

eContent Programme
reUSE digital master files of printed publications
(eContent Project No. 11173)

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THE NATIONAL REPORT OF SLOVENIA



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1 Introduction

The National and University Library of Slovenia (herein referred as to NUK) and the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering of the University of Ljubljana, also from Slovenia, are cooperating with other European university and national libraries in the eContent project **reUSE** (*reUSE digital master files of printed materials!*, eContent No. 11173). The project goals are (1) to collect printed publications of public sector institutions and make available in digital form, (2) to archive them for their long-term preservation, and (3) to develop an evaluation framework which will provide valuable information to the libraries that would like to implement similar repositories in their countries.

There are two types of partners involved in the project: the demonstrators, which had built or developed their digital repositories in order to provide the infrastructure and environment for collecting digital master files of printed materials, and the evaluators, whose task was to evaluate the results of the project.

NUK, together with the Faculty of Civil and Geodetic Engineering of the University of Ljubljana and the National Library of Germany, participated as evaluators in the project and as such concentrated on the digital repositories developed by the demonstrators.¹

The reUSE Evaluation Report² has shown that all demonstrators were very successful in attracting content providers. These were public sector institutions, mainly academic, governmental, municipal and cultural organizations. Their main reasons for collaborating with reUSE demonstrators are the following:

- provision of broader public on-line access to their previously print-only publications;
- addition of bibliographic metadata to their publications, which improves their retrieval;
- storage and long-term preservation of their digital contents for future generations;
- possibilities of search through bibliographic data and full-text, which facilitates the access to information;
- acquisition of major recognition through their digital contents, which are more accessible to the public;
- with major accessibility to their content there is a possibility for them to promote their organizational activities and disseminate the results of their work or research.

As evaluator in the project, NUK was able to observe different situations of partners-demonstrators and their efforts in developing the repositories and attracting content providers. The concept of reUSE is very appealing to NUK as well. The preparation of the national report was a good opportunity for carrying out a feasibility study, which would let us know if there was a broader interest in Slovenian public organizations for

¹ An extensive report on this matter has been published as project deliverable (D3.2): reUSE Evaluation Report.

² Kavčič-Čolić, Alenka, Šmid, Mateja and Majcenović, Darko: reUSE Evaluation Report.

extending the reUSE idea in the Slovenian environment. The results of the survey are shown in the next chapters.

2 Situation in Slovenia

Due to its very favourable geographical location in Central Europe, Slovenia has been continuously exposed to European information science and technology developments. Since its independence in 1991 and even earlier, Slovenia has been investing in the development of information and communication infrastructure. A few years ago there was even a Ministry dedicated to the development of the Slovenian Information Society.

Slovenian researchers have been taking part in European projects for many years now, and this way building a very strong relationship with European researchers. The fact that Slovenia became a member of the European Union only accelerated the exchange of knowledge and cooperation with other European countries.

As result of all this development and influence, there is a very strong consciousness in Slovenia at the governmental and organizational levels concerning the fact that the digital documents are part of the cultural heritage and that digital access enables better dissemination of information.

However, at the moment the concept of trusted digital repositories³ is still very recent all over the world and as in other European countries, it has not yet reached all archival and deposit organizations in Slovenia. The survey of the ARGE Group⁴ has shown that Slovenia's archival organizations attitude on long-term preservation is on a par with most European countries.

The only trusted digital repository in the sense of RLG/OCLC could be found in NUK, where it has been developed together with the research institute in computer sciences Jozef Stefan Institute. The ample experience of the reUSE project were also used in this endeavour.

NUK is a public institution founded by the Republic of Slovenia, the founder's rights having been executed by the Government of the Republic. It was founded as a public research library in 1774, acquired the function of a university library in 1921 and became the Slovenian National Library in 1945. When Slovenia gained independence in 1991, the library became the National Library of the Republic of Slovenia.

As a national library, NUK performs the tasks of the national bibliographic centre, national referral centre, and of the national centre for government publications and

³ OCLC/RLG Working Group on Preservation Metadata (2002): *Preservation Metadata and the OAIS Information Model. A metadata framework to support the preservation of digital objects.* http://www.oclc.org/research/projects/pmwg/pm_framework.pdf

⁴ Krimbacher, Monika, Neuhauser, Michael, Vogl, Martina: *Survey on the long-term preservation of digital documents in European libraries 2005.* - Innsbruck : ARGE Kulturconsulting - Medienkonzepte - Marktforschung ; Innsbruck : reUSE Project, 2005.

the national parent library. As a university library it provides information support to the University of Ljubljana.

