible tools/services which might usefully be developed. The Hague workshop, held on 24 June 2012 and involved technical/operational staff from Europeana and representatives of WP2, was used to determine: whether it was feasible for all of the services/tools from the selected list to be developed or only some of them, and if so which; how to deliver a plan to Europeana in order that they could write the requirements; and how to co-ordinate the proposed tool delivery scheduling in WP 2 with the proposed delivery dates in WP 3. This work was intended to enable Europeana Foundation to define a set of requirements for the new services and deliver them by Month 9 of the project.

The feasibility forecast arrived at during the second workshop indicated that re-use widgets were potentially the most fruitful way forward. The digital storytelling application developed in WP2 could be also delivered as widgets for use by Public Libraries and others to create stories with local flavour. There was further agreement on the considerable potential for a well-functioning Europeana API. An estimated timetable for delivery by Europeana was set, such that the Europeana search widgets would be delivered by 31 January 2013; the prototype WP2 storytelling widget would be available by February 2013 and the tagging/geotagging tools would be delivered by Europeana by March 2013 (dependent on the priorities laid down in the Europeana Business Plan for 2013).

The Europeana widget

Following on from the two WP 3 specification workshops (see Section on “Specifying and building the tools and services” above) Europeana produced a requirements document for the Europeana widget and embed on 15 August 2012^{xiv} and, after comments from WP3 members (including the PL full partners in the project), a revised version on 28 August 2012.^{xv} A PDF with step by step instructions for applying and implementing the Europeana Search Widget was made available to Network members on 7 November 2012^{xvi}.

However, there were then some technical problems with the widget caused by the upgrade to the Europeana portal. A message was sent to PL Network members via Basecamp on 22 March 2013^{xvii} letting members know that Europeana had recently upgraded its search portal and that, “as the search widget is essentially a ‘window’ to the Europeana portal, it may be necessary to make some small changes to the widget code to make sure the portal is accurately represented on your site.” The message included a step by step guide explaining how to amend the HTML snippet for the widget and details of who to contact at Europeana in

the event of any problems. The message also pointed out that the widget creation feature (the wizard) on the Europeana website had not been modified to represent these changes (i.e. it was no longer useable to auto-create a new code to meet the new portal parameters). Europeana intended to work on this issue after the Europeana portal had been fully released.

Unfortunately however, the revised widget was not available until November 2013. The modified widget was promoted to members of the network attending the Athens workshop^{xviii} in December 2013 together with the Europeana-approved Cultural Heritage Context widget developed by PSNC (see below for more details) and the Europeana API. Other issues which may have affected take up by the PLs were that the widget never worked with Wordpress (a popular software package used for building websites and blogs) and there was a bug in the widget wizard which affected the copyright facet (it went blank when you choose a value). This was quickly rectified as soon as it was spotted in September 2014^{xix}. One library also reported in the online survey that, “There were some issues with the widget, in particular concerning the layout and design, which appeared to conflict with the hosting website design.”

Following the Athens PL workshop, a message was sent to the whole PL Network via Basecamp, enclosing the slides encouraging Network members to try out the two widgets and the API^{xx}. Later, the WP 3 presentation at the Year 2 project review noted that: “Awareness (is) not scoped/resourced to develop all (the) Europeana tools needed by PLs – other measures (are) needed^{xxi}.”

The Annual Progress Report for 2013^{xxii} states that, “WP 3 (partners including the PL full project partners) tested and made recommendations for the most recent version of the Europeana search widget, which allows anyone to quickly and easily configure a bespoke search box that they can include on their own website. The search widget was promoted to partners at workshops and has already been implemented by over 130 public libraries.” Implementation of the widgets was then extended to all members of the Europeana Awareness Public Library (EAPL) Network^{xxiii} in messages on the Network Basecamp in January 2014.

The instructions for how to create a search widget can be found here: http://www.europeana.eu/portal/usingeuropeana_searchwidget.html and the search widget wizard itself is here: <http://www.europeana.eu/portal/widget/editor.html> (note that it takes awhile to load). The instructions are easy to follow and the configuration widget is very easy to use. The widget takes potential implementers users through the following process:

How to configure your search widget

You can add a Europeana search facility to your blog or website. [Our simple wizard](#) takes you through the process step-by-step and gives you a snippet of code to embed.

Configure the widget to search all collections and data providers within Europeana, or refine it to suit your website, e.g. to search only within Public Domain or Creative Commons, or only licensed images from a specific country.

The Europeana Search Widget works with...

Sites that you host yourself.
Blogger/Blogspot
Tumblr

The Europeana Search Widget doesn't work with...

Blogs hosted on Wordpress.com

Set up your Europeana Search Widget:

Go to the search widget page.

Introduction tab: The Europeana Search widget is presented. A progress bar shows you how far you are through the process and a video takes you through the process step by step. To start configuring your widget, tap 'Next' or the 'Filter' tab heading.

Filter tab: If you want your widget to include the entire Europeana dataset, you can go straight to the 'Style' tab. Tap 'Next' or the 'Style' tab heading.

To tailor your search widget:

Keyword search: By default, the widget searches the entire Europeana dataset. You can restrict the search to a key word or phrase. To do this, enter the key word(s) in the 'Search for' field. For example, if you are adding a widget to your First World War blog about military uniform, you might type 'uniform'. All the normal search functions work in this field, for example, use double quotes for a phrase, e.g. "military uniform", use 'AND' to include searches on two words or 'NOT' to hide results for a particular word, e.g. 'uniform AND war' or 'uniform NOT school'.

Search on types: By default, the widget will search the entire Europeana dataset for your key words. You can restrict the search to 'Titles', 'Creators', 'Subjects', 'Times/Periods', or 'Places'. For example, you may wish to look only for results to do with 'Paris'. In which case, you would enter 'Paris' as a key word and 'Places' as a type. Tap 'Change' next to 'All Fields' and select the option you need.

Providers: By default, the widget returns results from all of Europeana's providers. You can restrict it to your chosen providers. Tap 'Change' next to 'All Providers' and select the providers you need. You can search for a provider using the search field above the list. The providers are presented in order of the size of their contributions to Europeana. The number in brackets shows how many items from that provider are available. If the name of the provider is followed by an arrow, then they are a data aggregator, tap the arrow to see the institutions included in their collection. Note: you can select more than one.

Countries: By default, the widget returns results from all countries. You can restrict it to your chosen countries. Tap 'Change' next to 'All Providing Countries' and select the countries you need. The countries are presented in order of the size of their contributions to Europeana. The number in brackets shows how many items from that country are available. Note: you can select more than one. To clear your selection and start again, tap 'Clear'.

Media types: By default, the widget returns results of all media types - image, text, sound, video and 3D. You can restrict it to only the media types you're interested in. Tap 'Change' next to 'All Media Types' and select the types you need. The media types are presented in order of size. The number in brackets shows how many items of that media type are available. Note: you can select more than one. To clear your selection and start again, tap 'Clear'.

Copyright: By default, the widget returns results with any copyright status. You can restrict this, for example, to only show re-usable content. Tap 'Change' next to 'All Copyrights' and select the statuses you need. The copyright statuses are presented in order of size. The number in brackets shows how many items of that status are available. Note: you can select more than one. To clear your selection and start again, tap 'Clear'.

[More information on the CC licenses](#)

[More information on the Rights Reserved - Free Access label](#)

[More information on the Rights Reserved - Restricted Access label](#)

[More information on the Rights Reserved - Paid Access label](#)

[More information on the Unknown rights label](#)

Languages: By default, the widget returns results in all languages. You can restrict it to your chosen languages. Tap 'Change' next to 'All Languages' and select the languages you need. The languages are presented in order of the size of their representation in Europeana. The number in brackets shows how many items of each language are available. Note: you can select more than one. To clear your selection and start again, tap 'Clear'.

When you have selected all your filters, tap 'Next' or the 'Style' tab heading.

Style tab: You can choose a black or white widget and select to include thumbnails or not. Select the style you would like to use.

Tap 'Next' or the 'Preview' tab heading.

Preview tab: Your widget will be displayed. Please note that the widget is responsive and so expands to fit the width of its container. For this reason, it may be a different size on the preview than it will be on your own web page.

If you wish to amend the widget's properties, just go back to the 'Search', 'Filter' or 'Style' tab and make your changes.

If you are happy with your widget, simply copy the 'Embed' code displayed and paste this into your web page.

The PSNC widget

Early in 2013 there was a suggestion that PSNC, one of the partners in WP 3, might develop a Cultural Heritage Context widget which would show content from Europeana related to the

main content of the page in the site it is embedded on. The idea was that this widget would complement and not compete with the Europeana search widget and that it would be developed in a manner that was not limited to using the only the Europeana API, but would also work with the Federated Polish Digital Libraries API and other APIs as well, subject to development effort (and that the code would be open source to allow external developers to do that). It was hoped that this might help to mitigate the delays in production of the Europeana search widget. After some discussion between partners and Europeana, the development was agreed and scheduled for delivery in August 2013.

The new widget was called CHContext – an abbreviation from Cultural Heritage Context. It was announced to the PL Network on 28 August 2013^{xxiv} via Basecamp. The CHContext widget was based on the Europeana API and written in JavaScript. It was envisioned that it could be used for tasks such as the:

- enrichment of a library/museum catalogue website - beside being able to read the item (e.g. a book) description, you also get links to digitized copies of this item or items created by the same author
- enrichment of a heritage-related blog - you easily can provide links to materials related to each blog post (we also made [a WordPress plugin for that!](#))

The plugin supported three data sources:

- [Europeana](#) (with API key)
- [Digital Public Library of America](#) (with API key)
- [Polish Digital Libraries Federation](#) (without API key)

It was also possible for implementers to define their own data provider(s) and the widget design was also customizable via CSS.

More information about the widget was given via this link: <https://github.com/psnc-dl/chcontext> and PSNC also prepared a dedicated version suitable for WordPress-based sites: <https://github.com/psnc-dl/wp-chcontext> (which have particular requirements).

It was publicised to the whole Europeana network in their September 2013 Network update^{xxv} and at the second PL Network workshop, when a dedicated session was organised to take attendees through the various tools available (including this one) and the slides and notes were circulated to the whole Network after the event.

The API

Discussions at the Burgos workshop in October 2012 (see Section on the two PL Network Workshops above) indicated that the all PLs in attendance wanted to wait for the new version (Version 2) which was due out shortly and a number expressed an interest in testing it^{xxvi}. On 7th November an email was sent to all PL Network Members via Basecamp with details of the beta release which was then available. PSNC had implemented it previously – and had prepared a case study about it^{xxvii} <http://pro.europeana.eu/web/guest/pionier>.

Despite being expected in November 2012 the final release of Version 2 was not announced until 23/4/13 via a message on Basecamp. The API was promoted to PL Network members at the Athens workshop where there was a session on how to apply for and use the widgets and the API. For libraries not able to attend the workshop the slides and notes were circulated to the whole network following the workshop on December 11th 2013 and January 1st 2014. There appear, at the time of writing this report, now to be two versions of the API (see <http://labs.europeana.eu/api/>) and that the API promoted to the PL Network may

perhaps been updated, however there is no indication that the PL Network was informed about this or that there was any action within the project about it.

It has not been possible to assess the impact of the Europeana widget or the API because the statistics do not seem to be available. Libraries do not have to register for the widget, and numbers downloading it are unknown. Users do need to register for the API but records of registrations do not appear to include any public libraries^{xxviii}. It is also not possible to measure the number of searches in the widget but email correspondence^{xxix} with Europeana staff indicates that it is possible to “measure how many searches in widgets lead to either a search result page or object page on the portal. This spreadsheet gives numbers for the last 12 months:

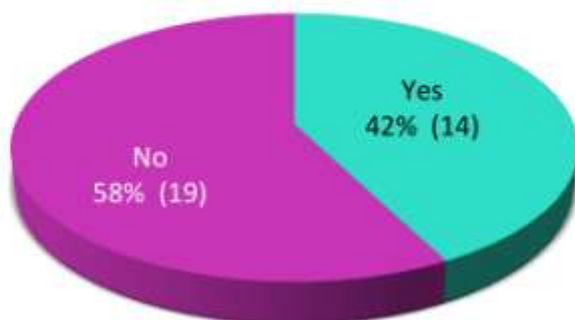
<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/ccc?key=0AsHgkgfrliQ3dHF4M1BMeVU4ZXQtcRre mVEVHdPWUE#gid=0>. The total number (at the bottom) is 1400 page views. In Europeana context this is a very small number accounting for about 0.01% of the total number of page views for the period.” The lack of available usage statistics is rather disappointing given the Reviewers’ comments after the Year 1 project review as follows: “**Recommendation 1 (R1):** In parallel with all defined Key Performance Indicators already defined by eAwareness in the Description of Work, the project should pay particular emphasis on the following:

- the number of API access and data downloads
- ...^{xxx} “

Online survey results – the two widgets and the API

The online survey included a number of questions about the workshops and the questions, together with the results are reproduced below:

Q3.1: Did your library implement any of the widgets or API?

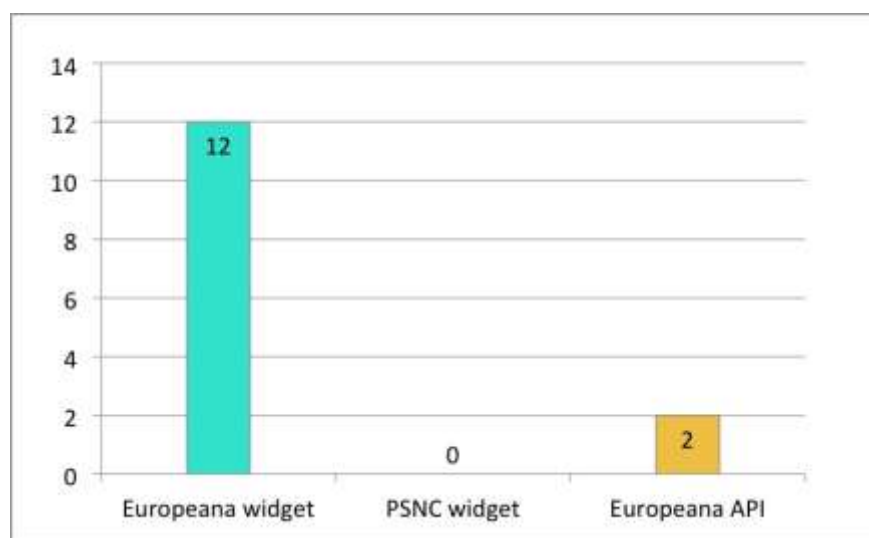


Q3.1a: Please explain why not

1	We are about to change our library website. I think we will implement it on our new website.
2	Contact person left his job in 2013 for a year.
3	We weren't contacted before, but we are going to apply the following days.
4	We plan to implement the API in 2015.
5	Great collaborative tool.
6	We certainly planned to do it, and we still do, but we had organizational and technical

	difficulties with our digital library that we have been trying to solve for months.
7	We will do it.
8	Technical incompatibility with the site of the library.
9	A new corporate website was in development and the timing wasn't good.
10	Technical difficulties.
11	No teníamos información sobre el proyecto. <i>We had no information on the project.</i>
12	Porque nosotros accedemos como usuarios y para instalar nuevos programas o aplicaciones sólo puede hacerlo el informático <i>Because we access as users and to install new programs or applications you can only do on computer.</i>
13	Porqué nuestra web está incluida en la plataforma http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/ y creo que depende del Ministerio implementarlos <i>Our website is included in the http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/ platform and I think the Ministry implemented.</i>
14	por desconocimiento <i>Lack of knowledge.</i>

Q3.2: Which of these did your library implement



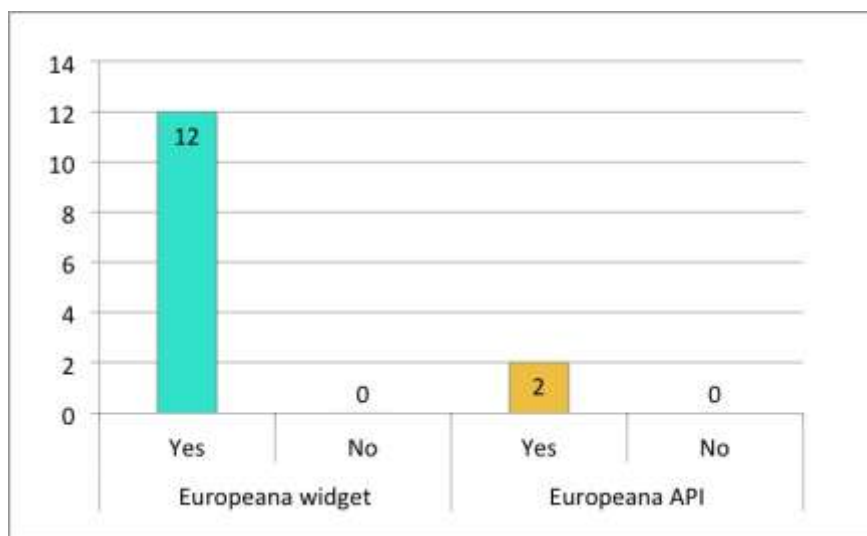
Q3.2a: Please provide the relevant URLs from your site

The Europeana widget	http://www.gkmm.hr/europeana.htm
	http://www.knjiznica-koprivnica.hr/knjiznica/europeana.html
	http://www.kvb.lt/lt/straipsniai/3706-europeana
	http://www.cacak-dis.rs/digital/english/europeana-search-widget/
	http://biblioteca-provinciale.provincia.roma.it/
	http://www.bjc.ro/new/index.php?europeana/
	http://www.zlb.de/service/digitale-

	dienste/projekte/europeanaawareness.html
	http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/vila-real/index.jsp
	http://btcanavarrete.blogspot.com.es/
	http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/ribadedeva
The PSNC widget	
The Europeana API	http://www.galiciana.bibliotecadegalicia.xunta.es

Q3.3: Are the tools still available on your website?

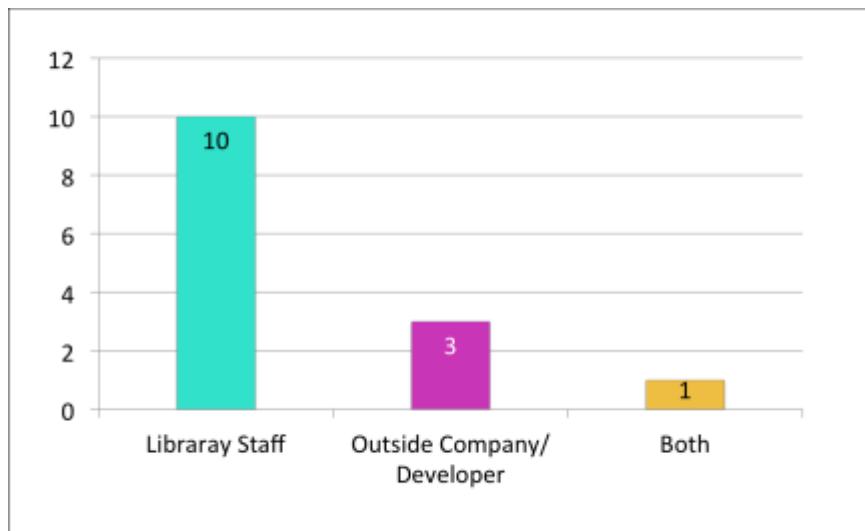
Note: PSNC not included in this chart as not applicable.



Q3.3a	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
Europeana widget	Because it is very useful for our visitors, they can search Europeana directly from our website. It was easy to implement.	-
	There were some issues with the widget, in particular concerning the layout and design, which appeared to conflict with the hosting website design.	-
PSNC widget	-	We weren't aware of it and one widget on our web site should be enough for Europeana promotion.
		We lack a suitable place for the widget, i.e. content that is changing and not so static, so

		that diverse content might result in diverse content delivered by the widget.
Europeana API	-	-

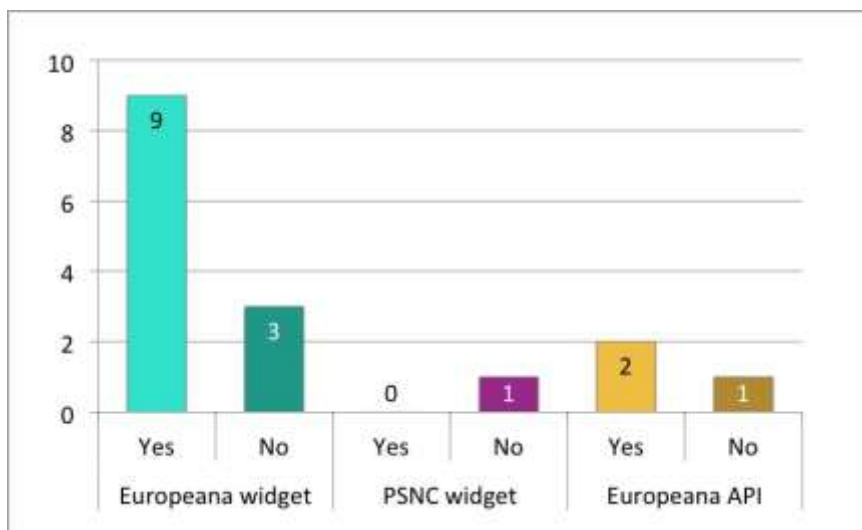
Q3.4: Who implemented the widget/API



Q3.5: Was the implementation a straightforward process?:

N.B. If you used an outside developer/company you might like to talk with them before completing the following questions. You can save what you have done so far and come back to it later.

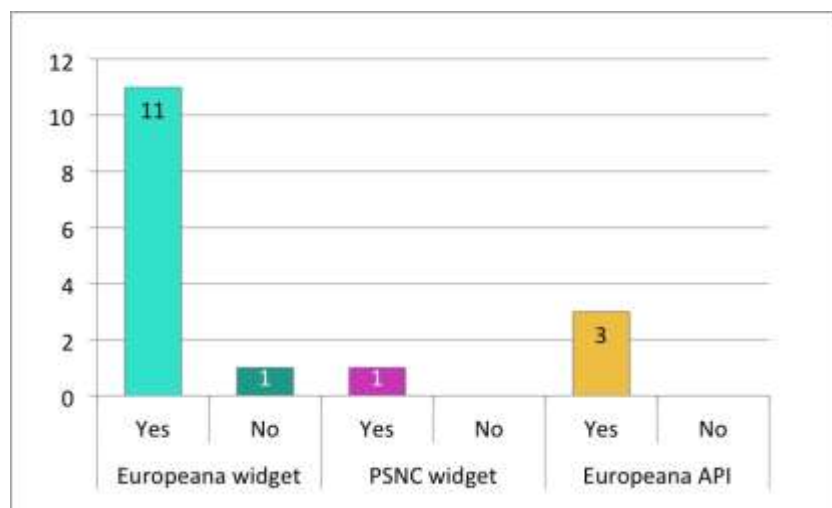
Note: The reason why the figures in the chart total 16 rather than 14 is because one library had tried to implement all 3 Widgets/API but they found all of them difficult to implement and in the end only installed the Europeana Widget.



Q3.5a:	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
Europeana widget	It was easy to implement and it was possible without any help from outside.	Not just simple but even hard.
	Our library staff did it while I was still in Athens at the conference.	It wasn't compatible with our web site.
		There were some issues with design, etc. - but then we could use a simple version of the widget.
	La implementación del widget de Europeana venía preparado por los técnicos del Ministerio de Cultura para que los bibliotecarios lo puedan añadir fácilmente en sus páginas web <i>The implementation of the widget Europeana was prepared by experts from the Ministry of Culture for librarians to easily add on their websites.</i>	
PSNC widget	-	-
Europeana API	-	-

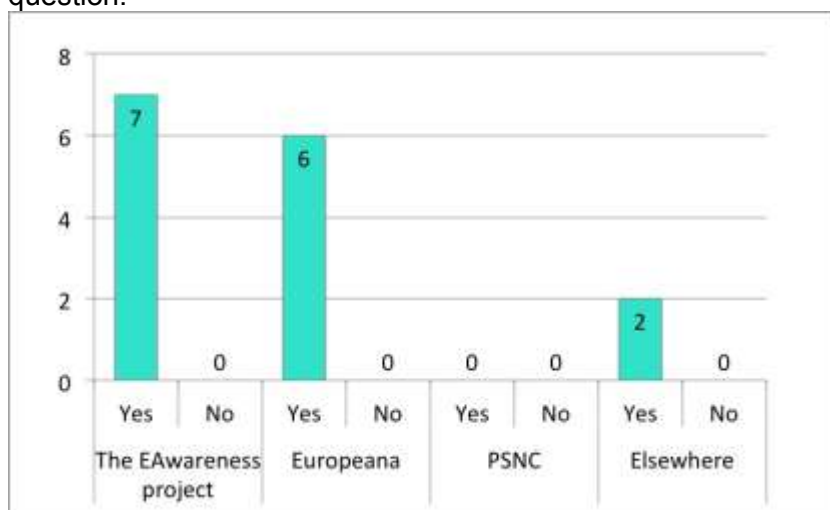
Q3.6: Were you happy with the way the tools worked?

The same library as above also said they were happy the way all of the tools worked so they must have tried them out and just selected the Europeana Widget.



Q3.6a	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
Europeana widget	-	There are some problems in the search string and in the visualisation screen.
PSNC widget	-	-
Europeana API	-	-

Q3.7: Were you happy with the support you got from:
Some respondents sought support from more than one org. 2 respondents did not answer question.



Q3.7a	Comments
The EAwareness project	The library needs more fluid technical support We received answer to all our questions.
Europeana	Our collaboration with European IT Team was OK. We encountered some problems but everything was solved.
PSNC	-
Elsewhere (eg. outside developers)	The library has not an internal technical support in a certain and constant way.

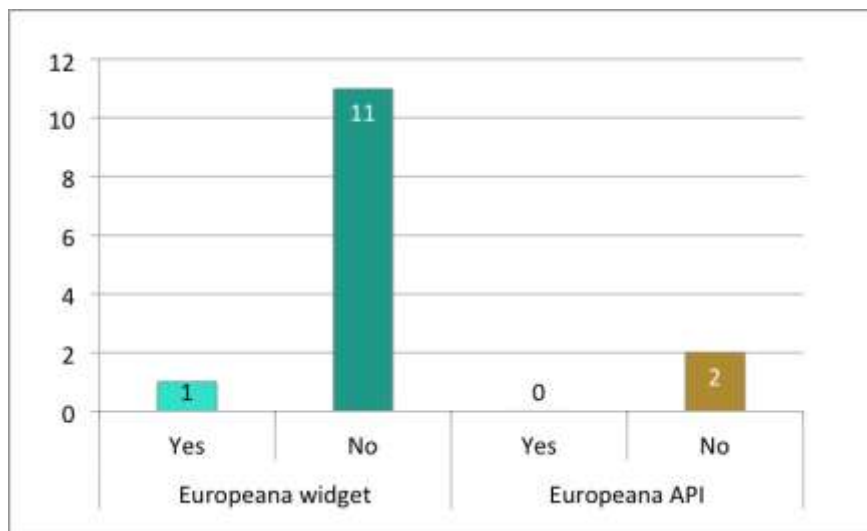
3.8: How could the support you received have been improved?

	Responses
The EAwareness project	If we have a designated person to deal with it would be better.

4. Usage and Impact

Q4.1: Do you have statistics for usage for: (*Types of users, usage, time period etc.*)

The chart does not include PSNC as no-one implemented their widget.



Q4.1a:	Please provide figures/details	Types of users	What were widgets and API used for
Europeana widget	12654 per year 2014	-	We use google analytics
PSNC widget	-	-	-
Europeana API	-	-	-

Q4.1b: Any positive comments users made (*Please list*)

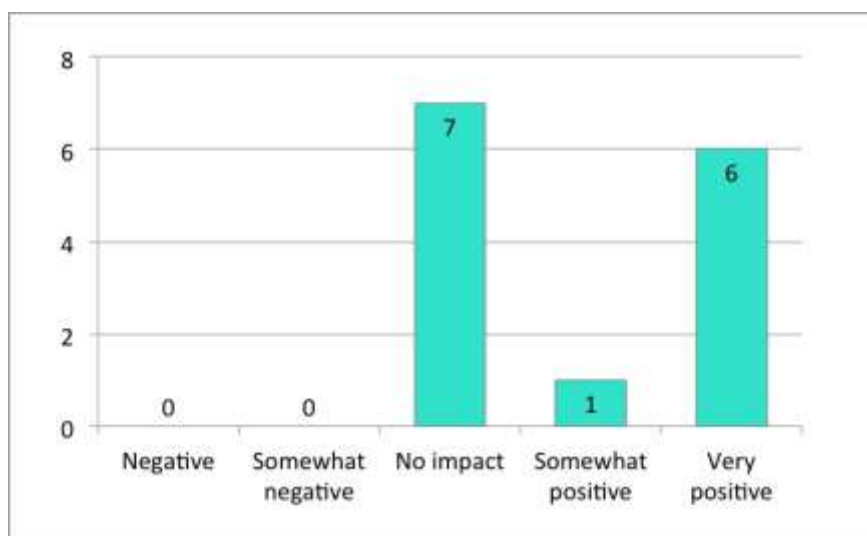
No responses to question

Q4.1c: Any negative comments users made (*Please list*)

No responses to question

Q4.2: What impact (if any) did implementing any of the tools have on your library?

Note: Chart data changed, this now only shows results for those who implemented tools.



4.2a: Please explain

No Impact	Users are not informed about the Europeana project.
	I think that in Serbia we still need to bring up the awareness of users of the Europeana, recent experience on Eu 1914-1918 shows that public in general has limited knowledge of Europeana and its services. Second, as Serbia is not part of EU there is a view that it is something out of Serbia's scope, which is limiting potential usage of services. Third, at the moment National Library in Serbia is in some transitional period regarding their digitization program, so we are lacking clearer strategy in that field, including Europeana projects and possible participation.
	The provincial library of Rome has been closed during these years for renovation and restoring of the building. Since services will reopen, during the next spring, we expect to fully use the widget and to communicate to users and other libraries this service.
	Until now, we didn't get a lot of feedback about the widget.
	No tenemos herramientas para valorar el impacto <i>We have no tools to assess the impact.</i>
Somewhat Positive	After integration of Europeana widget into the library's website more people are interested and we attracted more visitors to our website.
Very Positive	Our readers can search for information in wider context.
	The enrichment of the searches is very positive.
	Some users considered the new tool useful.
	Por la satisfacción de ver la página web de la Biblioteca seleccionada para la implementación del widget de una institución tan prestigiosa como Europeana <i>For the satisfaction of seeing the website of the selected library to implement the widget from a prestigious institution like Europeana.</i>

Key findings - the two widgets and the API

Rather disappointingly, although the PLs at the PL Network workshops were keen to try out and implement the tools^{xxxi}, there were problems with the development and maintenance of both the Europeana widget and the API. Also, it would seem that none of the other tools alluded to in the DoW and agreed at the second specification workshop (story telling widget - DSP) due in February 2013 and the tagging/geotagging tools planned for March 2013 (dependent on the priorities laid down in the Europeana Business Plan for 2013) were delivered. And it seems that communication with PL Network members about these issues could have been improved upon.

The widget was released for use by the PLs in November 2012. However, very soon after, in March 2013, an upgrade to the Europeana portal meant that it required modification. PLs that had already implemented it had to modify the code used. The widget wizard stopped working altogether and did not become available again until November 2013, so no other PLs were able to implement the widget during this time.

Other issues were that the Europeana widget never worked with Wordpress, a popular software package used for building websites and blogs, and there was a bug in the widget wizard affecting the copyright facet which went blank when you choose a value. The bug did not prevent users from implementing the widget but may have put some off. It was quickly rectified as soon as it was spotted in September 2014. One library also reported that, "There were some issues with the widget, in particular concerning the layout and design, which appeared to conflict with the hosting website design," and another that. "There are some problems in the search string and in the visualisation screen".

The API was also delivered late. Attendees of the first PL Network workshop in Burgos in October 2012 (and then the whole membership of the PL Network via Basecamp) were told that a new version was expected in November 2012. In fact the release of Version 2 was not announced until five months after that on 23 April 2013 via a message on Basecamp. To compound this, it is not clear whether or not this message was actually sent to the PL Network or just to another part of Basecamp. The API was, however, strongly promoted to PL Network members at the Athens workshop in December 2013 via a dedicated session on how to apply for and use the widgets and the API, and the slides and notes were circulated to the whole PL Network on Basecamp with encouragement to try the tools out..

There now appear, (at the time of writing this report) to be two versions of the API (see <http://labs.europeana.eu/api/>) and it seems that the API promoted to the PL Network may perhaps have been updated, however there is no indication that the PL Network was informed about this or that there was any action within the project about it, perhaps due to the lack of communication in the final year of the project.

By contrast, the PSNC (or Cultural Heritage Context) widget which was not specified in the DOW but was an additional product developed out of goodwill by one of the partners in WP 3 (PSNC) was delivered on time on 28 August 2013^{xxxii}. It offered more functionality, in that works with WordPress and supports not only Europeana data, but also that of the [Digital Public Library of America](#) and the [Polish Digital Libraries Federation](#). It also offers more flexibility in that it makes it possible for implementers to define their own data provider(s) and the widget design is customizable via CSS. However, it does seem to require more technical ability to implement.

The survey (Question 3.1) does indicate that 42% of respondents implemented one or more of the tools, mostly the Europeana widget. Where reasons were given for not doing so, the majority seem to be related to technical issues (new websites due, technical problems) or the non-availability of staff. None of the respondents had implemented the PSNC widget

which may perhaps be due to a lack of technical skills in the libraries? One comment about it in the survey also cited concerns about where to place such a widget, that they lacked pages where the content is changing (and not so static) “so that diverse content might result in diverse content delivered by the widget.” Some of the URLs of implementations are given above in the responses to Question 3.2a and there is a list of further implementations available on Basecamp^{xxxiii}. Correspondence with staff at the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport in Spain indicates that the Europeana widget was also implemented on over 240 PL websites in Spain, 240 were implemented centrally by the Ministry for the individual PLs and additional implementations were made by PLs not using the Ministry’s system. This illustrates the effectiveness of having Ministerial or other governing body support in a country.

Q3.4 shows the importance of making any tools very simple to implement, across the variety of systems and platforms used by PLs, with nearly three quarters of respondents (10) reporting that the installation was carried out by library staff. Just over a quarter (4) used outside developers (with 1 library replying that library staff and outside developers worked on it together). Most respondents found the tools easy to implement, the negative responses were inflated by one library which tried to implement all three of the widgets/API but found all of them difficult and in the end only installed the Europeana widget. Only one library was unhappy with the way any of the tools worked, reporting that there were “some problems in the search string and in the visualisation screen” for the Europeana widget and all of them were happy with the support received from the project, from Europeana and from elsewhere, although a couple highlighted a lack of technical expertise on their own staff as an issue.

Only one library was keeping usage statistics and these were supplied as raw numbers, with no indication as to what they were counting – users, visits, page views, searches, items retrieved or what. Probably the questionnaire should have been more specific in this respect. Respondents were divided equally as to whether the tools had no impact on their libraries or a positive impact. Those reporting no impact cited local issues, a lack of awareness/interest in Europeana/the EU by their communities, together with having no way of assessing impact. Those reporting a positive impact cited increased usage, positive response from some users, the ‘prestige’ effect of being seen to be working with Europeana and the perceived benefits of search enrichment. The lack of available usage statistics hampers any accurate assessment of the impact of the widgets and the API, although usage appears to be minimal at this stage.

The digital story telling platform and collection days – a brief introduction

New ways of involving people in their cultural heritage were at the heart of WP 2, and creating a digital storytelling platform was one of its main tasks. The digital storytelling platform’s main purpose was to act as a focus for user-generated content and give Europeana the ability to scale-up such content-gathering significantly^{xxxiv}.

Deliverable D2.2¹: “Report on infrastructure and tools for supporting user contributed content” sets out the thinking behind the development of the DSP as follows: “user contributed stories/narratives can be a starting point for exploring the interconnections between items discovered in Europeana based on intersecting time/space/topic components. Although digital stories can manifest in different ways, they share a set of characteristics which makes them ideal for the purpose of communicating cultural heritage to audiences who may find it difficult - or boring - to access content via passive channels such as search engines or catalogues. Such digital stories are rapidly becoming globally acknowledged as powerful tools for learning, integration, and preservation by providing

unique platforms for creativity in the cultural sphere. Stories act to transfer knowledge from previous generations and help to uncover ethnic heritage emanating from different regions and locations in the culturally rich and diverse tapestry of Europe. Europeana Awareness focuses on providing a Digital Storytelling Platform that should encourage users to create and share stories that include content from Europeana and other open resources.”

WP 2 of the Europeana Awareness project also aimed to support the meaningful inclusion of user contributed content in Europeana and the distribution of Europeana content in external environments. As one of the major areas of work, this work package was responsible for the execution of the content gathering campaigns. Two types of campaigns were organized: Europeana 1914-1918 and Europeana 1989. (A third was related to Wikipedia and falls outside the scope of this report.) As a result of the collection days organised for these campaigns members of the public submitted objects, photographs and other memorabilia, commentaries and annotations to Europeana. Typically, the content gathered in these campaigns was photographs of the objects. Content was solicited in the context of personal stories (hence the development of the DSP to support this), but Europeana also had the capability to display these objects in other contexts^{xxxv}. Public libraries hosted and organised many of the collection days, or local history days as they are sometimes referred to, as well as some complete campaigns.

Digital story-telling platform

By the end of 2013 WP 2 reported that it had created and assessed the first version of the Digital Storytelling Platform, which would be developed further in 2014^{xxxvi}. More detail is supplied later in the same report as follows, “On the development front, the HistoryPin platform was adapted to serve as the main site for 1989, including content upload. The first version of the Digital Storytelling Platform (DSP) was released in May and consecutively evaluated by a representative group of users. The DSP will be released to the general public early 2014. This is indicative of a small deviation from the workplan in that HistoryPin has been chosen as the contribution and publication mechanism of 1989, opposed to the Digital Storytelling Platform. This decision was taken by the Europeana Foundation in an effort to galvanise on the traffic already generated by the HistoryPin platform.”

The user testing and evaluation of the first version of the DSP is documented in Deliverable D2.4^{xxxvii}: “The DSP was evaluated by a representative group of potential users. Four user test sessions were conducted in April 2013, at different countries and with a variety in test participants, testing methods and operating systems and browsers: Test 1 was conducted at the offices of *Spild af Tid* in Copenhagen, with five participants, three youths and two adults; Test 2 was conducted at the offices of *Europeana* in Haag, with the participation of three Europeana employees; Test 3 was an online test organized by *Sound & Vision*, with ten participants from public libraries around Europe (all members of the Awareness Public Libraries Network); and in Test 4 three participants were asked to provide their professional review of the DSP in general. This test took place at the *Europeana* offices in Haag”.

