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ATHENA

**Guidelines and Best Practises for Setting up
National Co-operation Frameworks
Annex 1: Analysis of the Europeana
and Athena Survey for Aggregators**

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Author(s)	<i>Marzia Piccininno (MiBAC) – Mel Collier, Europeana, Jill Cousins, Eurpeana Annette Friberg, Europeana, Valentina Vassallo, The Cyprus Institute – ATHENA project</i>



eContentplus

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¹ OJ L 79, 24.3.2005, p. 1.



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0. Foreword

This report is a result of a joint work carried out by ATHENA and Europeana.

The reasons why it was felt as necessary to investigate the world of aggregators are various; first of all the European digital library needs working with aggregators in order retrieve all at once a critical mass of digital content coming from hundreds memory institutions, and knowing standards, workflow, sustainability, etc. is a key point for the interaction. By the other hand, the digital content that ATHENA is providing to Europeana come from museums but also from aggregators (domain aggregators specific for museum objects but mainly national aggregators, the so called culture portals).

Both projects worked together to recover information on aggregators for their own purposes but also for harmonising the respective content strategies¹ and avoid overlapping and duplication of the efforts.

The Survey for Aggregators was also a fundamental background document for the compilation of the ATHENA deliverable 5.2 “Guidelines and Best Practises for Setting up National Co-operation Frameworks” since the aggregators, in particular national cross-domain aggregators, are the realisation of effective cooperation strategies among memory institutions.

¹ See the Europeana Content Strategy at http://version1.europeana.eu/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=b7b24d45-116e-442f-8b85-fbf931ebee72&groupId=10602

1. Background

In July 2009 the Europeana and ATHENA projects launched the Survey for Aggregators with the purpose to verify the shared issues and enable the establishment of aggregators in contributing content to Europeana.eu.

The survey was sent to people identified as working across Europe on the aggregation of digital and digitised content.

The idea of a survey arose at the meeting organized in Rome on June 16th, 2009 by the Institut für Museumsforschung-SPK (Germany) and the Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities-ICCU (Italy) that followed a previous one held in Berlin in March 2007. Between 2007 and 2009 many things changed in the landscape of the aggregation of digital content; for this reason a second meeting was called.

The Rome meeting aimed at involving project managers and technicians dealing with national cross-domain portals or digital libraries to discuss the state of the art at European level, the possibility of exchanging experiences and software among the participant, and investigate the relation between the aggregators and Europeana¹.

This meeting showed, among other points, that the cultural institutions involved in aggregation of content –including Europeana- share similar approaches and technical solutions. As a consequence, it seemed opportune to further investigate this matter and discuss the results during the Europeana Plenary Conference in September 2009 and the Aggregators

Round Table organised in Lund (Sweden) one month later².

2. Overview of the Survey

The experts of ATHENA, CulturalItalia) the Italian Culture Portal), and Europeana elaborated the Survey for Aggregators.

The form contains 10 sections, mostly related to the policy, management and funding aspects, not technicalities:

1. General Information
2. Your role
3. Export
4. Identifiers
5. Licensing and IPR
6. Multilingualism
7. Content and services
8. Audience and content strategy
9. Finance and sustainability
10. Europeana

The purpose of the survey is to verify which strategies, activities, services, and problems are shared by the aggregators, with a focus on the contribution of content towards Europeana.

3. Methodology

The survey form was sent to a list of European experts dealing with the aggregation of digital content.

The target respondent was someone in charge of strategy or IT/digitisation in the cultural institution responsible for the project. S/he could enlist the help of others, such as metadata and technical advisors.

The survey was carried out in two steps; during the first round (August 2009), 13 answers were collected. The first results were introduced and discussed on the occasion of the meeting of the Europeana v1.0 WP 1.3 (16 September 2009). On that

¹ Programme and PowerPoint presentations are available at the URL
<http://www.athenaeurope.org/index.php?en/111/events/61/rome-working-meeting-on-cross-domain-aggregators-in-europe>.

² Programme and presentations at
<http://group.europeana.eu/web/europeana-project/roundtable>.

occasion it was decided to further investigate the world of aggregators and make another call for contributions: another 17 questionnaires were collected. The final results was introduced during the ‘Europeana Aggregators Round Table’ that was organised in Lund on 14th October, in conjunction with the Swedish presidency conference ‘Improving access to European cultural heritage’.

4. Analysis

This report will give an overview of the outcomes, section by section.

General information

30 answers were collected (see **Annex I - Aggregators’ list**). All of them are initiatives based in European countries:

- ABM-Utvikling, Norway
- AcrossLimits, Malta
- APEnet, Spain
- AskAboutIreland, Ireland
- BAM, Germany
- BHL-Europe, Germany
- CIMEC, Romania
- Culture.fr/Collections, France
- CulturalItalia, Italy
- Digital Libraries Federation, Poland
- DISMARC, Germany
- DRIVER, DE, IT, GR, PL
- EFG (The European Film Gateway), Germany
- Erfgoedplus.be, Belgium
- Estonian Ministry of Culture, Estonia
- EuropeanaTravel, UK
- Flemish Art Collection - Vlaamse Kunstcollectie, Belgium
- Judaica Europeana, France/UK
- Kultura.hr, Croatia
- Kypriana, Cyprus
- Kulturpool.at, Austria
- Manuscriptorium, Czech Republic
- MIMO (Musical Instruments Museum Online), France
- MovE, Belgium
- Musique Contemporaine, France

- National Library of Serbia, Serbia
- The National Digital Library, Finland
- SCRAN, UK
- Swedish National Heritage Board (SNHB), Sweden
- The European Library, Europe

60% of the aggregators claim to be national portals (**figure 1**). The European initiatives (usually EU funded projects) are 20%, the international ones make up 13%, while the regional level of aggregation is less represented (7%). The distinction between European and international initiatives is due to the fact that the international ones involve also non-European institutions although they are based in Europe. The category of regional aggregators is not very well represented although it is thought that others exist across Europe; this topic should be further investigated.

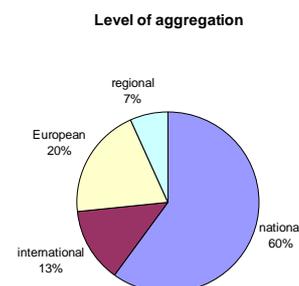


Figure 1 - Level of aggregation

The domain level of aggregation is mostly cross-domain (43%); it is interesting to notice that the cross-domain approach is followed usually by the so called ‘national aggregators’, the culture portals promoted by Ministries or relevant institutions in charge of aggregating content at country level. The thematic (27%) and vertical (30%) aggregation approaches usually relate to projects (**figure 2**). In summary, aggregators can be divided into two main groups: the institutional ones (i.e. those promoted and supported by national or local authorities as well as national cultural institutions with sustainable business models), and the European projects. A

further distinction needs to be made in this second group between the projects that (will) have their own online presence and those ones such as EuropeanaTravel and Judaica, a sort of ‘dark aggregator’ whose only aim is digitise and give content to Europeana.