Being the largest library in Slovenia, NUK's collections comprise approx. 2,500,000 bound volumes (printed books and periodicals), several hundred modern and ancient manuscripts (the oldest dating back to the 9th century), 508 early printed books; cartographic and pictorial items, government and official publications, sound recordings, grey literature, dissertations, etc. The library currently subscribes to 3,200 periodicals (53% of them are foreign-language titles).

The core of the holdings is represented by the legal deposit copies from Slovenia (until 1991 from "ex-Yugoslavia" as well)⁵. The library has built in-depth research collections in humanities and social sciences (philosophy, theology, sociology, ethnology, linguistics, philology, arts, literature, history, geography and psychology). It also provides reference collections for science and technology.

The catalogue of its holdings is part of COBISS, a shared cataloguing system and a sort of consortium of Slovenian libraries. It has approx. 520 library members.

At the end of 2005, the library had 13,646 active members amongst which students were the most numerous. In 2005, the library was visited by more than 200,000 visitors, and lent 529,026 items to its members, which an average increase of 20% was over the previous year. Last year we started to introduce on-line ordering of materials. 10,730 items were lent to other libraries.

Being the national deposit library, NUK has the opportunity to acquire and preserve all public sector printed production. This means that in case of extending the concept of the reUSE project it has the advantage of storing public institutions' documents printed on paper only, which no longer are kept by these institutions, and it can retrieve them for the purpose of the project. As University library it is cooperating with the members of the University of Ljubljana and is the central deposit library for doctoral dissertations, masters' degree theses and other research papers.

The Legal Deposit Law, which is still valid today, was passed by the Slovenian Parliament in 1972. Together with the Law for the implementation of audio-visual reproduction activities, both regulate the number of copies and the type of library material that printers and publishers have to deliver to NUK. This includes all library materials written in Slovenian language, by Slovenian authors or published or printed by Slovenian publishers or printers. Unfortunately, both laws refer to tangible library materials only i.e. materials that are published on physical carriers only.

Out of the 16 deposited copies of library materials, NUK keeps 4 copies and distributes the rest to other Slovenian deposit libraries, that is to the University Library of Maribor, one copy is distributed to the Slovenian central public libraries and one copy is delivered to Slovenian minority libraries in Trieste and Klagenfurt.

⁵ In the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Slovenian university and lyceum libraries had the privilege of being deposit libraries since 1807. The first Slovenian regulation on Legal deposit came into force in 1918.

In the last 25 years developments in information technology required new amendments to the Legal Deposit Law. Since 1995 there have been several attempts to change the Legal Deposit Law of 1972. The last one is yet to be delivered by the Ministry of Culture to the Slovenian Parliament. This new revision extends the Legal Deposit Law to publications in all carriers, including on-line materials published on the web, doctoral dissertations and master's degree theses. The new law proposal diminishes the number of copies by commercial publishers delivered to NUK, while keeping almost the same quantity of copies for all publications financed by public or European sources.

The extension of the Legal Deposit Law to on-line resources will require the establishing of trusted digital repositories as described in the reUSE White Paper⁶. At present only NUK has such infrastructure and organizational and financial viability in Slovenia. In its strategy and budget plans NUK has included the development and maintaining of the digital repository. One of its highest priorities is to preserve all kinds of library materials that are of national importance for future generations. Its organizational viability can be seen its professional and trained staff and in its infrastructure for maintaining such a digital repository. The repository is designed according to the requirements of the OAIS Reference Model.

The external organizational environment can also be said to be very stimulating. Recently, there have been several initiatives from the government side to support the development of the information technology and preservation of digital heritage. NUK is in close contacts and cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, which support NUK's endeavours.

Therefore, the basic conditions concerning the trusted digital repository, internal infrastructure and external environment are fulfilled. What about the interest of the content providers? Are they willing to cooperate with NUK in providing the digital master files of their printed documents to be preserved in NUK's digital repository?

In trying to respond to the last questions we carried out a survey among potential content providers, asking them about their publishing output, their regular practice in storing and archiving the digital master files of the printed documents, and their preparedness to cooperate with NUK. The survey results are presented in the next chapters.

3 Methodology

We carried out an anonymous survey among Slovene publishers from the public sector in order to collect basic information about their interest and readiness to provide their contents to the building of a reUSE repository.