D2.4 reports that, “The test results showed the strength of the back-end (server-side) platform as a way to store and connect user-uploaded stories, media and contextual connective narrative and the need to improve the front-end interface for better usability. In particular the deliverable reported that user tests results make evident that a reiteration of the design and interface is needed in order to improve the user experience in general. This process will start up in early June.

Specifically, given the variety of age and professional background of the participants, the tests provided a very mixed, but altogether valuable feedback. It is evident that the process of creating a digital story must be revisited in order to be simplified and become more intuitive for the user. It is of vital importance that the DSP becomes more appealing to users,

including an improved story playout that urges the user to get more involved in this experience and engages them in viewing, creating and sharing stories.”

WP 2 partners agreed that:

- the DSP would be amended following this feedback, most notably that: the DSP back-end would be improved and would be included in both Europeana Labs (once finished) and the Europeana GitHub's contrib branch as a prototype for others to use in their own campaigns. The project partners also planned to investigate using the platform within Europeana Creative to deploy parts of the back-end for the development of user generated galleries as part of a task on user annotations.
- the DSP front-end would need to be improved in order to be more user-friendly. The public release was planned for early 2014, in line with the Europeana Communication strategy of 2014.

A Memo attached to the Awareness project's Response to Reviewers' Comments (for Year 2 Project Review, covering year of the project, 1 Jan 2013 – end December 2013)^{xxxviii} gives further insight into the thinking about the DSP at that time (see Appendix 8 for the full text of the Memo) and concludes that:

“This updated approach (in line with Europeana's Strategic Plan for 2015-2020) has two implications for the work in Europeana Awareness WP2:

1. The DSP-prototype delivered earlier in the project will be featured in [Europeana Labs](#) and its code be made available in Europeana's publically available code repository so that other developers can modify it for their use should they wish. This is a slight deviation from the DoW, as this document mentions the deployment of a DSP by Europeana Foundation. In the approach proposed now, members of the Europeana Network will be able to build their own Storytelling Platforms.
2. Support for user created sets is developed within Europeana Awareness by NTUA, Spild af Tid and the Europeana office and will be completed by the end of September 2014. The work will be aligned architecturally with the Annotation API development as part of Europeana Creative and will be integrated from the start into the Europeana platform ensuring its technical sustainability. The implication of this decision is that the delivery will be delayed until the end of September 2014.

Email correspondence with the WP 2 workpackage leader in November 2014 confirmed that:

- The memo contains our current plans.
- The DSP is available in Europeana Labs: <http://labs.europeana.eu/apps/digital-storytelling-prototype/>, where it is stable and has not been modified
- The backend will be reused in other projects.
- The work on user created sets is now being taken further in the context of other projects: Europeana Sounds (channels) and EUscreen (interface for academics)

Ultimately, the DSP was not used in any of the Awareness campaigns or collection days. Oxford University's Run-Co-Co software was used for the 1914-1918 campaign^{xxxix}. Meanwhile, the HistoryPin platform was adapted to serve as the main site for the 1989 (Fall of the Wall) campaign^{xl}. It supported direct content upload by online users and, in order to overcome problems with the HistoryPin software, PSNC set up a dedicated installation of their existing dLibra system for the Polish campaign, which was later used by all of the public 1989 collection events^{xli}. Basic metadata and preview images were manually copied from dLibra to HistoryPin but the complex metadata and complex content (which HistoryPin cannot support) remained in the dLibra repository and was linked to by HistoryPin. Subsequent traffic from HistoryPin to the dLibra repository was reported to be minimal, indicating very little usage of the HistoryPin website to access the 1989 content.

Collection days

This was discussed at the first PL Network workshop in October 2012. The notes of the meeting state that, “A number of presentations about Public Libraries as Community Collection Points were made^{xiii} :

- General overview of the Europeana policy on User Generated Content (UGC), Ad Polle - Europeana
- Two projects: Europeana 1914-1918 & Europeana 1989, Frank Drauschke – Facts and Files
- How to organise a community collection event, Ad Polle & Frank Drauschke – EF and F&F

After discussion the participants raised the following issues^{xiii}:

- Participants wanted to know where the user generated content would be stored – at Europeana or by the libraries, or on services like Flickr, or by the national aggregators? Europeana staff present agreed that this is an area that needed more work.
- Participants were worried about the negative impact crowd-sourcing, tagging and geocoding might have on quality
- Participants felt it would be useful to have something that would show people how to use Europeana content in schools etc plus tools for public libraries to support both formal and informal learning and include Europeana content in that
- Need more guarantees from Europeana about the sustainability of the content and its preservation into the future
- Europeana confirmed that it would be possible to add a “Collected at: “ field to the metadata and display the contents with the digital objects
- The Public Library Network was invited to suggest other themes for collections (to sit alongside 1914 – 1918 etc)
- It was agreed that Europeana needs to clarify the process and provide an infrastructure for libraries wishing to organise Community Collection Days
- Europeana needs to provide a toolkit to support Community Collection Days – guidelines, templates for posters and flyers etc etc
- It was noted that the forms used for collecting the metadata etc are already available online

Unfortunately it appears that despite being raised and discussed on several occasions it was not possible to agree with Europeana which themes or topics PLs in the PL Network could be asked to run collection days on, nor were any guidelines (apart from Oxford University’s for the 1989 campaign which PLs were not involved in) on how best to do this, what equipment/staff they would need, publicity and so on produced. After MDR Partners (WP 3 leader) withdrew from the project and were not replaced it seems that these issues were not picked up by anyone else. As a result further activity within the project relating to PLs as collection points or as national organisers for the WW1 or 1989 campaigns appears to have been arranged outside of WP 3 and did not go through the PL Network channels.

Deliverable 2.3^{xiv} documents in some detail the rationale behind the collection days; the methods and techniques used to plan, organise and run them; together with results and lessons learned. It was updated at yearly intervals by D2.5 and D2.8^{xv}. The way it worked was that the collection days and content gathering campaigns were run by WP 2 but within a framework and overall plan and timetable organised by WP 1, which was responsible for running the PR campaign in each country, usually with the help of a local professional PR agency and a nominated ‘national coordinator’ in each country, who was also a partner in the Awareness project. Public Libraries who were project partners for WP 3 also acted as

national coordinators for their countries, whilst in other cases PLs were recruited to host some or all of the collection days in their countries.

In all PLs took part in campaigns in 13 of the 20 countries covered by the project as follows^{xlvi}:

Belgium

*Hasselt (Provinciale Bibliotheek Limburg)

Brugge

Leuven (Central Bibliotheek KU)

Croatia

* Rijeka Public Library

* Public library "Fran Galovic" Koprivnica

* Dubrovnik Libraries (Public and Research Libraries)/Dubrovacke knjižnice

Dubrovnik

Cyprus

*Cyprus Library

Denmark

* Aarhus Public Libraries

* Roskilde Central Library

* Vejle Central Library

* Copenhagen Public Library

* Odense Public Library

* Herning Public Library

* Gentofte Central Library

Guldborgsund (Main Library)

Sonderborg PL

France

Various Public Libraries were amongst the 100+ venues

Germany

Stadtbibliothek Bremen

Amberg Provincialbibliothek

Greece

*Veria Public Library

* Public Library of Serres Maria Vrahliotou

* Future Library

Chania

Thessaloniki

Ireland

Wexford County Library

Romania

*Cluj County Library Sibiu

Orastie

Bucharest

Serbia

*Belgrade City Library

*Čačak Public Library Dis,

*Novi Sad City Library

Slovakia

Martin

Kosice

Bratislava

Slovenia

*Celje Regional Library

*City Library Ljubljana

Logatec PL
Nova Gorica – France Bevek PL
UK
Lambeth Library

*denotes PL Network Members

In general the work involved a local team running a series of collection days, also called 'family history roadshows or 'history open days'. The prime objective of these events was to provide the press and broadcast media with something tangible to record. Their broadcasts and articles raised awareness of Europeana generally and more specifically of the request for the public to contribute their family stories about the First World War to the website of Europeana 1914-1918. In the lead up to the roadshow the website would have been translated into the native language of the local audience, and a press and communications campaign was run locally. Broadcast news coverage on the day included local and national radio as well as television and press and media. Significant news coverage was a feature of all of the roadshows^{xvii}. Appendix 9 (a case study of how the collection days operated in France) supplies more detail.

In particular the case study gives some indication of the range and amount work which would be involved for PLs in running collection days:

A heavy workload for all:

- During the interviews with the contributors (1 to 2 hours per contributor)
- During the digitisation phase (20-45 min per contributor)
- During the post-production (15-30 min by story)
- An important "after sale service" once the stories are published online with:
 - Requests by contributors for high definition files
 - Requests for changes and additions to the stories
 - Demands regarding search engines
- Calls for evolution of *europaena1914-1918* :
 - Some bugs with the interface
 - Non-intuitive display and searches for the contributor
 - Difficulties in counting the number of validated stories by French institutions

A further series of collection days were held for the 1989 (Fall of the Wall) campaign but no PLs were involved in these:

- Poland – Warsaw, Poznan, Gdansk, June 2013
- Lithuania – Vilnius, Panevėžys, August 2013
- Latvia – Riga, August 2013
- Estonia – Tallinn, August 2013
- Czech Republic – Plzeň, Hradec Králové, Prague, Olomouc, Opava, November 2013
- Lithuania – Vilnius, Panevėžys, August 2014
- Hungary – Szeged, Sopron, Budapest, May/September 2014
- Germany – Leipzig, Berlin, May/September 2014
- Romania – Bucharest, December 2014^{xviii}

Key findings - digital story-telling platform, collection days

The online survey did not include any questions on this area of the work as it had a more peripheral status in the scope of this evaluation but some of the respondents' comments touched on it and are referenced below.

Key findings - digital story telling platform

The indications are that PLs would be keen to implement tools like this from Europeana. 73% of the PL Network members attending the first PL Network workshop in Burgos, Spain in October 2012 expressed immediate interest in implementing the digital story telling platform after hearing a presentation about it at the meeting. Some also took part in the testing of the first version, and their opinions and comments were instrumental in prompting the decision to improve the front-end interface for better usability^{xlix}. The PL comments can be seen in full in Appendix 3 of D2.4^l.

The project reviewers, after the Year 2 project review were critical of the lack of progress with the DSP to that date^{liii}. They continued, "Just to complete on the whole UCC issue, it is professionally recognized that, despite the widespread prevalence of crowdsourcing initiatives in the cultural heritage landscape, not all have been successful. eAwareness should assess and justify the significant impact of its campaigns, editathons, etc. as well as the impact on success or failure rates for Europeana as a whole, as a service, as a platform and as a brand. Perhaps the consortium needs to explore successful use cases of crowdsourcing alike in GLAM institutions further than DigitalNZ and Rijksmuseum experiences."

Key findings - community collection days

PLs played an important role in the WW1 campaign, either leading or taking part in the collection days in 13 out of the 20 countries covered. And they seem to have done a good job – Ad Polle is quoted in the Interviews section below as saying, "In short: I love public libraries! They were involved in some of the campaigns and they were great to work with. In general all the PL's (involved) were really eager to participate and they adopted the principles very well and enthusiastically. My overall experience is that PL's are more used to work with the public and know better than national libraries how to reach them. Although they are usually smaller institutions, with often limited resources, they have the initial set up for collection days and useful networks to involve all kinds of local and regional media. They are also well prepared to do all kinds of work (translation, PR, post-processing) etc. Based on this I consider the PL's of vital interest for the Europeana network.

However, for a variety of reasons, this work was not handled or communicated through the PL Network, which would appear to be something of a missed opportunity. The important issues raised by PLs in the 1st PL Network Workshop about:

- preservation, storage and display of the user generated content
- what metadata is needed for UGC
- a process for suggesting and agreeing themes for collections (other than WW1 and 1989)
- a process and an infrastructure for libraries wishing to organise Community Collection Days
- together with a toolkit to support Community Collection Days – guidelines, templates for posters and flyers and so on

do not seem to have been resolved yet. The UGC Task Force, which was established in Q3 2012 and reported in October 2014^{liii} did not cover these issues and it appears that Europeana does not yet have an official policy on UGC.

Future co-operation with Europeana

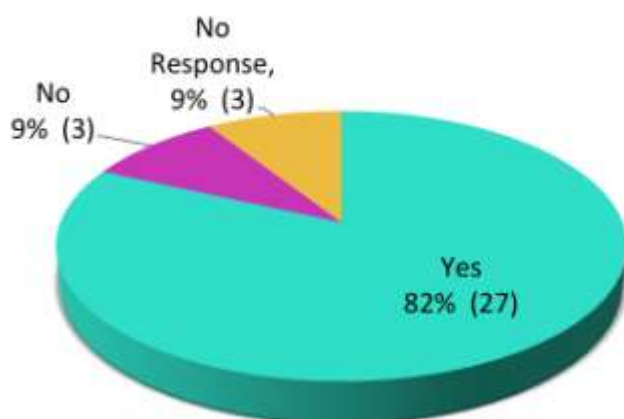
Online survey results: future co-operation

Europeana is very keen to broaden and deepen its co-operation with public libraries in future We would appreciate your views on the best ways to achieve this.

Q5.1: What (if any) tools or services (in addition to the widgets and the API) would you like Europeana to offer public libraries? (Free text box)

	Tools/Services
1	More possibilities to add local content.
2	Organization of Europeana days in libraries for more promotion, not just WW1 but also Europeana as concept
3	We don't know yet.
4	A multilingual tool for digitization and publishing of digitized material, either online or offline (or both if possible).
5	A tool that would match results in Europeana to more providers. For example if i search for something Europeana would direct me to more providers that have the same object or similar.
6	At the moment we are testing LoCloud Collection within the Lo Cloud project
7	A friendly permanent tool through which librarians can insert images and metadata of the libraries' digital resources, as this became part of our normal daily working, in a usual way; also usable for workshop training and internship (stages), and for patrons who wish
8	Good practice examples for library-projects; educational programmes
9	Digital story telling platform, geo-tagging
10	Access to modern scientific databases.
11	We are satisfied with offered
12	We would like to have Europeana offering cloud services for digitization activities or the infrastructure for road shows for user contributions, similar to the platforms for Europeana 1914-1918 or Europeana 1989.
13	Quizás proporcionarles accesos privilegiados a los materiales presentados en Europeana pero que no son de acceso libre y gratuito (materiales bajo copyright) <i>Maybe give them privilege to materials presented in Europeana hits but are not freely accessible (copyright materials)</i>
14	Por desconocimiento del tema, preferimos guardar un respetuoso silencio <i>By ignorance of the subject , we prefer to keep a respectful silence</i>
15	Estaría bien que facilitaran una traducción correcta en español <i>It would be good to facilitate a correct translation in Spanish</i>

Q5.2: Would you welcome greater co-operation between your library and Europeana?



Q5.2a	Please explain why not
1	The Europeana project and promoting the European cultural heritage is just a very small part of what we do as a public library.

Q5.3: What benefits do you think it would have for Europeana? (Free text box)

	Responses
1	Europeana can use public libraries as mediators for information spread, public libraries can help to attract more visitors and users.
2	Connection with less famous but interesting cultural heritage.
3	More visibility in our library, town and country.
4	It could contribute to the greater visibility of Europeana.
5	Our library have a lot of valuable heritage and it can be useful to extend the base of Europeana.
6	Wider visibility.
7	We can make Oltenian region publications (books, reviews, photos, paintings, sculptures, etc) known in Europe and in the world.
8	Broadening the number of countries and cultures included in Europeana.
9	More records, more content, more thematic unities, more research material.
10	Specific and not widely known content.
11	With the reopening to the public of the Provincial library of Rome, scheduled for May 2015, we plan to spread awareness of Europeana and to promote to patrons the use of the widget; also we plan to involve other libraries in the area that might be interested in. We would like to participate to projects aimed to local libraries.
12	More content.
13	To understand better the different approaches of library tasks in different countries.
14	More digital objects added to Europeana.
15	Enriching the collections of Europeana in section Bulgarian Literary Heritage.
16	To be able to contribute and benefit expertise available in Europeana to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers.

17	It would reach more people.
18	Our library could be a place for smaller regional libraries to learn more about opportunities in the area of digital activities, thus enabling more.
19	No lo se <i>I do not know.</i>
20	Trabajar mas en red y compartir recursos <i>More networking and shared resources.</i>

Q5.4: What benefits do you think it would have for your library (or public libraries in general)? (Free text box)

	Responses
1	Possibility to find useful information and share it.
2	Building consciousness of importance of the public library in local society. Local heritage could get out from the local framework.
3	More users because people are interested in their past and connections with Europe
4	It can extend opportunities for cooperation between other libraries, to show funds of library for all Europa.
5	Promote cultural heritage through Europeana
6	Our users (students, teachers, professors, scientists) will have access to a large European data-base, so they will be better informed.
7	Institutional support, better positioning of public libraries inside their communities, strengthening libraries as brands...
8	More expertise in the field of metadata hosting and aggregating. Also more web traffic in our repositories.
9	Visibility, sharing small local collections
10	It is important to spread the knowledge of Europeana and facilitate the access to digital resources about cultural heritage
11	To be more visible on European level
12	To get to know
13	A single place to search for the information need and many more resources offered by more providers (even small cultural institution or libraries which have no means to run their own digital library from European countries.
14	Increasing the visibility of the library on a European scale.
15	Meet other public libraries or stakeholders, share experience and support each other to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers.
16	More connections with digital projects.
17	User benefit, new ideas, exchange experience and knowledge.
18	We could profit from exchange of information and experience, and last but not least, get inspired by other actors.
19	No lo se <i>I do not know.</i>
20	Buena imagen y prestigio <i>Good image and prestige.</i>

Q5.5: Do you have any thoughts on what sort of cooperation you would like to see?
(Free text box)

	Responses
1	In our opinion it would be good to have more campaigns on collection, digitization and publishing of local content through Europeana (similar to Europeana 1989).
2	Connection with our heritage library.
3	Any consultations of digitization specialist, projects.
4	An open cooperation, a data-base were we can gather all sort of information and documents.
5	Perhaps Europeana could propose the network of libraries to participate in some projects - even short - for the implementation of specific activities such as: restoring ancient books and digitization of a small collection (eg 30 volumes on a particular subject for example on Local History and identities), participation of digitized resources to the Europeana portal, reuse of resources by local libraries through workshops with young people, organizing events for communication and dissemination, collection days for digitizing (photographs and private documents on a common theme, as you did for the Great War), meetings between partners and between partners and patrons of each library, training for librarians and for patrons, implementing the communication activities about Europeana and libraries life. Of course we would need a financial support, and Europeana could be a good leader for proposing projects (also considering different programs, for example Horizon 2020, Creative Europe etc...)
6	Educational programmes; workshops for different topics
7	In Romania we need more training for library staff, and also some funds for digitalization purposes, especially for small institutions.
8	Useful for both organisations.
9	To join consortia and to make contribution.
10	No, ninguna No.

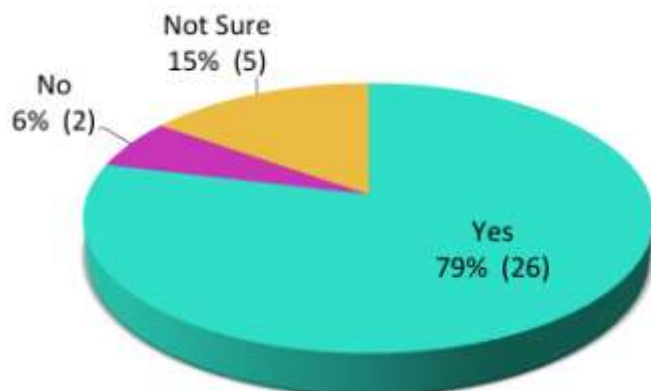
Q5.6: Can you suggest ways that Europeana could reach and communicate with public libraries across Europe? (Free text box)

	Responses
1	The current practice of the network meets our needs very well. I believe that our future practice should be implemented in the similar manner drawing attention to these important matters. Presentations in the technology field, opportunity to communicate with other members of the network, possibility to find out on time about the opportunities to join the expansion of Europeana are very relevant to us.
2	I think you would have to make Europeana relevant in a local, national context - and make local campaigns based on that. Make cooperation with the state Agency for public libraries.
3	Less formal approach through Facebook
4	This project has been a good example and it should be continued in the future in some form.
5	Communication list is OK.
6	By using local web-sites, through county libraries and dissemination.

7	Possible way is to form some consortium of libraries that would serve the network of libraries interested in communication and collaboration.
8	More workshops with more practice in fields of expertise.
9	I believe that Europeana can increase its information campaign capillary, at the local level, for example by mailing lists, newsletters, but also by sending materials like brochures and little spots, to be published on the websites of the libraries, to disseminate the services and provide the information on Europeana and the projects
10	You already do that very well
11	Special dedicated conferences, maybe a portal with more information, a news dedicated letter, growing of Europeana Public Library Network.
12	By local aggregators or separately with each organization
13	A través de listas de distribución de correo <i>Through mailing lists</i>
14	Tendríamos que tener acceso a la documentación necesaria para entrar en valoraciones <i>We should have access to the necessary documentation to enter rating.</i>
15	A través de los ministerios y administraciones regionales que tengan las competencias transferidas <i>Through ministries and regional administrations having transferred responsibilities.</i>
16	No se <i>I don't know.</i>

Q7, Q8 and Q9 are lists of conferences etc – included in the appropriate Appendices.

Q5.10: Would you like Europeana to maintain and develop the Public Libraries Network (or something like it) into the future?

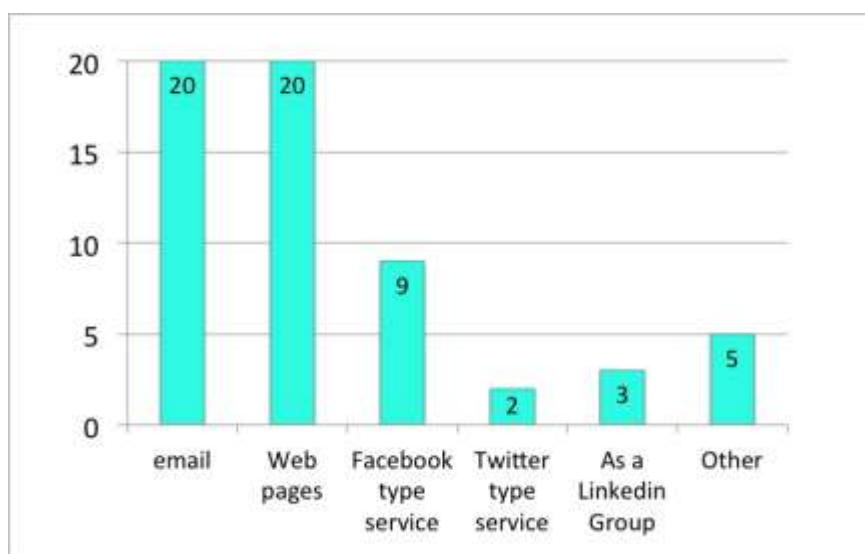


Q5.11: What would you like such a Public Libraries Network to do? (Free text box)

Responses	
1	Connect with other libraries
2	Concentrate information about public libraries in Europa.
3	Promote libraries cooperation
4	To disseminate information about the new technology used in libraries, about the latest tendencies in public libraries across Europe.
5	Provide support and work on projects that would allow public libraries to include their collections in Europeana and, at the same time, to educate public libraries how to use

	existing material for improving or creating new services for patrons.
6	To establish a common policy in regards to the content contribution in Europeana with particular standards and rates.
7	We might design a common project -achievable with European funds for example - for restoring ancient books to be digitalized, digitization, learning, exchanging of best practices, implementation of communication, etc.
8	Provide some communications channel
9	Provide information about good practice examples from libraries offer educational programmes
10	To ensure change of information and good practice among Europe's Public libraries.
11	To improve public libraries experience and to share best practices
12	Communicate the value of Europeana
13	Exchange experience and knowledge
14	This network should facilitate exchange about digital activities for public libraries.
15	Libraries provide facilities for them to digitize their funds public domain and incorporated into the catalogue of Gallica (especially storage of scanned documents as public libraries servers are not always available) .

Q5.12: How would you like such a Public Libraries Network to operate? (Free text box)



Q5.12a: Other (Please specify)

1	Basecamp
2	Conference calls webinar, workshops online (skype)
3	Blog
4	Regular newsletter
5	Yearly meeting/workshop

Q5.13: Would you like future co-operation with Europeana to include any of the following (tick all that apply):

Please note that for the purpose of this report the questions in the following table have been ordered by number of responses, highest first.

Number of Respondents: 30

	Question	No. Resp.	%
a.	To 'meet' other public libraries, share experience, talk with and support each other	29	96.7%
b.	A named contact at Europeana for public library queries/liaison/communication	25	83.3%
c.	To be invited to attend and contribute to relevant conferences, workshops, webinars, training, discussions etc		
d.	To be able to contribute to or host joint exhibitions/events/competitions (e.g. collection days, UGC days) with Europeana	24	80.0%
e.	To be able to receive enhanced and improved metadata back from Europeana to use in your catalogues and services		
f.	Easy ways to get PL metadata and content included in Europeana	23	76.7%
g.	To be provided with information about relevant funding opportunities	22	73.3%
h.	To be able to ask technical questions and get help from experts/other libraries	21	70.0%
i.	To be able to ask speakers from Europeana and the wider Europeana network to speak at events in your library/region/country	20	66.7%
j.	To be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers		
k.	To be able to offer/find out about job exchanges, exchange visits etc		
l.	To discuss public library topics with a like minded community		
m.	To be able to offer to promote Europeana and its services at local events, supported by relevant materials (slides, speakers' notes, handouts etc)	19	63.3%
n.	To be provided with more information/more regular information about what Europeana is doing		
o.	To be able to contribute and benefit from the technical and other expertise available in Europeana and in the wider Europeana network	17	56.7%
p.	To be invited to pilot/test new Europeana tools and services	16	53.3%
q.	To be able to study for and gain some sort of qualification from the online training		
r.	Some influence over the direction and development of Europeana	15	50.0%
s.	To be able to offer to take part in cooperative research within the Europeana community (not funded but for the benefit of all)		
t.	To be able to access and contribute to information, discussions and initiatives about copyright and licensing		
u.	To be able to contribute to and be involved/benefit from Europeana's semantic web and linked data work	14	46.7%
v.	To be provided with information about bids in progress and given opportunities to join consortia/make contributions		
w.	To be able to access and contribute to tailored online training (e.g. the online	13	43.3%

	courses developed by PSNC (Poznan Supercomputing and Network Centre) for the AccessIT project http://dl.psnc.pl/moodle/		
x.	To be able to offer to speak at Europeana events	10	33.3%

Q5.13a: Other (please suggest other areas for cooperation between public libraries and Europeana)

No responses to question

Q5.14: Any other comments you would like to make?

Comments
The communication with the Europeana representatives in this project was not all the time of the same intensity. I have had impression that focus was lost in the last year.
Thank you really!

Key findings - cooperation with Europeana

Question 5.2 asked whether respondents would welcome greater cooperation between Europeana and PLs. Perhaps unsurprisingly, given that the survey was sent only to PLs which had joined the Public Library Network, the overwhelming majority (82%) said they would, 9% did not respond to this particular question and 9% (3 PLs) said they would not, one explaining that “the Europeana project and promoting Europeana is just a very small part of what we do as a public library”.

The main benefits for Europeana were seen to be access to more content and access to more users; that PLs could contribute to the Europeana network and opportunities to gain a better understanding of libraries in different countries:

Access to more, different, broader, local content (including broadening the number and range of countries and cultures included in Europeana)	9	47.4%
Access to PL users, greater visibility, more users	6	31.6%
PLs could contribute to and improve the Europeana Network (expertise, training, sharing resources etc)	4	21%
Better understanding of approaches to library tasks in different countries	1	5.3%

Benefits to public libraries were seen to be a mixture of access to more content for their users; benefits arising from easier and increased cooperation with other libraries; and interestingly a boost to the standing of PLs both in their communities and on a European level; and greater visibility for their important local content within Europe. Increased usage and improved skills were noted.

Access to more content/digital resources for their users, spread the knowledge of Europeana to their users	7	50%
Access to/benefit from cooperation with other libraries/exchange of information, expertise and skills/funding/	7	50%
Improved visibility for public libraries as important community organisations (institutional support), strengthening the brand, prestige	6	42.9
Greater visibility for their content; opportunity to share their content more widely	5	35.7%
More users (including greater web traffic)	2	14.3%

More expertise in metadata hosting and aggregating	1	7.1%
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Key Findings - tools and services requested/what sort of cooperation requested

Question 5.1 asked what tools or services (in addition to the widgets and API) respondents would like Europeana to offer PLs. Unprompted some of the respondents suggested:

Tools/services to facilitate adding local content Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 references to LoCloud Collections (or similar) developed for the Europeana LoCloud project** • 1 request for a digital story telling platform and 1 request for infrastructure to support roadshows and local contribution of user generated content (via the Cloud??) • 1 request for geo-tagging tool 	6	42.9%
Joint promotion activities	1	7%
Something that would match results of a Europeana search to additional providers of similar objects (Author's note: the CHContext widget would do this)	1	7%
Education/training programmes and good practice examples	1	7%
Access to modern scientific databases	1	7%
Cloud services for digitization	1	7%
Privileged use of copyright materials	1	7%
Correct translation to Spanish (not clear if referring to the survey or to Europeana??)	1	7%

The most popular by far being tools or services to help PLs get their own or their users' content included in Europeana.

** The LoCloud project, specifically PSNC and Athena, have developed a "lightweight digital library" now known as LoCloud Collectionsⁱⁱⁱⁱ, based on Omeka. The main aim of LoCloud Collections is to provide small cultural institutions with the possibility to host their digitized collections (metadata as well as content) very easily in the cloud, and make that data widely available on the internet, and in particular to Europeana. It is still in development at the moment with the final release (Version 2.0) scheduled for February/March 2016. This will be focused on preparation of LoCloud Collections system for self-sustainable operation after the end of the project. Changes made in this release may be related to the sustainability model developed for the project outcomes, as well as to the minimisation of human effort necessary to keep the service running.

Question 5.5, also unprompted, asked 'what sort of cooperation would you like? There were nine responses which cover much of the same ground and which are summarised below:

- 2 wanted the PL Network and/or individual libraries to participate in some projects and suggested some topics for consideration
- 2 wanted education, training, workshops different topics
- 1 wanted more content collection campaigns
- 1 wanted sharing of technical expertise
- 1 wanted an open cooperation, a data-base where we can gather all sort of information and documents.
- 1 wanted connection with our heritage library
- And 1 said useful for both organisations

Question 5.13 by contrast, prompted respondents with a list of possible cooperative activities/services and asked them to select the ones they would like. Of the tools and services suggested overwhelmingly the most popular (with about 80% of respondents) were the two options relating to getting data *back* from Europeana and getting data *into* the Europeana portal. 80% of respondents would like the ability to receive enhanced and improved metadata back from Europeana to use in their catalogues and their own services and 76.7% would like easy ways to get PL content and metadata included in Europeana. Over half (53.3%) would like to be invited to pilot/test new Europeana tools and services; and almost half (46.7%) would like to contribute to and be involved in or benefit from Europeana's semantic web and linked data work.

Other, perhaps more nebulous things the respondents would like, which may be more difficult for Europeana to provide, but which are none the less important given the support for the idea of a Europeana Public Libraries network previously noted, include:

To be able to communicate with other libraries, share experiences, learn from and support each other	96.7%
A named contact at Europeana	83.3%
To be invited to attend and contribute to relevant conferences, workshops, webinars, training, discussions etc	83.3%
To be able to contribute to or host joint exhibitions/events/competitions (e.g. collection days, UGC days) with Europeana	80%
To be provided with information about relevant funding opportunities	73.3%
To be able to ask technical questions and get help from experts/other libraries	66.7%
To be able to ask speakers from Europeana and the wider Europeana network to speak at events in your library/region/country	66.7%
To be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers	66.7%
To be able to offer/find out about job exchanges, exchange visits etc	66.7%
To discuss public library topics with a like minded community	66.7%
To be able to offer to promote Europeana and its services at local events, supported by relevant materials (slides, speakers' notes, handouts etc)	63.3%
To be provided with more information/more regular information about what Europeana is doing	63.3%
To be able to contribute and benefit from the technical and other expertise available in Europeana and in the wider Europeana network	56.7%
To be able to study for and gain some sort of qualification from the online training	53.3%
Some influence over the direction and development of Europeana	50%
To be able to offer to take part in cooperative research within the Europeana community (not funded but for the benefit of all)	50%
To be able to access and contribute to information, discussions and initiatives about copyright and licensing	50%
To be provided with information about bids in progress and given opportunities to join consortia/make contributions	46.7%
To be able to access and contribute to tailored online training (e.g. the online courses developed by PSNC (Poznan Supercomputing and Network Centre) for the AccessIT project http://dl.psnc.pl/moodle/)	43.3%
To be able to offer to speak at Europeana events	33.3%

It should be noted that many of these received very high levels of interest from the respondents and only the bottom three were supported by less than 50% of them.

Key findings - methods of communication

Question 5.6: asked, “Can you suggest ways that Europeana could reach and communicate with public libraries across Europe?” and was unprompted. There were fourteen responses, the majority of which wanted the PL Network to continue:

- 9 wanted the PL Network, its activities and the way it worked to be continued/further developed e.g. by special dedicated conferences, maybe a portal with more information, a dedicated newsletter, more workshops
- Other responses included: work with the local/national agencies in a country to make local campaigns and take account of local issues; producing materials that can be included easily on library websites and in their existing communications; more local aggregators; through Ministries, regional administrations or state agencies.

Question 5.10 asked about the future of the PL Network. 79% of respondents (26 PLs) said they would like Europeana to maintain and develop the Public Libraries Network (or something like it) into the future. 15% (5 PLs) were not sure and 6% (2 PLs) did not want it to continue. Reasons given for its continuation include:

Connecting with other libraries, networking, communications channel for PLs in Europe; exchange of good practices, info about digital activities for PLs, Dissemination of information about new technologies used in PLs and latest trends relating to PLs and their services, concentrate information about PLs in Europe	9	53%
Provide educational/training programmes; Be taught how to use existing materials to develop new services for the public.	2	12%
Promoting cooperation between libraries	1	6%
To provide support and projects to help PLs get their content into Europeana	1	6%
Establish a common policy on content contribution – standards etc	1	6%
Bid for project funding for PLs for digitization, exchange of best practice, learning etc	1	6%
Promote Europeana and communicate the value of it	1	6%
Provide infrastructure for PLs to use for digitisation and providing digital services to their users (eg suitable servers etc).	1	6%

Asked how they would like such a PL Network to operate (Question 5.12) the largest number of respondents selected email and web pages from a list (20 for each), with less than half as many (9) preferring a Facebook type service, and just 2 and 3 choosing Twitter or a LinkedIn Group respectively. Unfortunately Basecamp was not included in the list but one respondent did suggest it, with others listing Skype (for online conference calls; webinars and workshops); a blog; a regular newsletter; and a yearly meeting/workshop.

Under any other comments you would like to make (Question 5.14) one respondent again referred to the lack of communication following the withdrawal of MDR Partners, writing, “the communication with the Europeana representatives in this project was not all the time of the same intensity. I have had impression that focus was lost in the last year.”

Interviews

As part of the research for this report a number of senior and influential public librarians across Europe were selected and approached to take part in a short interview. The text of the email inviting them to take part in the interviews, and sent from Europeana on the author’s behalf, is reproduced below:

Europeana Awareness and Public Libraries

Dear XXX,

I am writing to ask for your support. Europeana has been trialling some small scale collaborations with public libraries through the EC funded [Europeana Awareness](#) project. These have included working with public libraries to host collection days for both the 1914-1918 and Fall of the Wall campaigns, as well as developing some tools (widgets, API etc) especially tailored for public libraries to use.

Europeana has been encouraged by the enthusiasm and capability of the public libraries involved and would like to develop its cooperation with public libraries further. The Awareness project will be producing a short report on this and we would like to include some quotes from influential people in the library world. Hence this email.

Would you be willing to participate in either a short (15 minute interview) by telephone with Mary Rowlatt to discuss the following 3 points, or alternatively send short answers to her by email?

The questions are:

1. What do you think are the main benefits which closer co-operation with Europeana would bring to public libraries and their users?
2. What qualities/strengths do you think that public libraries have which Europeana could benefit from?
 - What would you think the main benefits would be to Europeana?
3. Do you have any suggestions for what form(s) the co-operation might take?

Obviously if you would prefer to discuss something completely different – we can do that instead!

Please reply to/contact Mary Rowlatt – mary.rowlatt@btinternet.com - who is preparing the report. She will be happy to answer any questions you might have and will arrange to call you at a convenient time if you have opted for the telephone call.

Thank you very much for your help

With best wishes for Christmas and the New Year!

Jill Cousins
Executive Director

Of the ten people contacted, five agreed to be interviewed and one sent responses by email. Notes were taken of each interview and sent back to the interviewees for checking. Their responses are summarised below and the agreed versions of the full interviews are attached to this report as Appendix 6.

The interviewees who kindly gave their time and thought to this evaluation exercise were:

IT: Ioannis Trohopoulos: Chief Executive of the Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Center S.A. Athens and former Director of the Future Library Programme and Veria Central Public Library.

RH: Rolf Hapel, Director, Citizens' Services and Libraries, City of Aarhus, Denmark

RB: Rianne Brouwers, Manager: Beleid, Kennis en Innovatie (Policy, Knowledge and Innovation), Netherlands Institute for Public Libraries. Member of NAPLE and Member of the Board of the Europeana Foundation.

SS: Sorina Stanca, Manager, Biblioteca Judeteana "Octavian Goga", Cluj-Napoca, Romania, Board Member of the Romanian National Public Library Association and Elected Member of the new Europeana Members' Council.

CV: Concha Vilariño Periañez, Subdirectora General de Coordinación Bibliotecaria Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, Spain

DP: David Potts, Head of Learning Resources, Library of Birmingham, UK

AP: Ad Polle, Senior UGC Projects Coordinator, Europeana

HV: Harry Verwayen, Deputy Director, Europeana

Question: What do you think about co-operation between Europeana and public libraries/is it generally beneficial?