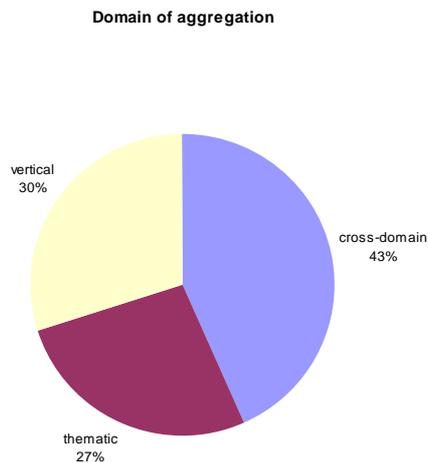


Figure 2 - Domain level

The answers show that 73% of the initiatives have an online presence; this percentage decreases to 53% if only the fully operational portals are counted. In fact some aggregators have an online presence but are still under implementation.

Beside the ‘veteran’ SCRAN portal that was published in 1996, all the other ones date back to the period 2002-2009, with a peak value in 2009 when 6 aggregators were launched. 10 portals are expected to be realised during next couple of years (2010-2011).

According to the replies received, nearly a third of the aggregation of content is under the responsibility of culture ministries (27%), perhaps because of the heavy costs and management efforts. Libraries (20%) are the other major area taking responsibility, which may be connected to their traditional involvement with digitisation and online accessibility of

digital content (**figure 3**). Research and competence centres and government agencies are sometimes responsible for aggregation (10% each), more than local authorities and non-profit organisation (6% each). Archives, AV archives and museums don’t usually promote such initiatives by themselves (3% each only). Associations, foundations, private bodies, AV archives, can be also promoters of the initiative (3% each). Notably missing from the survey are responses from some of the large scale AV content providers that are all nationally based such as Beeld en Geluid and INA. It is hoped that this will be rectified in a follow up survey. Sometimes (11 occurrences out of 26) the projects started up under the joint impulse of more than one institution.

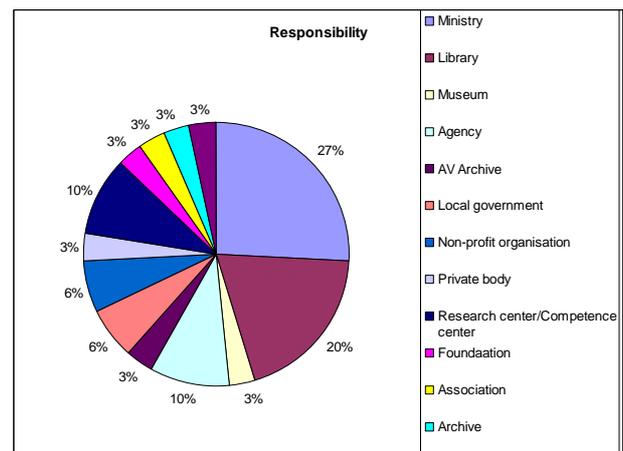


Figure 3 - Responsibility

The role

Generally speaking, all aggregators share the overall goal to allow users to have an integrated access through the Internet to the digital cultural resources.

The cross-domain aggregators (13 national, 1 regional) basically wish to improve the online availability and usability of the electronic information resources of libraries, archives and museums; to develop search functionalities to retrieve integrated information from all domains; to promote digitization and training.

These action lines are usually supported by activities in aid of documentation/information, access/awareness, storage, and sometimes long-term preservation of the heritage.

Vertical or domain aggregators have a more specific goal such as provision of authoritative tools for documentation and discovery of specific items or topics (musical instruments, education, biodiversity etc.).

Generally, both aim to provide searching and browsing of different kinds of digital objects (texts, images, videos, audios) at the same time.

In this light, it is not surprising that 60% of the aggregators act (or plan to act) as repositories of their own digital content (the projects) or content of cultural institutions that do not maintain their own repository (as may be the case with the national portals).

Besides the European projects and the regional/local portals, the objectives pursued by the other aggregators are usually determined by national policies. Governments usually support these initiatives financially (33%) and less frequently embed them into a wider political framework (17%). Sometimes (12%) the aggregators' goals are determined by a national policy (embedded) and consequently, financially supported (**figure 4**). 37% of the interviewees skipped the question about the impact of the national policies on their objectives because their aggregation initiatives are EU, private or regional projects. Only two portals stand outside of national policy and these are Europeana.eu and The European Library. However in the case of Europeana.eu support from Ministries of Culture and Education is part of its current and future sustainability.

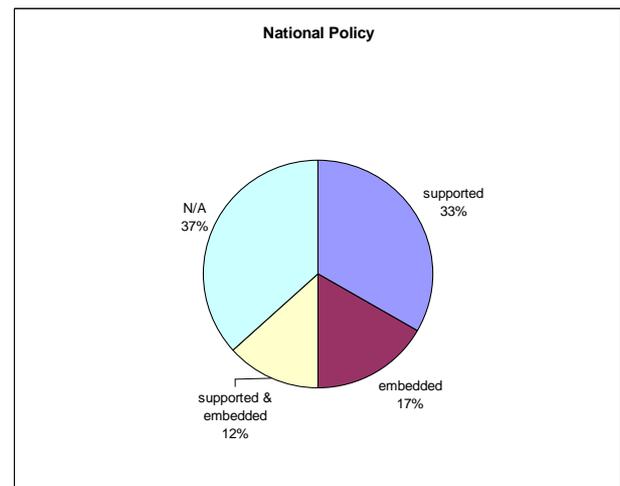


Figure 4 - National policy

Export

From a technical point of view, most of the portals have implemented (or are going to) the OAI-PMH for the metadata transmission, alone (43%) or in addition to other protocols (mostly FTP but also SRU and once Z39.50 and Opensearch).

The majority of the portals provides links at item level (84%); only 4 aggregators (13%) do not for various reasons: the Ministry of Education of Finland has not yet decided for the National Digital Library project, MuIS, the Estonian database, collects only descriptions, Erfgoedplus.be aggregates content that are not published online, as does The European Library, and EuropeanaTravel will digitise its own content.

The case of Erfgoedplus.be and The European Library and other providers of metadata without access to digital objects need further consideration as Europeana requires access to the digital object. It may be worth investigating whether Europeana users are interested in metadata alone.

Identifiers

The use of persistent or permanent identifiers is not widely deployed; at present, only 30% of the initiatives use them (URN or PURL – see **table 1**) while

53% do not or skipped the question. 17% has still to take a decision on the matter.

AGGREGATOR	IDENTIFIER
BHL-Europe	URN
MIMO	it will probably use PURL
SNHB	URN (RDF format)
EFG	Yet to decide
National Digital Library of Finland	Yet to decide
SCRAN	PURL
Musique contemporaine	URN
Digital Librares Federation	OAI Id
Kypriana	ISBN – ISSN
National Digital Library of Serbia	PURL; DOI
Kultura.hr	DOI
DISMARC	URN

Table 1 - Use of identifiers

The aggregators’ providers are not making use of persistent/permanent identifiers (20 out of 30); they may use internal identifiers for management purposes. Aggregators are however dependent on the content providers themselves including persistent identifiers before they can make use of them in the aggregated portal.