We used a questionnaire composed of 9 close questions, with the last one (question 10) open to include their comments (**Annex 1**). The questionnaire was sent via e-mail as an MS Word attachment, which the recipients filled out and returned via e-mail.

⁶ White Paper on Digital Repositories (reUSE! reUSE Digital Master Files of Printed Material!), http://www2.uibk.ac.at/reuse/docs/reuse-d11_whitepaper_10.pdf.

The questionnaires were then processed and data was collected in an MS Excel sheet.

We enquired about the following topics:

- What are the organizations publishing activities (type of publications/nr. of copies).
- Do they keep an archive of their printed publications - how long have they kept it?
- Do they produce digital editions of their printed publications?
- Do they keep the digital master file of the printed publications and how long have they kept it?
- Are they prepared to deliver the digital master files to NUK?
- Are they prepared to let NUK convert the printed publications to digital format?
- What kind of publications would they want to keep in NUK's repository?
- What kind of access to the digital publications kept in NUK would they allow to the public?
- Are they prepared to pay for the long-term preservation of the digital version of their publications?
- What methods would they chose for sending their files to NUK?

We did not ask about long-term preservation, because our focus was on their willingness to cooperate. The questionnaire was accompanied by an introductory letter with a detailed explanation of the goals of the reUSE project and the issues touched upon in the project.

The sample building was a very demanding task. First, we consulted our holdings and checked if the deposited publications had an electronic version. Second, we prepared a list of contact addresses that we were almost sure would answer to our survey. We took care that every public sector domain was reasonably represented. The survey was sent to different types of public sector institutions from a variety of fields:

- Business (companies, consulting, professional associations),
- Societies (charity organisations, clubs, societies, religious groups, churches),
- Academic (university departments, faculties, colleges),
- Local government.

Due to different fields and sectors they comprise, we shall in continuation be referring to them as four different groups, i.e.: Business group, Societies group, Academic group and Local government group.

We sent the survey by email to 80 participants. We received 27 answers of which 3 were without the returned survey or were incorrectly filled out. 27 questionnaires were collected – one institution returned more questionnaires from different departments. The survey response was 34%. The following figure divides the complete number of sent and received questionnaires into the four before mentioned groups (**Figure 1**):