- RH: There is not much co-operation happening at the moment. Digital libraries in Denmark are more contemporary – dealing with e-books and modern digital services. So Europeana, which is seen as a very large repository of cultural heritage and historical materials, is not perceived to be particularly relevant to public libraries in Denmark. The American Digital Public Library is similar.
- RH: In the analogue public library world we know that users' interest in non-fiction titles diminishes rapidly after the first three to four years following publication. The interests and needs of the general public are very different to researchers in this respect.
- RH: In Denmark the digital public library is a co-operation between the State (in the form of the Ministry of Culture) and all the 98 municipalities. It has created an infrastructure which public libraries can use to create services. The infrastructure consists of a digital repository for metadata and an enterprise resource management system for digital material, together with APIs and open source tools which all libraries use; and a common CMS (content management system) used by 70% of the libraries same backbone but very easy to customize. A common library management system for all Danish public Libraries (acquisition, registration, lending, user management etc of analogue material) will be added to the infrastructure in 2015-16. This common infrastructure allows PLs to generate their own services (apps, services for tablets, a literary homepage for modern Danish fiction, etc) which make use of the large set of common metadata and can draw on the collections of all Danish PLs. The agglomeration of the infrastructure and all the services is the Danish Digital Public Library. It also carries out procurement activities and makes agreements with publishers on behalf of all the public libraries.
- RH: There must be a lot of ways for PLs to use Europeana better than we do. It needs active encouragement from Europeana, for Europeana to be more outgoing and reach out in ways which are interesting and relevant to public libraries and public library consortia, via the digital parcels etc. Now it is just a huge repository which people can't see the relevance of.
 - Dedicated people responsible for public libraries and public library co-operation at Europeana might help. Maybe Europeana could set up some sort of a volunteer ambassador program.
 - It would be useful if PLs had more information on Europeana's user statistics and its' user profile - who are the users in Denmark. PLs need to know who they are so they can address them and do campaigns on topics of interest to them in their real world physical libraries
- IT: Yes, PLs and their users benefit from access to a huge range of resources. Europeana's content is useful for the general public but also for specific groups, e.g. school students, researchers. It supports educators and learning.
- RB: Yes – the time is right now to be able to profit from the benefits. In the first few years it was more about collections PL collections are mostly current. They are generally not so strong in historical materials and documents. However, PLs are very good at spreading the word and making connections. For example – contextualising materials, both digitally and in libraries – i.e. thematically. There will be a National Digital Collection, based at the KB, which will be comprise of books published in the Netherlands plus e-books. We can combine this with content of Beeld en Geluid (Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision). People will be able to connect digitally. You can make a whole project in a library – physically and digitally – and now also include what Europeana has to offer on that topic. The potential is great – we just need to work out how to organise it and the practicalities of how to do it.

- RB: It also works the other way – PLs are places where people come and where they can see presentations and publicity about Europeana, can access Europeana and can learn about it.
- RB: Lots of PLs are talking about co-creating material with users. It's mostly very local stuff – courses, volunteers or contextualising materials.
- SS: Yes, through a dedicated public libraries project. EuropeanaLocal showed that PLs need and want training for library staff. Cluj ran some training for other libraries on the basics of digitisation and creating metadata. A national programme was approved in 2010 but hasn't started yet, so the only training is via libraries like Cluj sharing. However, there may be more possibilities for libraries working together with the Ministry now that there are new staff there.
- DP: Well, it depends of course on what the co-operation's for. If it's a light touch mechanism for mutual exchange of content – surfacing Birmingham's content somewhere else and getting content from elsewhere to support what Birmingham's already doing – then it would be good.
 - After all, the aims, ideals and mission of Europeana are very close to those of Birmingham Public Library and of public libraries generally – i.e. research, recreation and support for learning.
 - Also, the new Birmingham central library is proving to be quite a tourist attraction as well, and we would welcome another means to promote it more widely across Europe. There are so many ways now, not just looking at websites, but using twitter, facebook and social networks to channel the content.

Question: What do you think are the main strengths of PLs which Europeana could benefit from?

- IT: (Their user base). In countries facing severe economic problems more people come to use libraries. The fact that PLs are free and also neutral adds to their popularity.
- RB: Their big reach (into the population) plus they are very easy to access – there are lots of them, open long hours, just walk in (no fees etc) – and it's the same if you access them digitally.
- DP: Public libraries could help Europeana to have a wider or deeper base of content, so the repository becomes richer. Birmingham, for example, holds quite a lot of digital content but probably the situation across all the other PLs is more patchy. But the aims are so similar that there ought to be opportunities to do something.

Question – what would you think the main benefits of closer cooperation would be to Europeana?

- RH: PLs would be able to help Europeana communicate much better with its end users – e.g. via very effective publicity and promotion - in both the real physical public libraries (through posters, leaflets, events, library staff etc) and the digital PL world – via their websites, social media outlets etc.
- RH: The main benefit would be access to a very broad user base. There are c65,000 PLs in Europe with a user population of over 100m people. But Europeana must be interested in the use made of its material, not just the presentation of it.
- SS: More content – but libraries need funding first – for training of staff, helping small libraries to carry out digitisation, etc. There is no national funding available in Romania.
- SS: There is a new spirit in Romanian PLs due to the Global Libraries Programmes (Bill and Melinda Gates) BiblioNet project – ends May 2015. This ran workshops, conferences and training courses which enables participants (from different libraries across Romania) to meet up at least four times a year. Europeana could benefit because people are more engaged – and potentially more PLs could agree to

become content providers. Romanian National Public Library Association is the only network doing something for PLs, with the support of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Sorina is on the Board + newly elected to the Europeana Members' Council.

- CV: Public Libraries are the main library network and the closest to people. Every day a lot of people visit a library digitally or physically. Public libraries arrive where other networks can't. Europeana must use this channel to promote European Cultural Heritage in a wide sense and to encourage the reuse of all this content. Public libraries are close to other public services in Municipalities and they could be an agent to promote the reuse of Europeana contents in order to support local activities.
- DP: Public libraries could help Europeana to have a wider or deeper base of content, so the repository becomes richer. Birmingham, for example, holds quite a lot of digital content but probably the situation across all the other PLs is more patchy. But the aims are so similar that there ought to be opportunities to do something.

Question: what would be the main benefit (of closer cooperation with Europeana) to PLs and their users?

- IT: PLs and their users benefit from access to a huge range of resources. Europeana's content is useful for the general public but also for specific groups, e.g. school students, researchers. It supports educators and learning.
- RH: Some of the content would be very useful for them but Europeana needs to make its metadata more easily available and find ways of making it look interesting to PLs – e.g. perhaps by creating small parcels of metadata on certain topics or to do with certain topical policy issues etc. However, the infrastructure side (of the Danish Digital Library) is also important and this is missing from what Europeana offers ..
 - How might decisions on topics for the small parcels of metadata be best reached?
 - RH: Interesting. Would need planning and this needs to include genuinely interactive dialogue with the PL community. Before this can happen – a lot of information needs to be exchanged between Europeana and the PLs. At the moment the PL community has too little knowledge about Europeana and what content it has.
- RH: A closer cooperation with the EU programme Public Libraries 2020 might be helpful. This programme is dedicated to advocacy for Public Libraries and there might be mutual benefits by a closer cooperation between PL2020 and Europeana <http://www.publiclibraries2020.eu/>
- RH: EBLIDA maybe or possibly an IFLA group might provide the vehicle for such dialogue
- RB: A huge added collection PLs can promote and their users can use
- RB: A way of contextualising the PL collections and adding information to their collections
 - E.g. Dutch law says Dutch PLs must do something about culture – Europeana offers a way to cover that, to offer users additional content which fits. Will be similar (but different) things in other countries
- SS: Training for PLs. Some county libraries have no money for training people and can't send staff to other libraries for training. Training is needed in topics such as: how to organise a collection, which objects (prioritisation) to digitise, how to do the digitisation. Possibly online courses could help. Cluj is currently working with the National Association of Public Libraries on courses for digitisation and creation of metadata. Also – need to work with cataloguers, indexers etc to create guidelines/recommendations for PLs to follow.
- SS: The LoCloud project has been reorganised and there are now 12 Romanian public libraries in the project. The plan now includes a workshop in Romania to share

best practice and skills from libraries in other countries. The project is using Omeka open source software for digital story telling and is doing some online training. The problem in the longer term is sustainability.

- SS: Small libraries do not have specialist IT staff – possibly they could be supported by an entity – e.g. consortia of big public libraries to support their software and hardware
- SS: The national aggregator in Romania is Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, National Institute for Heritage as part of the Ministry of Culture. They take a very technical approach in their communications with PLs which goes above the heads of the PL staff and acts as a barrier to their getting involved. Both the PL work of the Awareness project and the national aggregator are too techie and the aggregator hasn't contacted PLs for content although at least 5 of the larger ones have good and suitable content.
- SS: Most of the guidance documents etc from Europeana and other centres of technical expertise are in English. Cluj has translated some but Europeana could massively increase the impact of such guidelines if they were all available in translated form.
- SS: It would be useful if more Europeana people could speak at conferences and events in Romania. For example, although the Awareness project aimed at spreading the word about Europeana to everyone, there was not enough funding to include telling PL staff about it. Some were invited to the WP conference for public libraries in Greece but didn't realise it was to do with Europeana. They need a special strand aimed at PLs and tailored for them.
 - Any specific benefits of closer co-operation with Europeana for public libraries
 - Good visibility at European level. This would have the additional advantage of improving their status in the country and attracting more funding for PLs
 - Any benefits for users?
 - Access to more information. For example, they displayed posters and promotional material about the 1914 – 1918 campaign in all their branches and departments. Users were asking if and how they could contribute. Some of them also found material that they needed for school or research on the portal from other countries.
 - Some users were a bit upset that there wasn't so much material from Romania on the portal, and Cluj is still getting requests to contribute content (outside of the official collecting days).
 - Do you have any suggestions for suitable new themes?
 - Yes –20 century architectural styles in Europe, traditions, or folk art and work crafts would be good
- CV: I think that Europeana is an excellent information resource, so Public libraries can find in it a tool to support many of their activities, for example those related to thematic exhibitions (i.e. Public Library of Sevilla has used World War One project to support their own exhibition about this topic).
- CV: Another example is the use of Europeana to improve the information literacy competencies of library users.
- CV: One of the public library aims is to promote access to a wide and representative sample of universal literature, using Europeana Public libraries can complete this knowledge offering access to European Culture through different media.
- DP: There are mutual benefits (to Europeana and Birmingham) from sharing their content with a wider audience and using the API and other means to provide more content for their customers on particular themes or targeted in some way – e.g. they could have used Europeana content to support their recent exhibition on WW1 in the library.

Question: Do you have any suggestions for what form(s) the co-operation might take?

- IT: sometimes the PL staff lack the necessary skills to provide new services – especially digital services. Also, some libraries keep a very low profile in their communities or can't see a way to offer services over the Net. They need training and seminars. One thing that would help would be if a group of very active, forward thinking librarians could run courses where they discuss and suggest ways to provide services to users.
- IT: PLs tend to look on and use Europeana as a general tool but it can be used in other more specific ways for particular user groups. It would be interesting to run some pilots which would be supported by researchers who would provide preparatory materials, evaluate the impact and disseminate the results to the PL community. That way progress might be made more quickly. PLs have real users and are offering real services – they are not so good at impact analysis and seeing what services are suitable for replication by other libraries (can be multiplied) and how.
- SS: Put work for the libraries and librarians in the projects (not just technical tasks and work for IT people)
- SS: Include budget for translations and provide stuff in community official and co-official languages
- CV: I think that at this moment a big part of the public libraries sector feels that Europeana is very remote. Maybe Europeana should be present in public library forums and meetings.
- DP: I'd take what people might think was a selfish view. I'd start by looking at what problems Birmingham comes up against which Europeana might be able to help with. Be good to have occasional working groups on themes such as rights management, for example. We're bumping up against problems around rights management all the time. We have a lot of content where we can't determine what the rights situation is, orphan works and so on, so we hold off doing anything with it. Be good to have technical advice or working groups to explore the issues further and share experience with similar public libraries
- DP: The other problem we run up against all the time is lack of resources for digitisation. Wikimedia, for example provide resources to help organisations like Birmingham PL to digitise stuff – Wikimedian in residence. Europeana could perhaps signpost initiatives like this to public libraries.

Question: What do you think about user-generated content – is that an opportunity for cooperation?

- IT: It sounds nice, the trouble is that in order for it to work it needs a lot of preparation, e.g. user annotation and user contextualisation of materials. PLs need a roadmap of how it can be done and examples of what it can be used for. It needs some creativity and too many public librarians are still doing the basics.
- RH: Yes, this could be a very positive area for collaboration. In Aarhus they have the Smart Archiving Project. People upload historical facts and photos etc (which they own the rights to) relating to personal and family history, buildings, districts etc - and the City Archives promises to conserve them for ever. It's very well used and has generated a lot of content and excitement in the population and the local newspapers co-operate as well. It's now being expanded into a national scheme, which will be good for the users and also for the archives. Europeana could benefit from this too.
- RB: Well, the problem is how to differentiate between certified (or authoritative) library content or knowledge and user generated content. They haven't yet found a way to show users that something is non-certified content that we want to present to you digitally. How to differentiate between valid/certified content and co-created or user generated content. We should just go ahead and sort it out later.

Quotations/summing up supplied by interviewees:

- IT: Europeana needs to adopt practical ways to create a buzz with users and also to define more clearly what it wants to achieve from cooperation with PLs.
- HV: “Public Libraries form an incredibly well established network of public spaces, reaching deeply into society across Europe. This provides fantastic local touch points for Europeana to reach out to anyone with an interest in European heritage.”
- AP: In short: I love public libraries! They were involved in some of the campaigns and they were great to work with. In general all the PL's (involved) were really eager to participate and they adopted the principles very well and enthusiastically.
- AP: My overall experience is that PL's are more used to work with the public and know better than national libraries how to reach them.
- AP: Although they are usually smaller institutions, with often limited resources, they have the initial set up for collection days and useful networks to involve all kinds of local and regional media. They are also well prepared to do all kinds of work (translation, PR, post-processing) etc.
- AP: Based on this I consider the PL's of vital interest for the Europeana network.
RH: ‘Seek cooperation with the library communities through the national library associations and umbrella organizations like Eblida and IFLA’
- RH: “Make the content of Europeana easier digestible by deconstructing Europeana. This can be done by making exhibition of ‘parcels’ of content complete with metadata ready to embed in relevant national and or local library web sites. Such parcels should be relevant and in context with cultural political interesting themes, easy to grab and embed for the public libraries”.
- RB: Just go ahead and try, and work out the formal parts later.
- RB: Now is the time for Europeana to benefit from public libraries
- DP: “Europeana has an established sharing mechanism for digital content and a mission closely aligned to that of public libraries – namely to widen access to cultural resources for the benefit of independent learners, researchers and tourists. Closer working relationships based on the sharing of digital material, operational best practice and technical advice would help public libraries and enable Europeana to further enrich its offer.”

Key findings - interviews

Although there was a common script underlying the interviews, interviewer and interviewees were free to talk about whatever interested them. Extracted below are some of the particularly interesting points, some grouped together for clarity:

- Nature of PLs
 - Digital libraries in Denmark are more contemporary, dealing with e-books and modern digital services.
 - Public libraries users’ interest in physical non-fiction titles diminishes very rapidly in the first three to four years following publication. PL collections are mostly current.
 - The needs of researchers and the general public are very different
- The Danish situation
 - The infrastructure side of the Danish Digital Library (a digital repository for metadata and an enterprise resource management system for digital material, together with APIs and open source tools which all libraries use; and a common CMS (content management system) is used by 70% of the libraries and which is very easy to customize. A common library management system for analogue material for all Danish public Libraries (acquisition, registration, lending, user management etc) will be added to the infrastructure in 2015-16.

This common infrastructure allows PLs to generate their own services (apps, services for tablets, a literary homepage for modern Danish fiction, etc) which make use of the large set of common metadata and can draw on the collections of all Danish PLs.) is also important for digital PLs and this is missing from what Europeana offers

- Perceptions of Europeana
 - Europeana is seen as a very large repository of cultural heritage and historical materials and is not perceived as particularly relevant to PLs
 - Useful because it provides access to a huge range of resources for the general public but also for specific user groups: school students, researchers – it supports education and learning
 - Europeana feels very remote to a large part of the PL sector
 - Europeana and PLs have very similar aims, ideal and mission i.e. research, recreation and support for learning
 - PLs need more information about Europeana, including usage statistics. At the moment the PL community has too little knowledge about Europeana and what content it has.
- Needs of PLs
 - Training in digitisation, prioritisation (which objects to digitise), creation of metadata, collection management. IT skills. Many PLs do not have specialist IT staff or staff with IT skills, PL staff need training in developing new services, offering services over the Net.
 - Guidelines/recommendations for PLs to follow (translated – see below)
 - Funding for digitisation. Lack of resources for digitisation.
 - Light touch mechanism for mutual exchange of content
- Benefits of closer cooperation with Europeana to PLs
 - A huge added collection PLs can promote and their users use. It's an excellent information resource and could be used to support PLs' thematic exhibitions. Access to more information. One of PL's aims is to promote access to a wide and representative sample of universal literature – Europeana can help them do this using different media. A way of contextualising the PL collections and adding information to their collections
 - Could be used to improve information literacy skills of PL users
 - Greater visibility at European level, leading to improved status in their countries and attracting more funding for PLs
 - Surfacing a PL's content somewhere else and getting content to support what the PL is doing already would be good
 - Birmingham Central Library is becoming quite a tourist attraction and we would welcome another means to promote it more widely across Europe – not just websites but using Twitter, Facebook and social networks to channel the content
- Strengths of PLs from which Europeana might benefit
 - Their large user base, and the fact that PLs are free and neutral. Usage goes up in countries facing severe economic problems. Their big reach into the population, plus they are very easy to access – lots of them, open long hours, just walk in (no fees etc). And the same applies if you access them digitally. Their very broad user base. 65,000 PLs in Europe with a user population of over 1 m. people. PLs are the main library network and closest to the people, they have a lot of visits both in the real world and digitally. They reach people and places other networks cannot

- PLs are close to other public services in the Municipalities and could promote reuse of content to support other services.
- PLs could help Europeana communicate much better with its end users via very effective publicity and promotion – both in the physical libraries (through posters, leaflets, events, library staff etc) and the digital PL world (via their websites, social media outlets etc)
- PLs could help enrich the Europeana repository with a wider or deeper base of content. PLs can provide more content
- Suggestions for Europeana
 - Europeana needs to be more outgoing and reach out in ways that are interesting and relevant for PLs and PL consortia (e.g. the digital parcels). Cooperation needs active encouragement from Europeana.
 - Dedicated people responsible for PLs and PL cooperation at Europeana might help. Maybe Europeana could set up some sort of volunteer ambassador program.
 - Useful if PLs had more information about Europeana – its users statistics and user profile and who are its users in a particular country. Then the PLs in that country could address them and do campaigns on topics of interest to them in their physical libraries
 - Europeana must be interested in the use made of its material, not just the presentation of it
 - Europeana needs to make its metadata more easily available and find ways of making it look interesting to PLs – perhaps by creating small parcels of metadata on certain topics to do with particular topical issues – “digital parcels”
 - Would need planning and a genuinely interactive dialogue with the PL community. Before this can happen a lot of information needs to be exchanged between Europeana and the PLs.
 - At the moment the PL community has too little knowledge about Europeana and what content it has
 - Closer cooperation between Europeana and groups such as IFLA working groups, EBLIDA and the EU Public Libraries 2020 Programme (dedicated to advocacy for PLs) might be helpful <http://www.publiclibraries2020.eu/>
 - PLs tend to look on and use Europeana as a general tool but it can be used in other more specific ways for particular user groups. It could be interesting to run some pilots which would be supported by researchers who would provide preparatory materials, evaluate the impact and disseminate results to the PL community and encourage take up and replication.
 - Put work for the libraries and librarians in the Europeana EC funded projects, not just technical tasks and work for IT people
 - Occasional working groups on themes such as rights management (a common problem for libraries) – be good to have technical advice or working groups to explore the issues and share experience with similar PLs. Europeana could coordinate a group of very active forward thinking librarians could offer courses where they discuss and suggest ways to provide new services to users. Europeana could signpost initiatives like Wikimedian in Residence (to help with digitisation) to PLs
 - Translate Europeana guidance docs etc into the languages of your content providers. Include funding for translations in the project budgets and provide documents in all community official and co-official languages
 - Europeana speakers at local conferences throughout Europe – and aim presentations (and conference publicity) clearly at PLs. Europeana should be present in library forums and meetings (to overcome remoteness problem)

- Some suggested new themes for collection days: 20th Century architectural styles in Europe; traditions; folk art and work crafts
- User generated content
 - sounds nice, needs a lot of preparation, e.g. user annotation and user contextualisation of materials.
 - PLs need a roadmap of how it can be done and examples of what it can be used for.
 - It needs some creativity and too many public librarians are still doing the basics.
 - In Aarhus they have the Smart Archiving Project. People upload historical facts and photos etc (which they own the rights to) relating to personal and family history, buildings, districts etc - and the City Archives promises to conserve them for ever. It's very well used and has generated a lot of content and excitement in the population and the local newspapers co-operate as well. It's now being expanded into a national scheme, which will be good for the users and also for the archives.
 - How to differentiate between valid/certified (or authoritative) library content or knowledge and user generated or co-created content? Haven't yet found a way to show users that something is non-certified content that we want to present to you digitally.
 - Europeana needs to adopt practical ways to create a buzz with users and also to define more clearly what it wants to achieve from cooperation with PLs.
- Public libraries ... were great to work with. ... really eager to participate and they adopted the principles very well and enthusiastically ... they are used to work(ing) with the public and know how to reach them. Although they are usually smaller institutions, with often limited resources, they have the initial set up for collection days and useful networks to involve all kinds of local and regional media. They are also well prepared to do all kinds of work (translation, PR, post-processing) etc.

Conclusions and recommendations

Cooperation

- PIs would be good partners for Europeana, bringing a range of benefits and having proved themselves capable, willing, good to work with and delivering the required results
- PLs could help Europeana broaden its reach, connect with end users, widen its collections, collect and manage UGC, engage with policy makers below the national level, engage with local and national press and media
- PLs (members of the PL Network, attendees at the two PL workshops, respondents to the survey and interviewees) are very positive about cooperation with Europeana and would like to develop it further and into new areas. They see potential benefits flowing both ways - to PLs and the PL sector as well as to Europeana
- They have a lot of ideas about what might be done and how
- They don't have much information about Europeana and would welcome more
- Open and two way communication with the PL sector would be required before planning new services and modes of cooperation
- It would need active encouragement from Europeana, for Europeana to be more outgoing and reach out in ways which are interesting and relevant to public libraries and public library consortia, like the digital parcels idea

- The PL Network is valued and PLs would like it or something like it to continue.
- A named person or persons at Europeana to contact and who is responsible for PLs would be welcomed.
- Comments about the falling off of communications during the last year of the project indicate that PLs need to be looked after and encouraged and 'targeted' communications are important.
- PLs would like Europeana to translate its documents, technical information, guidelines etc into all community official and co-official languages
- Europeana should provide PLs with press and PR material, translated and ready for PLs to disseminate locally via their website, social networks etc
- The experience in Spain (where 240+PLs implemented the Europeana widget) shows that support from the Ministry or lead body responsible for PLs is very helpful. Europeana should be making contacts, building and maintaining relationships with such organisations

The PL Network

- The majority of respondents to the survey (79% or 26 PLs) would like the Network (or something similar) to be continued, 15% (5) were not sure and only 6% (2) said they would not
- The PL sector is very fragmented, with many small PLs operating more or less on their own They value the communication with other libraries, access to expertise and training, exchange of experience etc
- PLs have quite a long list of quite high expectations as to what they would like such a network to deliver and how they would like it to operate
- Europeana will need to decide whether or not they feel that running such a network is an appropriate activity for them to undertake. However, without running at least a basic communication facility it is hard to see how Europeana might seriously advance further cooperative activities with the PL sector.

Tools and services

- There were problems and delays with the development and of both the Europeana tools – the widget and the API, leading the WP 3 leader to note, at the Year 2 project review: "Awareness (is) not scoped/resourced to develop all (the) Europeana tools needed by PLs – other measures (are) needed."
- Most PLs do not have the skills in house, the time or the will to amend or re-implement tools because bugs are found or because of changes at Europeana.
- PLs are very conscious of their responsibilities to their users. They want fully commercialised tools that meet their needs; have been rigorously tested; are robust, are maintained and developed over the long term; accompanied by documentation, guidance, training or training tools (e.g. videos), publicity material, guidance material for their users etc. N.B. this does not preclude the adoption of open source software and tools.
- Europeana's development team(s) need to be suitably resourced to be able to achieve this.
- Tools and services also need to be maintained and kept up to date. PLs want tools that have longevity. They don't have the skills or resources to keep changing them, and they don't want to confuse their users. This has resource implications (staffing, time allocation, budgets) for Europeana
- When tools are developed PLs need to be involved in the design, specification and testing
- The design process for new tools should also consider how and where on their sites PLs and their users would like them and find them most useful - and tailor the

functionality to suit. Europeana also needs to make clear to the libraries what each tool does and how to choose between them

- Tools (widgets, APIs etc) need to be simple for non technical staff to implement; like the Europeana search widget wizard, for example, which is very simple to use
- The PSNC widget, although very flexible and potentially more useful than the Europeana widget was not taken up by any respondents, perhaps because it appeared to be rather complicated and PLs were not sure where to use it
- Those PLs choosing not to implement the widgets cited technical problems or the non availability of staff with the required skills.
- Branding and design issues are also important
- Some plain language guidance on the uses of the API and other tools for non-developers would be useful – and would need to be translated

Other tools and services requested

- The most popular by far requested unprompted by 43% of survey respondents were tools or services to help PLs get their own or their users' content included in Europeana: 2 references to LoCloud Collections (or similar) developed for the Europeana LoCloud project); 1 request for a digital story telling platform; 1 request for infrastructure to support roadshows and local contribution of user generated content (via the Cloud??); 1 request for a geo-tagging tool
- This rises even higher when respondents were prompted with a list of possible cooperative activities/services and asked to select the ones they would like. Of the technical suggestions made, overwhelmingly the most popular (with about 80% of respondents) were the two options relating to getting data *back* from Europeana and getting data *into* the Europeana portal.
 - 80% of respondents would like the ability to receive enhanced and improved metadata back from Europeana to use in their catalogues and their own services
 - and 76.7% would like easy ways to get PL content and metadata included in Europeana.
 - Over half (53.3%) would like to be invited to pilot/test new Europeana tools and services;
 - and almost half (46.7%) would like to contribute to and be involved in or benefit from Europeana's semantic web and linked data work.

UGC, Collection Days and DSP

- PLs want tools like the DSP and to work with Europeana on UGC.
- Participants at the 2nd PL Network workshop spent time exploring PLs requirements for a platform:
 - for carrying out thematic digitisation and collection activities with User Generated Content
 - for stimulating digital storytelling interaction with users.
 - which provides a pipeline to Europeana (because it is difficult to make this kind of content available through conventional aggregation services)
 - and wanted to investigate whether the LoCloud project might be able to deliver to deliver such a tool
 - The LoCloud project, specifically PSNC and Athena, have developed a "lightweight digital library" now known as LoCloud Collections^{liv} which should be investigated and, if suitable, supported by Europeana long term.
- PLs would make enthusiastic and effective partners for Europeana in this area.
- PLs would like to discuss and agree with Europeana a number of themes or topics to run collection days on.

- Pls want guidelines (based, perhaps, on the Oxford ones used for 1989) about how to run collection days: what equipment/staff etc they will need, publicity etc.
- PLs would need these translated into community official and co-official languages
- Storage of UGC – Pls have expressed concern about where UGC collected by them will be stored, for how long it will be maintained and whether it will be displayed in Europeana.
- Pls also need more guidance about what metadata is needed for UGC
- The French Case Study of how the collection days operated in France (see Appendix 9) gives some indication of the range and amount work which would be involved for PLs in running collection days:
- Europeana needs a policy on UGC, not least to establish: how it will preserve, store and display UGC; what metadata is needed for UGC; a process for suggesting and agreeing themes for collections (other than WW1 and 1989); a process and an infrastructure for libraries wishing to organise Community Collection Days; together with a toolkit to support Community Collection Days – guidelines, templates for posters and flyers and so on
- Europeana should look at the Smart Archiving Project in Aarhus as this might provide a useful model. People upload historical facts and photos etc (which they own the rights to) relating to personal and family history, buildings, districts etc - and the City Archives promises to conserve them for ever. It is very well used and has generated a lot of content and excitement in the population and the local newspapers co-operate as well. It's now being expanded into a national scheme, which will be good for the users and also for the archives.

Metrics and Impact Measurement

- This is an area to which Europeana should give some serious consideration. It has not proved possible to find any useful statistics or hard data about usage or users of the widgets or the API.
- It is also an area commented on by the Reviewers in the Year 1 project review: **“Recommendation 1 (R1):** In parallel with all defined Key Performance Indicators already defined by eAwareness in the Description of Work, the project should pay particular emphasis on the following: the number of API access and data downloads ...
- Analysis of searches made and failed searches might help Europeana to identify topics or types of material that are sought by PL users, as well as areas where their searches are unsuccessful. This could be very useful for influencing future collections policy and site design.
- PLs want and need better information from Europeana – for example, it would be useful if PLs had more information on Europeana’s user statistics and its’ user profile - who are the users in Denmark say. PLs need to know who they are so they can address them and do campaigns on topics of interest to them in their real world physical libraries.

There would seem to be considerable benefits to both Europeana and PLs in further cooperation and in opening up tools and services, such as those developed during the Awareness project, to public libraries generally in Europe. There is also no shortage of ideas and suggestions (in this report alone) about how best Europeana might go about continuing and extending its cooperation with PLs.

Europeana should be aware however that it would need to devote considerable energy and resources to the task, on an ongoing basis, if it is to meet the needs and expectations of the PLs and maintain credibility with them and, more importantly, their many users across Europe.

Europeana should consider the facts presented and issues raised in this report and come to a decision in principle as to whether or not it wishes to engage in further cooperation with the PL sector and what level of commitment it is willing to make to this. Only if the decision is positive should Europeana begin a process of dialogue with PLs and others to begin to take things forward. In the words of Ioannis Trohopoulos, “ it should define more clearly what it wants to achieve from cooperation with PLs.” The ball is in Europeana’s court ...

Appendices (in separate document)

Appendix 1: List of library organizations, associations and networks to work with in developing new services for public libraries and in communicating with public libraries Error! Bookmark not defined.

Appendix 2: List of forthcoming conferences/events which might be useful for Europeana to participate in or use for dissemination Error! Bookmark not defined.

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Appendix 7 – List of public libraries in the Public Libraries Network Error! Bookmark not defined.

Appendix 9: Collection days – French Case Study Error! Bookmark not defined.

Appendix 10: List of deliverables/reports supplied, and on which this report is based
Error! Bookmark not defined.

i	Europeana Awareness project website http://pro.europeana.eu/web/europeana-awareness
ii	Description of Work for the Europeana Awareness project
iii	Description of Work for the Europeana Awareness project
iv	D6.1: Report on Year 1 of Europeana Awareness
v	D6.3: Report on Year Two of Europeana Awareness
vi	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/messages/20959399
vii	http://www.linkedin.com/groups?home=&qid=7442710
viii	https://asset1.basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public/attachments/64067295/133f1cfe87e447b359777695b0bd543b0010/original/Europeana-API-and-Widgets.pdf
ix	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public-libraries/documents/1548691-public-libraries
x	Covering document for D3.4 – Public libraries in Europeana Conference
xi	https://asset1.basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public/attachments/64067295/133f1cfe87e447b359777695b0bd543b0010/original/Europeana-API-and-Widgets.pdf
xii	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/messages/19422388
xiii	D3.1: Public library service definitions and requirements
xiv	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/uploads/3052140#attachments_for_upload_3052140
xv	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/uploads/3052140?enlarge=16585329#attachment_16585329
xvi	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/messages/5986629
xvii	Message to PL Network about need to update the widget code
xviii	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public-libraries/messages/9837300-important-update-to
xix	See the Section in this report on the two Public Library Network workshops
xx	Email correspondence with Europeana staff
xxi	Message to the PL Network about the Athens workshop and promoting the two widgets and the API.
xxii	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/messages/19947163
xxiii	WP 3 presentation, section on lessons learned, at the Year 2 project review
xxiv	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/65318/messages/21257449?enlarge=74112063#attachment_74112063
xxv	Annual Report for 2013, D6.3: Report on Year Two of Europeana Awareness
xxvi	Message to PL Network members on January 1 2014
xxvii	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/messages/19947163
xxviii	Announcement of CHContext widget to PL Network via Basecamp
xxix	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public-libraries/messages/15060720-yet-another-widget
xxx	September 2013 Europeana Network update
xxxi	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/forwards/1339967
xxxii	Notes from the Burgos workshop
xxxiii	API case study from PSNC http://pro.europeana.eu/web/guest/pionier
xxxiv	Email from Europeana staff 13/11/2014
xxxv	Email from Europeana staff 16/9/2014
xxxvi	EA Year 1 Reviewer Comments and Response
xxxvii	Notes from Europeana Public Libraries Network workshop, Burgos, Spain, 11 October 2012-1.doc
xxxviii	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public-libraries/uploads/3112952
xxxix	Announcement of CHContext widget to PL Network via Basecamp
xl	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public-libraries/messages/15060720-yet-another-widget
xli	Libraries implementing Europeana services.
xlii	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/documents/1919019
xliiii	D6.1: Report on Year 1 of Europeana Awareness (Annual report for 2012)
xliiiii	D2.3: Report on the content gathering campaigns (Europeana 1914-1918, Europeana 1989, Wikipedia)
xlv	D6.3: Report on Year Two of Europeana Awareness
xlvii	D2.4: Report on the User-centered evaluation and technical evaluation of the Digital Storytelling platform
xlviii	Europeana Awareness Year 2 - Reviewer Comments and Response
xlvix	D6.1: Report on Year 1 of Europeana Awareness
l	D6.3: Report on Year 2 of Europeana Awareness (Annual report for 2013)
li	Email correspondence between the author and PSNC staff
lii	See the Awareness basecamp for copies of the presentations:
liiii	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353/documents/1548691
liv	Notes from Europeana Public Libraries Network workshop, Burgos, Spain, 11th October 2012
lv	https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/597353-ea-public-libraries/uploads/3112952
lvii	D2.3: Report on the content gathering campaigns (Europeana 1914-1918, Europeana 1989, Wikipedia)

- xlv D2.5 and D2.8: Updated Reports on the content gathering campaigns (WW1, Fall of the Iron Curtain, Wikipedia)
- xlvi Sources: D2.8 and correspondence with Ad Polle, Europeana
- xlvii D2.8 Updated Report on the content gathering campaigns (WW1, Fall of the Iron Curtain, Wikipedia)
- xlviii Correspondence with Ad Polle, Europeana
- xlix D2.4 Report on the User-centered evaluation and technical evaluation of the Digital Storytelling platform
- EA D2_4-Appendix3: Digital Storytelling Platform user testing (Public Libraries)
- li Europeana Awareness Year 2 Reviewer Comments and Response
- lii Report on the results of the UGC Thematic Task Force. *Lars Wieneke (CVCE, Luxembourg), Susan Hazan (The Israel Museum, Jerusalem)*. 14.10.2014
- liii LoCloud Deliverable D2.5. Lightweight Digital Library Prototype (LoCloud Collections Service)
- liv LoCloud Deliverable D2.5. Lightweight Digital Library Prototype (LoCloud Collections Service)

Building a public libraries network to support Europeana - an evaluation of the work of the Europeana Awareness project, its take up and impact on the libraries and their users, together with recommendations for future work

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Appendix 1: List of library organizations, associations and networks to work with in developing new services for public libraries and in communicating with public libraries

1. **EBLIDA:** The European Bureau of Library, Information and Documentation Associations is an independent umbrella association of library, information, documentation and archive associations and institutions in Europe.
<http://www.eblida.org/> Members:
 - Andorra**
ABADA, Associació de Bibliotecaris, Arxivers i Documentalistes d'Andorra (Librarian, Archivist and Documentalist's Association of Andorra)
<https://abadandorra.wordpress.com/>
 - Austria**
BVÖ, Büchereiverband Österreichs (Austrian Library Association)
<http://www.bvoe.at/>
VÖB, Vereinigung österreichischer Bibliothekarinnen und Bibliothekare (Austrian Association of Librarians)
<http://www.univie.ac.at/voeb/php/>
 - Belgium**
VOWB, Vlaams Overlegorgaan inzake Wetenschappelijk Bibliotheekwerk vzw (Flemish Research Libraries Council)
<http://www.vowb.be/>

ABD-BVD, Association Belge de Documentation / Belgische Vereniging voor Documentatie

(Belgian Association for Documentation)

<http://www.abd-bvd.be/>

VVBAD, Vlaamse Vereniging voor Bibliotheek-, Archief- en Documentatiewezen

(Flemish Association for Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres)

<http://www.vvbad.be/>

Universiteit Antwerpen

(University of Antwerp)

<http://anet.ua.ac.be>

European Parliament Library

<http://www.facebook.com/LibraryOfTheEuropeanParliament>

European Commission - Central Library

http://ec.europa.eu/libraries/doc/index_en.htm

Les Bibliothèques de l'Université catholique de Louvain BIUL

<http://www.uclouvain.be/>

Bibnet vzw Bibnet

<http://www.bibnet.be/>

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Asocijacija Informacijskih strucnjaka - bibliotekara, archivista i muzeologa

(Association of information professionals - librarians, archivists and museologists)

<http://www.bam.ba/>

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Library and Information Association, BLIA

(Bulgarian Library and Information Association, BLIA)

<http://www.lib.bg/>

State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies, SULSIT

(State University of Library Studies and Information Technologies)

<http://www.unibit.bg/>

Croatia

HKD, Hrvatsko Knjiznicarsko Društvo

(Croatian Library Association)

<http://www.hkdrustvo.hr/>

Knjižnice Grada Zagreba

(Zagreb City Libraries)

<http://www.kgz.hr>

Cyprus

Cyprus Association of Librarians - Information Scientists, CALIS

(Cyprus Association of Librarians - Information Scientists, CALIS)

<http://kebep.blogspot.com/>

Czech Republic

SKIP, Svaz knihovníků a informacních pracovníků České republiky

(Association of Library and Information Professionals of the Czech Republic)

http://www.nkp.cz/o_knihovnach/konsorcia/skip/index.htm

AKVS, Asociace knihoven vysokých škol CR ALCU
(Association of Libraries of Czech Universities)
<http://www.akvs.cz/index.html>