The reasons for the lack of use of such identifiers should be investigated further, in particular to check if this is due to lack of money or awareness, or management problems, or for instance how much insistence aggregators themselves are putting upon the content providers.

Licensing and IPR

It must be underlined that the answers collected show that the question ‘Does the aggregator apply a specific framework licence for the content publication?’ was interpreted in different ways. Some referred to the aggregator’s own licence that regulates the rights and duties of the users (namely SCRAN and Manuscriptorium that publish their licences on their web sites), others to the licence stipulated by their content providers.

Only the National Library of Serbia and DISMARC apply framework licences for the inclusion of digital content of the regional libraries into the national portal, with the right to host content and metadata in the full respect of copyright.

On the other hand, 23 portals out of 30 do not foresee the use of any kind of framework licence for content publication. The relationship with the providers is agreed on an individual basis: for instance, CulturaItalia makes customised agreements with the content providers; the AskAboutIreland providers know that the rights relating to the digital objects remain in their possession; BHL and the Swedish service SNHB are evaluating the most suitable licence (probably the Creative Commons ones although they are not applicable to all kind of content).

The European Library is re-drawing its agreement with content providers, i.e. the national libraries to make explicit agreements or contracts that allow for the reuse of the material in other portals such as Europeana.

All portals share the approach that each content provider maintains its own rights in the digital objects and is responsible for complying with the copyright legislation with regard to their materials presented to the public interface; in other words, the approach is similar to the ‘Clean Hands model’ that will be applied by Europeana.

No standard licences shared at international level (like Creative Commons) are used at present.

The licences or agreements with the providers are usually applied both to metadata and digital objects (8 occurrences), to metadata (3) only, to digital objects (1) or metadata, digital objects and direct access to full text (1); 17

interviewees skipped the question about the application of licences. Licences are declared transferable in only 3 cases, according the copyright rules applied by their content providers. It is interesting to note that 16 respondents declared that their data can be transferred to Europeana, but they become much more cautious about the possibility for Europeana to reuse the content: only 6 of them declared that this is feasible because they publish only public domain content, while the remaining ones say ‘no’ (6), ‘I don’t know’ (1) or ‘yes but...’ (3). Such caution might be due to the lack of a defined licence between Europeana and the aggregators. However, if they have not officially cleared the use of the content in Europeana the same lack of declaration could be thought to apply for reuse by Europeana partners.

Multilingualism

The aggregators pay moderate attention to multilingualism concentrating on translation of the interfaces for the most part.

Bi- or multi-lingual terminologies are (or will be) used by only 40% of the aggregators. Some examples: CulturalItalia has an Italian-English hierarchical taxonomy that organizes and classifies metadata within the index in both language versions; EFG is establishing multi-lingual mini-vocabularies, and where possible, it applies international standards (such as ISO 3166, ISO 639 etc); Ergoedplus.be and Flemish Art Collection use the use vocabularies based on the Getty AAT; The European Library is prototyping the inclusion of the Multilingual Access to Subjects (MACS) linked subject headings; this will incorporate the inclusion of linked subject headings between English (Library of Congress Subject Headings), French (RAMEAU) and German (SWD) subject headings.

Europeana itself has yet to define its approach to multi-linguality but as this is part of the work of Europeana Connect

deployment will be post the operational release of Rhine in 2010.

Aggregators also provide multilingual web interfaces to browse the metadata (usually monolingual). Only 24% of the web sites are monolingual; as to the multilingual ones, English is always present. The most recurrent languages in the web sites are English (21%), French and German (8% each), Dutch (7%), Italian, Swedish (6% each) (**table 2**). DISMARC and the European Library are the most important realisations in this field since their interfaces are available in many European languages, including the less common such as Gaelic or Maltese. Europeana also displays many EU languages taking advantage of the work done in The European Library.

Metadata are rarely translated; only 5 out of 30 aggregators declared that they have a small portion of metadata available in English, while Flemish Art Collection can do it upon demand; the other ones process only single language metadata (i.e. the native language). However, aggregators’ search engines are often able to process metadata in multiple languages. Again The European Library has taken the step of translating all its collection descriptions into all the languages of its 46 countries. This provides a level of multilingualism in its search but not at the item level.

LANGUAGE	RECURRENCES	%
English	25	21
French	10	8
German	9	8
Italian	7	6
Swedish	7	6
Dutch	8	7
Spanish	5	4
Czech	5	4
Polish	4	3
Estonian	4	3
Finnish	4	3
Hungarian	4	3
Danish	4	3
Romanian	4	3

Maltese	4	3
Norwegian	3	3
Croatian	4	3
Serbian	3	3
Portuguese	4	3

Table 2 – European languages most used in the aggregators’ web interface

Content and services

61% of the aggregators (equal to 18 aggregators) give access both to metadata and digital content, but only 8 of these contain all four kind of digital objects (audio, video, text, image) (**table 3**).

Various kinds of content have been highlighted: CulturalItalia gives also access to editorial content and bibliographic records, SCRAN to teaching packs, the National Digital Library of Finland to e-publications, Musique contemporaine to Flash presentations.

KIND OF OBJECTS	
metadata - digital objects (audio/video/text/image)	8
metadata - digital objects (text/image)	5
metadata - digital objects - other kind	4
digital objects	3
metadata	2
metadata - digital objects (audio/video/image)	1
metadata - digital objects (audio/images)	1
metadata - digital objects (text)	1
metadata - editorial content	1
Digital objects (images)	1
teaching packs	1

Table 3 – Kind of objects

As to services, the majority of the aggregators share the same features: they are portals providing semantic search, the possibilities of saving and sharing searches and items.

Information services like newsletters and RSS feeds are sometimes implemented (9 and 8 times respectively), as well as

facilities for annotation (7 times); other kind of services are rarely attested (online booking, alert, digitisation or print on demand).

None answered about e-commerce, perhaps because the implementation of such a service requires a more developed organisation or a wider staff and the development of a business model.

On the other hand, the heading ‘Other’ shows an interesting variety of facilities displayed by the aggregators: faceted browsing, online data mapping tool, geographic access to the information, help desk service, support for coordinating digitisation, aggregation of news coming from the content providers.

12 responses referred to the desiderata from Europeana; almost all ask for technical support: a clear and stabilised metadata model, OAI-PMH interface and contact person for organising the data transmission, technical assistance, framework licences, online XML validation tool, mapping support.

Audience and content strategy

Apart from Manuscriptorium, which is intended for manuscripts researchers and experts in historical documents, and DRIVER, addressed to the administrators of academic repositories and to researchers, the rest of the aggregators were (or are being) created to satisfy the requirements of the educational sector, the experts of the cultural field, and, generally speaking, the wider public that enjoys culture and looks for reliable information on cultural heritage. Only APENet provided a clear description of the personas and their needs it is aiming at.

Cultural tourism was taken into account a couple of times only; nevertheless, no specific services like online booking or e-ticketing are provided.