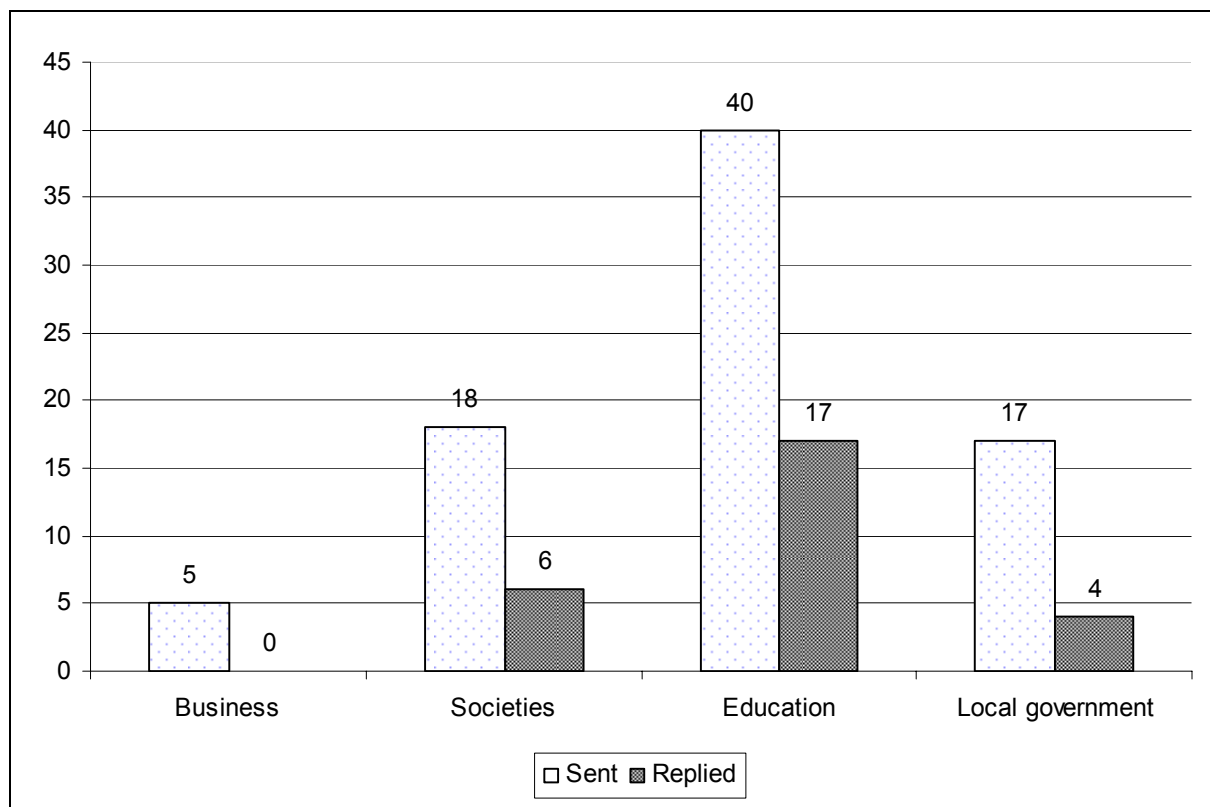


Figure 1: Survey response

The reason why the Academic group is so big is that many of them are publishers and feel the need to express their opinion. Businesses-pertaining activities on the other hand, do not necessarily publish anything and when they do, it is usually an internal publication not intended for public distribution. We did not receive any response from the Business group we sent the survey to. We shall focus on the Societies, Academic and Local government groups in the rest of the paper. The number of returned questionnaires ranges from 25% to 33% of the sent questionnaires. The number is slightly higher in the Academic group, where the number of returned questionnaires almost reaches 50%.

In the next chapter, we will examine the results of the survey, question by question using pie-charts and block-charts representing percentages calculated from the questionnaire results. We will examine the results in detail according to the Society, Academic and Local government groups – and leave out the Business group due to the lack of returned questionnaires.

4 Survey findings

4.1 Question 1: The type of published publications and the edition size

In the first question we asked the surveyed institutions about the type of the publications they published and what the edition size was. Percentages of monographic and serial publications are very similar. There are 44% monographic publications, 42% serial publications and 14% of all other publications (**Figure 2**). Other publications include brochures, anthologies, exhibitions catalogues, local government publications, ethical codes, calendars and textbooks.

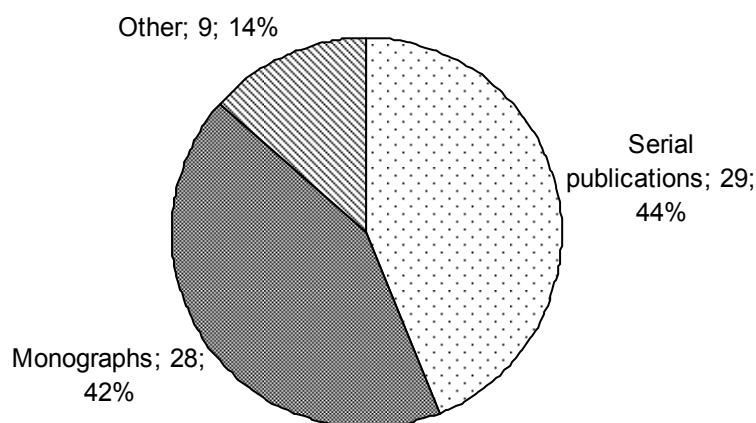


Figure 2: Percentages of publications according to the type of publication

Serial publications are represented by lecture notes and lists, periodicals, district gazettes, magazines, theatre publications and student guides – these represent 52% of all publications, followed by various news and other bulletins (28%), reports (17%) and yearbooks (3%) (**Figure 3**).