Denmark

HK/Stat Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark
BCF - Bibliotekschefforeningen
(Association of Danish Public Library Managers)
<http://www.bibliotekslederforeningen.dk/velkommen>
Danmarks Forskningsbiblioteksforening
(Danish Research Library Association)
<http://www.dfdf.dk/>
HK/Kommunal Union of Commercial and Clerical Employees in Denmark
<http://www.hkkommunal.dk/sw153.asp>
Danmarks Biblioteksforening
(Danish Library Association)
<http://www.dbf.dk/>
Bibliotekarforbundet
(Danish Union of Librarians)
<http://www.bf.dk/>
Centralbiblioteket i Esbjerg
(Esbjerg Central Library)
<http://www.esbbib.dk/forside>
Aarhus Kommunes Biblioteker
(Citizens' Services and Libraries)
<http://www.aakb.dk/>
Herning Centralbibliotek
(Herning Central Library)
<http://www.herningbib.dk/default.asp>
Nykrøbing Falster Centralbibliotek
(Nykrøbing Falster Central Library)
<http://www.nyfac.bibnet.dk/index.htm>
KØBENHAVNS KOMMUNE Kultur- og Fritidsforvaltningen
(Copenhagen Public Libraries - Central Library)
<http://www.bibliotek.kk.dk/>
Kulturstyrelsen Danish
(National Library Authority)
<http://www.kulturstyrelsen.dk>
Odense Centralbibliotek
(Odense Central Library)
https://www.odensebib.dk/forside/menu_top/english
Gentofte Bibliotekerne
(Gentofte Central Library)
<http://www.genbib.dk/forside>

Estonia

MTÜ Eesti Raamatukoguvõrgu Konsortium
(Estonia Library Network Consortium, ELNET)
<http://www.elnet.ee>

Finland

FSBF, Finlands svenska biblioteksforening
(Finnish-Swedish Library Association)
<http://www.fsbfi.fi>

Suomen Tieteellinen Kirjastoseura R.Y.
(Finnish Research Library Association)

<http://pro.tsv.fi/stks/>

Suomen Kirjastoseura
(Finnish Library Association)

<http://suomenkirjastoseura.fi/>

Teknillisen Korkeakoulun Kirjasto
(Helsinki University of Technology Library)

<http://lib.tkk.fi/index.html>

Jyväskylän Yliopisto Kirjasto
(Jyväskylä University Library)

https://kirjasto.jyu.fi/?lang=eng&=&set_language=en&keyword=etusivu

Eduskunnan Kirjasto Johtaja
(Library of the Parliament)

<http://lib.eduskunta.fi/Resource.phx/kirjasto/index.htx?lng=fi>

France

ADBU Association of Directors of University Libraries

http://www.adbu.fr/rubrique.php3?id_rubrique=2

ABF, Association des Bibliothécaires Français
(French Association of Librarians)

<http://www.abf.asso.fr/>

ADBS, Association des professionnels de l'information et de la documentation
(Association of Information and Documentation Professionals)

<http://www.adbs.fr/site/>

Université Paris Descartes

<http://www.bu.univ-paris5.fr/>

BnF, Bibliothèque nationale de France
(National Library of France)

<http://www.bnf.fr/>

BPI, Bibliothèque publique d'information

<http://www.bpi.fr/>

Germany

BID, Bibliothek & Information Deutschland

(Federal Union of German Library and Information Associations)

<http://www.bideutschland.de/>

Bayerische Staatsbibliothek
(Bavarian State Library)

<http://www.bsb-muenchen.de/>

Universität Oldenburg
(Oldenburg University Library)

<http://www.ibit.uni-oldenburg.de/>

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin
(Berlin State Library)

<http://staatsbibliothek-berlin.de/>

Stadtbibliothek Bremen
(Bremen Public Library)

<http://www.stadtbibliothek-bremen.de/>

StadtBibliothek Köln
(Cologne Public Library)

<http://www.stbib-koeln.de/index1.htm>

Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Bremen
(Bremen State and University Library)

<http://www.suub.uni-bremen.de/>

Greece

EEB, Enosis Ellenon Bibliothekarion
(Association of Greek Librarians and Information Scientists)

<http://www.eebep.gr>

Library of University of Macedonia

<http://www.lib.uom.gr/index.php?lang=utf-8>

Veria Central Public Library

<http://www.libver.gr/>

Hungary

Magyar Könyvtárosok Egyesülete, MKE
(Association of Hungarian Librarians, AHL)

<http://www.mke.oszk.hu/>

Central European University

<http://www.library.ceu.hu/>

BME OMIKK Budapest

(University of Technology & Economics)

<http://www.omikk.bme.hu/main.php>

Iceland

Upplýsing - Félag bókasafns- og upplýsingafræða
(Information - The Icelandic Library and Information Science Association)

<http://www.upplysing.is>

Ireland

Cumann Leabharlann na hÉireann
(Library Association of Ireland)

<http://www.libraryassociation.ie/>

Kildare County Library HQ

<http://www.kildare.ie/library/>

Comhairle Chontae Dhun na nGall

(Donegal County Library)

<http://www.donegallibrary.ie/>

Mayo County Library HQ

<http://www.mayolibrary.ie/en/home/index.aspx>

Italy

AIB, Associazione Italiana Biblioteche
(Italian Library Association)

<http://www.aib.it/>

Biblioteca nazionale centrale di Roma

(National Central Library Rome)

<http://www.bnccrm.librari.beniculturali.it/>

ICCU - DigItalia Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo Unico delle Biblioteche
Italiane e per le informazioni Bibliografiche

(National Centre for the Union Catalogue)

<http://www.iccu.sbn.it/genera.jsp>

Latvia

LBB, Latvijas Bibliotekaru Biedriba
(Library Association of Latvia)

<http://www.lnb.lv/en>

Latvijas Nacionāla Bibliotēka

<http://www.lnb.lv/>

Lithuania

LMBA, Lietuvos Moksliniu Biblioteku Asociacija
(Lithuanian Research Library Consortium)
<http://www.lmba.lt/>

Luxembourg

ALBAD, Associatioun vun de Lëtzebuenger Bibliothekären, Archivisten an Dokumentalisten
(Luxembourgish Librarian, Archivist and Documentalist Association)
<http://www.albad.lu/>

Malta

MaLIA Malta Library and Information Association
<http://www.malia-malta.org/>

Moldova

Asociatia Bibliotecarilor din Republica Moldova, ABRM
(Library Association from Moldova)
http://www.abrm.md/menu1_1.html

Montenegro

UBCG Udruženje bibliotekara Crne Gore
(Montenegrin Library Association)
<http://www.ubcgc.ac.me>

Netherlands

Secretariaat UKB
(Dutch Consortium of University Libraries and the National Library)
<http://www.ukb.nl>

FOBID
(Netherlands Library Forum)
<http://www.fobid.nl/>

VOB, Vereniging van Openbare Bibliotheken
(Netherlands Public Library Association)
<http://www.debibliotheken.nl/home/>

Sectorinstituut Openbare Bibliotheken, SIOB
(Netherlands Institute for Public Libraries)
<http://www.siob.nl/>

Koninklijke Bibliotheek
(National Library of the The Netherlands)
<http://www.kb.nl/>

Rijnbrink Groep
<http://www.rijnbrinkgroep.nl/>

Dedicon
<http://www.dedicon.nl/>

NUFFIC
<http://www.nuffic.nl/>

Centrale Discotheek - Rotterdam
<http://www.muzeekweb.nl/>

Stichting Bibliotheek.NL
<http://www.stichtingbibliotheek.nl/>

Norway

Norsk Bibliotekforening
(Norwegian Library Association)
<http://www.norskbibliotekforening.no/>
University of Oslo
(Oslo University Library)
<http://www.ub.uio.no/english/>
Universitetsbiblioteket i Bergen
(Bergen University Library)
<http://www.ub.uib.no/index-e.htm>
Nasjonalbiblioteket
(National Library of Norway)
<http://www.nb.no/english>
BIBSYS
<http://www.bibsys.no/english/pages/index.php>

Poland

Stowarzyszenie Bibliotekarzy Polskich
(Polish Librarians' Association)
<http://www.sbp.pl/>

Portugal

BAD, Associação Portuguesa de Bibliotecários Arquivistas e Documentalistas
(Portuguese Association of Librarians, Archivists and Documentalists)
<http://www.apbad.pt/>
DGLB, Direcção-Geral do Livro e das Bibliotecas
(Directorate General for Books and Libraries)
<http://www.gulbenkian.pt/index.php>
Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian
<http://www.gulbenkian.pt/portal/index.html>

Romania

ABIDOR, Asociația Bibliotecarilor și Documentaristilor din România
(Association of Librarians and Documentalists in Bucharest)
<http://www.bmms.ro/>
ABR, Asociația Bibliotecarilor din România
(Romanian Library Association)
<http://www.abr.org.ro/>

Serbia

Narodna biblioteka Srbije
(National Library of Serbia)
<http://www.nb.rs/>
Bibliotekarsko društvo Srbije
(Serbian Library Association)
<http://www.bds.rs/>
Biblioteka Grada Beograda
(Belgrade City Library)
<http://www.bgb.rs>

Slovak Republic

SAK, Slovenská Asociácia Knižníc
(Slovak Library Association)
<http://www.sakba.sk/>

Slovenia

ZBDS, Zveza Bibliotekarskih Drutev Slovenije
(Union of Associations of Slovene Librarian Union of Associations of Slovene Librarians)

<http://www.zbds-zveza.si/eng/>

Spain

COBDC, Col.legi Oficial de Bibliotecaris
(Documentalistas de Catalunya Institute of Catalanian Librarians and Documentalists)

<http://www.cobdc.org/>

FESABID, Federación Espan'ola de Sociedades de Archivística,
Biblioteconomía, Documentación y Museística
(Spanish Federation of Archives, Libraries, Documentation and Museum Associations)

<http://www.fesabid.org/>

Biblioteca Nacional de Espan'a
(National Library of Spain)

<http://www.bne.es/es/Inicio/>

Biblioteca de Catalunya
(Catalunya Library)

<http://www.bnc.es/>

Biblioteca de Andalucia
(Andalucia Library)

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/ba/>

Dirección General del Libro, Archivos y Bibliotecas

<http://www.mcu.es/organizacion/Organigrama/DircGnralLibArchBib.html>

Biblioteca IE

(IE Library)

<http://library.ie.edu>

Sweden

Svensk Biblioteksfo'rening
(Swedish Library Association)

<http://www.biblioteksforeningen.org/>

Kungliga biblioteket
(National Library of Sweden)

<http://www.kb.se/english>

Kulturr'adet
(Swedish Arts Council)

<http://www.kulturradet.se/default.aspx?id=7&epslanguage=SV>

Malmö Stadsbibliotek
(Malmö State Library)

<http://www.malmo.stadsbibliotek.org/>

Stockholms universitetsbibliotek
(Stockholm University Library)

<http://www.sub.su.se/home.aspx>

Gävle Stadsbibliotek
(Gävle State Library)

<http://www.gavle.se/bibliotek/>

Switzerland

BIS - Bibliothek Information
(Schweiz / Bibliothèque Information Suisse)
<http://www.bis.info>
ETH- Bibliothek
(Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich - Main Library)
http://www.ethbib.ethz.ch/index_e.html

Turkey

Turkish Library Association - Istanbul Branch
<http://www.kutuphaneci.org.tr/>
Istanbul Technical University Library
<http://www.library.itu.edu.tr/>
Istanbul Bilgi University Library and e-resources
<http://library.bilgi.edu.tr/>

United Kingdom

SCONUL Society of College
(National and University Libraries)
<http://www.sconul.ac.uk/>
CILIP The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals
<http://www.cilip.org.uk/default.cilip>
British Library Copyright Compliance Office
<http://www.bl.uk/>
IAML International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and
Documentation Centres
<http://www.iaml.info/organization/committees/copyright>
SLIC, Scottish Library and Information Council
<http://www.scottishlibraries.org/>
JISC, Joint Information Systems Committee
<http://www.jisc.ac.uk/>
Glasgow University Library
<http://www.lib.gla.ac.uk>

2. **IFLA:** The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) is the leading international body representing the interests of library and information services and their users. It is the global voice of the library and information profession.
<http://www.ifla.org/>

The Membership Officer at IFLA has explained that the list of members has not been available for some years because “the Dutch Data Protection regulations prevent us from doing so”. Similarly, The Secretary of the Public Libraries Section <http://www.ifla.org/public-libraries> has confirmed that their list of members is not publicly available, however details of the Section’s Standing Committee are as follows:

Standing Committee Members

Chair

Marian Morgan Bindon

Manager Library Services & Cultural Development
Gold Coast City Council
P.O.Box 5042 Gold Coast Mail Centre
Gold Coast 9729

Australia
mmorganbindon@goldcoast.qld.gov.au

Secretary/Information Co-ordinator
Jan Richards
Manager, Central West Libraries
PO Box 35
Orange NSW 2800
Australia
jrichards@orange.nsw.gov.au

MEMBERS

Nadine Barret
Officer in charge of the Youth Department
Mediathèque de Saint Pierre
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See also:

Library Associations Around the World

A Project of the IFLA Management of Library Associations Section, coordinated by the American Library Association, International Relations Office
<http://www.ala.org/offices/iro/intlassocorgconf/libraryassociations>
for an excellent, authoritative (and long) list of Library Associations around the world. C 150 library associations listed.

There is a publicly available list of signatories to [The Lyon Declaration](#) On Access to Information and Development linked to from the IFLA site, some of which will be relevant:

Signatories:

[International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions \(IFLA\)](#)

And in alphabetical order:

[2020 Communications Trust](#)

[Academic Libraries of Indiana](#)

[Access](#)

[Acess Culture/Acesso Cultura](#)

[ActiveWatch – Media Monitoring Agency](#)

[Afghanistan Journalists Center](#)

[Africa Freedom of Information Centre \(AFIC\)](#)

[African Library and Information Associations and Institutions \(AfLIA\)](#)

[Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo \(AECID\)](#)

[Agenda21 for culture](#)

[Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology](#)

[Aladin Network](#)

[Alexander Technological Educational Institution \(ATEI\) of Thessaloniki](#)

[Allan Bean Centre Library New Zealand Spinal Trust](#)

[Alliance for Affordable Internet \(A4AI\)](#)

[Alliance Sud InfoDoc](#)

[American Association of Law Libraries](#)

[American Library Association \(ALA\)](#)

[Appalachian State University](#)

[Arabic Network for Human Rights Information](#)
[Archives and Records Association \(UK & Ireland\)](#)
[Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales de Bolivia \(ABNB\)](#)
[Arkhangelsk Regional Library](#)
[ARS LONGA e.V. - Verein für Interkulturelle Begegnungen](#)
[Article 19](#)
[Artxibategi Liburutegi eta Dokumentazio Zentroetako Profesionalen Euskal Elkartea \(ALDEE\)](#)
[Asociación Andaluza de Bibliotecarios](#)
[Asociación Bibliotecológica de Guatemala](#)
[Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios ASCUBI](#)
[Asociación Cubana de Bibliotecarios en Granma](#)
[Asociación de Biblioteca Universitarias Dominicana \(ABUD\)](#)
[Asociación de Bibliotecarios Arqueiros Museólogos e Documentalistas de Galicia](#)
[Asociación de Bibliotecarios de El Salvador \(ABES\)](#)
[Asociación de Bibliotecarios de Toledo \(ABITO\)](#)
[Asociación de Bibliotecarios Graduados de la República Argentina \(ABGRA\)](#)
[Asociación de Bibliotecarios Graduados del Paraguay \(ABIGRAP\)](#)
[Asociación de Bibliotecólogos del Uruguay \(ABU\)](#)
[Asociación Panameña de Bibliotecarios](#)
[Associação Internacional Biblioteca Digital Lusófona](#)
[Associació Lectura Fàcil](#)
[Associació Tarragona Transparent](#)
[Association des Bibliothécaires du Québec Library Association \(ABQLA\)](#)
[Association des bibliothèques chrétiennes de France](#)
[Association des directeurs de bibliothèques départementales de prêt \(ADBPD\)](#)
[Association des Directeurs et des personnels de direction des Bibliothèques Universitaires et de la documentation \(ADBU\)](#)
[Association des Professionnels Bibliothécaires Archivistes et Documentalistes \(APROBAD\)](#)
[Association for Library and Information Science Education \(ALISE\)](#)
[Association for library development and innovation INNOVA LIB - Radovish](#)
[Association for Progressive Communications](#)
[Association internationale francophone des bibliothécaires et documentalistes \(aifbd\)](#)
[Association of Caribbean University Research and Institutional Libraries \(ACURIL\)](#)
[Association of College & Research Libraries \(ACRL\)](#)
[Association of Danish Public Library Managers](#)
[Association of Hungarian Librarians](#)
[Association of Indonesian Library and Information Professionals \(ISIPIL\)](#)
[Association of Librarians and Documentalists of Catalonia \(COBDC\)](#)
[Association of librarians of France \(ABF\)](#)
[Association of Libraries of Czech Universities \(ALCU\)](#)
[Association of Library and Information Professionals of the Czech Republic \(SKIP\)](#)
[Association of Parliamentary Libraries of East and Southern Africa](#)
[Association of Professional Librarians \(APL\) Mauritius](#)
[Association of Research Libraries \(ARL\)](#)
[Association pour l'avancement des sciences et techniques de la documentation \(ASTED\)](#)
[Association pour la Promotion des Sciences de l'Information Documentaire en Côte d'Ivoire \(APSID-CI\)](#)

[Association pour le Développement des Activités Documentaires au Bénin \(ADADB\)](#)
[Association Professionnelle des bibliothécaires et documentalistes \(APBD\)](#)
[Associatioun vun de Lëtzebuerger Bibliothekären](#)
[Associazione Biblioteche oggi](#)
[Associazione Italiana Biblioteche \(AIB\)](#)
[aStec angewandte Systemtechnik GmbH](#)
[ASTRA County Library of Sibiu \(Biblioteca Judeteana ASTRA Sibiu\)](#)
[Auckland Libraries](#)
[Aula virtual de social media College](#)
[Australian Library and Information Association \(ALIA\)](#)
[Australian Public Library Alliance](#)
[Australian School Library Association](#)
[Austrian Library Association](#)
[Bahrain Center for Human Rights \(BCHR\)](#)
[Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication \(BNNRC\)](#)
[Belarusian Association of Journalists](#)
[Belgian Association for Documentation \(ABD-BVD\)](#)
[Berufsverband Bibliothek und Information](#)
[Beyond Access](#)
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[Bibliothèques Sans Frontières / Libraries Without Borders](#)
[Book Aid International](#)
[Botswana Library Association](#)
[Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology - IBICT](#)
[Brill](#)
[British & Irish Association of Law Librarians \(BIALL\)](#)
[British Columbia Library Association](#)
[Brunei Darussalam Library Association](#)
[Bulgarian Library and Information Association](#)
[Bytes for All \(B4A\)](#)
[CALIFA Group](#)

[Cambodian Center for Human Rights](#)
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[Centres/L'Association canadienne des bibliothèques archives et centres de documentation musicaux](#)
[Canadian Association of Professional Academic Librarians \(CAPAL\)](#)
[Canadian Association of Research Libraries / Association des bibliothèques de recherche du Canada](#)
[Canadian Health Libraries Association \(CHLA/ABSC\)](#)
[Canadian Journalists for Free Expression](#)
[Canadian Library Association](#)
[Canadian Urban Libraries Council \(CULC/CBUC\)](#)
[Carnegie UK Trust](#)
[Catalan Association of Archivists and Records Managers](#)
[Center for Information Policy in Africa](#)
[Center for Media Freedom & Responsibility](#)
[Center for Media Research - Nepal \(CMR-Nepal\)](#)
[Central Medical Library Skopje](#)
[Central West Libraries](#)
[Centre for Innovation in Learning and Teaching \(CILT\)](#)
[Centre for Studies in Science Policy Jawaharlal Nehru University](#)
[Centro de Bioinformática y Biología Computacional de Colombia](#)
[Centro de Documentación de la Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria en Guatemala](#)
[Centro Nacional de Información de Ciencias Médicas de Cuba](#)
[Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professionals \(CILIP\)](#)
[Chief Officers of State Library Agencies \(COSLA\)](#)
[Chinese American Librarians Association \(CALA\)](#)
[CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation](#)
[Coalition for Action "Copyright for Education and Research"](#)
[Coalition of Open Access Policy Institutions \(COAPI\)](#)
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[Col·legi oficial de bibliotecaris i documentalistes de la Comunitat Valenciana \(COBDCV\)](#)
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[Colegio de Bibliotecarios de Chile A.G.](#)
[Colegio de Bibliotecólogos Archivólogos y Museólogos del Ecuador](#)
[Colegio de Profesionales en Ciencias de la Información de Bolivia \(CPCIB\)](#)
[Collège et École de commerce André-Chavanne \(Documentation Centre\)](#)
[Collegium Artium](#)
[Comité français international bibliothèques et documentation \(Cfibd\)](#)
[Committee to Protect Journalists](#)
[Communia International Association on the Public Domain](#)
[Computer Aid International](#)
[Conference of Directors of National Libraries \(CDNL\)](#)
[Conference of European National Librarians \(CENL\)](#)
[Conference of SE Asia Librarians \(CONSAL\)](#)
[Consejo Nacional para Asuntos Bibliotecarios de las Instituciones de Educación Superior A.C. \(CONPAB-IES\)](#)
[Consorti de Biblioteques de Barcelona](#)
[Consorti de Serveis Universitaris de Catalunya \(CSUC\)](#)
[Consortium des Bibliothèques de l'Enseignement Supérieur du Sénégal \(COBESS\)](#)
[Consortium of European Research Libraries](#)
[Corporation des bibliothécaires professionnels du Québec](#)
[Council of New Zealand University Librarians \(CONZUL\)](#)

[Croatian Library Association](#)
[Danish Library Association](#)
[Danske Fag-Forsknings-og Uddannelsesbiblioteker
de Bibliotheek Utrecht](#)
[Democracy for Development Institute \(D4D\)](#)
[Department of Information & Communications Shih Hsin University](#)
[Department of Information Science - University of Pretoria](#)
[Deutsche Gesellschaft für Information und Wissen \(DGI\)](#)
[Deutscher Bibliotheksverband e.V. \(dbv\) - German Library Association](#)
[Development Gateway](#)
[Development Initiatives](#)
[Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka Library](#)
[Dhaka Ahsania Mission](#)
[Directory of Open Access Journals](#)
[documentation de l'hôpital neuchâtelois](#)
[Dutch Universities of Applied Sciences \(SHB\)](#)
[East- Kazakhstan Regional Librarians' Association](#)
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[École de Bibliothécaires Archivistes et Documentalistes \(EBAD\)](#)
[École nationale supérieure des sciences de l'information et des bibliothèques
\(Enssib\)](#)
[École supérieure des sciences et techniques de l'information et de la
communication \(ESSTIC\)](#)
[EditingPlus](#)
[Electronic Frontier Foundation \(EFF\)](#)
[Electronic Information for Libraries \(EIFL\)](#)
[Emerge For Africa Ltd](#)
[Engen Petroleum Ltd](#)
[Engineers for Social Responsibility](#)
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[European Association of Science Editors \(EASE\)](#)
[European Bureau of Library Information and Documentation Associations
\(EBLIDA\)](#)
[European Network for Copyright in Support of Education and Science
\(ENCES e.V.\)](#)
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[Far Eastern University](#)
[Fed. Española de Soc. de Archivística Biblioteconomía Documentación y
Museística \(FESABID\)](#)
[Federação Brasileira de Associações de Bibliotecários e Cientistas da
Informação \(FEBAB\)](#)
[Federación Española de Asociaciones de Archiveros Bibliotecarios
Arqueólogos Museólogos y Documentalistas](#)
[Federación Española de Asociaciones de Archiveros Bibliotecarios
Arqueólogos Museólogos y Documentalistas \(ANABAD-Aragón\)](#)
[Fédération des enseignants documentalistes de l'Education nationale
\(FADBEN\)](#)
[Finlands svenska biblioteksörening](#)
[Finnish Library Association](#)
[Finnish Research Library Association \(STKS\)](#)
[Florida Institute of Technology Libraries](#)
[FOBID Netherlands Library Forum](#)
[Forum of Argentine Journalism](#)

[Foundation for Press Freedom - FLIP](#)
[Freedom Forum](#)
[Freedom of Press Foundation \(Fundación para la Libertad de Prensa-FLIP\)](#)
[FSM Supreme Court Law Libraries \(FSMSCLL\)](#)
[Fundación Biblioteca Social](#)
[Fundación Conector](#)
[Fundación Cultura de Paz - Foundation for a Culture of Peace](#)
[Fundar Research and Analysis Center](#)
[Galing Foundation Inc.](#)
[Geneva Library Association \(AGBD\)](#)
[Ghana Library Association](#)
[Gigabit Libraries Network](#)
[Global Call to Action Against Poverty \(GCAP\)](#)
[Global Forum for Media Development \(GFMD\)](#)
[Global Healthcare Information Network](#)
[Global Integrity](#)
[Global Partners Digital](#)
Grand People's Study House Korean Librarians Association
[Groupe de Réflexion sur l'Information et la Documentation dans l'Enseignement Agricole \(GRIDEA\)](#)
Grupo Coordinador de Trabajo Cooperado
[Hässleholm Culture Department](#)
[Haute Ecole de gestion de Genève Département Information documentaire](#)
[Health Science Information Consortium of Toronto](#)
[Helsingborg Public Libraries](#)
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[Hungarian Civil Liberties Union](#)
[Imo State University](#)
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[Indexmurcia](#)
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[Institute for the Studies on Free Flow of Information \(Indonesia\)](#)
[Institute of International Commercial Law](#)
[Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliotecológicas y de la Información de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México](#)
[Instituto superior de relaciones internacionales 'Raul Roa Garcia' \(ISRI\)](#)
[International Association of Music Libraries Archives Documentation Centres](#)
International Association of Music Libraries Archives Documentation Centres
- French Branch
International Association of Music Libraries Archives Documentation Centres
- Italian Branch
[International Board on Books for Young People \(IBBY\)](#)
[International Disability Alliance \(IDA\)](#)
[International Disability and Development Consortium \(IDDC\)](#)
[International Federation for Information Processing \(IFIP\)](#)
[International Federation of Catholic Universities \(IFCU\)](#)
[International Federation of Journalists Asia Pacific](#)
[International Press Institute \(IPI\)](#)
[International Records Management Trust](#)
[International Society for Knowledge Organization](#)
[Internet Democracy Project](#)

[Internews](#)
[IntraHealth International](#)
[IP Justice](#)
[IREX](#)
[Istituto Superiore di Sanità](#)
[Jamaica Library Service](#)
[Japan Library Association](#)
Joeten-Kiyu Public Library
[Juuntos - Comunidad Latinoamericana de Tecnología Web](#)
[Karisma Foundation](#)
[Kawempe Youth Centre \(KYC\)](#)
[Kenya Human Rights Commission](#)
[Kenya Library Association](#)
[KEPA](#)
[kiwanja.net](#)
La Memo
Laos Library Association
[Lebanese Library Association](#)
Librarians League of the Republic of Moldova
[Librarians Without Borders \(LWB\)](#)
[Library & Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa \(LIANZA\)](#)
[Library and Information Association of Mauritius \(LIA\)](#)
[Library and Information Association of South Africa](#)
[Library Association from Moldova](#)
[Library Association of Bangladesh \(LAB\)](#)
[Library Association of Cambodia](#)
Library Association of Indonesia
[Library Association of Ireland](#)
[Library Association of Singapore](#)
[Library Association of the City University of New York \(LACUNY\)](#)
[Library of the Congress of Argentina \(Biblioteca del Congreso de la Nación Argentina\)](#)
[Library of the Faculty of Electrical Engineering and Information Technologies and the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering Ss. Cyril and Methodius University](#)
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[Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche / Association of European Research Libraries \(LIBER\)](#)
[Lincoln University Library](#)
[Lindle Community Awakening](#)
[Lithuanian Librarians Association](#)
[Lithuanian Research Library Consortium](#)
[Louisiana Research Collection-Tulane University](#)
[Luisterpuntbibliotheek: Flemish Library for Braille Books and Audio Books \(Belgium\)](#)
Malawi National Library Service
[Manitoba Library Association](#)
[Manitoba School Library Association](#)
[Martynas Mažvydas National Library of Lithuania](#)
[Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library](#)
[Mauritius Council of Registered Librarians](#)
[Media Entertainment & Arts Alliance \(MEAA\) / Australia](#)
[Media Foundation for West Africa](#)
[Media Rights Agenda](#)
Media Watch Bangladesh

[Medical Aid Films](#)
[Medical Library Association Inc.](#)
[Medien- und Informationszentren an den Pädagogischen Hochschulen der Deutschschweiz \(MIPHD\)](#)
[Metropolitan Library of Bucharest](#)
[Mexican Association of Librarians](#)
[Ministry of External Affairs Library](#)
[Monash South Africa Library](#)
[Montenegrin Library Association \(Udruga bibliotekara Crne Gore\)](#)
[Mortenson Center for International Library Programs](#)
[Mozilla Foundation](#)
[Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute \(MDPI\)](#)
[Music Library Association](#)
[Myanmar Library Association](#)
[mySociety](#)
[Namibia Information Workers Association](#)
[Namibia Library and Information Council \(NLIC\)](#)
[Narva Central Library](#)
[National and State Libraries Australasia \(NSLA\)](#)
[National and University Library of Iceland](#)
[National Book Development Council of Singapore](#)
[National Forum on Information Literacy](#)
[National Library of Austria](#)
[National Library of Brazil](#)
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[National Library of Korea](#)
[National Library of Laos](#)
[National Library of Latvia](#)
[National Library of Luxembourg](#)
[National Library of Mauritius](#)
[National Library of Mongolia](#)
[National Library of Montenegro "Djurdje Crnojevic"](#)
[National Library of Myanmar](#)
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[National Library of the Philippines](#)
[National library of the Republic of Kazakhstan](#)
[National Library of the Republic of Moldova](#)
[National Library of Uganda](#)
[National Library of Vietnam](#)
[National Research Foundation of South Africa](#)
[Natural History Museum of Bern Library](#)

[Nepal Community Library Association](#)
[Netherlands Public Library Association \(Vereniging van Openbare Bibliotheken VOB\)](#)
[Norwegian Association of Special Libraries \(NFF\)](#)
[Norwegian Library Association](#)
[Norwegian Union of Municipal and General Employees \(FAGFORBUNDET\)](#)
[Observatorio Latinoamericano Para La Libertad De Expresion \(OLA\)](#)
[Odense Central Public Library](#)
[Oficina General del Sistema de Bibliotecas y Biblioteca Central Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos](#)
[Omani Library Association](#)
[ONG Derechos Digitales](#)
[Online information system for Ibero American and Caribbean scholarly journals \(LATINDEX\)](#)
[Ontario Library Association](#)
[Open Coalition](#)
[Open Knowledge Foundation](#)
[Open Science Federation](#)
[Oregon State University Libraries & Press](#)
[Oromia Media Network Inc.](#)
[Oslo Public Library](#)
[Otorohanga District Library](#)
[Pacific Islands Association of Libraries Archives and Museums \(PALIA\)](#)
[Pacific Islands News Association \(PINA\)](#)
[Pädagogische Hochschule St.Gallen – medienverbund.phsg](#)
[Pakistan Press Foundation \(PPF\)](#)
[Partnerships in Health Information \(PHI\)](#)
[PBZ Pestalozzi-Bibliothek Zürich](#)
[Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia](#)
[Persatuan Pustakawan Malaysia / Librarians Association of Malaysia](#)
[Philippines Librarians Association](#)
[Polish Librarians' Association](#)
[Portuguese Librarians Association \(B.A.D.\)](#)
[Professional Association Mobile Libraries of Spain \(ACLEBIM\)](#)
[Public Association "Journalists"](#)
[Public Knowledge](#)
[Public Knowledge Project](#)
[Public Libraries Australia](#)
[Public Libraries Victoria Network Inc.](#)
[Public Libraries Western Australia Inc](#)
[Public Library Cieneguilla Ricardo Palma](#)
[Public Library Managers \(Public Libraries of New Zealand\)](#)
[Punjab Library Association \(PLA\) \(Regd\)](#)
[Queensland Public Library Association](#)
[READ Global \(Rural Education and Development\)](#)
[Red de Redes de Informacion de Argentina \(RECIARIA\)](#)
[REMDI](#)
[Research Libraries UK \(RLUK\)](#)
[Restless Development](#)
[Rizal Library Ateneo de Manila University](#)
[Roma Capitale - Istituzione Sistema Biblioteche Centri Culturali](#)
[Romanian National Association of Public Libraries and Librarians](#)
[Russian Library Association](#)
[Saskatchewan Library Association](#)
[Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition \(SPARC\)](#)

[School Library Association](#)
[School Library Association of Queensland Inc.](#)
[School of Information Studies University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee](#)
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[Serbian Library Association](#)
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[Siaya Community Library](#)
[Singapore Association of Women for Action and Research \(AWARE\)](#)
[Singapore Management University](#)
[Sistema Bibliotecario - Università di Firenze Maria Giulia Maraviglia](#)
[Sistema bibliotecario ticinese](#)
[Sistema de Bibliotecas Universidad de Antioquia](#)
[Skåne University Hospital Library](#)
[Slavutich Association of School Librarians](#)
[Slovak Librarians and Libraries Association](#)
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[Society of College National and University Libraries \(SCONUL\)](#)
[Society of IT Management \(Socitm\)](#)
[Spanish National Organisation of the Blind \(ONCE\)](#)
[Spanish Network of University Libraries \(REBIUN\)](#)
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[Stellenbosch University Library](#)
[Stichting Lezen Netherlands](#)
[Stiftung Lesen German Reading Foundation](#)
[Subdirectorato General for Libraries Coordination Spain](#)
[Swaziland Library Association](#)
[Swedish Agency for Accessible Media \(MTM\)](#)
[Swedish Library Association](#)
[Swiss Library and Information Association](#)
[Swiss National Library](#)
[Te Rōpū Whakahaui \(National Association for Māori in Libraries and Information New Zealand\)](#)
[Technical Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development ACP-EU \(CTA\)](#)
[Thai Library Association](#)
[The "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu - Romania / The University Library](#)
[The Library of Romanian Academy](#)
[The Oberlin Group: A Consortium of Liberal Arts College Libraries](#)
[Tinder Foundation](#)
[TSiBA Education](#)
[Turkish Librarians Association](#)
[Twaweza East Africa](#)
[Ubiquity Press](#)
[Uganda Library & Information Association \(ULIA\)](#)
[Ukrainian Library Association](#)
[Una Biblioteca para mi Pueblo](#)
[Unidad de Servicios Bibliotecarios y de Información-Región Veracruz](#)
[United Kingdom Literacy Association](#)

[Universal knowledge software](#)

[Universidade Federal do Tocantins \(Federal University of Tocantins\) Library](#)

[University Cultural Center / University of Guadalajara](#)

[University Libraries at the Loyola University Chicago](#)

[University Library of the University of Illinois - Urbana-Champaign](#)

[University of British Columbia Library](#)

[University of California Libraries](#)

[University of Colorado Boulder Libraries](#)

[University of Education Winneba Library](#)

[University of Ibadan](#)

[University of Kansas Libraries](#)

[University of Professional Studies Accra \(UPSA\) Library](#)

[University of South Africa Library](#)

[University of South Florida St. Petersburg Library](#)

[University of the Free State South Africa](#)

[University of the Philippines Diliman Library](#)

[University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Libraries Milwaukee](#)

[UP Future Library and Information Professionals of the Philippines \(UPFLIPP\)](#)

[Urban Libraries Council](#)

[UST Miguel de Benavides Library](#)

[Vaggeryd Culture Department](#)

[Venezuela Libre de Violencia](#)

[Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare / Association of German Librarians](#)

[Verein Schweizerischer Archivarinnen und Archivare VSA-AAS \(Swiss](#)

[Asociation of Archivists\)](#)

[Vestfold County Library](#)

[V-ICT-OR vzw](#)

[Victoria University of Wellington Library](#)

[Vietnamese Library Association \(VLA\)](#)

[Vlaamse Vereniging voor Bibliotheek Archief & Documentatie vzw \(VVBAD\)](#)

[Vodice Public Library \(Gradska knjižnica Vodice\)](#)

[Volontariat pour l'Intégration et l'Encadrement des Jeunes \(VIE Jeunes\)](#)

[Wamabi \(Bibliothèques de Waimes et de Malmedy\)](#)

[Washington State University Libraries](#)

[Wayne State University](#)

[Web Foundation](#)

[Webster University](#)

[Wellcome Trust](#)

[Wellington Workers Educational Association](#)

[Western Australian School Library Association](#)

[Wikimedia Chile](#)

[Wikimedia Foundation](#)

[Wikimedia Italia - Associazione per la diffusione della conoscenza libera](#)

[Wikimedia Mexico](#)

[Wikimedia UK](#)

[Wikimedia Uruguay](#)

[World Association of Community Radio Broadcasters \(AMARC\)](#)

[Worldpulse](#)

[Yarra Plenty Regional Library Service](#)

[Zach S. Henderson Library](#)

[Zagreb Library Association](#)

[Zimbabwe Library Association \(ZimLA\)](#)

3. **Future Library:** a network of 140 public and municipal libraries and 7,000 individuals in Greece working to strengthen the consciousness of the world of the importance of libraries as learning centers, places of creativity and interaction.

After three years of fertile work in Greece, with funding from the Stavros Niarchos Foundation, Future Library has now received a grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to reach out to Balkan library cultures through the new project INELI-Balkans (International Network of Emerging Library Innovators in the Balkan region).

The INELI-Balkans project will bring together library communities from: Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, FYR of Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Greece to develop a sustainable network that will encourage collaborative innovation, e-learning and experimentation with new ideas.

<http://www.futurelibrary.gr/en/>

<http://www.futurelibrary.gr/INELI-Balkans/>

Contact: Dimitris Protopsaltou, Future Library Director | dimitris@futurelibrary.gr |

4. **NAPLE:** National Authorities on Public Libraries in Europe. N.B. NAPLE is more effective in some countries than others.