Only 4 aggregators had no kind of promotional activity; the remaining ones are usually promoted through traditional channels like conferences, events, and newsletter. No real promotional campaign was highlighted.

However, some aggregators arranged activities targeted to a wider and more generic public: the Kypriana and the National Library of Serbia projects were introduced through radio and TV programmes, while Musique contemporaine exploited the possibilities given by the specialised press and the social networks like Facebook and Twitter. Finally, BAM used Wikipedia to explain to the wide public its goals and activities. Both The European Library and Europeana have YouTube presence and are included in Wikipedia. A promotional campaign to end-users via search engine promotion is being put in place in both cases.

18 answers were gathered on the amount of unique visitors per month¹; they show that the national aggregators (BAM, Collections, CulturalItalia, CIMEC, the National Library of Serbia, and the Digital Library Federation) can count on 30,000-50,000 unique visitors per month (AskAboutIreland made the best performance with 80,000 visitors); SCRAN provided only the hits amount that corresponds to 1,000,000. Kulturpool have 4,500 unique visitors but was published without any kind of advertising and Kultura.hr is directed to a geographically small audience. The specialised portals (Musique contemporaine, The European Library, Manuscriptorium) show good performances and count between 4,500 and 16,000 unique visitors per day.

¹ "A unique visitor is a statistic describing a unit of traffic to a Web site, counting each visitor only once in the time frame of the report". See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unique_visitor.

The 26 aggregators expect to give access at the end of 2012 to over 156 million digital items (some respondents skipped the question since the aggregation initiative is still under construction); anyhow the overwhelming majority of this amount is represented by bibliographic records (**table 4**). On the basis of the given information, it is not possible to give details on the breakdown of the kind of objects.

AGGREGATOR	AMOUNT OF DIGITAL ITEMS
BAM	more than 40 Mio. metadata sets including the entries of two big union catalogues (~38 Mio.) containing only metadata and ~1,8 Mio. with a related digitized object
Collections	3,647,992 documents and 2,285,333 images.
BHL	38,460 (growing daily)
Kulturpool	>76,000
CulturalItalia	1,800,000 metadata, more than 3,000 editorial content
EFG	Eventually around 700,000 objects (at the end of the project period in 2011).
MiMO	45,000 images, 1,250 audio recordings, 300 video recordings
Estonian Ministry of Culture	More than 5,000
The National Digital Library (of Finland)	the service will include 50 million database references, hundreds of thousands of museum pieces and photos, millions of pages of digitised archive material, over 1.3 million pages of old newspapers, over 20,000 scientific journals, more than 300,000 e-books and hundreds of thousands of documents
Erfgoedplus	about 36,000, constantly growing
SCRAN	360,000
Swedish National Digital Board	2,100,000
Manuscriptorium	ca. 6,000 fully digitized manuscripts and rare old books, i.e. ca. 3 million pages; through November 2009, there will be ca. 5 million pages + ca. 190,000 catalogue records today
Digital Libraries Federation	284 000 (on 2009/09/18)
DRIVER	about 1.000.000 records (sept. 2009)
CIMEC	> 25,000
KYPRIANA	over one million of items by the end of 2012
The European Library	45 million items by the end of December 2009. It will also provide access to 20 million pages of OCR'd full-text resources by the end of December 2009 via the TELplus project
Judaica Europeana	More than 1,000,000
AcrossLimits	We estimate that at the end of 2011 we contribute 20,000
National Library of Serbia	5.000 titles and metadata for them. We have about 1,5 million digital items, about 600.000 pages from periodical and old news paper
Move	approx. 120000
APEnet	January 2012: 16 M descriptive units and 31 M digital objects
AskAboutIreland	10,000
Flemish Art Collection	7,000
DISMARC	35,000 audio tracks

Table 4 – Amount of digital items

At present about 5,500 European cultural institutions of every sector (ALM) and level (national and regional, public and private) are involved. A distinction should be made between the aggregators gathering the content of the institutions partners only (usually the vertical ones, i.e. the projects), and those ones that aggregates content on a wider basis (national aggregators). The European Library falls outside both of these categories as it currently takes digitized content from 48 national libraries, who are partners of CENL, the owners of The European Library. It will shortly expand to the research libraries.

Mostly the involvement of new partners happens in two ways: when the aggregator is promoted by a ministry, the institutions depending on the ministry usually become members *de facto*, or otherwise the network is widened informally through newsletters, conferences, word of mouth, professional relationships.

The project partners of aggregators are almost always content providers (almost 87%). The relevance of the collections (28%) and the institution (20%) are the criteria that are considered as most important for selection of partners; the development of new functionalities and service and continual supply of content (14% each) are also taken into account. The topic of the collections seems to be less relevant for the selection (13%) (**figure 5**).

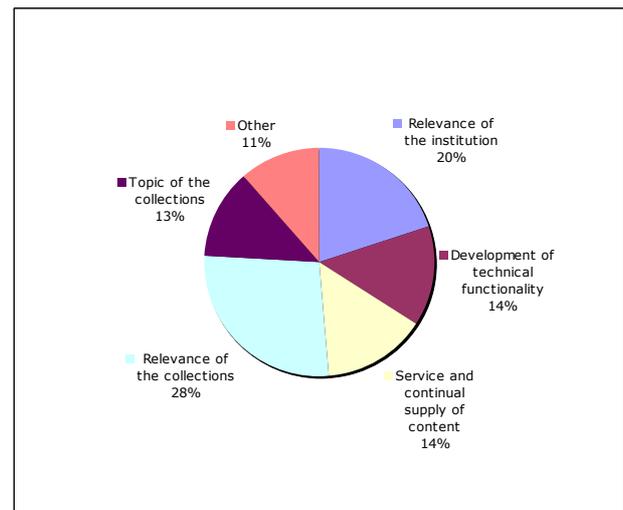


Figure 5 – Criteria providers' selection

Finance and sustainability

A large part of the aggregation initiatives can count on funding allocated in the yearly budget of the responsible institutions (39%), while 37% works year by year as a specifically funded project. 23% assures sustainability through the combination of both solutions (yearly budget and specific project) (**figure 6**).

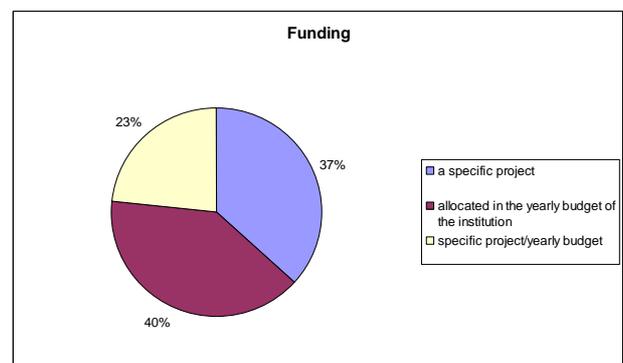


Figure 6 - Funding

Funding is almost always public; only the projects Judaica and Kypriana can count on both private and public funding. Sponsorships and donations are accepted by Musique contemporaine and the National Library of Serbia respectively. At present, only SCRAN can count on revenues (34% of its budget) since the full access to the digital data is provided under the payment of a fee. Manuscriptorium

enjoys public funding and allows full access to the document under a fee.