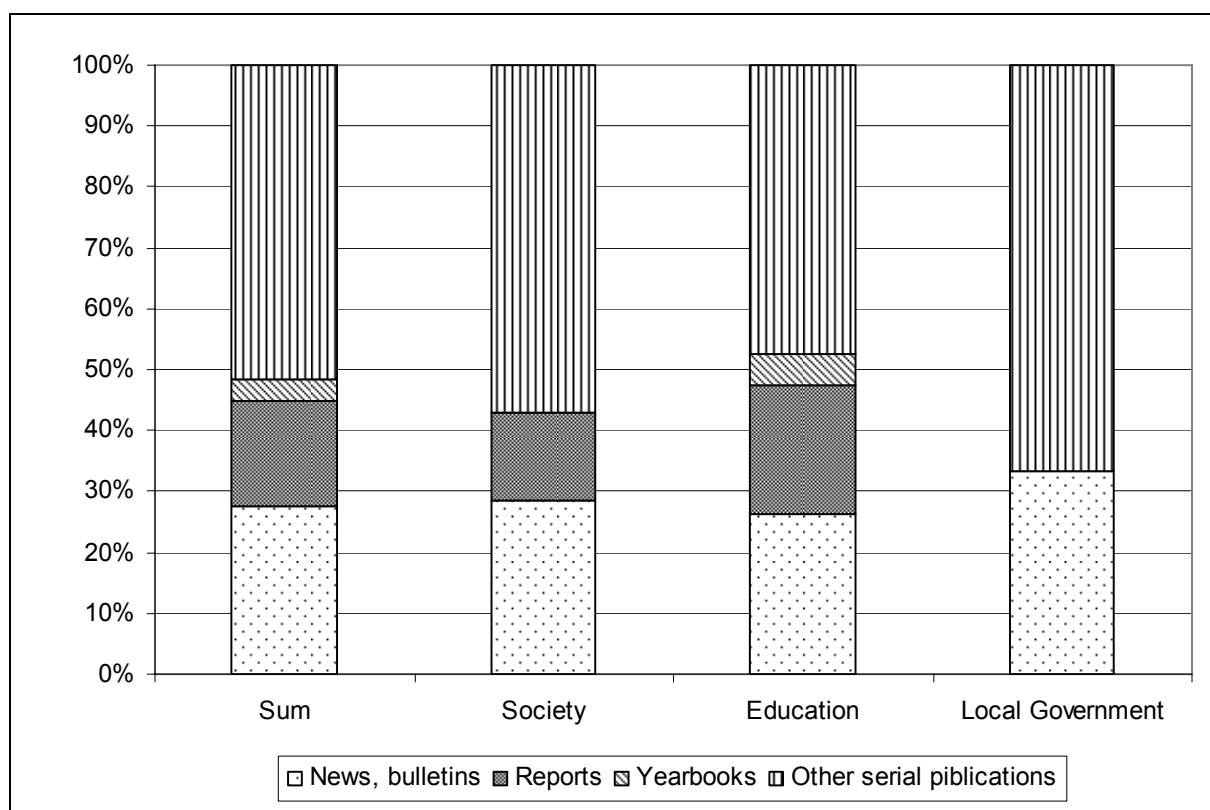


Figure 3: Percentages according to the type of serial publications.

We can see from **Figure 3** that the dominant form of serial publications published in all three examined groups is other serial publications. These represent those publications we did not specifically list in the questionnaire and are mostly magazines, newspapers, lists of lectures and theatre shows or anthologies. Next, we can see that there are many news and bulletins publications. As expected, even though we received only four questionnaires from the Local government group, we can see that there are no publications containing research reports or project activities in that group. There are also very few yearbooks published and only in Academic group, where only one institution reported publishing one yearbook.

Percentages of monographic publications are quite equal – most are books (42%), reports (29%) and research papers (29%). (**Figure 4**)