Membership:



Chair **Belgium**

Bibnet

Address: Priemstraat 51, 1000

Brussels

Phone: 32 (0)2 213 10 23

Fax: 32 (0)2 213 10 39

Contact: Jan Braeckman

Position: Directeur / Managing director

E-mail:

jan.braeckman@bibnet.be

Url:

<http://www.bibnet.be>



Spain

Subdirección General de Coordinación Bibliotecaria, Ministerio de Educación, Cultura y Deporte / Subdirectorato-General for Libraries Coordination, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports

Address: Plaza del Rey, 1, 28004

Madrid

Phone: 00 34 91 701 72 65

Fax: 00 34 91 701 73 39

Contact: Concha Vilariño Periañez

Position: Subdirectora General de Coordinación Bibliotecaria

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Url:

<http://en.www.mcu.es/bibliotecas/index.html>



Croatia

Ministry of Culture

Address: Runjaninova, 2

Zagreb, Hrvatska

10000

Phone: +385 1 48 66 408

Contact: Dubravka Duric Nemec
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E-mail: dubravka.djuric-nemec.@min-kulture.hr



Czech Republic

Institution The National Library of the Czech Republic
Address: Klementinum 190, 110 01
Prague
Phone: 420 2 22221341
Fax: 420 2 21663175
Contact: Eva Bartunkova
Position: Information Centre for Librarianship (Department Head)
E-mail:
eva.bartunkova@nkp.cz
Url:
<http://www.nkp.cz/>



Denmark

Danish Agency for Culture. Division of Libraries
Address: H.C. Andersens Boulevard 2
København V
DK-1553
Phone: + 45 3373 3371
Contact: Tine Vind
Position: Head of Division
E-mail:
tin@kulturstyrelsen.dk
Url:
[kultur styrelsen](http://kultur.styrelsen)



Estonia

Eesti Kultuuriministeerium / Estonian Ministry of Culture
Address: Suur Karja 23, 15076
Tallinn
Phone: 372 628 2244
Fax: 372 628 2200
Contact: Meeli Veskus
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Meeli.Veskus@kul.ee
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Finland

Ministry of Education
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Helsinki
Phone: +358 0295 3 30299
Contact: Leena Aaltonen
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E-mail:
leena.aaltonen@minedu.fi
Url:
Ministry of Education and Culture

[Legislation on Libraries](#)



France

Ministère de la culture et de la communication. Service du livre et de la lecture. Mission des bibliothèques européennes et internationales

Address: 182, rue Saint-Honoré
PARIS CEDEX 01
75033

Phone: 00 33 (0)1 40 15 37 77

Fax: 00 33 (0)1 40 15 74 04

Contact: Gérard Cohen

E-mail:

gerard.cohen@culture.gouv.fr



Germany

Staatskanzlei Rheinland-Pfalz Bildung, Wissenschaft, Jugend und Kultur

Address: Peter-Altmeier-Allee 1, 55116
Mainz

Phone: 49 06131 16-5770

Fax: 49 06131 16-4669

Contact: Bernhard Hoppe

E-mail:

Bernhard.Hoppe@stk.rlp.de



Germany

German Library Association

Address: Fritschestrasse 27-28, 10585
Berlin

Phone: 00 49 30 644 98 99 12

Fax: 00 49 30 644 98 99 29

Contact: Barbara Schleihagen

Position: Executive Director

E-mail:

schleihagen@bibliotheksverband.de

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Greece

Association of Greek Librarians and Information Scientists

Address: Akadimias 84

Athens

106.78

Phone: +306972331224

Contact: Afroditi Fragkou

Position: Treasurer of the Association

E-mail:

enosiebep@gmail.com

infoscienceaddict@gmail.com



Hungary

Hungarian Library Institute at the National Szechenyi Library

Address: Szent Gyorgy ter 4-6. H-1114

Budapest

H-1827 Budapest

Phone: 361 2243 787
Fax: 361 2323 588
Contact: Katalin Bankeszi
Position: Director
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bankeszi@oszk.hu



Iceland

Skrifstofa menningarmála, Menntamálaráðuneyti / Department of Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture
Address: Sölvhólgötu 4, IS-150
Reykjavík
Phone: 354 545 9500
Fax: 354 562 3068
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Ireland

An Chomhairle Leabharlanna / The Library Council
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Dublin
Phone: +353 1 6761167
Contact: Annette Kelly
Position: Acting Director
E-mail:
akelly@lgma.ie
Url:
<http://www.librarycouncil.ie>



Latvia

• Valsts aģentūra "Kultūras informācijas sistēmas" / State Agency "Culture Information Systems"
Address: Tērbatas iela 53 -2, Rīga, LV-1011, Latvija
Riga
Phone: 371 67843084
Fax: 371 67227916
Contact: Sandra Ozoliņa
Position: Direktora vietniece / Deputy Director
E-mail:
sandra.ozolina@kis.gov.lv
Url:
<http://www.kis.gov.lv/>



Lithuania

Information Society Development Division Cultural Policy Department Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania
Address: J.Basanavičiaus str. 5
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LT-01118
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Fax: +370 5 262 31 20
Contact: Julija Mažuolienė

Position: Chief Officer (Libraries). Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania

E-mail:

e.buivydiene@lrkm.lt



Portugal

Direção-Geral do Livro, dos Arquivos, e das Bibliotecas / General Directorate for Books, Archives and Libraries

Address: Edifício da Torre do Tombo Alameda da Universidade

Lisboa

1649-010

Phone: + 351 21 037 100

Fax: + 351 21 793 72 30

Contact: Margarida Oleiro

Position: Director of the Libraries Department

E-mail:

moleiro@dglb.pt

Url:

<http://www.dglb.pt>



Romania

Biblioteca Metropolitana Bucuresti / Bucharest Metropolitan Library

Address: Str. Take Ionescu nr. 4, sectorul 1

Bucuresti

Phone: 0040 21 316 83 04

Fax: 0040 21 316 36 25

Contact: Florin Rotaru

Position: Director General

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florinrotaru@bmms.ro

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United Kingdom

Scottish Library and Information Council

Address: 151 West George Street

Glasgow

G2 2JJ

Phone: +44 0141 228 4790

Contact: Amina Shah

Position: Chief Executive Officer

E-mail:

a.shah@scottishlibraries.org

Url:

[Scottish Libraries](http://www.scottishlibraries.org)



Sweden

National Library of Sweden

Address: PO Box 5039 SE-102 41

Stockholm

Phone: 46 10 709 36 42

Url:

<http://www.kb.se>



Switzerland

Bibliomedia Schweiz
Address: Rosenweg 2, CH - 4500
Solothurn
Phone: 0041 32 623 32 31
Fax: 0041 32 623 33 80
Contact: Peter Wille
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E-mail:
peter.wille@bibliomedia.ch



Slovenia

Institution Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica / National and University Library
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Fax: +386 1 5861 311
Contact: Gorazd Vodeb
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gorazd.vodeb@nuk.uni-lj.si
Url:
<http://www.nuk.uni-lj.si>



Poland

Biblioteka Narodowa (National Library)
Address: al. Niepodległości 213
Warsaw
02-086
Phone: + 48 22 608 22 33
Fax: + 48 22 825 52 51
Contact: Tomasz Makowski, Ph.D.
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m.cornell@bn.org.pl
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Netherlands

Netherlands Institute for Public Libraries
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Fax: +31 (0)70 3090 299
Contact: Maria Heijne
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heijne@siob.nl
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Norway

National Library of Norway
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Welsh Government

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5039 SE-102 41
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anna.lunden@kb.se
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[National Library of Sweden](#)

5. **EIFL**: EIFL (Electronic Information for Libraries) works with libraries to enable access to knowledge for education, learning, research and sustainable community development. Our vision is a world in which all people have the knowledge they need to achieve their full potential.
<http://www.eifl.net/>

EIFL PARTNER LIBRARY CONSORTIA

- Albania - [Consortium of Albanian Libraries](#)
- Algeria - [Algerian Consortium of Higher Education and Scientific Research Establishments](#)
- Angola - [Under development](#)
- Armenia - [Electronic Library Consortium of Armenia \(ELCA\)](#)
- Azerbaijan - [Azerbaijan Library and Information Consortium for Availability of Electronic Information \(AzLIC\)](#)
- Belarus - [Council of Belarusian Libraries on Information Cooperation \(BelCoLib\)](#)
- Bosnia and Herzegovina - [Electronic Information Consortium of Bosnia and Herzegovina \(EICBIH\)](#)
- Botswana - [Botswana Libraries Consortium \(BLC\)](#)
- Cambodia - [Cambodian Electronic Information for Libraries Consortium \(Cam-eIFL\)](#)
- Cameroon - [Consortium of Cameroon University and Research Libraries \(COCUREL\)](#)

- China - [Library Network of the Chinese Academy of Sciences](#)
- Egypt - [Egyptian Universities Libraries Consortium \(EULC\)](#)
- Estonia - [Consortium of Estonian Libraries Network \(ELNET\)](#)
- Ethiopia - [Consortium of Ethiopian Academic and Research Libraries \(CEARL\)](#)
- Fiji - [Fiji Library Consortium](#)
- Georgia - [Georgian Integrated Library & Information System Consortium \(GILISC\)](#)
- Ghana - [Consortium of Academic and Research Libraries in Ghana \(CARLIGH\)](#)
- Kenya - [Kenya Libraries and Information Services Consortium \(KLISC\)](#)
- Kosovo - [Consortium of Electronic Libraries in Kosova \(CELK\)](#)
- Kyrgyzstan - [Kyrgyzstan Library Information Consortium \(KLIC\)](#)
- Laos - [Laos Library and Information Consortium \(LALIC\)](#)
- Latvia - [Culture Information Systems Centre](#)
- Lesotho - [Lesotho Library Consortium \(LELICO\)](#)
- Lithuania - [Lithuanian Research Library Consortium \(LMBA\)](#)
- Macedonia - [Macedonian e-Libraries \(MEL\)](#)
- Malawi - [Malawi Library and Information Consortium \(MALICO\)](#)
- Maldives - [under development](#)
- Mali - [Consortium Malien des Bibliothèques \(COMBI\)](#)
- Moldova - [Electronic Resources for Moldova \(REM\)](#)
- Mongolia - [Mongolian Libraries Consortium](#)
- Namibia - [Namibia Library Consortium \(NALICO\)](#)
- Nepal - [Nepal Library and Information Consortium \(NeLIC\)](#)
- Nigeria - [Nigerian University Libraries Consortium \(NULIB CONSULTS NIG. LTD\)](#)
- Palestine - [Palestinian Library and Information Consortium \(PALICO\)](#)
- Poland - [Poznan Foundation of Scientific Libraries](#)
- Senegal - [Consortium des Bibliothèques de l'Enseignement Supérieur du Sénégal \(COBESS\)](#)
- Serbia - [Serbian Library Consortium for Coordinated Acquisition \(KoBSON\)](#)
- Slovenia - [Consortium of Slovene Electronic Collections \(COSEC\)](#)
- Sudan - [Sudanese Research and Education Network \(SudREN - fka SUIN\)](#)
- Swaziland - [Swaziland Library and Information Consortium \(SWALICO\)](#)
- Tanzania - [Consortium of Tanzania Universities and Research Libraries \(COTUL\)](#)
- Thailand - [Electronic Information for Libraries in Thailand \(eifl-Thailand\)](#)
- Uganda - [Consortium of Uganda University Libraries \(CUUL\)](#)
- Ukraine - [Association "Informatio - Consortium"](#)
- Uzbekistan - [EIFL Uzbekistan Consortium](#)
- Zambia - [Zambia Library Consortium \(ZALICO\)](#)
- Zimbabwe - [Zimbabwe University Libraries Consortium \(ZULC\)](#)

EIFL has built relationships with a wide range of organizations to make knowledge more accessible. We are currently working with the following partners:

FOUNDING MEMBER/SIGNATORY

[Beyond Access](#)

[Confederation of Open Access Repositories \(COAR\)](#)

[Copyright for Creativity](#)

[HIFA2015: Healthcare Information For All by 2015](#)

OFFICIAL RELATIONS (INCLUDING MoU)

[Association of European Research Libraries \(LIBER\)](#)

[Bioline International](#)

[Harvard Open Access Project \(HOAP\)](#)
[SPARC](#) and [SPARC Europe](#)
[UNESCO](#)
[World Intellectual Property Organization \(WIPO\)](#)

MEMBER

[International Coalition of Library Consortia \(ICOLC\)](#)
[International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions \(IFLA\)](#)
[Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association \(OASPA\)](#)
[Open Policy Network](#)

WORKING RELATIONSHIP

[African Digital Library Support Network](#)
[Association of Progressive Communication \(APC\)](#)
[Berkman Centre for Internet and Society at Harvard Law School](#)
[BioMed Central](#)
[Consumers International \(CI\)](#)
[Corporación Innovarte](#)
[Electronic Publishing Trust for Development \(EPT\)](#)
[Enabling Open Scholarship \(EOS\)](#)
[European Network for Copyright in support of Education and Science \(ENCES\)](#)
[Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(FAO\)](#)
[International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications \(INASP\)](#)
[International Research & Exchanges Board \(IREX\)](#)
[Knowledge Ecology International](#)
[Library Copyright Alliance \(LCA\)](#)
[Mortenson Centre for International Library Programs](#)
[The World Bank, Office of the Publisher](#)
[Research4Life](#)
[Right to Research Coalition](#)
[Third World Network \(TWN\)](#)
[Ubiquity Press](#)
[UbuntuNet Alliance](#)
[World Blind Union \(WBU\)](#)

STAFF ARE BOARD OR COMMITTEE MEMBERS

[Directory of Open Access Journals \(DOAJ\)](#)
[DSpace Community Advisory Team \(DCAT\), DuraSpace](#)
[Networked Digital Library of Theses and Dissertations \(NDLTD\)](#)
[Open Library of Humanities](#)
[Public Knowledge Project \(PKP\)](#)
[Public Library of Science \(PLOS\)](#)

6. **Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation:** Global Libraries Programme
<http://www.gatesfoundation.org/what-we-do/global-development/global-libraries>
7. **Library consortia, suppliers and cooperatives** would also be a means of connecting with PLs. For example: OCLC : <http://www.oclc.org/en-US/about.html>; ExLibris <http://www.exlibrisgroup.com/>; EBSCO <https://www.ebsco.com/who-we-serve/public-libraries> and so on.

OCLC, for example, have the World Cat Registry
<http://worldcat.org/webservices/registry/xsl/search-advanced>

“A free service for *all* libraries and consortia helping to raise the visibility of libraries on behalf of the OCLC membership and the library community. Maintain a single profile where you store information about your institutional identity, online services, relationships, contacts and more. Share that profile with partners, developers and others who want accurate information about your library.”

8. Respondents to the online survey also suggested the following:

Q5.7: Are you a member of, or can you suggest any existing library (or other) networks Europeana could work with? (e.g. NAPLE ; Gates Foundation; The Future Library network in Greece etc) – please list (with URLs if possible).

	Network	URL
1	NAPLE	
	EIFL	
	Next library in Aarhus/Chicago	http://www.nextlibrary.net/
2	Naple, gates foundation	
3	BIBLIONET - from Gates Foundation	www.biblionet.ro
	ANBPR - National Romanian Public Libraries Association	www.anbpr.ro
4	AIB - Associazione italiana biblioteche	http://www.aib.it/
	ANBPR - National Romanian Public Libraries Association	www.anbpr.ro
	ICOM - International Council of Museum, Italia	http://www.icom-italia.org/
	MAB - Associazione Musei Archivi Biblioteche	http://www.mab-italia.org/
	ANAI - Associazione Nazionale Archivistica Italiana	http://www.anai.org/anai-cms/
	AICRAB - Associazione Italiana Conservatori e Restauratori Archivi e Biblioteche	item/129-aicrab-entra-a-far-parte-di-mab
	Sistema bibliotecario provinciale della Provincia di Roma	http://sistema-bibliotecario.provincia.roma.it/
	Consorzio sistema bibliotecario Castelli romani	http://www.romacastelli.it/ ; http://www.romacastelli.it/
	Sistema bibliotecario Ceretano Sabatino	http://www.bibliotechesbcs.eu/
	Sistema bibliotecario Monti prenestini	http://www.bibliotecheprenestine.it/
Sistema dei musei, beni archeologici e storico-artistici della Provincia di Roma	http://beni-culturali.provincia.roma.it/	
5	NALIS foundation	http://www.nalis.bg/?set_language=bg
6	Xarxa de Lectura Pública Valenciana	http://xlpv.cult.gva.es/
	Bibliotecas Públicas España	http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/

Appendix 2: List of forthcoming conferences/events which might be useful for Europeana to participate in or use for dissemination

DATE	TITLE	PLACE
6 January 2015	MMIT AGM : Multimedia Information and Technology Group	London, UK
5 – 16 January 2015	4th International Open Access Conference@EKT. http://recodeproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Conference_RECOTE_ONLINE-PROGRAMME_1410.pdf	Athens, Greece
28 – 30 January 2015	BOBCATSSS 2015 : Design, Innovation, Participation. A an annual symposium with themes relating to library and information science. The symposium is held under the auspices of EUCLID (European Association for Library and Information Education and Research) and is organized by students from at least two European universities. http://www.bobcatsss2015.com/wp/	Brno, Czech Republic
2 February 2015	Copyright & Cultural Heritage 2.0: Pro-tecting creators, sharing content http://www.scottisharchives.org.uk/copyright/conference	Edinburgh, Scotland
7 February 2015	National Libraries Day National Libraries Day website	UK
9 – 10 February 2015	IFLA LPD mid-winter meeting 2015	Leipzig, Germany
9 – 11 February 2015	SES London http://sesconference.com/london/ At SES London you'll get an overview of the latest tools, tips, and tactics in PAID, OWNED, EARNED, INTEGRATED MEDIA and BUSINESS INTELLIGENCE to streamline your marketing campaigns in 2015. Focusing on all aspects of search and digital marketing, including content marketing,	London, UK
12 February 2015	Europeana Tech Conference 2015 http://www.europeanatech2015.eu/	Paris, France
9 – 12 February 2015	10th International Digital Curation Conference http://www.dcc.ac.uk/events/idcc15	London, UK
19 – 22 February 2015	Vilnius Book Fair http://www.eventseye.com/fairs/f-vilnius-book-fair-4062-1.html	Vilnius, Lithuania
24 February 2015	eAccess 15: UK's top event on access to digital services by disabled people www.eaccess-event.com	Government Conference Centre, Westminster, London
26 March	XII Conference of the ISKO Spanish Chapter and II ISKO Spain-	Murcia, Spain

2015	Portugal Conference	
25 – 28 February 2015	ILFA Public Library Section mid term meeting: Public Libraries and Library Buildings and Equipment http://www.ifla.org/node/8973	Barcelona, Spain
5 – 6 March 2015	EDGE2015 Conference http://edgeconference.co.uk This is one of the most successful library conferences across the UK.	Edinburgh, United Kingdom
12 March 2015	Libraries and privacy in the digital age. If you've nothing to hide, you've nothing to fear? http://www.cilip.org.uk/cilip/events/libraries-privacy-digital-age	CILIP Headquarters, London, United Kingdom
12 – 13 March 2015	MLAS Midterm Meeting (Management of Library Associations section): "Changing societies - changing roles of libraries" http://www.ifla.org/node/8428	Athens, Greece
11 - 13 March 2015	IFLA RBMS Midterm Meeting, London, 11-13 March 20145 Rare Books and Special Collections	London, UK
12 – 13 March 2015	IFLA Convegno delle Stelline	Milan, Italy
12 -13 March 2015	Convegno delle Stelline - DIGITAL LIBRARY / LA BIBLIOTECA PARTECIPATA: collezioni, connessioni, comunità	Milan, Italy
26 February - 26 – March 2015	45th Brussels Book Fair http://flb.be/	Brussels, Belgium
29 March - 1 April 2015	8th International Workshop on Personalized Access to Cultural Heritage (PATCH 2015)	Atlanta, Georgia, USA
1 - 3 April 2015	WorldCIST'15 - 3rd World Conference on Information Systems and Technologies	Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores, Portugal
8 - 10 April 2015	CILIP Ireland/ Library Association of Ireland Annual Joint Conference 2015	Belfast, UK
8 - 10 April 2015	http://www.lilacconference.com/WP/ LILAC is the Librarians' Information Literacy Annual Conference; it is aimed at librarians and information professionals who teach information literacy skills, are interested in digital literacies and want to improve the information seeking and evaluation skills of all our library users whoever they may be. Last year delegates from over 30 countries attended.	University of Newcastle, England
13 – 15 April 2015	April IFLA Governing Board meetings	IFLA Headquarters, The Hague, Netherlands
15 – 17 April 2015	Annual Meeting of the Danish Library Association 15 – 17 April 2015	Århus, Denmark
13 - 17 April 2015	30th Annual ACM Symposium on Applied Computing: Track on Web Technologies	Salamanca, Spain

21 - 24 April 2015	EuroSys 2015	Bordeaux, France
29 – 30 April 2015	Lithuanian Librarians Association conference	Vilnius, Lithuania
April or May 2015	(from online survey) Xarxa de Lectura Pública Valenciana BiblioPublica Conference http://www.anbpr.org.ro	
3 – 8 May 2015	MetLib 2015. IFLA Metropolitan Libraries Section. Reaching Limits - Crossing Borders. http://www.metlib2015zurich.org/ Public Libraries are places that provide us with knowledge and information. Very often, we find ourselves limited in what we would like to offer and what we are able to offer our customers. Ideally, we can go beyond mere coping ... The conference will be about sharing advances in practical knowledge and about how libraries cope with these challenges. Our program will to not only allow you to exchange ideas with fellow librarians ...	Pestalozzi-Library, Zurich, Switzerland
7 - 9 MAY 2015	23rd EBLIDA Annual Council Meeting & EBLIDA-NAPLE conference. Theme: Building a Europe of Readers http://eblida2015.lnb.lv/	Riga, Latvia
11 – 12 May 2015	Information Science in an Age of Change. Information Science and Digital Humanities. http://www.lis.uw.edu.pl/nauka/?page_id=304&lang=en	University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland
19 – 21 May 2015	ISI 2015: 14th International Symposium of Information Science. Co-organized by the German Academic Association for Information Science (Hochschulverband Informationswissenschaft e. V.) and the Department of Information Sciences at the University of Zadar in association with the Association of Information Science and Technology (ASIS&T)	University of Zadar, Zadar, Croatia
19 – 21 May 2015	14th International Symposium of Information Science (ISI) - a biannual gathering of scholars, researchers and students from information science from Europe and beyond who share a common interest in critical information issues in contemporary society.	Zadar, Croatia
18 – 22 May 2015	International World Wide Web conference: WWW2015: The Twenty-fourth International WWW Conference http://www.www2015.it/	Florence, Italy
22 – 23 May 2015	BiblioPride 2015 . The city of Milan will receive the title of "City of the Book and of Reading 2015" to coincide with the Expo 2015 world's fair. In May, Milan will also play host to BiblioPride 2015, sponsored by Associazione Italiana Biblioteche (AIB)	Milan, Italy
26 – 29 May 2015	ICWSM 2015: The 9th International AAAI Conference on Weblogs and Social Media www.icwsm.org/2015	Oxford, UK
26 – 29 May 2015	7th International Conference on Qualitative and Quantitative Methods in Libraries http://www.isast.org/	Paris, France
1 June 2015	2nd Workshop on Linked Data Quality (LDQ2015). Co-located with the 12th Extended Semantic Web Conference (ESWC 2015)	Portorož, Slovenia

	http://ldq.semanticmultimedia.org/	
31 May – 4 June 2015	12 th Europeana Semantic Web Conference http://2015.eswc-conferences.org/	Portorož, Slovenia
3 – 5 June 2015	IFLA President's Meeting 2015 The Art of Transforming Libraries	Istanbul MUniversity, Istanbul, Turkey
4 - 5 June 2015	International Seminar on Education and Research (LIS-ER) http://bd.ub.edu/liser/	Faculty of Library and Information Science, University of Barcelona
6 – 10 June 2015	Cycling for libraries http://www.cyclingforlibraries.org/?page_id=8341#english	Basel, Switzerland to Strasbourg France
8 – 11 June 2015	39th European Library Automation Group Systems Seminar http://elag.org/	Stockholm, Sweden
11 – 13 June 2015	French librarians association's (ABF) Congress	Strasbourg, France
17 – 20 June 2015	Western Balkan Information Literacy Conference http://www.wbiloc2015.kbbi.ba/en/	Bihac, Bosnia and Herzegovina
24 - 26 June 2015	LIBER 2015 Annual Conference	London, UK
24-26 June 2015	LIBER's 2015 conference - Open Science http://libereurope.eu/news/call-for-papers-for-libers-2015-annual-conference	London, UK
23-26 June 2015	i3. information: interactions and impact http://www.rgu.ac.uk/research/conferences/i-2015 Information: Interactions and Impact (i ³) focuses on the quality and effectiveness of the interaction between people and information and how this interaction can bring about change. The conference will look beyond the issues of use and accessibility of technology to questions about the way people interact with the information and knowledge content of today's systems and services, and how this might ultimately affect the impact of that information on individuals, organisations and communities.	Department of Information Management, Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, Scotland
2 – 3 July 2015	The CILIP conference 2015: Connect, debate, innovate. http://cilipconference2015.org.uk/	St George's Hall, Liverpool, UK
29 June -3 July 2015	UMAP 2015: 23rd Conference on User Modeling, Adaptation and Personalization	Dublin, Ireland
5 - 9 July 2015	36th Annual IATUL Conference 2015 (University Libraries)	Hannover, Germany
5 - 9 July 2015	36th Annual IATUL Conference 2015: Strategic Partnerships for Access and Discovery	Hannover, Germany
13 -14 July 2015	Knowledge Organization – making a difference: The impact of knowledge organization on society, scholarship and progress. ISKO UK biennial conference http://iskouk.org/content/knowledge-organization-making-difference	London, UK

13 – 16 July 2015	LibEuro 2015 - The European Conference on Literature and Librarianship Conference. Conference theme - Power: Text and Context http://iafor.org/iafor/conferences/libeuro2015/	Brighton, UK
13 July - 16 July 2015	19th European Conference on Literacy	Klagenfurt, Austria
20-22 July 2015	11th Northumbria Conference http://www.york.ac.uk/about/departments/support-and-admin/information-directorate/northumbria-conference/ The conference is truly international and welcomes participants from all countries and continents. Covers broad areas of library performance measurement including: Meeting the changing needs of users; Evaluation of the digital library; Evaluating knowledge assets	Edinburgh, UK
13 – 14 August 2015	IFLA Public Libraries Section: Public Libraries at the Crossroads http://www.ifla.org/node/9348	Cape Town, South Africa
15 – 21 August 2015	The IFLA World Library and Information Congress, which is also the IFLA General Conference and Assembly (The Congress IFLA WLIC 2015). <i>Congress theme:</i> "Dynamic Libraries: Access, Development and Transformation	Cape Town, South Africa
8 September 2015	International Literacy Day	Brussels (Belgium) or Strasbourg (France) TBC
9 - 11 September 2015	What do we lose when we lose a library	Leuven, Belgium
12 – 15 September 2015	Next Library 2015 will be the International Opening of Dokk1/New library in Aarhus/Denmark http://www.nextlibrary.net/ Themes include: social innovation; service design; data-data-data; incubator for creativity & learning.	International Opening of Dokk1/Aarhus New Library , Aarhus, Denmark
14 - 18 September 2015	19th International Conference on Theory and Practice of Digital Libraries. (TPDL)	Poznań, Poland
21-23 September 2015	The Fourth International Conference on e-Technologies and Networks for Development (ICeND2015) http://sdiwc.net/conferences/icend2015/	Lodz, Poland
24–25 September 2015	International Book Science Conference: "The minority book: historical experiences and modern expressions in the global world" http://www.ibsc.kf.vu.lt/	Vilnius, Lithuania
October 2015	(from online survey) BiblioNext conference http://www.anbpr.org.ro/	
14 - 18 October 2015	Frankfurt Book Fair http://www.buchmesse.de/en/fbf/	Frankfurt, Germany
20 – 21 October	Internet Librarian International: Dynamic disruption: transforming the library http://www.internet-	London, UK

2015	librarian.com/2015/	
19 - 22 October 2015	3rd European Conference on Information Literacy (ECIL): Information Literacy in the Green Society	Tallin, Estonia
20 – 22 October 2015	ICT 2015: Innovate, Connect, Transform! http://ec.europa.eu/digital-agenda/en/ict2015-innovate-connect-transform-lisbon-20-22-october-2015	Lisbon, Portugal
29 - 30 October 2015	International UDC Seminar: Classification & Authority Control: Expanding Resource Discovery	Lisbon, Portugal
12 - 14 November 2015	7th International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Information Retrieval - KDIR 2015	Lisbon, Portugal
19 - 20 November 2015	XII Conference of the ISKO Spanish Chapter and II ISKO Spain- Portugal Conference , (<i>Web site is in Spanish</i>)	Murcia, Spain
26- 28 November 2015	Annual Conference Archives, Libraries, Museums http://theta.ffzg.hr/akm//	Rovinj, Croatia
7 – 9 December 2015	December IFLA Governing Board meetings	IFLA Headquarters, The Hague, Netherlands

Appendix 3: List of public library oriented e-lists, discussion groups

Introduction: Please Note

There are large numbers of lists and blogs in existence. Many are from outside Europe, and many may be out of date, have broken links or no longer be updated. They are rather difficult to trace comprehensively and accurately as things change so quickly and good bibliographic tools do not seem to be available. The easiest and most effective way of reaching public libraries across Europe may in fact be to utilise the communications tools of the various Library Associations and organisations listed in Appendix 1 of this report. However, the results of a web search for suitable discussion lists and blogs are reproduced below:

1. IFLA Discussion Lists:

IFLA-L <http://infoserv.inist.fr/wwsympa.fcgi/subrequest/ifla-l>

Our general discussion list for the international library and information community.

IFLA-L is an electronic mailing list that brings you:

news and information relevant to the international library sector, a forum of general interest to the international library community, congress updates, announcements, newsletters and new publications. And of course, subscriber or not, you can also post messages yourself to this *moderated list*.

In addition to IFLA-L, IFLA currently facilitate over 80 mailing lists for their various Sections and activities. They are all listed here : <http://www.ifla.org/mailing-lists>,

sorted alphabetically by name. (Up to date as of 4 Feb 2015). A selection of those most relevant to PLs are pasted below:

CPDWL

[Continuing Professional Development and Workplace Learning](#) List

This is a discussion list for information professionals who are interested in issues to do with continuing professional development & workplace learning in the library and information professions. The object of the List is to facilitate discussion and exchange on any aspect of this topic.

The List provides a core communication vehicle for the Continuing Professional Development & Workplace Learning (CPDWL) Section of IFLA.

Submissions: cpdwl@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Monica Ertel](#) and [Catharina Isberg](#)

DIGLIB

A discussion list for librarians, information scientists, and other information professionals to discuss the constellation of issues and technologies pertaining to the creation of digital libraries.

Submissions: diglib@infoserv.inist.fr

Administrator: [Terry Kuny](#)

INFOLIT-L

[Information Literacy Section's](#) mailing list

Submissions: infolit-l@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Albert K. Boekhorst](#)

Note: InfoLit-L is a closed list (restricted to subscribers).

INTLIB

[Metropolitan Libraries Section](#) mailing list

INTLIB encourages and streamlines communication between all Metropolitan Libraries Section members, and facilitates the sharing of information, experience and current issues which is a major function of the organisation.

Submissions: INTLIB@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Corrado Di Tillio](#)

Note: INTLIB is a closed list (restricted to subscribers).

KMDG-L

[Knowledge Management Section](#) mailing list

The Knowledge Management Discussion List is an open list for librarians and others interested in discussing the issues of the "new" field of knowledge management, particularly with regard to setting up such a function in their libraries or organizations. The List will also provide an opportunity for discussion about the activities of the IFLA Knowledge Management Section.

Submissions: KMDG-L@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Karen Muller](#)

Note: KMDG-L is open for the public

NPDG-L

[New Professionals Special Interest Group's](#) mailing list

The List is a discussion list for new professionals who are interested in discussing issues of importance regarding career development, new professional opportunities or any topic that might be of interest to recent recruits to the library profession. The

list offers an opportunity for members to distribute information, exchange opinions and forward proposals relating to new professionals' development.

Submissions: npdg-l@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Dierk Eichel](#) & [Loida Garcia-Febo](#)

Note: NPDG-L is a closed list (restricted to subscribers).

REFSC-L

[Reference and Information Services Section](#)'s Standing Committee Members List

The purpose of the list is to facilitate discussion among the members of the IFLA Standing Committee on Reference and Information Services Section.

Submissions: refsc-l@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Francis T. Kirkwood](#)

Note: REFSC-L is a closed list (restricted to subscribers).

SCAVM-L

[Audiovisual and Multimedia Section](#)'s mailing list

Submissions: SCAVM-L@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Margret Plank](#)

Note: SCAVM-L is a closed list (restricted to subscribers).

SCCRs

[Standing Committee on Copyright & Related Rights \(SCCRs\)](#)'s mailing list

Mailing list of library, archive and associated NGO delegations participating in copyright negotiations at the World Intellectual Property Organisation's Standing Committee on Copyright & Related Rights (SCCRs).

Submissions: SCCRs@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Julia Brungs](#)

Note: SCCRs is a closed list (restricted to subscribers).

SCHOOL-L

[School Libraries Section](#)'s mailing list

The purpose of the list will be for better communication between the members of the section and to disseminate minutes, newsletters, etc throughout the group.

Submissions: SCHOOL-L@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Bruno Vermeeren](#)

Note: SCHOOL-L is a closed list (restricted to subscribers).

SER-INFO

[Serials and Other Continuing Resources](#)'s public mailing list. The SER-INFO list is maintained by IFLA's Section on Serials and Other Continuing Resources (SOCRS). Its aim is to share information and foster discussion about serials topics and activities that are pertinent to the work of the Section and also to the general theme of "serials and other continuing resources". We welcome all subscribers to this list, and we appreciate your announcements about serials activities and projects from all countries and regions around the world.

Submissions: ser-info@infoserv.inist.fr

[Web interface](#)

Administrator: [Helen Adey](#) and [Alicia Wise](#)

Note: SER-INFO mailing list is open for anyone to subscribe, but sending and/or receiving messages are restricted to subscribers.

2. **The NAPLE blog** <https://napleblog.wordpress.com/>
Be welcome to send any posts (projects, conferences, etc.) related to public libraries in Europe to napleorganization@gmail.com. This blog aims to be a tool to gather updated information on European public libraries. Please always include the source or author and images and links are welcome.
3. **Public Libraries 2020** <http://www.publiclibraries2020.eu/>
Welcome to PublicLibraries2020.eu, with all the information on how Europe's 65,000 public libraries build stronger communities every day.
4. **Information World Review** <http://www.iwr.co.uk/about>
Information World Review is Europe's leading online title for the information industry, covering both content and information management issues from the perspective of information professionals and managers responsible for intranets, extranets, portals and content management.
Published by Bizmedia Ltd -online and via email newsletters. Information World Review produces news, features and opinion pieces on the day-to-day issues that matter, with latest-breaking news and widely respected analysis.

5. **Respondents to the online survey suggested:**

	Details	URL
1	Lithuanian Librarians Association	http://www.lbd.lt/
	Association of Municipal Libraries in Lithuania	https://www.facebook.com/pages/Savivaldybi%C5%B3-vie%C5%A1%C5%B3j%C5%B3-bibliotek%C5%B3-asociacija/530875266965858
2	Bibliotekari, a Google group for communication of librarians in Serbia	https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/bibliotekari
3	Aib-cur discussion list - Associazione italiana Biblioteche	LISTSERV@list.cineca.it
4	Biblod mailing list	http://apollo.bcu-iasi.ro/mailman/listinfo/biblos
5	InetBib is a communication platform to hear about new projects and to co-ordinate them. Currently more than 8000 people are subscribed to InetBib.	http://www.inetbib.de/
6	PUBLICAS	http://www.rediris.es/list/info/publicas.html
	IWETEL	http://www.rediris.es/list/info/iwetel.html.en

6. **UK Library Blogs / Bloggers**
<http://uklibraryblogs.pbworks.com/w/page/7262285/FrontPage>
Comprehensive listing of institutional, individual, chartership and other blogs. Last updates one year ago.
7. **Voices for the library** <http://www.voicesforthelibrary.org.uk/blog/> Advocating for public libraries and library staff. (UK)

8. **JISCM@IL** – public libraries lists -
<https://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/maillinglists/category/P10.html> (UK)
9. **The Researching Librarian**. Web resources helpful for librarians doing research, lists the following under 'Awareness':

CONSERline

<http://www.loc.gov/acq/conser/conserline/conserline-home.html>

"CONSERline (ISSN 1072-611X) is published at least semiannually by the Library of Congress, Serial Record Division, and is a continuation of CONSER, a newsletter issued only in paper format. CONSERline is a cooperative effort with contributions from program members consisting of news of the CONSER Program and information of interest to the serials cataloging community."
" -- About page

Digital Librarian

<http://www.digital-librarian.com>

Lists new web sites.

Free Pint

<http://www.freepint.com/index.html>

"Free Pint is a free email newsletter with tips on Internet searching and Web site reviews."
"Help" page

Informed Librarian Online

<http://www.informedlibrarian.com/>

"THE INFORMED LIBRARIAN ONLINE is a monthly compilation of the most recent tables of contents from over 275 titles - valuable domestic and foreign library and information-related journals, e-journals, magazines, e-magazines, newsletters and e-newsletters." -- Title page

Information Today NewsBreaks

<http://www.infotoday.com/newsbreaks/breaks.htm>

"Print publishing schedules don't always accommodate the FLASH! of breaking news, something we at Information Today, Searcher, and the other ITI publications struggle with as we try to keep you up-to-date on library and information industry news. That's why we've decided to post NewsBreaks here on the ITI Web site." -- Title page

librarian.net

<http://www.librarian.net/>

"[T]his is a lot more about Librarian Media Culture since it's mainly links and a lot of what you can find to link to is the media." -- "About" page

Library Assessment

<http://www.libraryassessment.info/>

"Library Assessment is a blog for and by librarians interested in defining library values and impact, library assessment, evaluation, and improvement, supported by the Association of Research Libraries." -- About page

Library Juice

<http://libr.org/juice/>

"Library Juice is a news digest for librarians, library and information science students, and other interested people. It includes announcements, many web resources, calls for papers, and news affecting the library world. Much of the material has a social-responsibilities or intellectual freedom focus. It is not a discussion list but a digest of material from a variety of sources." -- "About" page

Library Research Round Table (ALA)

<http://www.ala.org/lrrt/>

"LRRT was founded in 1968 to contribute toward the extension and improvement of library research; to provide public program opportunities for describing and evaluating library research

projects and for disseminating their findings; to inform and educate ALA members concerning research techniques and their usefulness in obtaining information with which to reach administrative decisions and solve problems; and expand the theoretical base of the field. To serve as a forum for discussion and action on issues related to the literature and information needs for the field of library and information science." -- Title page

Library Science List

<http://librarysciencelist.com/>

"A new social community for librarians worldwide." -- Title page

Library Weblogs

<http://www.libdex.com/weblogs.html>

"This is a list of library-related weblogs (blogs)." -- Title page

LISNews

<http://lisnews.org/>

"LISNews is the site for everyone with an interest in Library and Information Science. LISNews is loaded with relevant and interesting news and features. LISNews is not another huge collection of links to everything librarian on the internet This is a place to check up on the news that relates to library and information science." -- "About" page

Neat New Stuff on the Net

<http://marylaine.com/neatnew.html>

Marylaine Block's weekly update on new (and newly discovered) web resources.