The financial information is not always comparable because the budget may include also digitization, HW/SW infrastructures or other linked projects. However, the yearly budget varies dramatically from aggregator to aggregator: from 5,000 to 1,5 M Euros. The budget rarely increases from one year to another, unless some extraordinary public funding arrives (like for CulturalItalia) (**table 5**).

AGGREGATOR	BUDGET 2008	BUDGET 2009	BUDGET 2010	BUDGET 2011
BAM	~ 70,000	~ 70,000	~ 70,000	~ 100,000
Collections	Not available approximately 1 million€ since 2007_for two portals	~ 150,000	~ 150,000	
BHL		1,4 M	1,4 M	1,4 M
Kultupool	Not yet defined			
CulturalItalia		200.000	1,2 M (including digitisation)	
Estonian Ministry of Culture	100.000	150.000	150.000	150.000
National Digital Library of Finland	80.000	700 000	1,5 M	1,4 M€
Erfgoedplus	approx 500,000	Approx 500,000	approx 500,000	approx 500,000
SCRAN	-	-	-	
Swedish National Heritage Board	Euro 100 000 (development)	Euro 100 000 (development)	ca 100.000 (maintenance, management)	-
Manuscriptorium	data not yet available, but ca. 150,000 EURO only for aggregation + more funds for development and operation			

LIBER EuropeanaTravel Closed Access Aggregation	NA	40,000	80,000	40,000
Musique contemporaine	169,000 € (including major software development, but not including digitization per se)	105,000 € (not including digitization per se)		
ABM-Utvikling, Norwegian Archives, Library and Museum Authority	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
CIMEC - Institute for Cultural Memory	~ 5,000 euro	~ 5,000 euro	~ 5,000 euro	~ 5,000 euro
DRIVER-Aggregator	The following questions cannot be answered. The aggregator is currently switching from a project to a sustained organisation. The numbers would be different for these modes.			
KYPRIANA	50,000 Euros	For the years 2009-2012: more than a 1 M Euros		
The European Library	930,000 Euro (including 240.000 euro innovation funding)	875,000 Euro (including 200.000 euro innovation funding)	700,000 Euro (excluding innovation funding - to be determined)	700,000 Euro (excluding innovation funding - to be determined)
Judaica Europeana		1,500,000	1,500,000	
AcrossLimits		45,500	45,500	45,500
National Library of Serbia	10,000	10,000	20,000	30,000
MovE - Provincie Oost-Vlaanderen	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Cultura.hr	270,000	200,000		
Flemish Art Collection	37,000 (for the updating of the web site also)	30,000	30,000	40,000

DISMARC		the budget of WP 6 eConnect, task 6.1, aggregation	the budget of WP 6 eConnect, task 6.1, aggregation	the budget of WP 6 eConnect, task 6.1, aggregation
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Table 5 - Budget table (in Euros).

The fact that only 15 aggregators answered about the breakdown of their budget means that no indicative conclusions or models can be drawn from this survey about the operational costs of aggregators. From the responses it can be noted that budget breakdowns vary considerably. A significant part of funds is devoted to staff costs (from 30% to 100% even), and to IT infrastructure (from 10% to 40%). Digitisation of content is named only once and software licences and programming can absorb between 10 and 30% of the budget.

This breakdown reflects both the state of the art of the aggregator (if it is starting up, is investing in IT infrastructures) and its mission (only the aggregation of content digitised by someone else or an active role in digitising).

AGGREGATOR	BUDGET BREAKDOWN
BAM	90% staff 10% IT equipment
BHL	70% staff 17% IT equipment 13% other
CulturaItalia	30% staff 40% IT equipment (digital library, new functionalities) 30% other (digitisation)
Erfgoedplus.be	50% staff 10% IT equipment 10% SW licensing 30% Other: Further development and participant network
Swedish National Heritage Board (SNHB)	100 % Staff (in-house and consultants. We use open source)
Manuscriptorium	10% Staff 90% Other: outsourced services provided by AIP Beroun Ltd.
LIBER EuropeanaTravel Closed Access Aggregation	65% Staff 30% Overhead, facilities 5% Other
ABM-Utvikling, Norwegian Archives, Library and Museum Authority	5% IT Equipment 5% Software licensing 90% Other (external consulting)

CIMEC - Institute for Cultural Memory	90% Staff 10% Overhead, facilities
KYPRIANA	30% Staff 10% Overhead, facilities 20% IT Equipment 15% Software licensing 20% Other
AcrossLimits	88% Staff 10% IT Equipment 2% Other
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SERBIA	60% Staff 10% Overhead, facilities 20% IT Equipment 10% Software licensing
MovE	90% Staff 10% Software licensing
The European Library	62% Staff 13% IT 3% Marketing & Comms 2% Overhead 3% Other 17% for matched funding projects
Flemish Art Collection	70% Staff 30% Software licensing + programming
DISMARC	85% Staff 15% Other

Table 6 – Budget breakdown

Only 17 of the respondents were able to provide a breakdown of the manpower employed. (table 7). From the responses received technical staff accounts for most followed closely by marketing. The heading ‘Other’ includes outsourcing and other kind of employees like educational staff.

AREA	Full Time Equivalent worker
Strategy	11,55
Technical staff	33,75
Editorial staff	20,8
Marketing	31,55
Other	7,55
TOTAL FTE (17 aggregators)	105,2

Table 7 – Aggregators’ FTE workers

Europeana

All the aggregators give or wish to give their content to Europeana. At present only 20% have already done so, while 60% planned to between 2009 and 2011. 15% of the content arrives or will arrive to Europeana through projects (TEL, EuropeanaLocal, ATHENA, and EFG). A pair of aggregators have partially provided

content and planned to give the rest during 2010.

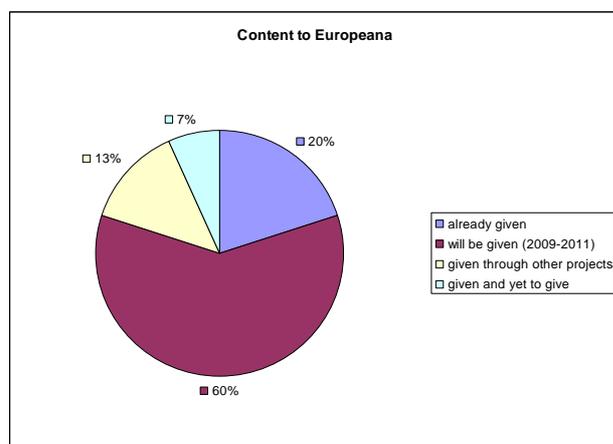


Figure 7 – Content to Europeana

The help requested from Europeana, like the services mentioned above, is about technicalities. They mainly concern the acceptance of ‘domestic’ data models (i.e. customised), to have a contact person to start up the OAI-PMH transmission, to have a technical guidance on how to aggregate content, do mapping, avoiding duplication, IPR, to be considered a partner in future initiative of the Europeana family, support for the implementation of semantic web applications, training, purchasing digital content online and a 24hrs help hotline!