NEWLIB-L

<http://www.lahacal.org/newlib/>

"NEWLIB-L is a discussion list for librarians new to the profession who wish to share experiences and discuss ideas, issues, trends, and problems faced by librarians in the early stages of their careers. However, this list is also of interest to those who are considering becoming librarians, and to those established in the profession who might wish to mentor newcomers. The list is currently open to all librarians--academic, public, special, etc." -- Title page

NewPages Weblog

<http://www.newpages.com/weblog/default.htm>

"The Alternative Guide to New Books, Magazines & Music along with News from the Net of Interest to Booksellers, Publishers, Librarians, Writers & Readers." -- Title page

PapersINVITED.com

<http://www.papersinvited.com/>

(Users who become members receive the most benefits; membership is free. The site does include a section for library and information science. The book as an entity receives attention under "Knowledge.")

"PapersINVITED.com was conceived and developed to assist those numerous scientists, professors and student researchers who have had a difficult time in tracking the Calls for Papers from various universities and professional bodies. PapersINVITED.com brings an exhaustive list of Calls for Papers in all areas of specialization to your fingertips." -- Title page

Peter Scott's Library Blog

<http://xrefer.blogspot.com/>

Formerly *Library News Daily*. "The latest news on databases, conferences, services, software, vendors, and more." -- Library News Daily Title page

ResearchBuzz

<http://researchbuzz.me>

"ResearchBuzz is designed to cover the world of Internet research. To that end this site provides almost daily updates on search engines, new data managing software, browser technology, large

compendiums of information, Web directories -- whatever. If in doubt, the final question is, 'Would a reference librarian find it useful?' If the answer's yes, in it goes!" -- "About" page

ResourceShelf

<http://www.resourceshelf.com/>

"A daily newsletter with resources of interest to information professionals, educators and journalists." -- Title page

Scout Report

<https://scout.wisc.edu/report/current>

"The Scout Report is the flagship publication of the Internet Scout Project. Published every Friday both on the web and by email, it provides a fast, convenient way to stay informed of valuable resources on the Internet. Our team of professional librarians and subject matter experts select, research, and annotate each resource." -- "About" page

Search Engine Watch

<http://searchenginewatch.com/>

Reports developments in the world of search engines.

Steven Bell's Keeping Up Web Site

<http://stevenbell.info/>

"The Keeping Up Web Site is designed to help library and information science professionals, information technologists, instructional technologists, and other academic technology support professionals develop and maintain a program of self-guided professional development." -- Title page

The Virtual Chase: Legal Research on the Internet Alert

<http://virtualchase.justia.com/>

"TVC Alert, a free weekday research news bulletin distributed by listserv®, notifies subscribers about: information industry news affecting library and legal professionals who conduct research on the Internet, research strategies for finding information of potential interest to library and legal professionals, quality Web sites, and substantive changes to The Virtual Chase." -- Title page

10. **Current Cites** <http://currentcites.org/>

A [team of librarians](#) monitors [information technology literature](#), selecting only the best items to annotate for this free publication. The resulting issue of 8-12 annotated citations of current literature is emailed to a [mailing list](#) and is available as an [RSS feed](#).

11. **LIS news** - news from US libraries

12. **Libdex** has a long list of library related weblogs, arranged by country (pasted below with Canada and USA removed) <http://www.libdex.com/weblogs.html>

Antigua

[LibInfoSpace](#) - Updates in Library Information Systems and Services

Australia

[Feed ACNM library - what's new!](#) - Keeping students and staff of the Australian College of

Natural Medicine up-to-date with current library happenings, including latest journals, news, and research tools

[Blisspix](#) - by Fiona Bradley, a librarian from Sydney

[Feed eprintblog](#) - E-print archives in universities and colleges, particularly those hosted by academic libraries, and the e-print phenomenon in general. Maintained by Guy Aron

[Feed Exploded Library](#) - Morgan Wilson

[frontier librarian](#) - The blog of two Australian librarians temporarily living in Sarawak

Feed One New Thing - Weblog of Lynette Reville, a new librarian in Australia, who is on a library-like quest to find One New Thing to learn every day

Feed snail's trail - eclectic mix of librarianship, tech and other stuff maintained by a Sydney based librarian

TLNewsau - News of interest to Teacher/Librarians in Australia by Jill Ball

Feed tonneten library :: syndication - Generating ideas about syndicated content (e.g. RSS, Atom) for special libraries - by Drew Duckworth

Feed Connecting Librarian - Thoughts and discoveries of an Australian librarian working in a public library.

Real Public Librarian - The random thoughts and reflections of a public librarian in a small coastal community in Australia.

The Lateral Literal Librarian - Intended to reflect, comment and question numerous topics such as information literacy, critical literacy, technoliteracy, biblioliteracy, weblogliteracy, wikiliteracy from the viewpoint of students and myself a former frontline liaison librarian in an academic library.

Issues and Challenges of a Small School Library - Documenting the issues, challenges and problems that present themselves in setting up and managing a small school library.

Austria Feed The Aardvark Speaks - Horst Prillinger

Library Mistress's Place - stuff about books, libraries, librarians, humanities, reading & writing - especially science fiction, fantasy and utopias (mostly in German & English, sometimes also in other languages)

Belarus

Feed BLR Librarian Blog - fresh news in the world of libraries and library technologies

Belgium

Bibliothecaris in Blog

Botswana

Flow : information for Okavango Delta planning - A service of the Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre (HOORC) Library to stakeholders in the planning process for management of the Okavango Delta in Botswana. HOORC is a research centre of the University of Botswana.

Brazil

Feed Bibliotecários sem Fronteiras - by Viviane Silva

Feed Biblioteconomia de Babel

Chile

Blog Bibliotekarios - a weblog about library science and information management, by Jaime Ramirez

Colombia

Infoesfera - The objective is the information interchange between the community, the information may be about information and Documentation science area, by Jhon Gonzalez ,Andrés Ovalle, and Fredy Jaramillo

Denmark

Feed Biblog - Bibliotek og IT - This weblog will have news about the rapidly changing role of the librarians and libraries in Denmark and elsewhere. (in Danish) - Tora Trier Hansen and Susanne Kierkegaard

[Feed Internetsøgning](#) - Danish weblog for librarians, journalists and students who want tips, news and advice on advanced internet searching - Erik Høj

Egypt

[cybrarians: The Arabic Portal For Libraries and Information](#) - collects internet resources related to library and information science and offers some information about the library field in Arab world, and introduces many services in this area like jobs service, electronic journal, Arabic Library and Information Science Abstracts, news, conferences

[Arab Librarians Blog](#) - A new blog written by Dr. Abdelrahman Farrag, dealing with the field of library & information science.

England

[Feed Birkbeck College](#)

[Electronic Information for London NHS](#) - by Andy Richardson, Electronic Services Manager, electronic Knowledge Access Team, London Health Libraries

[Feed Gateshead Central Library](#) - Peter Bolger

[Feed David Little](#)

[Feed The Health Informatics Blog](#) - A blog for the latest on goings in the field of health informatics from Biohealthmatics.com. The healthcare sector is undergoing a major change as organizations make IT adoptions to improve the services they provide and reduce medical errors. We would paste the best stories we find on the net in this blog

[Feed Information Literacy Weblog](#) - Sharing relevant items and information relating to information literacy worldwide - University of Sheffield

[Keeping Legal](#) by Paul Pedley - Legal issues affecting the information profession

[Feed Midwifery Information](#) - To share information about the web-based resources related to midwifery that the Royal College of Midwives Library staff find in the course of their work

[NHS eLibraries](#) - Ben Toth's blog about digital libraries and the National Health

Service

[Feed Oxford University Libraries](#)

[Feed Peter Scott's Library Blog](#) - via xrefer.com, London

[Feed Phil Bradley's Blog](#) - for librarians and people interested in search engines, searching the net, design issues and general whitherings and rants

[Feed Tom Roper's Weblog](#) - by Tom Roper, Information Resources Development Coordinator, Brighton and Sussex Medical School

[Feed panlibus](#) - Talis staff on topics across the library and information business

France

[Feed BiblioAcid](#) - A collaborative weblog about librarianship with a focus on computers and digital resources in libraries. In French

[Feed Formist Informations](#) - A service of the French LIS school, enssib, about IL. A new French-speaking weblog about libraries. It is dedicated to the subject of Information Literacy.

Germany

[Feed IB Weblog](#) - Institute of Library Science/Humboldt University, Berlin

[Feed Netbib](#) - Edlef Stabenau

[Globolibro](#) - a German blog especially for public librarians with library news from around the world

India

[Kamat AnthoBLOGy](#) - Vikas Kamat

[MedLib](#) - Medical Library weblog maintained by Vinod Scaria

Ireland

[Graham Jones](#) - A novel about an eejit who blossoms and saves the world called Neary Aalben

Italy

[Feed Bibliopolis Blogs, for librarians](#) - Maintained by Palestra Internet Panta Rei

[Feed Fermo2003](#) - a collaborative weblog on Library and Information Science - Giovanni Bergamin

[Feed Sfogliaweb](#) - about digital reference and webbibliography

[Feed Biblio\(a\)tipici](#) - made by and for for part time workers in Italian libraries.

Kuwait

[LIS Cafe](#) - A Web gathering created on 22nd, September, 2005 for LIS

Netherlands

[Digitaal Inlichtingenwerk](#) - All about gadgets, digital information resources and reference work.

New Zealand

[Feed VALISblog](#) - Vast Active Library and Information Science blog - by Simon Chamberlain

Norway

[Bibliotekarens bibliotek](#) - commentary on library politics in Norway, children's literature and technology in libraries - Thomas Brevik

[Feed enger.priv.no](#) - Magnus Enger

[Feed The revolutionary diaries](#) - Daniel Arnesen

[Plinius](#) - Notes from Norway - by a library teacher - in Norwegian

[Pliny the Younger](#) - Notes from Norway - by a library teacher - in English

Philippines

[Feed School Librarian In Action](#)

[Feed Filipino Librarian](#) - For those interested in knowing more about the Philippines, Filipiniana, Philippine libraries and Filipino librarians

Scotland

[Feed National Library of Scotland](#)

Singapore

[Rambling Librarian :: Incidental Thoughts](#) by Ivan Chew

[Feed National Library Programs](#) - The Programmes & Exhibitions blog of the National Library of Singapore

Sweden

[Feed Biblioteksbloggen](#) - collaborative weblog for librarians in public libraries and school libraries. It deals with news and information about what's going on in the library world and tips on useful Internet resources

[Feed Biblioteksrelaterat](#) - a weblog with comments on articles, news and information in library related issues - by Malin Cantwell and Asa Jenslin

13. Robert Teeter's Home Page (American)

<http://www.interleaves.org/~rteeter/libnetwork.html>

This site explores my interests in all kinds of subjects — [literature](#) (especially [Shakespeare](#)), [music](#) ([blues](#)), [politics](#), [cultures](#), [religions](#), [science](#), [etc](#) I am a librarian, one of the few careers in which being a generalist actually helps. My professional interest is in organizing information — whether printed or electronic, in [libraries](#) or on the [Internet](#) — and finding better ways to make it available to people.

I became a librarian because I was interested in almost everything, and librarianship lets you put anything you learn to use. Because I am interested in so many different subjects, I've made Web pages to help me keep track of the useful links I have discovered in these subjects. (I found out early on that bookmark files just *wouldn't* do!) If you're a [librarian](#), or you can't live without [reading](#), or you're curious about [everything](#), you'll find something here to interest you

Library Networking: Journals, Blogs, Associations, Conferences

In Libraryland, there are many ways of keeping up and keeping connected with your fellow librarians

This page does not necessarily indicate every site that has an RSS feed. Since most of these people are librarians, it's always worth checking for an RSS feed for their journals, blogs, etc.

Library and Librarian Blogs

There are too many library blogs for me to keep track of. Listed below are some I have found interesting. For more-or-less complete lists, see the [directories of library blogs](#) below. For new blogs by librarians and libraries, see [LIS Blogsource](#). See also [librarians of specific types](#); some of them have blogs on their sites

Library Blogs, Collaborative Efforts:

See also

[Library Wikis](#)

[LIS News](#) - A collective blog run by Blake Carver, updated and commented upon by its readers

[Carnival of the Infosciences](#) - Best of the library blogs in the past week

Blogs by and for Librarians:

See also

[Blogs](#) (in general)

[Library Technology Blogs](#)

[Political Librarians](#)

[Librarian.net](#) - "By a librarian for rarin' librarians, info junkies, freedom lovers and other weirdos" (Jessamyn West)

[Shifted Librarian](#) - Blog on the theme of the shift from searching for information to having it come to you. (Jenny Levine)

[Blog Driver's Waltz](#) by Geoff Harder - " Blogging the life of one Canadian librarian since 2002"

[Catalogablog](#) - A Blog on cataloging issues (David Bigwood)

[etc. by Amanda Etches-Johnson](#)

See [Meta Blog](#) below

[Every Moment's a Little Bit Later](#) - Nacowafer writes about cataloging and other aspects of life


[Exploded Library](#)

[Free Range Librarian](#) - Karen Schneider writes about libraries and life

[The Goblin in the Library](#) by Joshua M. Neff of Johnson County Library (Kans.)

[Holmgrrl](#) - Sarah Holm Norton

[In the Library with the Lead Pipe](#) - In-depth essays on library issues every two weeks

[INFOdocket](#) - Where librarian Gary Price reports his latest discoveries (Library Journal) 

[Information Wants to be Free](#) - By Meredith Farkas, creator of some cool wikis

[It's All Good](#) - By 3 OCLC staff members (unofficial, though)

[Librarians are Corrupting Kids](#) (L.A.C.K.) Now, with a [newsblog](#)

[Library Dust](#) - By Michael McGrorty - Thoughtful essays every day

[Library Juice](#) - Progressive librarians' blog from Rory Litwin Archives of the weekly Library Juice are available at <http://libr.org/Juice/>

[Library Link of the Day](#)

[Library Planet](#)

[Library Stuff](#) - Updated daily (Stephen Cohen)

[New Pages Weblog](#) - "Literary Magazines & Publishing, Alternative Media, Links to Good Reading"

[Open Stacks](#) by Greg Schwartz

[ResearchBuzz](#) - Updated daily, a good site for keeping up with the latest in Internet researching

[ResourceShelf](#)

[Retrofitted Librarian](#) - "News and information for San Francisco Bay Area library workers" by Susan Rosenblatt

[Peter Scott's Library Blog](#) (formerly Library News Daily)

[T. Scott](#) - Blog of a medical librarian

[TangognaT](#) - It's a palindrome, get it?

[Tinfoil + Raccoon](#) - Rochelle Hartman is "looking for the new and shiny in libraryland and beyond"

[Walt at Random](#) - Walt Crawford's blog. His more considered insights are in Cites & Insights (see [Journals](#), above)

[Wandering Eyre](#) - "A bibliophile's musings about books, libraries, the world, life, and anything else that comes to mind" by Michelle Boule (a.k.a. Jane)

[World's Strongest Librarian](#) - Inspiration from a librarian whose motto is "Get stronger, get smarter, live better ... every day"

Official Blogs of Libraries:

[Library of Congress Blog](#)

[New York Public Library Blog](#) - Highlights from the [digital collection](#)

[As a Matter of Fact](#) - Blog of the NPR librarians

[Chi Lib Rocks](#) - Chicago Library System

[H₂O boro lib log](#) - Waterboro Public Library (Maine) Blog

[Icarus](#), Santa Fe (N.M.) Public Library

[Leddy Library Weblog](#) - University of Windsor (Canada)

[Liblog](#) - Redwood City (Calif.) Public Library

[Wilton Library Weblog](#), Wilton, Conn

Library Blog Directories:

[Blogging Libraries Wiki](#) - "Libraries doing good things with blogs" (blogwithoutalibrary.net)

[Library Weblogs](#) (LibDex)

[Library Zen Wiki](#) - List of blogs indexed by LISZen (see below)

[LISWiki: Blogs](#)

Library Blog Search Engines:

[LibWorm](#) - Indexes over 1,000 library-related RSS feeds. Search the whole index; search within categories; track keywords with your own RSS feeds

[LISZen: Library and Information Science Search Engine](#) - Searches over 500 blogs

Meta Blog:

[LIS Blogsource](#) - It had to happen: a blog about librarian blogs
[Blog Without a Library](#) - Another blog on library blogs (Amanda Etches-Johnson)
[Blogs for Libraries](#) - An essay by Greg Schwartz

Library Newsgroup

[soc.libraries.talk](#) (via [Google Groups](#))

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URL: <http://www.interleaves.org/~rteeter/libnetwork.html>

Updated: January 18, 2015

14. LIS Wiki – weblogs <http://liswiki.org/wiki/Weblogs> (American)

Many libraries and librarians publish weblogs (also called "blogs").

15. [Library and Information Science: Weblogs - Dmoz](#)

http://www.dmoz.org/Reference/Libraries/Library_and_Information_Science/Weblogs/

Appendix 4: Text of online questionnaire (in English)



EAwareness Public Library Survey: widgets and API

FOR REFERENCE ONLY

This is a text version of the questionnaire so that you can see what's involved and if necessary gather any statistics or other information you might need to complete the survey online.

NOTE: The online survey will be a lot shorter than this. It has been designed so that new boxes only open if they are relevant to you (based on your previous

answers).

Please remember to complete the online survey so that we receive your answers.

You are invited to provide feedback for Europeana Awareness, a Best Practice Network, led by the Europeana Foundation.

The project is nearing an end now and we wish to evaluate the Europeana Awareness Public Library Network and the tools (widgets and API) developed by the project for public libraries to use.

We would also like your views on future co-operation between Europeana and Public Libraries, and your suggestions for what you think would work best.

Please complete this questionnaire as soon as possible and at the latest by **12 December 2014. It will take less than 15 minutes of your time.**

You also have the option to save it and return at any time. This option is available at the bottom of every page after the first page. Just click the Save & Continue bar and enter your email address to receive a link to return to your responses.

It would be helpful if you are able to complete the survey in English but if this is difficult for you please feel to use your own language and we will translate it.

The information you give will be anonymised and only used for the purposes of this study or future research on the same topic.

Please ensure that you click the 'Submit' button at the end of the survey so that your answers are recorded as completed.

If you have any questions about the study or would like further information please contact [Mary Rowlatt](#).

Thank you for taking part in the EAwareness survey!

About your library

Name of your organisation *

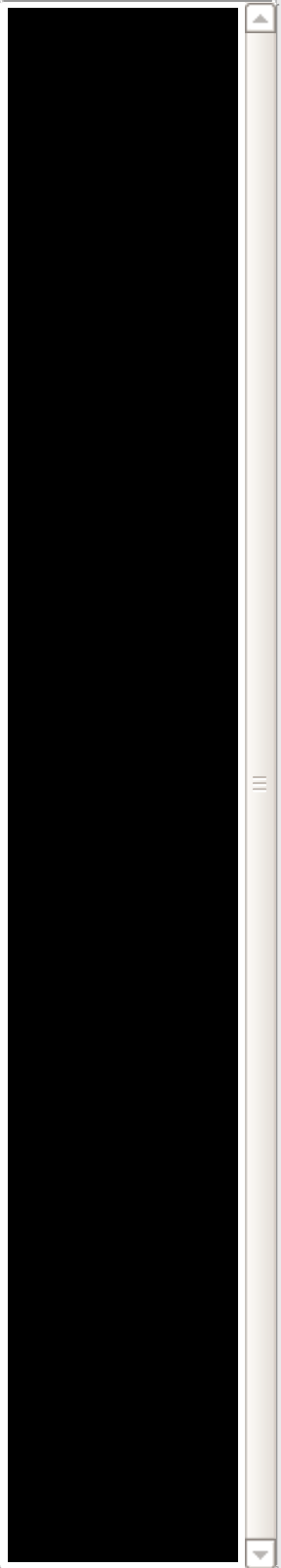
Is it a public library? *

Yes

No

What sort of organization is it?

In which country is your organisation located? *



The Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network

Was your library one of the Europeana Awareness full project partners? (Named on the grant agreement)

Yes

No

Was your library approached to join the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network?

Yes

No

If 'Yes', did your library join the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network?

Yes

No

Please explain why you did not join.

If your library joined the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network – did you find it useful?

Yes

No

Please say why

Please say why not

Did you or anyone from your library sign up to the project [Basecamp](#) (the platform used for communications, email and file sharing for the project)?

Yes

No

Did you/they find it useful?

Yes

No

Please explain why you/they found it useful

Please explain why you/they did not find it useful

Did anyone from your library attend the:

	Yes	No
1st PL Network workshop in Burgos, Spain in 2012		

Did you/they find it useful?

Yes

No

Please explain why you/they found it useful

Please explain why you/they did not find it useful

Did anyone from your library attend the:

	Yes	No
The 2nd PL workshop in Athens, Greece in 2013		

Did you/they find it useful?

Yes

No

Please explain why you/they found it useful

Please explain why you/they did not find it useful

Implementation of the widgets and API

Follow the links below for find out more information of the Europeano widgets and API

- [Europeana widget](#)
- [Instructions](#) on how to install and configure the Europeana widget
- [Information about the Europeana API](#) and how to apply for one.
- [Information about the Europeana approved CH- context widget](#) developed by Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Centre (PSNC)
 - View the version developed for [Word Press](#)

Did your library implement any of the widgets or API?

Yes

No

Please explain why not

Which of these did your library implement
 (please tick all that are applicable and provide the relevant URLs from your site)

		URL
a. The Europeana widget	<input type="checkbox"/>	URL <input type="text"/>
b. The PSNC widget	<input type="checkbox"/>	URL <input type="text"/>
c. The Europeana API	<input type="checkbox"/>	URL <input type="text"/>

Are the tools still available on your website?

	Yes	No	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
a. The Europeana widget			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
b. The PSNC widget			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
c. The Europeana API			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?

Who implemented the widget/API

- Library Staff
- Outside Company/Developer

N.B. If you used an outside developer/company you might like to talk with them before completing the following questions. You can save what you have done so far and come back to it later.

Was the implementation a straightforward process?:

	Yes	No	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain
a. The Europeana widget			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain
b. The PSNC widget			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain
c. The Europeana API			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain

Were you happy with the way the tools worked?

	Yes	No	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain.
a. The Europeana widget			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain.
b. The PSNC widget			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain.
c. The Europeana API			If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" please explain.

Were you happy with the support you got from:

	Yes	No	Comments
a. The EAwareness project	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Comments <input type="text"/>
b. Europeana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Comments <input type="text"/>
c. PSNC	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Comments <input type="text"/>
d. Elsewhere (eg. outside developers)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Comments <input type="text"/>

How could the support you received have been improved?

Usage and Impact

Do you have statistics for usage for: (*Types of users, usage, time period etc.*)

	Yes	No			
a. The Europeana widget	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
b. The PSNC widget	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
c. The Europeana API	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

d. Any negative comments users made (*Please list*)

What impact (if any) did implementing any of the tools have on your library?

- Negative Somewhat negative No impact Somewhat positive Very positive

Please explain

Future co-operation between Public Libraries and Europeana

Europeana is very keen to broaden and deepen its co-operation with public libraries in future We would appreciate your views on the best ways to achieve this.

What (if any) tools or services (in addition to the widgets and the API) would you like Europeana to offer public libraries?

Would you welcome greater co-operation between your library and Europeana?

Yes

No

Please explain why not

What benefits do you think it would have for Europeana?

What benefits do you think it would have for your library (or public libraries in general)?

Do you have any thoughts on what sort of cooperation you would like to see?

Can you suggest ways that Europeana could reach and communicate with public libraries across Europe?

Are you a member of, or can you suggest any existing library (or other) networks Europeana could work with? (e.g. NAPLE ; Gates Foundation; The Future Library network in Greece etc) – please list (with URLs if possible).

	Network	URL
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Please list any forthcoming library conferences, (with URLs if possible), both regional/in your country and internationally, which Europeanana might participate in and/or use for announcements and dissemination with public libraries,

	Event	URL
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Please list any e-lists, discussion lists and so on (with URLs if possible), both regional/in your country and internationally, which Europeana might participate in and/or use for announcements and dissemination with public libraries

	Details	URL
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Would you like Europeana to maintain and develop the Public Libraries Network (or something like it) into the future?

- Yes
- Not Sure
- No

What would you like such a Public Libraries Network to do?

How would you like such a Public Libraries Network to operate?

email

web pages

Facebook type service

Twitter type service

as a LinkedIn group

Other (please specify)

Other (please specify)

Other (please specify)

Other (please specify)

Other (please specify)

...continued, Future co-operation between Public Libraries and Europeana

Would you like future co-operation with Europeana to include any of the following (tick all that apply):

- A named contact at Europeana for public library queries/liaison/communication
- Easy ways to get PL metadata and content included in Europeana
- To be able to receive enhanced and improved metadata back from Europeana to use in your catalogues and services
- To be able to contribute to or host joint exhibitions/events/competitions (e.g. collection days, UGC days) with Europeana
- Some influence over the direction and development of Europeana
- To be able to contribute and benefit from the technical and other expertise available in Europeana and in the wider Europeana network
- To be able to contribute to and be involved/benefit from Europeana's semantic web and linked data work
- To 'meet' other public libraries, share experience, talk with and support each other
- To be able to ask technical questions and get help from experts/other libraries
- To discuss public library topics with a like minded community
- To be invited to attend and contribute to relevant conferences, workshops, webinars, training, discussions etc
- To be able to ask speakers from Europeana and the wider Europeana network to speak at events in your library/region/country
- To be able to offer to speak at Europeana events
- To be able to offer to promote Europeana and its services at local events, supported by relevant materials (slides, speakers' notes, handouts etc)
- To be invited to pilot/test new Europeana tools and services
- To be able to offer to take part in cooperative research within the Europeana community (not funded but for the benefit of all)
- To be provided with more information/more regular information about what Europeana is doing
- To be provided with information about relevant funding opportunities
- To be provided with information about bids in progress and given opportunities to join consortia/make contributions

- To be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers
- To be able to access and contribute to information, discussions and initiatives about copyright and licensing
- To be able to access and contribute to tailored online training (e.g. the online courses developed by PSNC (Poznan Supercomputing and Network Centre) for the AccessIT project <http://dl.psnc.pl/moodle/>)
- To be able to study for and gain some sort of qualification from the online training
- To be able to offer/find out about job exchanges, exchange visits etc

Other (please suggest other areas for cooperation between public libraries and Europeana)

Any other comments you would like to make?

Comments

If you would like to receive a copy of your survey responses and in due course, the results and analysis of this survey, please provide your details below.

Your Name

Your E-mail Address

Thank You!

Thank you for taking our survey. Your response is very important to us.

This project is partially funded under the ICT Policy Support Programme (ICT PSP) as part of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme by the [European Community](#)



Appendix 5: Text of online questionnaire with responses (in English)



**EAwareness Public Library Survey:
widgets and API**

Notes

- The Public Library Survey created using SurveyGizmo online software. Two versions of the survey were created ,one in English, the other in Spanish. The survey was translated by Maria Luisa Martinez Conde and Concha Vilarino
- Prior to launching the survey a copy was sent out for testing by Marcin Werla, Jasmina Ninkov, Predrag Djukic, Dorthe Brandt Larsen, Michael Götze, Jef Malliet, Ioannis Trohopoulos, Dimitris Protopsaltou, Sarah McSeveny-Åril, Nicole Emmenegger, Anne-Marie Schmidt, Maria Luisa Martinez Conde and Concha Vilarino.
- A email inviataion was sent out in both English and Spanish along with a PDF copy of the survey allowing reposdenst to view the questions and collect any necessary information before starting the survey. An option to save and return to the survey at anytime was also included. A reminder e-mail was sent out after one week.
- The English version of the survey was sent out to 118 libraries and the Spanish version to 240 libraries.
- Only those responses identified as ‘Complete’, that is where the redpondent reached the final page and clicked on the ‘Submit’ button were analysed
- Any free text reponses to questions in the Spamish version of the survey have been translated into English.
- The questions in the online survey were not numbered, this was to faciliate the show/hide function which directed respondents only to relevant questions based on their reponses to “Yes/No: questions. The questions in this report have have been numbered for reference purposes.
- The survey included links and installation instruction for the Widgets and API:

Follow the links below for find out more information of the Europeano widgets and API

- [Europeana widget](#)
- [Instructions](#) on how to install and configure the Europeana widget
- [Information about the Europeana API](#) and how to apply for one.
- [Information about the Europeana approved CH-context widget](#) developed by Poznan Supercomputing and Networking Centre (PSNC)
 - View the version developed for [Word Press](#)

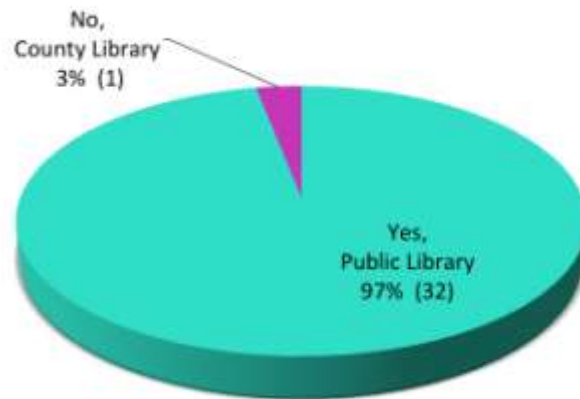
- On completion of the survey repondents were given the option to request an e-mail copy of their survey reponses generated by SurveyGizmo.
- There were 24 unique reponses to the English version of the survey (Including one from Spain) and 9 responses to the Spanish version.

1. About your library

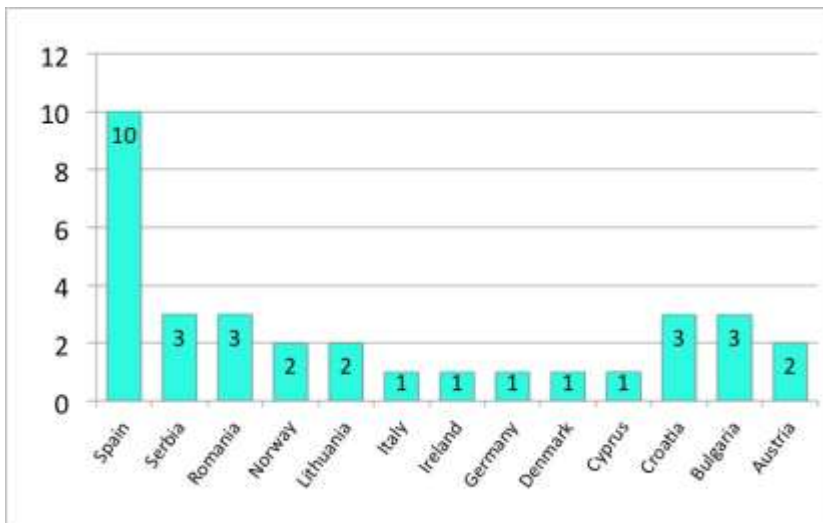
Q1.1: Name of your organisation*

Anonymous data

Q1.2: Is it a public library?*

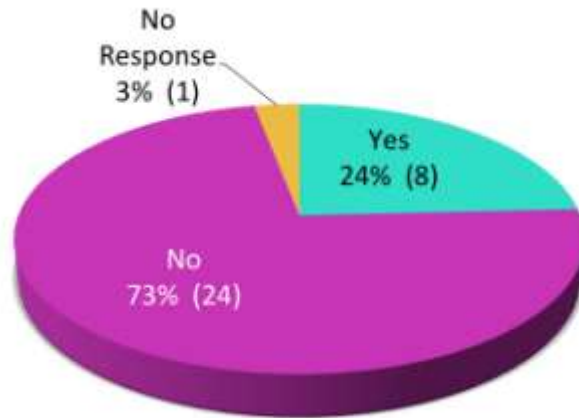


Q1.3: In which country is your organisation located?*

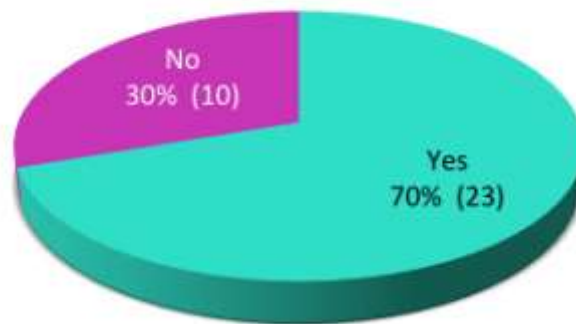


2. The Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network

Q2.1: Was your library one of the Europeana Awareness full project partners?
(Named on the grant agreement).

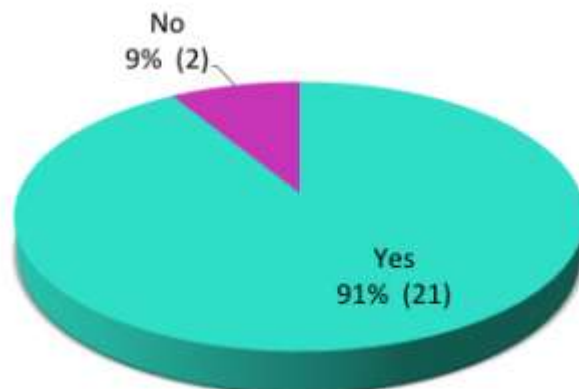


Q2.2: Was your library approached to join the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network?



Q2.2a: If 'Yes', did your library join the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network?

Chart data changed, analysis only of those 23 who said they were approached.

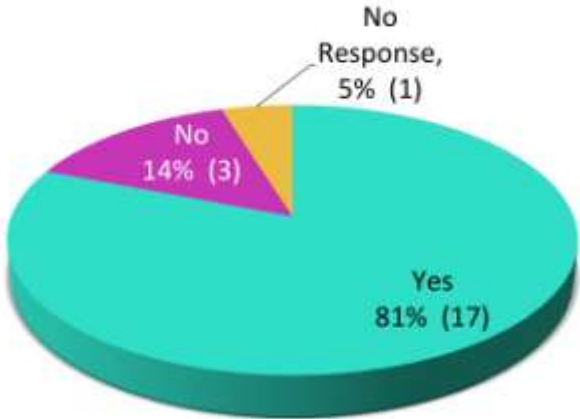


Q2.2b: Please explain why you did not join.

1	We don't have enough staff to be a reliable partner

Respondents who answers "No" to question 2.2a were automatically tdirected to question 3.1

Q2.3: If your library joined the Europeana Awareness Public Libraries Network – did you find it useful?



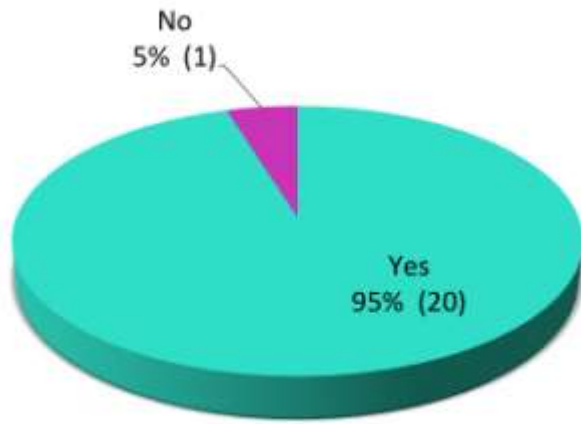
Q2.3a Please say why

	Participation in this network gives the possibility to know more about libraries' role in Europeana project, to get acquainted with new technologies, to meet colleagues from other European libraries, to exchange experience and discuss topical issues.
	It is very important for our library because we can find very useful information, which improves our work, and we are able to exchange experience with other colleges and institutions.
	We see it as a new way to promote our heritage.
	We have broaden offer to our library users by the widget on our web site and organization the Europeana 1914-18 collection days in our library. Participation at the Next conference in Athens gave us new ideas that we have implemented in our library work (i.e. help to the unemployed in our local community)
	To meet colleagues from other public libraries, to know more about digital heritage.
	Make connections with other public libraries.

	Networking, contact with libraries in other European countries. Connecting with partners for European projects, international conferences with interesting themes.
	New contacts with colleagues who have experience in various European projects.
	We got the opportunity to learn more about Europeana.
	It was useful to know directly the referents, the activities of the project and the services it offers to local libraries.
	We have the opportunity to share information with our colleagues from public libraries in different European Countries. We manage to mobilize some of public libraries in Romania to become contributors to Europeana. Now they are more public libraries in Romania who are asking how to contribute to Europeana.
	Because our Library has a chance to participate in future library project which would improve services.
	to be able to contribute and benefit expertise available in Europeana to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers
	Better access to the digital data.
	We could take part in activities organized by the project, in particular the meeting in Prague and Athens.
	Because we have expanded our capabilities and public service information.

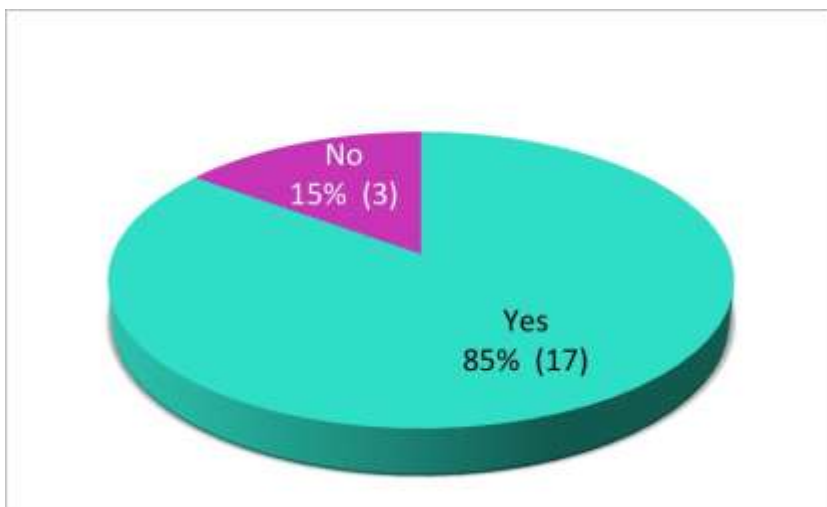
Q2.3b: Please say why not	
	We entered the Network late (a year ago) and joined one meeting in Athens. Since then I haven't really heard anything from the Network.
	Not clearly enough defined goals for us.

Q2.4: Did you or anyone from your library sign up to the project [Basecamp](#) (the platform used for communications, email and file sharing for the project)?



D2.5: Did you/they find it useful?

Chart data changed, analysis only of those 20 who said they signed up for Basecamp.

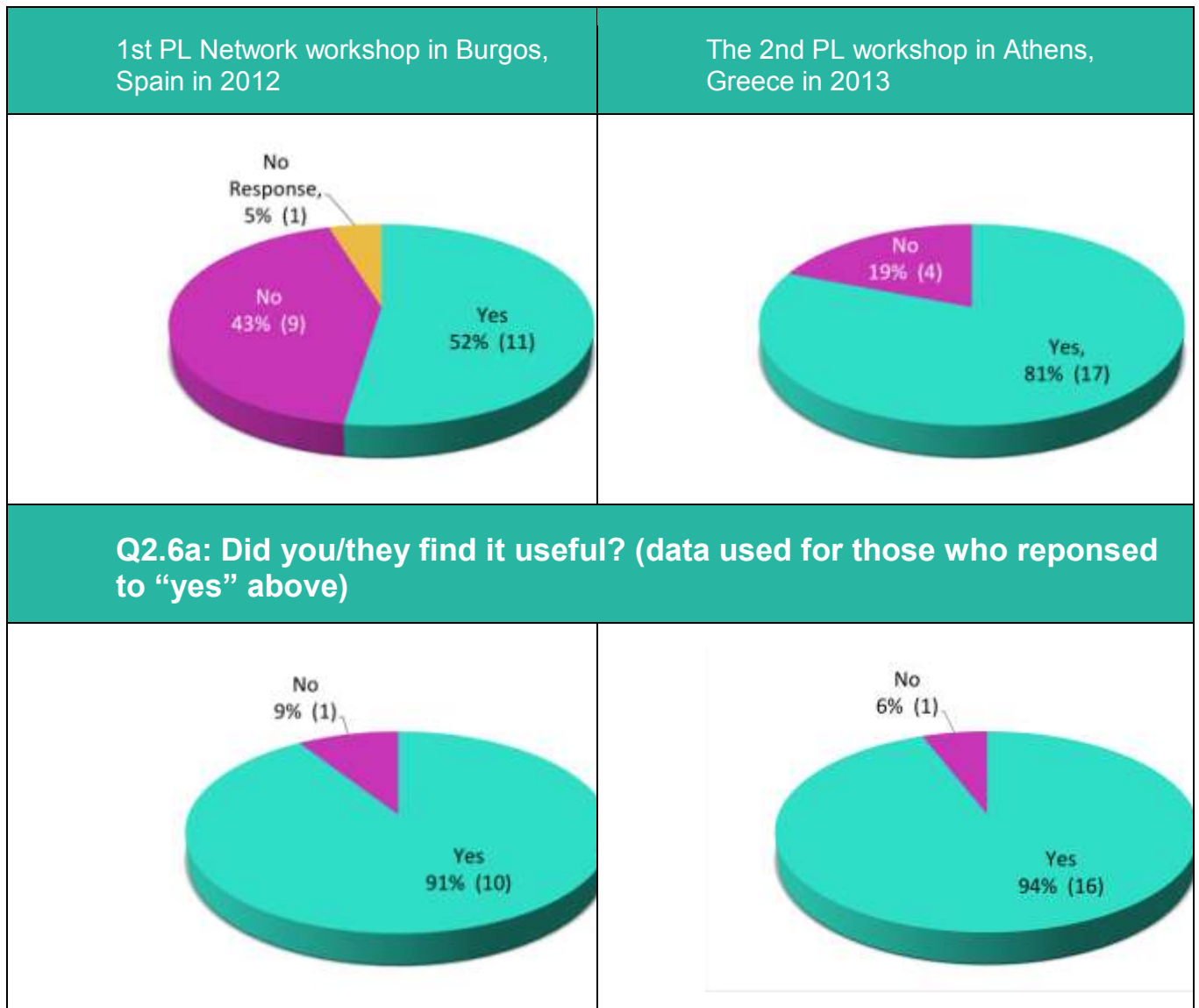


Q2.5a: Please explain why you/they found it useful	
	It lets to get all information very easy and on time.
	Sharing information with colleagues with similar interests
	To talk with other librarians about main problems.
	Follow the communication process easily.
	Great collaborative tool.
	You can see all the information and experiences at one place.
	It was useful to have a common platform to share information, ideas, contacts, documents, opinions, difficulties and help.
	Everything is available all time.
	Basecamp was useful because we have the information when needed. We did translate a lot of public information from the project in Romanian.
	This platform improves our informational literacy.
	To be able to access and contribute/benefit to information, discussions and initiatives.
	Information and data exchange.
	It helped to be up to date and to find responsible partners quickly.

Q2.5b: Please explain why you/they did not find it useful

	I haven't used it.
	There's not much activity on it (or I can't see it).
	I didn't find the updates useful.

Q2.6: Did anyone from your library attend the:



Q2.6b: Please explain why you/they found it useful	
1st PL Network workshop in Burgos, Spain in 2012	The 2nd PL workshop in Athens, Greece in 2013
We received information on possibility to adopt and use useful tools. It was good to meet other network members and to know more about future plans.	New information, direct contacts with other libraries, interesting lectures, useful information on possibility to use practical tools.
To meet colleagues from other public libraries, to know more about digital heritage, to attend in useful conference.	I find out how to make widget for library webpage. It was practical and useful.
Interesting themes, contact with partners for projects.	It was inspiring to receive information about the europeana 191418 project that encouraged my library to join it in collecting family memories.
It was useful event for making contacts with other colleagues and starting plans for the future, like the participation of Serbia in Europeana 1914-1918 Collection days.	To meet colleagues from other public libraries, to know more about digital heritage, to attend in useful conference.
It was an introduction to variety of different digitization projects and ways to cooperate with Europeana	Meeting with the colleagues exchange new ideas
It was useful to meet the representatives of the project and the colleagues, for informations and exchanges of experiences; with some of them we kept in touch as friends / we are working with.	Great and original event, very motivating, I think that we learned a lot in Athens.
Communication and coordination beatween public libraries in europe	There were examples how to use the widget and API.
There were a lot of experiences shared; we learn how to organize better events, we learn about Europeana Tools and Services.	The meeting had a lot of enthusiasm. Reports about the plans and activities in Central and Eastern Europe were very inspiring.

Everithing was very useful.	
It helped to get an overview about the project.	Communication, cooperation, new information
	It was a great uncoference, with useful experiences. There were shared also Romanian project from Public Libraries.
	We met with the innovative practices of Greek and European libraries.
	Meet other public libraries or stakeholders, share experience and support each other to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers.
	New experiences and knowledge.
	The meeting in Athens was particularly interesting and engaging for the common sense of a strong push towards the development of libraries in the phase of change that we all live, despite the general economic crisis. Libraries and librarians are alive! with energy, ideas, participation, professionalism, diversified and high skills and abilities. In particular, the 2 workshops of the project EA were very interesting, both the 'open' one on the Great war, and the second one - given to the network of public libraries EA - on how to structure a campaign to collect private documents.

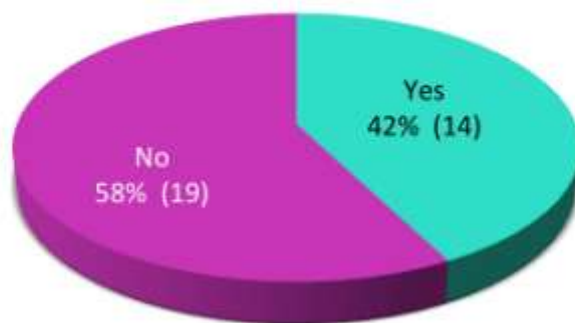
Q2.6c: Please explain why you/they did not find it useful	
1st PL Network workshop in Burgos, Spain in 2012	The 2nd PL workshop in Athens, Greece in 2013

I didn't think there were enough relevant concrete actions arising from it.

Non Given

3. Implementation of the widgets and API

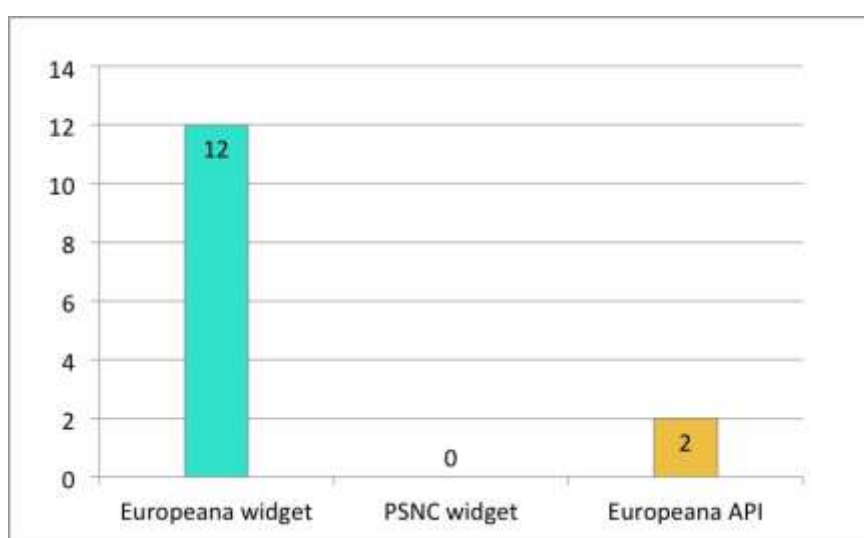
Q3.1: Did your library implement any of the widgets or API?



Q3.1a: Please explain why not	
	We are about to change our library website. I think we will implement it on our new website.
	Contact person left his job in 2013 for a year.
	We weren't contacted before, but we are going to apply the following days.
	We plan to implement the API in 2015.
	Great collaborative tool.
	We certainly planned to do it, and we still do, but we had organizational and technical difficulties with our digital library that we have been trying to solve for months.
	We will do it.
	Technical incompatibility with the site of the library.
	A new corporate website was in development and the timing wasn't good.
	Technical difficulties.
	No tenemos información sobre el proyecto. <i>We had no information on the project.</i>
	Porque nosotros accedemos como usuarios y para instalar nuevos programas o aplicaciones sólo puede hacerlo el informático

	<i>Because we access as users and to install new programs or applications you can only do on computer.</i>
	Porqué nuestra web está incluida en la plataforma http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/ y creo que depende del Ministerio implementarlos <i>Our website is included in the http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/ platform and I think the Ministry implemented.</i>
	por desconocimiento <i>Lack of knowledge.</i>

Q3.2: Which of these did your library implement

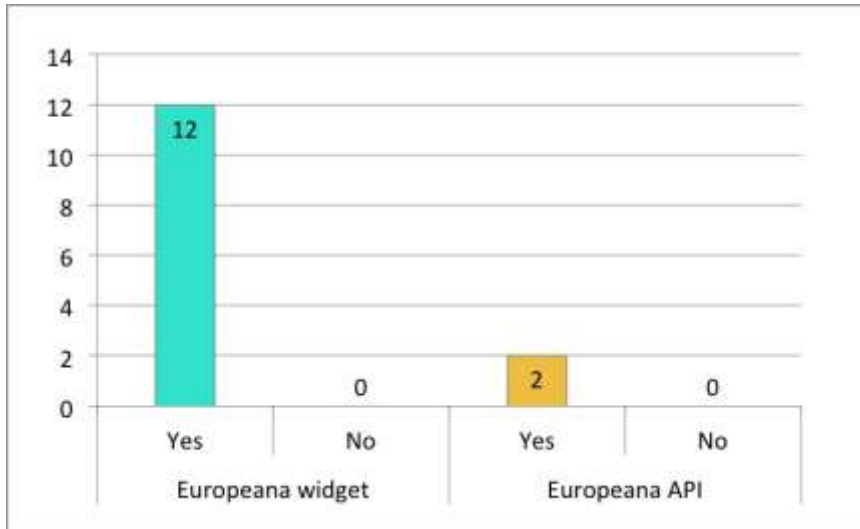


Q3.2a: Please provide the relevant URLs from your site	
The Europeana widget	http://www.gkmm.hr/europeana.htm
	http://www.knjiznica-koprivnica.hr/knjiznica/europeana.html
	http://www.kvb.lt/lt/straipsniai/3706-europeana
	http://www.cacak-dis.rs/digital/english/europeana-search-widget/
	http://biblioteca-provinciale.provincia.roma.it/
	http://www.bjc.ro/new/index.php?europeana/
	http://www.zlb.de/service/digitale-dienste/projekte/europeanaawareness.html

	http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/vila-real/index.jsp
	http://btcanavarrete.blogspot.com.es/
	http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/ribadedeva
The PSNC widget	
The Europeana API	http://www.galiciana.bibliotecadegalicia.xunta.es

Q3.3: Are the tools still available on your website?

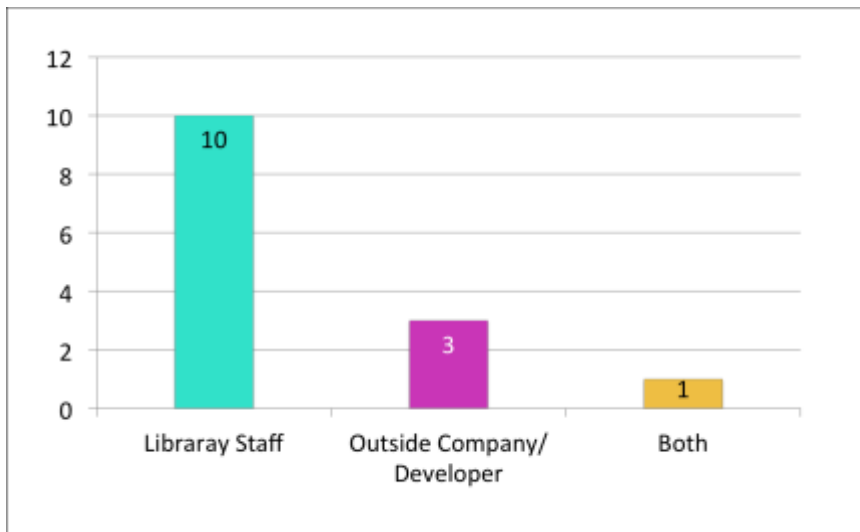
PSNC not included in this chart as not applicable.



Q3.3a	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
European widget	Because it is very useful for our visitors, they can search Europeana directly from our website. It was easy to implement.	-
	There were some issues with the widget, in particular concerning the layout and design, which appeared to conflict with the hosting website design.	-
PSNC widget	-	We weren't aware of it and one widget on our web site should be enough for Europeana promotion.

		We lack a suitable place for the widget, i.e. content that is changing and not so static, so that diverse content might result in diverse content delivered by the widget.
Europeana API	-	-

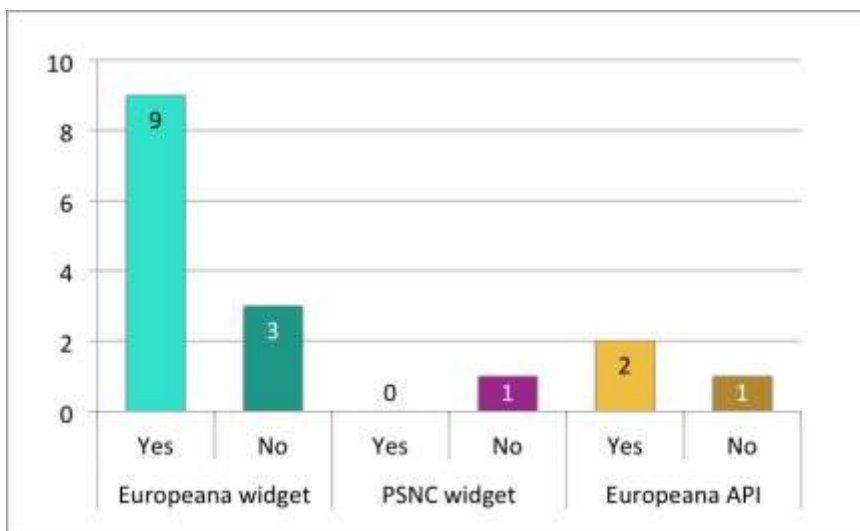
Q3.4: Who implemented the widget/API



Q3.5: Was the implementation a straightforward process?:

N.B. If you used an outside developer/company you might like to talk with them before completing the following questions. You can save what you have done so far and come back to it later.

The reason why the figures in the chart total 16 rather than 14 is because one library had tried to implement all 3 Widgets/API but they found all of them difficult to implement and in the end only installed the Europeana Widget.

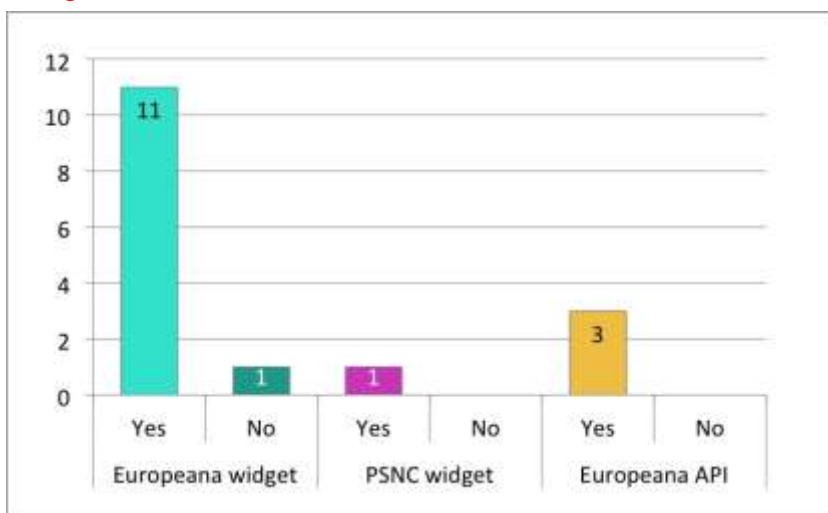


Q3.5a:	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
Europeana widget	It was easy to implement and it was possible without any help from outside.	Not just simple but even hard.
	Our library staff did it while I was still in Athens at the conference.	It wasn't compatible with our web site.
		There were some issues with design, etc. - but then we could use a simple version of the widget.
	<p>La implementación del widget de Europeana venía preparado por los técnicos del Ministerio de Cultura para que los bibliotecarios lo puedan añadir fácilmente en sus páginas web</p> <p><i>The implementation of the widget Europeana was prepared by experts from the Ministry of Culture for librarians to easily add on their websites.</i></p>	
PSNC widget	-	-
Europeana API	-	-

Q3.6: Were you happy with the way the tools worked?

The same library as above also said they were happy the way all of the tools worked so they must have tried them out and just selected the Europeana

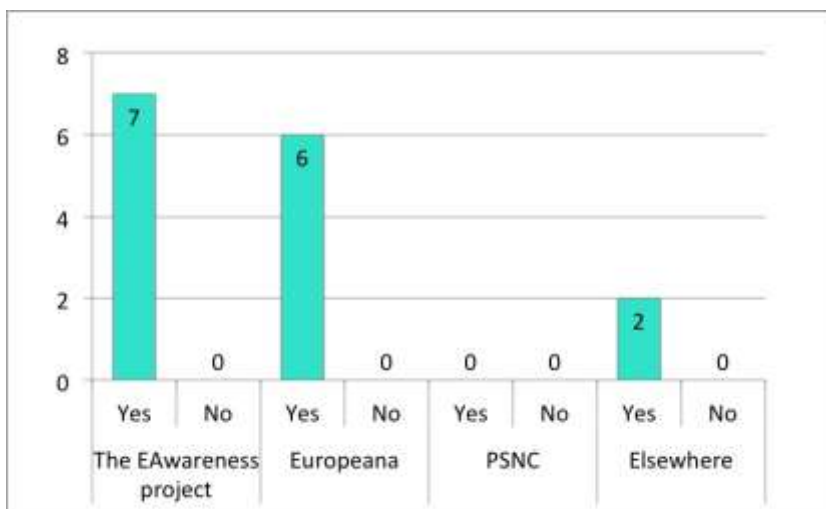
Widget.



Q3.6a	If "Yes" any comments?	If "No" why not?
Europeana widget	-	There are some problems in the search string and in the visualisation screen.
PSNC widget	-	-
Europeana API	-	-

Q3.7: Were you happy with the support you got from:.

Some respondents sought support from more than one org. 2 respondents did not answer question.



Q3.7a	Comments
The EAwareness project	The library needs more fluid technical support We received answer to all our questions.
Europeana	Our collaboration with European IT Team was OK. We encountered some problems but everything was solved.
PSNC	-
Elsewhere (eg. outside developers)	The library has not an internal technical support in a certain and constant way.

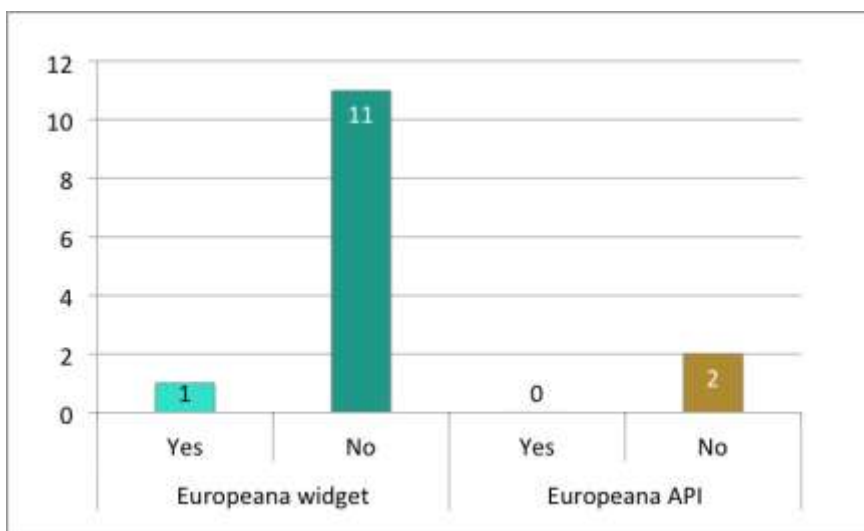
3.8: How could the support you received have been improved?

	Responses
The EAwareness project	If we have a designated person to deal with it would be better.

4. Usage and Impact

Q4.1: Do you have statistics for usage for: (*Types of users, usage, time period etc.*)

The chart does not include PSNC as no-one implemented their widget.



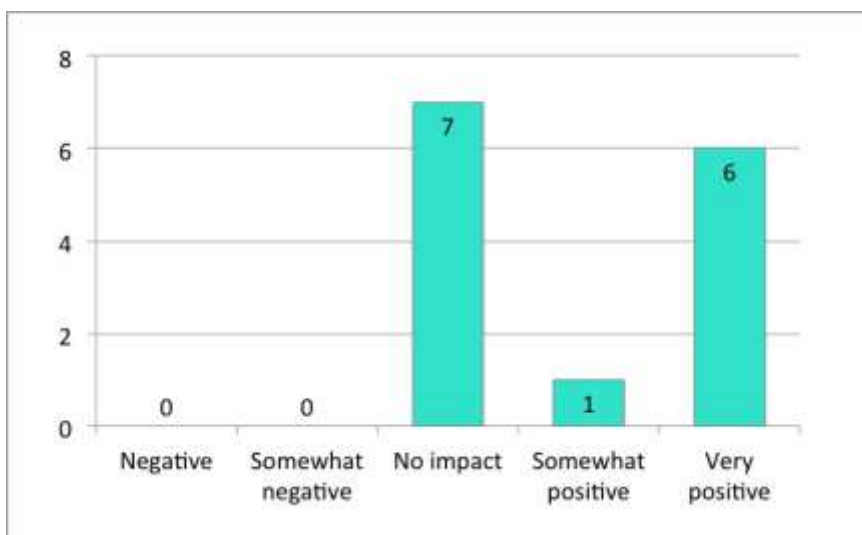
Q4.1a:	Please provide figures/d etails	Types of users	What were widgets and API used for
European widget	12654 per year 2014	-	We use google analytics
PSNC widget	-	-	-
European API	-	-	-

Q4.1b: Any positive comments users made *(Please list)*
No responses to question

Q4.1c: Any negative comments users made *(Please list)*
No responses to question

Q4.2: What impact (if any) did implementing any of the tools have on your library?

Chart data changed, this now only shows results for those who implemented tools.



4.2a: Please explain	
No Impact	Users are not informed about the Europeana project.
	I think that in Serbia we still need to bring up the awareness of users of the Europeana, recent experience on Eu 1914-1918 shows that public in general has limited knowledge of Europeana and its services. Second, as Serbia is not part of EU there is a view that it is something out of Serbia's scope, which is limiting potential usage of services. Third, at the moment National Library in Serbia is in some transitional period regarding their digitization program, so we are lacking clearer strategy in that field, including Europeana projects and possible participation.
	The provincial library of Rome has been closed during these years for renovation and restoring of the building. Since services will reopen, during the next spring, we expect to fully use the widget and to communicate to users and other libraries this service.
	Until now, we didn't get a lot of feedback about the widget.
Somewhat	No tenemos herramientas para valorar el impacto <i>We have no tools to assess the impact.</i>
	After integration of Europeana widget into the library's website more

Positive	people are interested and we attracted more visitors to our website.
Very Positive	Our readers can search for information in wider context.
	The enrichment of the searches is very positive.
	Some users considered the new tool useful.
	Por la satisfacción de ver la página web de la Biblioteca seleccionada para la implementación del widget de una institución tan prestigiosa como Europeana
	<i>For the satisfaction of seeing the website of the selected library to implement the widget from a prestigious institution like Europeana.</i>

5. Future co-operation between Public Libraries and Europeana

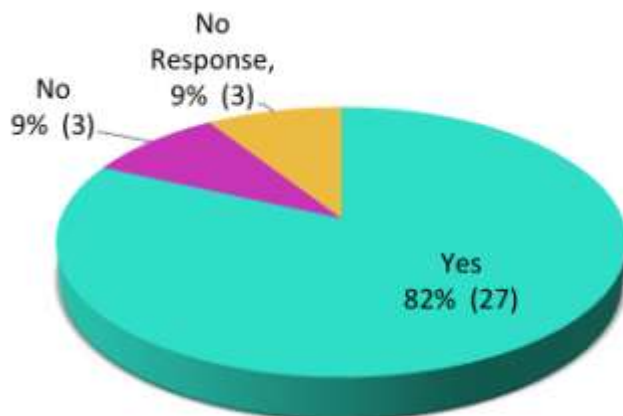
Europeana is very keen to broaden and deepen its co-operation with public libraries in future We would appreciate your views on the best ways to achieve this.

Q5.1: What (if any) tools or services (in addition to the widgets and the API) would you like Europeana to offer public libraries?

Tools/Services	
	More possibilities to add local content.
	Organization of Europeana days in libraries for more promotion, not just WW1 but also Europeana as concept
	We don't know yet.
	A multilingual tool for digitization and publishing of digitized material, either online or offline (or both if possible).
	A tool that would match results in Europeana to more providers. For example if i search for something Europeana would direct me to more providers that have the same object or similar.
	At the moment we are testing LoCloud Collection within the Lo Cloud project
	A friendly permanent tool through which librarians can insert images and metadata of the libraries' digital resources, as this became part of our normal daily working, in a usual way; also usable for workshop training and internship (stages), and for patrons who wish
	Good practice examples for library-projects; educational programmes
	Digital story telling platform, geo-tagging

	Access to modern scientific databases.
	We are satisfied with offered
	We would like to have Europeana offering cloud services for digitization activities or the infrastructure for road shows for user contributions, similar to the platforms for Europeana 1914-1918 or Europeana 1989.
	Quizás proporcionarles accesos privilegiados a los materiales presentados en Europeana pero que no son de acceso libre y gratuito (materiales bajo copyright) <i>Maybe give them privilege to materials presented in Europeana hits but are not freely accessible (copyright materials)</i>
	Por desconocimiento del tema, preferimos guardar un respetuoso silencio <i>By ignorance of the subject , we prefer to keep a respectful silence</i>
	Estaría bien que facilitaran una traducción correcta en español <i>It would be good to facilitate a correct translation in Spanish</i>

Q5.2: Would you welcome greater co-operation between your library and Europeana?



Please explain why not
The Europeana project and promoting the European cultural heritage is just a very small part of what we do as a public library.

Q5.3: What benefits do you think it would have for Europeana?

Responses
Europeana can use public libraries as mediators for information spread, public libraries can help to attract more visitors and users.
Connection with less famous but interesting cultural heritage.
More visibility in our library, town and country.
It could contribute to the greater visibility of Europeana.
Our library have a lot of valuable heritage and it can be useful to extend the base of Europeana.
Wider visibility.
We can make Oltenian region publications (books, reviews, photos, paintings, sculptures, etc) known in Europe and in the world.
Broadening the number of countries and cultures included in Europeana.

	More records, more content, more thematic unities, more research material.
	Specific and not widely known content.
	With the reopening to the public of the Provincial library of Rome, scheduled for May 2015, we plan to spread awareness of Europeana and to promote to patrons the use of the widget; also we plan to involve other libraries in the area that might be interested in. We would like to participate to projects aimed to local libraries.
	More content.
	To understand better the different approaches of library tasks in different countries.
	More digital objects added to Europeana.
	Enriching the collections of Europeana in section Bulgarian Literary Heritage.
	To be able to contribute and benefit expertise available in Europeana to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers.
	It would reach more people.
	Our library could be a place for smaller regional libraries to learn more about opportunities in the area of digital activities, thus enabling more.
	No lo se <i>I do not know.</i>
	Trabajar mas en red y compartir recursos <i>More networking and shared resources.</i>

Q5.4: What benefits do you think it would have for your library (or public libraries in general)?

Responses	
	Possibility to find useful information and share it.
	Building consciousness of importance of the public library in local society. Local heritage could get out from the local framework.
	More users because people are interested in their past and connections with Europe
	It can extend opportunities for cooperation between other libraries, to show

	funds of library for all Europa.
	Promote cultural heritage through Europeana
	Our users (students, teachers, professors, scientists) will have access to a large European data-base, so they will be better informed.
	Institutional support, better positioning of public libraries inside their communities, strengthening libraries as brands...
	More expertise in the field of metadata hosting and aggregating. Also more web traffic in our repositories.
	Visibility, sharing small local collections
	It is important to spread the knowledge of Europeana and facilitate the access to digital resources about cultural heritage
	To be more visible on European level
	To get to know
	A single place to search for the information need and many more resources offered by more providers (even small cultural institution or libraries which have no means to run their own digital library from European countries.
	Increasing the visibility of the library on a European scale.
	Meet other public libraries or stakeholders, share experience and support each other to be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers.
	More connections with digital projects.
	User benefit, new ideas, exchange experience and knowledge.
	We could profit from exchange of information and experience, and last but not least, get inspired by other actors.
	No lo se <i>I do not know.</i>
	Buena imagen y prestigio <i>Good image and prestige.</i>

Q5.5: Do you have any thoughts on what sort of cooperation you would like to see?

Responses

	In our opinion it would be good to have more campaigns on collection, digitization and publishing of local content through Europeana (similar to Europeana 1989).
	Connection with our heritage library.
	Any consultations of digitization specialist, projects.
	An open cooperation, a data-base were we can gather all sort of information and documents.
	Perhaps Europeana could propose the network of libraries to participate in some projects - even short - for the implementation of specific activities such as: restoring ancient books and digitization of a small collection (eg 30 volumes on a particular subject for example on Local History and identities), participation of digitized resources to the Europeana portal, reuse of resources by local libraries through workshops with young people, organizing events for communication and dissemination, collection days for digitizing (photographs and private documents on a common theme, as you did for the Great War), meetings between partners and between partners and patrons of each library, training for librarians and for patrons, implementing the communication activities about Europeana and libraries life. Of course we would need a financial support, and Europeana could be a good leader for proposing projects (also considering different programs, for example Horizon 2020, Creative Europe etc...)
	Educational programmes; workshops for different topics
	In Romania we need more training for library staff, and also some funds for digitalization purposes, especially for small institutions.
	Useful for both organisations.
	To join consortia and to make contribution.
	No, ninguna No.

Q5.6: Can you suggest ways that Europeana could reach and communicate with public libraries across Europe?

	Responses
	<p>The current practice of the network meets our needs very well. I believe that our future practice should be implemented in the similar manner drawing attention to these important matters. Presentations in the technology field, opportunity to communicate with other members of the network, possibility to find out on time about the opportunities to join the expansion of Europeana are very relevant to us.</p>
	<p>I think you would have to make Europeana relevant in a local, national context - and make local campaigns based on that. Make cooperation with the state Agency for public libraries.</p>
	<p>Less formal approach through Facebook</p>
	<p>This project has been a good example and it should be continued in the future in some form.</p>
	<p>Communication list is OK.</p>
	<p>By using local web-sites, through county libraries and dissemination.</p>
	<p>Possible way is to form some consortium of libraries that would serve the network of libraries interested in communication and collaboration.</p>
	<p>More workshops with more practice in fields of expertise.</p>
	<p>I believe that Europeana can increase its information campaign capillary, at the local level, for example by mailing lists, newsletters, but also by sending materials like brochures and little spots, to be published on the websites of the libraries, to disseminate the services and provide the information on Europeana and the projects</p>
	<p>You already do that very well</p>
	<p>Special dedicated conferences, maybe a portal with more information, a news dedicated letter, growing of Europeana Public Library Network.</p>
	<p>By local aggregators or separately with each organization</p>
	<p>A través de listas de distribución de correo <i>Through mailing lists</i></p>
	<p>Tendríamos que tener acceso a la documentación necesaria para entrar en valoraciones <i>We should have access to the necessary documentation to enter rating.</i></p>

	<p>A través de los ministerios y administraciones regionales que tengan las competencias transferidas</p> <p><i>Through ministries and regional administrations having transferred responsibilities.</i></p>
	<p>No se</p> <p><i>I don't know.</i></p>

Q5.7: Are you a member of, or can you suggest any existing library (or other) networks Europeana could work with? (e.g. NAPLE ; Gates Foundation; The Future Library network in Greece etc) – please list (with URLs if possible).

	Network	URL
	NAPLE	
	EIFL	
	Next library in Aarhus/Chicago	
	Naple, gates foundation	
	BIBLIONET - from Gates Foundation	www.biblionet.ro
	ANBPR - National Romanian Public Libraries Association	www.anbpr.ro
	AIB - Associazione italiana biblioteche	http://www.aib.it/
	ANBPR - National Romanian Public Libraries Association	www.anbpr.ro
	ICOM - International Council of Museum, Italia	http://www.icom-italia.org/
	MAB - Associazione Musei Archivi Biblioteche	http://www.mab-italia.org/
	ANAI - Associazione Nazionale Archivistica Italiana	http://www.anai.org/anai-cms/
	AICRAB - Associazione Italiana Conservatori e Restauratori Archivi e Biblioteche	item/129-aicrab-entra-a-far-parte-di-mab
	Sistema bibliotecario provinciale della Provincia di Roma	http://sistema-bibliotecario.provincia.roma.it/
	Consorzio sistema bibliotecario Castelli romani	http://www.romacastelli.it/ ; http://www.romacastelli.it/
	Sistema bibliotecario Ceretano Sabatino	http://www.bibliotechesbcs.eu/
	Sistema bibliotecario Monti prenestini	http://www.bibliotecheprenestine.it/
	Sistema dei musei, beni archeologici e	http://beni-

	storico-artistici della Provincia di Roma	culturali.provincia.roma.it /
	NALIS foundation	http://www.nalis.bg/?set_language=bg
	Xarxa de Lectura Pública Valenciana	http://xlpv.cult.gva.es/
	Bibliotecas Públicas España	http://www.bibliotecaspublicas.es/

Q5.8: Please list any forthcoming library conferences, (with URLs if possible), both regional/in your country and internationally, which Europeana might participate in and/or use for announcements and dissemination with public libraries.

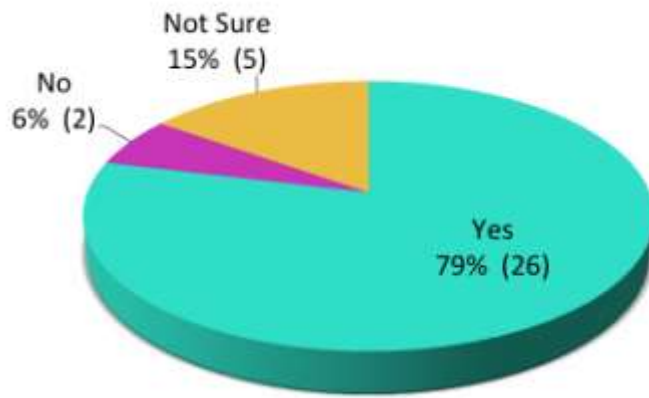
	Network	Date	URL
	Our Library is organizing a conference about identity of small countries in EU and the role of the library	15 Dec emb er 2014	http://goo.gl/KREH01
	Next library in Aarhus	12- 15 Sept emb er 2015	http://www.nextlibrary.net/
	IFLA Congress, Cape Town	15- 21 Aug ust 2015	http://conference.ifla.org/ifla81
	International conference, Vilnius. Lithuania	24- 25 Sept emb er 2015	http://www.ibsc.kf.vu.lt/lt/
	The International Conference on Theory and Practice of Digital Libraries (TPDL), Poznań, Poland	14- 18 Sept emb er 2015	http://tpdl2015.info/
	Annual Conference Archives, Libraries, Museums, Croatia	26- 28 Nov emb er 2015	http://theta.ffzg.hr/akm//

		,	
	Xarxa de Lectura Pública Valenciana BiblioPublica Conference,	April or May 2015	http://www.anbpr.org.ro/
	BiblioNext Conference	Octo ber 2015	http://www.anbpr.org.ro/
	International Conference DiPP	2015	

Q5.9: Please list any e-lists, discussion lists and so on (with URLs if possible), both regional/in your country and internationally, which Europeana might participate in and/or use for announcements and dissemination with public libraries.