General trends

The aggregators that answered the ATHENA and Europeana questionnaire share some features:

- they are almost all funded fully or partially with public money coming from governmental bodies, European programmes and public cultural institutions;
- almost all allow free access to the content;
- they play a fundamental role in connecting people to the information; they are a powerful tool to make resources visible;

- they are often also repositories of digital content;
- they share similar technical approaches for the metadata harvesting;
- they share the same gaps: poor use of persistent identifiers and licence models;
- they pay moderate attention to multilingualism;
- they participate (or fully intend to) in Europeana;
- they expect that Europeana acts as promoter of guidelines and standards (with particular emphasis on licences).

Some ideas for further investigation

- More detailed information on the budget breakdown in order to provide models and advice for prospective aggregators.
- Investigate the world of regional aggregators.
- Why some technical solutions like persistent/permanent identifiers are rarely applied?
- Did any aggregator make a business plan for its development or analysis of the market for cultural digital content? Did it develop some proposal for public-private partnership?
- Does any aggregator periodically check user feedback?
- Creation of a glossary to ensure meanings are understood, i.e. Search versus Semantic Search
- Clear overview on the kinds of the displayed content (bibliographic records separated from the digital objects like texts, images, videos and audios).

Annex 1. Aggregators' list

ABM-Utvikling

NAME	ABM-Utvikling
LOCATION	Norway
PROMOTER	ABM-Utvikling is the Norwegian public institution under the authority of the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs, that also works across departmental and other administrative boundaries
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	Not yet online
DESCRIPTION	The portal of the Norwegian Archive, Library and Museum Authority has the aim to simplify the access to different sources across archives, libraries and museums including art, sound, photography, film, archival materials and literature

AcrossLimits

NAME	AcrossLimits
LOCATION	Malta
PROMOTER	AcrossLimits is a Maltese technology research and consulting SME with its roots firmly derived from the innovation and ICT sectors. Through the division “European projects” it participates to various European projects including EuropeanaLocal
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Thematic (private collections)
URL	Not yet online
DESCRIPTION	The portal foreseen by this private company has the aim of helping the digitization of Maltese culture (local private collections)

APEnet

NAME	APEnet
LOCATION	Spain
PROMOTERS	Consortium of 12 National Archives Administration and Europeana
LEVEL	European
DOMAIN	Vertical: national archives

URL	Not yet available
DESCRIPTION	The project has the objective to build a common access point to European archival descriptions and digital collections.

AskAboutIreland

NAME	AskAboutIreland
LOCATION	Ireland
PROMOTER	The Library Council is the public body that provides advice, assistance and services to library authorities in relation to the public library service
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.askaboutireland.ie
DESCRIPTION	The portal is the result of the aggregation initiative led by the Library Council in cooperation with the national public libraries, local museums and archives for the digitisation and online publication of the local collections

BAM

NAME	BAM
LOCATION	Germany
PROMOTERS	5 ALM cultural institutions: Bibliotheksservice-Zentrum Baden-Württemberg; Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg; Stiftung Landesmuseum fuer Technik und Arbeit in Mannheim; Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Institut fuer Museumsforschung; Bundesarchiv
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Corss-domain
URL	www.bam-portal.de
DESCRIPTION	The BAM portal enables the search in the collections of several libraries, archives and museums of Germany

BHL-Europe

NAME	BHL-Europe
LOCATION	Germany
PROMOTER	Museum für Naturkunde - Leibniz Institute for Research on Evolution and Biodiversity at the Humboldt University Berlin (MfN)
LEVEL	International

DOMAIN	Thematic (biodiversity literature)
URL	www.biodiversitylibrary.org
DESCRIPTION	The portal collects objects and scientific results in zoological, paleontological, geological and mineralogical research collections. It allows qualified researches on biodiversity, evolution, and mineralogy; gives access to more than 30 million objects in its zoological, palaeontological, geological and mineralogical collections

CIMEC

NAME	CIMEC
LOCATION	Romania
PROMOTER	CIMEC – Institutul de Memorie Culturală. CIMEC collects, processes, develops and disseminates information concerning movable and immovable cultural heritage, theatre performances, cultural institutions, bibliographic records and cultural events; maintains the national databases and other computerised cultural information resources; develops tools for the collections documentation (artefacts description rules, data standards, terminological thesauri, authority files, software etc.)
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.clasate.cimec.ro www.lacasedecult.cimec.ro www.etnomon.cimec.ro
DESCRIPTION	The portal (partially on line) has the aim of the computerization of the national cultural heritage record and provides details of projects, a list of monuments and protected areas.

Culture.fr/Collections

NAME	Collections
LOCATION	France
PROMOTER	Ministère de la Culture et de la Communication
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	http://recherche.culture.fr
DESCRIPTION	The portal has been launched by the Ministry of Culture to give access to a wide audience to digitized cultural heritage. From its origin it is based on a cross-domain approach (archives, libraries, heritage service: from architecture

	to contemporary art and all relevant cultural domains)
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CulturaItalia

NAME	CulturaItalia
LOCATION	Italy
PROMOTER	Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.culturaitalia.it
DESCRIPTION	The portal aims to promote the national cultural heritage, giving a unique point of access by the aggregation of digital information about cultural resources from public and private museums, libraries and archives

Digital Libraries Federation

NAME	Digital Libraries Federation
LOCATION	Poland
PROMOTER	Poznań Supercomputing and Networking Center
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	http://fbc.pionier.net.pl/
DESCRIPTION	The portal developed by this scientific institution is aimed to the development of network of distributed digital libraries and repositories in Poland from many institutions like universities, libraries, museums, archives or research institutions

DISMARC

NAME	DISMARC
LOCATION	Germany
PROMOTER	A consortium of 10 partners in 7 countries. Curators of the results are now Rundfunk Berlin Brandenburg - RBB and Angewandte Informationstechnik Forschungsgesellschaft mbH - AIT
LEVEL	European
DOMAIN	Vertical domain: music archives
URL	www.dismarc.org
DESCRIPTION	The web portal aggregates from distributed archives all over Europe metadata of music and sound audio files, audio files and metadata or files with audio-

	related content.
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DRIVER

NAME	DRIVER
LOCATION	Italy, Germany, Poland, United Kingdom
PROMOTER	DRIVER is a distributed environment promoted by partner institutions. The Bielefeld University Library is the responsible organisation
LEVEL	International
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	http://search.driver.research-infrastructures.eu
DESCRIPTION	The portal has the objective to establish a European Confederation of Digital Repositories from institutional or thematic repositories about journal articles, dissertations, books, lectures, reports, etc.