	Details	URL
	Lithuanian Librarians Association	http://www.lbd.lt/
	Association of Municipal Libraries in Lithuania	https://www.facebook.com/pages/Savivaldybi%C5%B3-vie%C5%A1%C5%B3j%C5%B3-bibliotek%C5%B3-asociacija/530875266965858
	Bibliotekari, a Google group for communication of librarians in Serbia	https://groups.google.com/forum/#!forum/bibliotekari
	Aib-cur discussion list - Associazione italiana Biblioteche	LISTSERV@list.cineca.it
	Biblod mailing list	http://apollo.bcu-iasi.ro/mailman/listinfo/biblos
	InetBib is a communication platform to hear about new projects and to co-ordinate them. Currently more than 8000 people are subscribed to InetBib.	http://www.inetbib.de/
	PUBLICAS	http://www.rediris.es/list/info/publicas.html
	IWETEL	http://www.rediris.es/list/info/iwetel.html.en

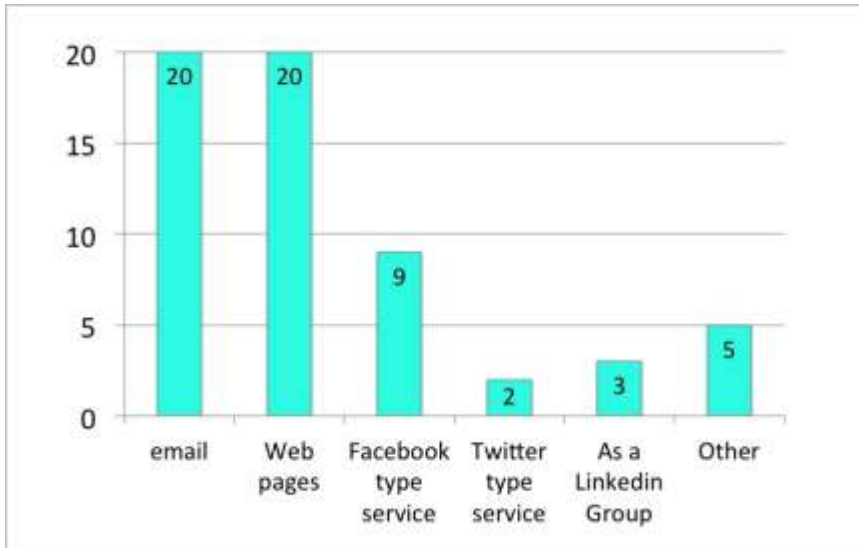
Q5.10: Would you like Europeana to maintain and develop the Public Libraries Network (or something like it) into the future?



Q5.11:What would you like such a Public Libraries Network to do?

	Responses
	Connect with other libraries
	Concentrate information about public libraries in Europa.
	Promote libraries cooperation
	To disseminate information about the new technology used in libraries, about the latest tendencies in public libraries across Europe.
	Provide support and work on projects that would allow public libraries to include their collections in Europeana and, at the same time, to educate public libraries how to use existing material for improving or creating new services for patrons.
	To establish a common policy in regards to the content contribution in Europeana with particular standards and rates.
	We might design a common project -achievable with European funds for example - for restoring ancient books to be digitalized, digitization, learning, exchanging of best practices, implementation of communication, etc.
	Provide some communications channel
	Provide information about good practice examples from libraries offer educational programmes
	To ensure change of information and good practice among Europe's Public libraries.
	To improve public libraries experience and to share best practices
	Communicate the value of Europeana
	Exchange experience and knowledge
	This network should facilitate exchange about digital activities for public libraries.
	Libraries provide facilities for them to digitize their funds public domain and incorporated into the catalogue of Gallica (especially storage of scanned documents as public libraries servers are not always available) .

Q5.12: How would you like such a Public Libraries Network to operate?



Q5.12a: Other (Please specify)	
	Basecamp
	Conference calls webinar, workshops online (skype)
	Blog
	Regular newsletter
	Yearly meeting/workshop

Q5.13: Would you like future co-operation with Europeana to include any of the following (tick all that apply):

Please note that for the purpose of this report the questions in the following table have been ordered by number of responses, highest first.

Number of Respondents: 30

	Question		
	To 'meet' other public libraries, share experience, talk with and support each other		
	A named contact at Europeana for public library queries/liaison/communication		
	To be invited to attend and contribute to relevant conferences, workshops, webinars, training, discussions etc		
	To be able to contribute to or host joint exhibitions/events/competitions (e.g. collection days, UGC days) with Europeana		
	To be able to receive enhanced and improved metadata back from Europeana to use in your catalogues and services		
	Easy ways to get PL metadata and content included in Europeana		
	To be provided with information about relevant funding opportunities		
	To be able to ask technical questions and get help from experts/other libraries		

	To be able to ask speakers from Europeana and the wider Europeana network to speak at events in your library/region/country		
	To be able to work with Europeana to raise the profile of libraries with the public and with policy makers		
	To be able to offer/find out about job exchanges, exchange visits etc		
	To discuss public library topics with a like minded community		
	To be able to offer to promote Europeana and its services at local events, supported by relevant materials (slides, speakers' notes, handouts etc)		
	To be provided with more information/more regular information about what Europeana is doing		
	To be able to contribute and benefit from the technical and other expertise available in Europeana and in the wider Europeana network		
	To be invited to pilot/test new Europeana tools and services		
	To be able to study for and gain some sort of qualification from the online training		
	Some influence over the direction and development of Europeana		
	To be able to offer to take part in cooperative research within the Europeana community (not funded but for the benefit of all)		
	To be able to access and contribute to information, discussions and initiatives about copyright and licensing		
	To be able to contribute to and be involved/benefit from Europeana's semantic web and linked data work		
	To be provided with information about bids in progress and given opportunities to join consortia/make contributions		
	To be able to access and contribute to tailored online training (e.g. the online courses developed by PSNC (Poznan Supercomputing and Network Centre) for the AccessIT project http://dl.psnc.pl/moodle/)		
	To be able to offer to speak at Europeana events		

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Q5.13a: Other (please suggest other areas for cooperation between public libraries and Europeana)

No responses to question

Q5.14: Any other comments you would like to make?

Comments
The communication with the Europeana representatives in this project was not all the time of the same intensity. I have had impression that focus was lost in the last year.
Thank you really!

Appendix 6 – Interviews – emails sent and short notes

Subject: Europeana co-operation with public libraries - your view sought

Dear XXX

I am writing to ask for your support. Europeana has been trialling some small scale collaborations with public libraries through the EC funded **Europeana Awareness** project. These have included working with public libraries to host collection days for both the 1914-1918 and Fall of the Wall campaigns, as well as developing some tools (widgets, API etc) especially tailored for public libraries to use.

Europeana has been encouraged by the enthusiasm and capability of the public libraries involved and would like to develop its cooperation with public libraries further. The Awareness project will be producing a short report on this and we would like to include some quotes from influential people in the library world.

Would you be willing to participate in either a short (15 minute interview) by telephone to discuss the following 3 points, or alternatively provide short answers by email?

The questions are:

- What do you think are the main benefits which closer co-operation with Europeana would bring to public libraries and their users?
- What qualities/strengths do you think that public libraries have which Europeana could benefit from?
 - What would you think the main benefits would be to Europeana?
- Do you have any suggestions for what form(s) the co-operation might take?

Obviously if you would prefer to discuss something completely different – we can do that instead!

Please reply to/contact Mary Rowlett who is preparing the report. She will be happy to answer any questions you might have and will arrange to call you at a convenient time if you have opted for the telephone call.

Thank you very much for your help

With best wishes for Christmas and the New Year!

Jill Cousins
Executive Director

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Skype interview with Ioannis Trohopoulos: Chief Executive of the **Stavros Niarchos Foundation Cultural Center S.A.** Athens and former Director of the Future Library Programme and Veria Central Public Library.
18 December 2015

Question: What do you think about co-operation between Europeana and PLs?

Interview Notes

- Do you think that co-operation between Europeana and public libraries is generally beneficial?

- Yes, PLs and their users benefit from access to a huge range of resources. Europeana's content is useful for the general public but also for specific groups, e.g. school students, researchers. It supports educators and learning.
- What do you think are the main strengths of PLs which Europeana could benefit from?
 - Their strengths are also their weaknesses ... in countries facing severe economic problems more people come to use libraries. The fact that PLs are free and also neutral adds to their popularity. However, sometimes the PL staff lack the necessary skills to provide new services – especially digital services. Also, some libraries keep a very low profile in their communities or can't see a way to offer services over the Net.
 - They need training and seminars. One thing that would help would be if a group of very active, forward thinking librarians could run courses where they discuss and suggest ways to provide services to users.
 - PLs tend to look on and use Europeana as a general tool but it can be used in other more specific ways for particular user groups. It would be interesting to run some pilots which would be supported by researchers who would provide preparatory materials, evaluate the impact and disseminate the results to the PL community. That way progress might be made more quickly. PLs have real users and are offering real services – they are not so good at impact analysis and seeing what services are suitable for replication by other libraries (can be multiplied) and how.
- What do you think about user generated content – is that an opportunity for co-operation?
 - Sounds nice, the trouble is that in order for it to work it needs a lot of preparation, e.g. user annotation and user contextualisation of materials. . PLs need a roadmap of how it can be done and examples of what it can be used for. It needs some creativity and too many public librarians are still doing the basics.

Skype interview with Rolf Hapel, Director, Citizens' Services and Libraries, City of Aarhus, Denmark
18 December 2015

Interview Notes

- What do you think about co-operation between Europeana and public libraries?
 - There is not much co-operation happening at the moment. Digital libraries in Denmark are more contemporary – dealing with e-books and modern digital services. So Europeana, which is seen as a very large repository of cultural heritage and historical materials, is not perceived to be particularly relevant to public libraries in Denmark. The American Digital Public Library is similar.
 - In the analogue public library world we know that users' interest in non-fiction titles diminishes rapidly after the first three to four years following publication. The interests and needs of the general public are very different to researchers in this respect.
 - In Denmark the digital public library is a co-operation between the State (in the form of the Ministry of Culture) and all the 98 municipalities. It has created an infrastructure which public libraries can use to create services. The infrastructure consists of a digital repository for metadata and an enterprise resource management system for digital material, together with APIs and open source tools which all libraries use; and a common CMS (content management system) used by 70% of the libraries same backbone but very easy to customize. A common library management system for all

Danish public Libraries (acquisition, registration, lending, user management etc of analogue material) will be added to the infrastructure in 2015-16. This common infrastructure allows PLs to generate their own services (apps, services for tablets, a literary homepage for modern Danish fiction, etc) which make use of the large set of common metadata and can draw on the collections of all Danish PLs. The agglomeration of the infrastructure and all the services is the Danish Digital Public Library. It also carries out procurement activities and makes agreements with publishers on behalf of all the public libraries.

- Would there be any benefits to PLs in Denmark of closer co-operation with Europeana?
 - Some of the content would be very useful for them but Europeana needs to make its metadata more easily available and find ways of making it look interesting to PLs – e.g. perhaps by creating small parcels of metadata on certain topics or to do with certain topical policy issues etc. However, the infrastructure side (of the Danish Digital Library) is also important and this is missing from what Europeana offers ..

 - How might decisions on topics for the small parcels of metadata be best reached?
 - Interesting. Would need planning and this needs to include genuinely interactive dialogue with the PL community. Before this can happen – a lot of information needs to be exchanged between Europeana and the PLs. At the moment the PL community has too little knowledge about Europeana and what content it has.
 - A closer cooperation with the EU programme Public Libraries 2020 might be helpful. This programme is dedicated to advocacy for Public Libraries and there might be mutual benefits by a closer cooperation between PL2020 and Europeana
<http://www.publiclibraries2020.eu/>
 - EBLIDA maybe or possibly an IFLA group might provide the vehicle for such dialogue
- General benefits of closer co-operation
 - There must be a lot of ways for PLs to use Europeana better than we do. It needs active encouragement from Europeana, for Europeana to be more outgoing and reach out in ways which are interesting and relevant to public libraries and public library consortia, via the digital parcels etc. Now it is just a huge repository which people can't see the relevance of.
 - Dedicated people responsible for public libraries and public library co-operation at Europeana might help. Maybe Europeana could set up some sort of a volunteer ambassador program.
 - It would be useful if PLs had more information on Europeana's user statistics and its' user profile - who are the users in Denmark. PLs need to know who they are so they can address them and do campaigns on topics of interest to them in their real world physical libraries
- What about user generated content?
 - Yes, this could be a very positive area for collaboration. In Aarhus they have the Smart Archiving Project. People upload historical facts and photos etc (which they own the rights to) relating to personal and family history, buildings, districts etc - and the City Archives promises to conserve them for ever. It's very well used and has generated a lot

of content and excitement in the population and the local newspapers co-operate as well. It's now being expanded into a national scheme, which will be good for the users and also for the archives. Europeana could benefit from this too.

- Benefits to Europeana of closer co-operation
 - PLs would be able to help Europeana communicate much better with its end users – e.g. via very effective publicity and promotion - in both the real physical public libraries (through posters, leaflets, events, library staff etc) and the digital PL world – via their websites, social media outlets etc.
 - The main benefit would be access to a very broad user base. There are c. 65,000 PLs in Europe with a user population of over 100 m. people. But Europeana must be interested in the use made of its material, not just the presentation of it.

Quotations:

‘Seek cooperation with the library communities through the national library associations and umbrella organizations like Eblida and IFLA’

‘Make the content of Europeana easier digestible by deconstructing Europeana. This can be done by making exhibition of ‘parcels’ of content complete with metadata ready to embed in relevant national and or local library web sites. Such parcels should be relevant and in context with cultural political interesting themes, easy to grab and embed for the public libraries’.

Skype interview with Rianne Brouwers, Manager: Beleid, Kennis en Innovatie (=Policy, Knowledge and Innovation), Netherlands Institute for Public Libraries. Member of NAPLE and Member of the Board of the Europeana Foundation.

18 December 2015

Interview Notes

- Do you think that co-operation between Europeana and public libraries is generally beneficial?
 - Yes – the time is right now to be able to profit from the benefits. In the first few years it was more about collections PL collections are mostly current. They are generally not so strong in historical materials and documents. However, PLs are very good at spreading the word and making connections. For example – contextualising materials, both digitally and in libraries – i.e. thematically. There will be a National Digital Collection, based at the KB, which will be comprise of books published in the Netherlands plus e-books. We can combine this with content of Beeld en Geluid (Netherlands Institute for

Sound and Vision). People will be able to connect digitally. You can make a whole project in a library – physically and digitally – and now also include what Europeana has to offer on that topic. The potential is great – we just need to work out how to organise it and the practicalities of how to do it.

- It also works the other way – PLs are places where people come and where they can see presentations and publicity about Europeana, can access Europeana and can learn about it.
- Lots of PLs are talking about co-creating material with users. It's mostly very local stuff – courses, volunteers or contextualising materials.
- What do you think about user generated content – is that an opportunity for co-operation?
 - Well, the problem is how to differentiate between certified (or authoritative) library content or knowledge and user generated content. They haven't yet found a way to show users that something is non-certified content that we want to present to you digitally. How to differentiate between valid/certified content and co-created or user generated content. We should just go ahead and sort it out later.
- What do you think are the main strengths of PLs which Europeana could benefit from?
 - Their big reach (into the population) plus they are very easy to access – there are lots of them, open long hours, just walk in (no fees etc) – and it's the same if you access them digitally.
- What can Europeana offer PLs and their users (benefits to them)?
 - A huge added collection PLs can promote and their users can use
 - A way of contextualising the PL collections and adding information to their collections
 - E.g. Dutch law says Dutch PLs must do something about culture – Europeana offers a way to cover that, to offer users additional content which fits. Will be similar (but different) things in other countries

Quotes:

Just go ahead and try, and work out the formal parts later.

Now is the time for Europeana to benefit from public libraries.

Skype interview with Sorina Stanca, Manager, Biblioteca Judeteana "Octavian Goga", Cluj-Napoca, Romania on 18 December 2015. Member of the Europeana Members' Council.

Interview Notes

- Would you be in favour of more co-operation between Europeana and public libraries?
 - Yes, through a dedicated public libraries project. EuropeanaLocal showed that PLs need and want training for library staff. Cluj ran some training for other libraries on the basics of digitisation and creating metadata. A national programme was approved in 2010 but hasn't started yet, so the only training is via libraries like Cluj sharing. However, there may be more possibilities for libraries working together with the Ministry now that there are new staff there.
- Benefits of closer co-operation for PLs and their users
 - Training for PLs. Some county libraries have no money for training people and can't send staff to other libraries for training. Training is needed in topics such as: how to organise

a collection, which objects (prioritisation) to digitise, how to do the digitisation. Possibly online courses could help. Cluj is currently working with the National Association of Public Libraries on courses for digitisation and creation of metadata. Also – need to work with cataloguers, indexers etc to create guidelines/recommendations for PLs to follow.

- The LoCloud project has been reorganised and there are now 12 Romanian public libraries in the project. The plan now includes a workshop in Romania to share best practice and skills from libraries in other countries. The project is using Omeka open source software for digital storytelling and is doing some online training. The problem in the longer term is sustainability.
- Small libraries do not have specialist IT staff – possibly they could be supported by an entity – e.g. consortia of big public libraries to support their software and hardware
- The national aggregator in Romania is Institutul Național al Patrimoniului, National Institute for Heritage as part of the Ministry of Culture. They take a very technical approach in their communications with PLs which goes above the heads of the PL staff and acts as a barrier to their getting involved. Both the PL work of the Awareness project and the national aggregator are too techie and the aggregator hasn't contacted PLs for content although at least 5 of the larger ones have good and suitable content.
- Most of the guidance documents etc from Europeana and other centres of technical expertise are in English. Cluj has translated some but Europeana could massively increase the impact of such guidelines if they were all available in translated form.
- It would be useful if more Europeana people could speak at conferences and events in Romania. For example, although the Awareness project aimed at spreading the word about Europeana to everyone, there was not enough funding to include telling PL staff about it. Some were invited to the WP conference for public libraries in Greece but didn't realise it was to do with Europeana. They need a special strand aimed at PLs and tailored for them.
- Any specific benefits of closer co-operation with Europeana for public libraries
 - Good visibility at European level. This would have the additional advantage of improving their status in the country and attracting more funding for PLs
- Benefits for users?
 - Access to more information. For example, they displayed posters and promotional material about the 1914 – 1918 campaign in all their branches and departments. Users were asking if and how they could contribute. Some of them also found material that they needed for school or research on the portal from other countries.
 - Some users were a bit upset that there wasn't so much material from Romania on the portal, and Cluj is still getting requests to contribute content (outside of the official collecting days).
 - Do you have any suggestions for suitable new themes?
 - Yes – 20 century architectural styles in Europe, traditions, or folk art and work crafts would be good
- Benefits to Europeana of closer co-operation
 - More content – but libraries need funding first – for training of staff, helping small libraries to carry out digitisation, etc. There is no national funding available in Romania.
 - There is a new spirit in Romanian PLs due to the Global Libraries Programmes (Bill and Melinda Gates) BiblioNet project – ends May 2015. This ran workshops, conferences and training courses which enables participants (from different libraries across Romania) to meet up at least four times a year. Europeana could benefit because people are more

engaged – and potentially more PLs could agree to become content providers. Romanian National Public Library Association is the only network doing something for PLs, with the support of Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. Sorina is on the Board + newly elected to the Europeana Members' Council.

- Ideas for future co-operation
 - Put work for the libraries and librarians in the projects (not just technical tasks and work for IT people)
 - Include budget for translations and provide stuff in community official and co-official languages

Skype interview with David Potts, Head of Learning Resources, Library of Birmingham, UK on 9 January 2015

Interview Notes

- Would you be in favour of more co-operation between Europeana and public libraries?
 - Well, it depends of course on what the co-operation's for. If it's a light touch mechanism for mutual exchange of content – surfacing Birmingham's content somewhere else and getting content from elsewhere to support what Birmingham's already doing – then it would be good.
 - After all, the aims, ideals and mission of Europeana are very close to those of Birmingham Public Library and of public libraries generally – i.e. research, recreation and support for learning.
 - Also, the new Birmingham central library is proving to be quite a tourist attraction as well, and we would welcome another means to promote it more widely across Europe. There are so many ways now, not just looking at websites, but using Twitter, Facebook and social networks to channel the content.
- What do you think are the main benefits which closer co-operation with Europeana would bring to public libraries and their users?
 - There are mutual benefits (to Europeana and Birmingham) from sharing their content with a wider audience and using the API and other means to provide more content for their customers on particular themes or targeted in some way – e.g. they could have used Europeana content to support their recent exhibition on WW1 in the library.
- What qualities/strengths do you think that public libraries have which Europeana could benefit from?
 - Public libraries could help Europeana to have a wider or deeper base of content, so the repository becomes richer. Birmingham, for example, holds quite a lot of digital content but probably the situation across all the other PLs is more patchy. But the aims are so similar that there ought to be opportunities to do something.
- Do you have any suggestions for what form(s) the co-operation might take?
 - I'd take what people might think was a selfish view. I'd start by looking at what problems Birmingham comes up against which Europeana might be able to help with. Be good to have occasional working groups on themes such as rights management, for example. We're bumping up against problems around rights management all the time. We have a lot of content where we can't determine what the rights situation is, orphan works and so on, so we hold off doing anything with it. Be good to have technical advice

- or working groups to explore the issues further and share experience with similar public libraries
- The other problem we run up against all the time is lack of resources for digitisation. Wikimedia, for example provide resources to help organisations like Birmingham PL to digitise stuff – Wikimedian in residence. Europeana could perhaps signpost initiatives like this to public libraries.
- In summary:
 - “Europeana has an established sharing mechanism for digital content and a mission closely aligned to that of public libraries – namely to widen access to cultural resources for the benefit of independent learners, researchers and tourists. Closer working relationships based on the sharing of digital material, operational best practice and technical advice would help public libraries and enable Europeana to further enrich its offer.”

Appendix 7 – List of public libraries in the Public Libraries Network

Europeana Awareness - Public Library Network (as on Basecamp 6/1/15)

Albania

1. Shkodra Public Library

Austria

2. Graz City Library
3. Public Library Vienna
4. Public Library Dornbirn

Belgium

5. Antwerp City Library
6. Oostende Public Library
7. Provinciale Bibliotheek Limburg (PBL)

Bulgaria

8. Public Library – Varna
9. Rodina Library – Stara Zagora
10. Public Library – Dobrich Penka Hristova
11. Sofia City Library
12. Public Library of Rousse
13. Petro Rachev Slavokov Regional Library
14. Dora Gabe Regional Library

Croatia

15. Rijeka Public Library
16. Zadar Public Library
17. Public library "Fran Galovic" Koprivnica
18. Knjiznice grada Zagreba
19. Gradska knjižnica Marka Marulića Split/Marko Marulic City Library of Split
20. Dubrovnik Libraries (Public and Research Libraries)/Dubrovacke knjiznice Dubrovnik

Cyprus

21. Cyprus Library

Czech Republic

22. Municipal Library of Prague

23. Moravian Library Petr Žabička

24. Research Library of Liberec/Krajská vědecká knihovna v Liberci

Denmark

25. Aarhus Public Libraries

26. Roskilde Central Library

27. Vejle Central Library

28. Copenhagen Public Library

29. Odense Public Library

30. Frederiksberg Public Library

31. Esbjerg Public Library

32. Herning Public Library

33. Gentofte Central Library

Estonia

34. Tallinn Central Library

35. Pärnu Central Library

36. Tartu City Library

Finland

37. Helsinki City Library

38. Hämeenlinna City Library

39. Porvoo City Library

France

40. Médiathèques de Montpellier Agglomération

41. Médiathèque & Archives municipales de Roubaix

42. Bibliothèque municipale de Lyon

Germany

43. ZLB Berlin

44. Stadtbibliothek Stuttgart

45. Städtische Bibliotheken Dresden

46. StadtBibliothek Köln, Zentralbibliothek

47. Stadtbücherei Frankfurt am Main

Greece

48. Veria Public Library

49. Public Library of Leviaia

50. Public Library of Serres

51. Future Library

52. Moschatou Library

53. Central Public Library of Larisa

Hungary

54. Metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library
55. Győző Csorba County-City
56. József Katona County Library, Kecskemét
57. Sándor Bródy County Library, Eger

Ireland

58. Dublin City Library
59. Cork City Library

Italy

60. Biblioteca Sala Borsa, Bologna
61. Biblioteca provinciale di Foggia
62. Biblioteca provinciale di Roma
63. Biblioteche Civiche Torinesi

Latvia

64. Kuldīga Public Library
65. Ventspils Public Library

Lithuania

66. Kaunas County Public Library
67. Marius Katiliskis public library, Pasvalys municipality
68. Utena A. ir M. Miškiniai Public Library

Luxembourg

69. Bibliothèque municipale de la Ville de Luxembourg
70. Bibliothèque municipale de la Ville d'Esch-sur-Alzette

Malta

71. Central Public Library, Floriana

Netherlands

72. Amsterdam Public Library (OBA)
73. Public Library of the Hague
74. DOK, the Library Concept Center, Delft
75. FOBID Netherlands Library Forum incl. VOB Netherlands Public Library Association

Norway

76. Bergen Public Library
77. Sør-Trøndelag County Library
78. County Library of Buskerud/Drammen
79. Trondheim Public Library

Poland

80. Regional Public Library and Centre for Culture Animation, Poznań
81. The Pomeranian Library, Szczecin
82. Warsaw Public Library

83. The Municipal Public Library, Piekary Slaskie

Portugal

- 84. Lisbon Municipal Library
- 85. Oeiras Public Library
- 86. Valença Public Library
- 87. Biblioteca Municipal Simões de Almeida (tio)

Romania

- 88. Cluj County Library
- 89. PANAIT ISTRATI County Library BRĂILA
- 90. ALEXANDRU și ARISTIA AMAN, County Library, DOLJ
- 91. Brasov County Library
- 82. Neamt County Library

Serbia

- 93. Belgrade City Library
- 94. Čačak Public Library Dis
- 95. Šabac Public Library
- 96. Novi Sad City Library
- 97. Public library "Vuk Karadzic" Veliko Gradiste.
- 98. Pozega public library

Slovakia

- 99. Verejná knižnica Jána Bocatia Košice
- 100. Krajská knižnica v Žiline

Slovenia

- 101. Celje Regional Library
- 102. City Library Ljubljana

Spain

- 103. Biblioteca de Andalucía
- 104. Biblioteca de Castilla y León
- 105. Biblioteca de Galicia
- 106. Biblioteca Regional de Madrid "Joaquín Leguina"
- 107. Biblioteca Publica de Salamanca

Sweden

- 108. Ekerö bibliotek
- 109. Musik- och teaterbiblioteket

Turkey

- 110. Ankara Public Library

UK

- 111. Birmingham

- 112. Manchester
- 113. Edinburgh
- 114. Swansea
- 115. Essex Libraries

Appendix 8 - Memo attached to the Awareness project's Response to Reviewers' Comments for Year 2 Project Review

MEMO Digital Storytelling Platform development in Europeana

1. Context

The Europeana Awareness proposal was written in 2011. In the past years, the strategy of Europeana has shifted, with more emphasis placed on Europeana acting as platform enabling various stakeholder to build tools and applications on. Europeana Awareness has built technology that will play an important role in this transformation. The Digital Storytelling Platform is a major component of the 'future Europeana'. Its place will be different from the plans defined in 2011. This memo outlines how the Europeana platform will be enabled to manage user generated metadata and content. It also provides insights into the practical development efforts taking place in the final year of the Europeana Awareness project.

2. Europeana strategy: From portal to platform

One of the objectives of EA WP2 is to perform development that contributes to extending Europeana into a Digital Storytelling Platform (a specific aspect of Europeana as a Platform). The development (Task 2.1) also develops the technical underpinnings of the community crowdsourcing activities of Europeana Awareness.

The state of affairs after the second project year has been listed in D6.3: Report on Year Two of Europeana Awareness: " The process of designing the Digital Storytelling Platform was executed in four consecutive stages. This has been documented extensively in D2.4 - Report on the User-centered evaluation and technical evaluation of the Digital Storytelling platform. The DSP was evaluated by a representative group of potential users. The test results showed the strength of the back-end (server-side) platform as a way to store and connect user-uploaded stories, media and contextual connective narrative and the need to improve the front-end interface for better usability. As envisioned in the Description of Work, the DSP will be amended following this feedback, most notably:

- The DSP back-end is improved and will be part of Europeana Labs (once finished) and the Europeana GitHub's contrib branch as a prototype for others to use in their own campaigns. The project partners (NTUA, Europeana) are investigating using the platform within Europeana Creative to deploy parts of the back-end for the development of user generated galleries as part of a task on user annotations.
- The DSP front-end will need to be improved in order to be more user-friendly. This work is currently being scoped and the public release is planned for early 2014, in line with the Europeana Communication strategy of 2014"

It must be pointed out that WP2 of Europeana Awareness cannot be responsible alone for the transformation of Europeana from portal to (digital storytelling) platform. That transition is a major undertaking in which the contributions of *many projects over many years* will be required.

However, WP2 has developed a number of major components and these will continue to be developed until the project's end and beyond. Those components will be taken up and be refined in other projects like Europeana Creative, Europeana Sounds and Europeana v3.0.

3. The platform strategy and user created metadata and content

The strategic goal for Europeana is to become a European Union Digital Infrastructure. This means that a technical platform underpinning that infrastructure must be developed. Internally this is often referred to as "From Portal to Platform" with the added clarification of the difference is that "portals are for visiting, platforms are for building on".

This means that developing the technical interfaces (APIs) and data formats needed for users to add content and metadata to Europeana is the main focus of development - across all projects. While Europeana consumer-facing sites (like Europeana 1914-1918) can and will use those APIs the intention is that those same APIs will be used by non-Europeana branded sites as well: sites already specialized in working with specific communities of interest. This will allow for Europeana as a Network to scale user and community created concepts well beyond what the Europeana Foundation can do alone.

3.1 Digital Storytelling Components developed in Europeana Awareness

User created sets

After evaluating the DSP-prototype and re-evaluating it in the light of Europeana's platform strategy we have decided to refine the prototype and specialize it into a service (backend, API and client) that allows users, in Europeana or in a 3rd party application, to create and publish sets of content.

User created sets are small collections of existing objects "curated" by Europeana users and which can be given a name/title, a description, and tags by the user. They can take the form of e.g. book lists ("Charles Dickens books translated into French"), playlists of music ("Traditional Irish Wedding Music"), mini art galleries ("My Rococo Gallery") or small themed collections across media types ("Mozart's music, sheet music and books about him") - the possibilities are many and limited by the imagination of our users and how user-friendly we will be able to make the feature.

Two benchmarks in this area are [DigitalNZ and their sets](#) and [Rijksmuseum and their Rijksstudio feature](#). Published sets will be searchable via the Europeana API and via the Europeana Portal and sets can also be created via the API. This means that services and sites using the Europeana API will also be able to create and re-publish sets. This development will take place the coming period, and will end be finished in September 2014 (*see Section 3.2 below*).

RunCoCo and Europeana 1914-1918

The RunCoCo (**Run Community Collections**) framework is extended and used to support the Europeana 1914-1918 campaigns. This development is done by the Europeana office as part of Europeana Awareness and in collaboration with the other WWI-themed Europeana projects. A major piece of development already accomplished here is that RunCoCo "out of

the box" supports data exchange with the core Europeana repository via technical interfaces (the Search API for retrieval, OAI-PMH for harvesting UGC). The addition of these data exchange features together with the open source nature of RunCoCo opens up for any organisation to set up a community collection project and when doing so be able to both access existing Europeana data and provide their own community created content to Europeana. As such this development contributes to Europeana as a platform.

Historypin and Europeana 1989

The Europeana 1989 site on Historypin was developed as were the first simple semimanual functions to exchange story objects and user annotations data between Europeana and Historypin. This data exchange will be further refined, automatised, in Europeana Creative and in Europeana v3.0 and will be documented as a first case of "roundtripping" data, data that happens to be user created stories and annotations, between a non-Europeana platform and the Europeana platform. The process, code and data exchange formats will be documented and published on Europeana Labs and Europeana Pro so that other platforms than Historypin can emulate it in setting up a flow of user created content and annotations to and from Europeana. As such this development contributes to Europeana as a platform.

3.2 Practical implications of this strategy

This updated approach (in line with Europeana's Strategic Plan for 2015-2020) has two implications for the work in Europeana Awareness WP2:

The DSP-prototype delivered earlier in the project will be featured in [Europeana Labs](#) and its code be made available in Europeana's publically available code repository so that other developers can modify it for their use should they wish. This is a slight deviation from the DoW, as this document mentions the deployment of a DSP by Europeana Foundation. In the approach proposed now, members of the Europeana Network will be able to build their own Storytelling Platforms.

Support for user created sets is developed within Europeana Awareness by NTUA, Spild af Tid and the Europeana office and will be completed by the end of September 2014. The work will be aligned architecturally with the Annotation API development as part of Europeana Creative and will be integrated from the start into the Europeana platform ensuring its technical sustainability. The implication of this decision is that the delivery will be delayed until the end of September 2014.

With these changes, the available resources in Europeana Awareness are put to best use and the results will be of lasting impact, as it will be added to the core of Europeana's software 'stack'.

Appendix 9: Collection days – French Case Study

WWI collection days in France: La Grande Collecte Europeana 1914-1918 9-16 November 2013.

<https://basecamp.com/1768384/projects/166984/messages/32987529>

Selected slides extracted and pasted below:

Where are we today? (October 2014)



Over 106 collection sites
(over 200 days of collection)



ca. 7 000
contributors



ca. 2 800 stories
online



Over 130 000 pages
digitised



Unprecedented press coverage
(over 850 entries in the media
monitoring report)

(BnF)

©David Paul Carr/BnF



Collection sites



- 106 official collection sites
- Many "un-official"
- Collections still being carried on in many sites (via appointments)

Libraries

Archives

Others

(BnF)

<http://goo.gl/maps/xieSU>



Some consequences

- A heavy workload for all:
 - During the interviews with the contributors (1 to 2 hours per contributor)
 - During the digitisation phase (20-45 min per contributor)
 - During the post-production (15-30 min by story)
- An important "after sale service" once the stories are published online with:
 - Requests by contributors for high definition files
 - Requests for changes and additions to the stories
 - Demands regarding search engines
- Calls for evolution of *européana1914-1918* :
 - Some bugs with the interface
 - Non-intuitive display and searches for the contributor
 - Difficulties in counting the number of validated stories by French institutions

Scientific benefits

- Identification of interesting new collections
- Availability to researchers of new materials
- Family sources talking to kids available for education purposes
- Enrichment of a large collection of European WWI stories
- Other creative uses such as a web documentary project "Generation 14" by Cinétévé (<http://www.generations-14.fr/>)

Institutional benefits

- Opening of our institutions to new audiences
- Gives a positive image of our heritage institutions
- A federative and collective task for the participant teams
 - Pleasure to give knowledge of their job and to provide a service to the public
 - Possibility to work in a friendly environment with new colleagues
- A better knowledge and understanding of the general public towards Europeana

Human benefits

- Enthusiasm and desire of our contemporaries to testify about their ancestors
 - Those who have not experienced war want to know what happened to their own
- Interesting stories because of their subjectivity
- A popular success with many warm thanks

Appendix 10: List of deliverables/reports supplied, and on which this report is based

Name ^	Date modified	Type	Size
EA D1_1 Online Activity Planner with initial awareness activities...	28/11/2014 14:28	Adobe Acrobat Do...	169 KB
EA D1_2 Strategic Communications Plan Europeana Awareness	28/11/2014 14:28	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,323 KB
EA D2_1 User requirements and IPR implications for UGC	28/11/2014 14:29	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,574 KB
EA D2_2 Report on Infrastructure and Tools for supporting User...	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	7,791 KB
EA D2_3 Content Gathering Campaigns	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,439 KB
EA D2_4 Report on the User-centered evaluation	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,092 KB
EA D2_4-Appendix1	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	62 KB
EA D2_4-Appendix2	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	90 KB
EA D2_4-Appendix3	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	110 KB
EA D2_4-Appendix4	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	29 KB
EA D2_4-Appendix5	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	32 KB
EA D2_4-Appendix6	28/11/2014 14:32	Adobe Acrobat Do...	632 KB
EA D2_5 Updated Report Content Gathering Campaigns	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,780 KB
EA D2_6 GLAM WIKI plus report on Public Art	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	2,173 KB
EA D2_7 Infrastructure and Tools for supporting UCC	28/11/2014 14:34	Adobe Acrobat Do...	2,397 KB
EA D2_8 Report on content gathering campaigns	28/11/2014 14:34	Adobe Acrobat Do...	5,163 KB
EA D3_1 Public Libraries Requirements	28/11/2014 14:29	Adobe Acrobat Do...	468 KB
EA D3_2 Assessment local archival collections resubmitted June...	28/11/2014 14:29	Adobe Acrobat Do...	3,266 KB
EA D3_3 Analysis local history-genealogy June 2013	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	452 KB
EA D3_4 Public Libraries Conference	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	420 KB
EA D3_5 Outline Agreements with Commercial Partners	28/11/2014 14:35	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,780 KB
EA D4_1 Tourism Sector Needs	28/11/2014 14:29	Adobe Acrobat Do...	4,779 KB
EA D4_2 Aggregator distribution and aggregation models	28/11/2014 14:30	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,632 KB
EA D4_3 Summary report listing partners, contacts, themes and ...	28/11/2014 14:30	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,477 KB
EA D4_4 Resubmitted workshops interrogating C24 aggregatio...	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,084 KB
EA D4_5 Resubmitted Creation of agreed themed datasets	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	563 KB
EA D4_6 Europeana content for tourism ministries	28/11/2014 14:35	Adobe Acrobat Do...	2,058 KB
EA D4_7 Europeana content in commercial partner services	28/11/2014 14:35	Adobe Acrobat Do...	542 KB
EA D5_1 Online Advocacy Kit	28/11/2014 14:30	Adobe Acrobat Do...	2,794 KB
EA D5_2 IPR issues Europeana and partners June 2013	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	171 KB
EA D5_3 Evaluation Licensing Framework June 2013	28/11/2014 14:33	Adobe Acrobat Do...	662 KB
EA D5_4 EAwareness ECLcross-borderGuibault2014	28/11/2014 14:35	Adobe Acrobat Do...	1,207 KB
EA D5_5 EAwareness_IPR_final_report_keller	28/11/2014 14:35	Adobe Acrobat Do...	594 KB

Name	Type	Modified	Size	Ra
2012 Progress Report .doc	Microsoft Offi...	02/12/2014 13:17	4,029,440	1
2012 Progress Report Annex 1.pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:16	351,462	1
2012 Progress Report Annex 2.pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:16	299,132	1
2012 Progress Report Annex 3.pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:17	1,671,383	1
2013 Progress Report .pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:17	2,388,284	1
2013 Progress Report Annex 2.pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:17	93,402	1
2013 Progress Report Annex 3.pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:17	105,675	1
EA Year 1 Reviewer Comments and Response.pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:23	207,974	1
EA Year 2 Reviewer Comments and Response.pdf	Adobe Acrob...	02/12/2014 13:23	504,085	2