European Film Gateway - EFG

NAME	The European Film Gateway - EFG
LOCATION	Germany
PROMOTER	Deustches Filminstitut – DIF in co-operation with ACE members
LEVEL	European
DOMAIN	Vertical domain: film archives
URL	Not yet online
DESCRIPTION	The objective of this project is to establish a web portal which gives access to archival materials (text, images, moving images and sound) held in European film archives

Erfgoedplus.be

NAME	Erfgoedplus.be
LOCATION	Belgium
PROMOTER	Province of Limburg, Belgium through PCCE, the provincial centre for cultural heritage for the implementation of the heritage policies relevant at the provincial level. Then the province of Vlaams-Brabant joined the initiative
LEVEL	Regional
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.erfgoedplus.be

DESCRIPTION	The portal is a website with information about the cultural heritage in the provinces of Limburg and Vlaams-Brabant in Belgium. Erfgoedplus.be is a network of heritage objects, with the information about them
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Estonian Ministry of Culture

NAME	Estonian Ministry of Culture
LOCATION	Estonia
PROMOTER	Estonian Ministry of Culture
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Vertical domain: museum collections
URL	www.mujs.ee
DESCRIPTION	The portal has the aim to develop and maintain the national museum software – database. The version currently online is under development

EuropeanaTravel

NAME	EuropeanaTravel
LOCATION	United Kingdom
PROMOTERS	LIBER, the principal European Association of European Research Libraries; UCL Library Services
LEVEL	European
DOMAIN	Thematic: travel
URL	Online publication not foreseen
DESCRIPTION	A project for the digitisation of contents about travel and tourism to be delivered to Europeana

Flemish Art Collection - Vlaamse Kunstcollectie

NAME	Flemish Art Collection - Vlaamse Kunstcollectie
LOCATION	Belgium
PROMOTERS	Vlaamse Kunstcollectie (Flemish Art Collection) is a structural partnerships between 3 museums of Fine Arts: the Royal Museum of Fine Arts in Antwerp, the Museum of Fine Arts in Ghent and the Groeninge Museum in Bruges
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Thematic domain: fine arts
URL	http://www.vlaamsekunstcollectie.be/

DESCRIPTION	The portal's objective is to enhance the international access and visibility of the national museums collections of fine arts
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Judaica Europeana

NAME	Judaica Europeana
LOCATION	France, United Kingdom
PROMOTER	European Association for Jewish Culture
LEVEL	European
DOMAIN	Thematic: Jewish Content in with a focus on Jews in European Cities
URL	Online publication not foreseen
DESCRIPTION	A project for the digitisation and identification of Jewish content. It will digitise and aggregate such content in a coherent thematic collection while coordinating standards and synchronizing metadata to be delivered to Europeana

Kultura.hr – Croatian Cultural Heritage

NAME	Kultura.hr - Croatian Cultural Heritage
LOCATION	Croatia
PROMOTER	Ministry of Culture
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.kultura.hr
DESCRIPTION	The portal collects and presents digital collections of Croatian cultural heritage. The aim is to present Croatian heritage to the public through web technology, information and communication strategy

Kulturpool.at

NAME	Kulturpool.at
LOCATION	Austria
PROMOTERS	Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, the Arts and Culture (BMUKK); Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF)
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.kulturpool.at (beta-version)
DESCRIPTION	Kulturpool offers a centralized access to digitized Austrian resources pertaining to cultural heritage. Thanks to the Kulturpool, museums, libraries and archives

	can be searched and explored in detail
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Kypriana

NAME	Kypriana
LOCATION	Cyprus
PROMOTER	The Cyprus Institute
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.kypriana.eu (beta-version; site under development)
DESCRIPTION	The portal (under construction) has the objective to put on line the collections held by Cyprus libraries, archives, museums and audiovisual organizations (books, periodicals, film and video of the Cyprus history and culture)

Manuscriptorium

NAME	Manuscriptorium
LOCATION	Czech Republic
PROMOTER	National Library of the Czech Republic (NKP)
LEVEL	International
DOMAIN	Thematic: digitized manuscripts and rare old prints
URL	www.manuscriptorium.com
DESCRIPTION	The portal is a system for collecting and making accessible on internet information on historical book resources, linked to a virtual library of digitised documents. It provides advanced research tools for specialists

MIMO

NAME	MIMO (Musical Instruments Museum Online)
LOCATION	France
PROMOTERS	University of Edinburgh; Cité de la musique
LEVEL	European
DOMAIN	Vertical domain: Musical Instruments museums
URL	Not yet online
DESCRIPTION	The project has the aim to create a single access point to digital content and information on the collections of musical instruments held in European museums.

MovE

NAME	MovE
LOCATION	Belgium
PROMOTER	Provincie Oost-Vlaanderen
LEVEL	Regional
DOMAIN	Vertical domain: museum collections
URL	www.museuminzicht.be
DESCRIPTION	The portal promotes and supports the digital registration of local museum collections

Musique contemporaine

NAME	Musique contemporaine
LOCATION	France
PROMOTER	IRCAM (Institut de recherche et coordination acoustique/musique)
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Thematic: contemporary music
URL	www.musiquecontemporaine.fr
DESCRIPTION	The portal has the objective to collect the contemporary music resources in France.

National Library of Serbia

NAME	National Library of Serbia
LOCATION	Serbia
PROMOTER	National Library of Serbia
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Vertical domain: libraries
URL	http://digital.nb.rs/eng/zavicaj.php
DESCRIPTION	The main objective of the portal is to collect digital content from all 25 regional libraries as the part of Serbian cultural heritage held in libraries.

SCRAN

NAME	SCRAN
LOCATION	United Kingdom

PROMOTERS	The National Museums Scotland (NMS); The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS); The Scottish Museums Council (SMC)
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.scran.ac.uk
DESCRIPTION	The SCRAN portal, part of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, aims to provide educational access to digital materials representing material culture and history. The full access is under subscription

Swedish National Heritage Board (SNHB)

NAME	Swedish National Heritage Board (SNHB)
LOCATION	Sweden
PROMOTER	Swedish National Heritage Board (SNHB); Museum of National Antiquities (SHM); Västarvet, an institution for nature and cultural (local and regional) heritage in Region West Sweden; National Archives; National Library; Swedish Arts Council. The Swedish National Heritage Board is the agency of the Swedish government that is responsible for heritage and historic environment issues
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.kulturarvsdata.se/english.html
DESCRIPTION	The portal (under construction) is a web service used to search and fetch data from any organization that holds information or pictures related to the Swedish cultural heritage

The European Library

NAME	The European Library
LOCATION	The Netherlands
PROMOTER	CENL, Conference of European National Librarians
LEVEL	European
DOMAIN	Vertical domain: National libraries
URL	www.theeuropeanlibrary.org
DESCRIPTION	The European Library is a free service that offers access to the resources of the 48 national libraries of Europe in 35 languages. Resources can be both digital

	(books, posters, maps, sound recordings, videos, etc.) and bibliographical
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The National Digital Library of Finland

NAME	The National Digital Library of Finland
LOCATION	Finland
PROMOTERS	Ministry of Education
LEVEL	National
DOMAIN	Cross-domain
URL	www.kdk2011.fi (few content online; official launch in 2011)
DESCRIPTION	The portal (partially on line) has the aim to improve the availability and usability of the electronic information resources of libraries, archives and museums as well as develop a long-term preservation solution for the materials. A total of 35 organisations are participating in the project organisation. The project improves the accessibility and long-term preservation of the electronic materials of libraries, archives and museums.

Annex 2. Aggregator survey template



SURVEY FOR AGGREGATORS

Welcome to the Survey For Aggregator. You have been invited to participate as you are identified in working with digitised content as an aggregator.

ABOUT THE SURVEY

1. Purpose of the survey

The purpose of the survey is to verify shared issues and enable the establishment of aggregators in contributing content to Europeana.eu. The results will inform the EDL Foundation as to which strategies, activities and services need to be developed to promote the aggregator concept.

2. Who needs to supply the answers to the survey?

The person in charge of strategy or IT/digitisation in the organization. S/he can enlist the help of others, such as metadata and technical advisors.

This survey will identify the main areas in establishing a partnership between aggregators and Europeana and consist of questions in following main subjects:

- General information
- Your role
- Export
- Identifiers
- Licensing and IPR
- Multilingualism
- Content and services
- Content Strategy
- Finance and sustainability
- Europeana

Deadline & contacts

Please return the questionnaire by July 31 2009, to:

Email: info@europeana.eu, cc: marzia.piccininno@beniculturali.it

Europeana.eu
c/o the Koninklijke Bibliotheek
National Library of the Netherlands
PO Box 90407
2509 LK The Hague

Thank you very much for your time and help.

General information

Name of aggregator and its location?

Name:
Location country:

Please specify level of aggregation?

- International
- European
- National
- Regional
- Other

Please specify level of domain?

- Cross domain
- Vertical domain – indicate domain _____
- Thematic – indicate theme _____

Is the content already online?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, please indicate URL address: _____

If No, please indicate due date: _____

Year of launch of aggregator? _____

Who initiated the (national) aggregation? (In case of more institutions, please duplicate the boxes)

Name and acronym	
Address	

The institution responsible for the aggregation is:

- Ministry
- Agency
- Museum
- Library
- Archive
- Other _____

Primary contact

Name and Surname	
Job title	
Telephone number	
Address	
E-mail address	

Technical contact (if possible)

Name and Surname	
Job title	
Telephone number	
Address	
E-mail address	

Your role

What is the objective of your organisation?

Is the objective determined by national policies? please select

- Embedded *e.g. part of national digitisation programme*
 Supported *e.g. paid for by government ministry*

If so, please specify _____

Do you also act as repository?

- Yes
 No

Export

Are you able to export content or metadata you have aggregated? Please select one or more

- (OAI-PMH)
 Opensearch
 SRU
 FTP
 Other _____

Does your aggregated metadata provide a direct link to the digitized object?

- Yes
- No

Identifiers

Does the aggregator use persistent or permanent identifiers?

- Yes
- No

If permanent, which one?

- ISBN
- ISSN
- DOI
- HANDLE
- Other _____

If persistent, which one?

- PURL
- URN
- ARK
- Other _____

Do any of your providers use identifiers? If yes, please list type

Licensing and IPR

Does the aggregator apply a specific framework license for the content publication?

- Yes
- No

If yes, and it is an already existing licence (e.g. Creative Commons ...), please indicate which?

If not, please provide a copy in attachment (in English, if available).

The licence is applied to, please select one or more:

- Metadata
- Digital content

Only direct access to full text

Is the license transferable?

Yes

No

Will the licence allow you to give the metadata to Europeana?

Yes

No

Will the licence allow Europeana to re-use the content? *E.g. for a trusted partner to create a new site, such as astrolabes of Europe*

Yes

No

If yes, please indicate percentage of content divided by various licences, public domain, restricted content etc.

___% content under public domain
___ % content under creative commons licence
 ___% attribution
 ___% attribution share alike
 ___% attribution no derivatives
 ___% attribution non-commercial
 ___% attribution non-commercial share alike
 ___% attribution non-commercial no derivatives
___% content under restricted content
___% content under license _____
___% Others

Multilingualism

Does the aggregator use multilingual terminologies?

Yes

No

If yes, which one(s)?

Is the metadata translated?

- Only single language
Others – please specify _____

In what languages is your portal interface available? Please select one or more

- Only native language, which is _____
- All EU languages
- English
- French
- German
- Others please specify, _____

If you provide some content in other languages, which other languages do you use?

Content & services

What type of content do you access?

- Metadata
- Digital objects
- Audio
 - Video
 - Text
 - Image
- Other _____

What kind of services does your portal offer?

- E-commerce
- Portal
- Online booking
- Newsletter
- Alert
- Feed RSS
- Semantic search
- Print on demand
- Digitalisation on demand

- Downloaded
- Saving, sharing searches and items
- Annotation
- Forum
- Other _____

What kind of services would you need to require from Europeana to deliver content?

Please specify _____

Audience & Content Strategy

What is the target audience?

Do you have your target audience segmented and described as different personas, like students, academics or interested hobbyist? If yes, could you provide these descriptions of the personas in English?

Do you arrange promotion activities and events to increase traffic?

- Yes
- No

If Yes please indicate the latest successful activities/events?

How many unique visitors (individual visitors who may make multiple visits) does the site attract per month?

How many items do you give access to in total? A newspaper, book or film is counted as one item.

Of how many institutions do you aggregate content, please indicate in number?

How do you attract new content providers?

Do you select content providers?

- Yes
- No

If Yes, select one or more of the following criteria

- Relevance of the institution
- Development of technical functionality
- Service and continual supply of content
- Relevance of the collection(s)
- Topic of the collection(s)
- Other _____

Finance and sustainability

Is the aggregator's funding related to;

- a specific project
- or allocated in the yearly budget of the institution

If funded please specify if it is,

- Private
- Public
- Other _____

What was the annual budget for aggregation in 2008 (in Euros)?

What do you expect the annual budget for aggregation to be in 2009, 2010 and 2011 (in Euros)?

Year 2009: _____

Year 2010: _____

Year 2011: _____

If the aggregators budget is increasing please indicate the main activities and results derived from the increase?

Could you give a breakdown of your aggregation budget?

_____ % Staff

_____ % Overhead, facilities

_____ % IT Equipment

_____ % Software licensing

_____ % Other

If your portal generated revenue in 2008, please indicate the breakdown of your portal's revenues in 2008. Please ensure percentages add up to 100%.

% from public sector/government funding	
% from private/individual donations	
% from commercial income (e.g. fees, subscriptions product sales, advertising)	
% from sponsors	
% from other sources , please specify	

If your portal did not generate revenue in 2008, please indicate your revenue expectations in year 2010 and in 2014

Year 2010: _____

Year 2014: _____

How many FTE relates to the management and implementation of the aggregator?

Strategy	
Technical staff	
Editorial staff	
Marketing	
Other	

If possible please attach an organisational chart.

Europeana

Do you already deliver your aggregated content to Europeana?

Yes

No

If No, do you intent to deliver in:

- 2009
- 2010
- 2011

How can Europeana help you in delivering content to Europeana.eu?

What services would you like to see Europeana offering?

Please give any further information you think necessary