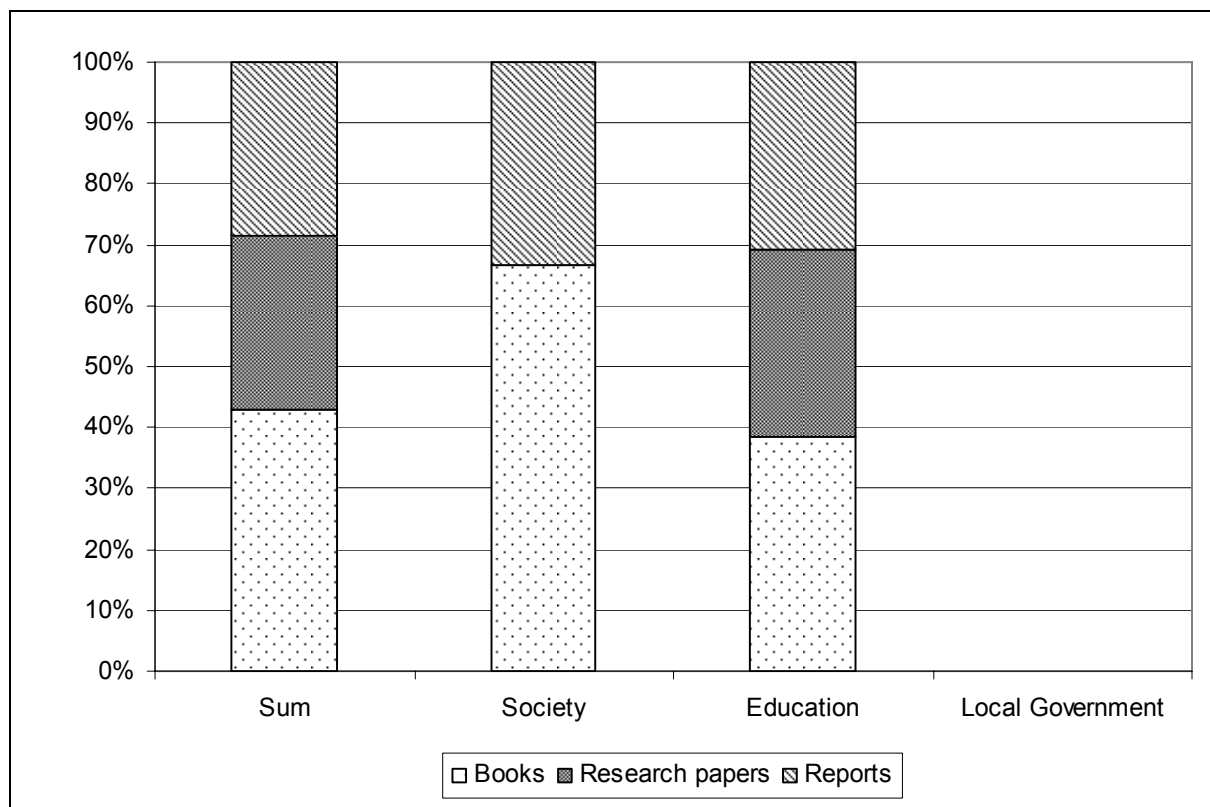


Figure 4: Percentages according to the types of monographic publications

Most of the monographic publications come from the Academic group, the Society group publishes very few of them, while Local government group publishes none. These are mostly books, followed by research papers and reports. The institutions in the Society group publish mainly books, though the sample is far too small to draw any conclusions, since there are only two institutions that published a book and one that published a report.

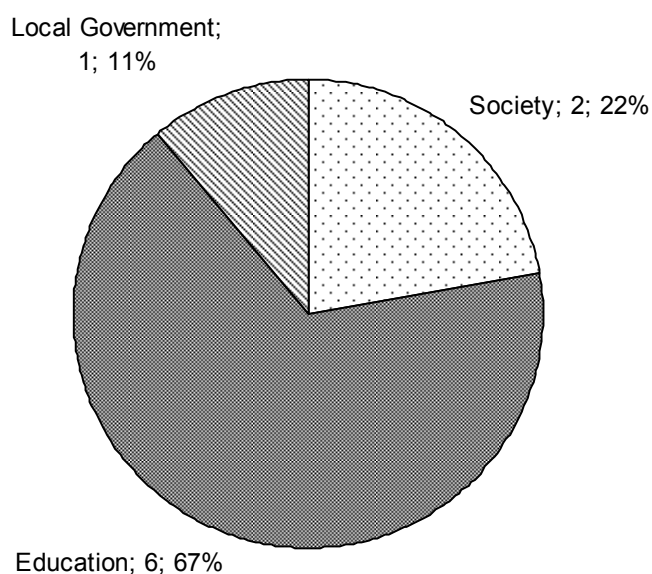


Figure 5: Other published publications by group

Figure 5 shows other published publications by group. These publications include brochures, anthologies and exhibitions catalogues, local government publications, ethical codes, calendars and textbooks. The Academic group publishes most of these.

Editions of these publications range from one issue to 36.000 copies. **Table 1** presents a short review of span, according to types of publications as defined in the questionnaire.

Table 1: Number of copies according to publication types

Bulletins	12 - 20.000
Reports	-
Yearbooks	-
Other serial publications, such as lectures lists, periodicals	1 - 36.000
Monographic publications	10 – 6.000
Research works (doctorates, master's degrees, degrees, specialisations)	1 – 1.000
Research and project reports	1 - 500
Other (brochures, anthologies, conference materials, lecture notes)	3 – 2.500

The publications with the higher number of editions come from the Society and the Academic group. That is understandable, since some of these institutions publish magazines and other serial publications.

4.2 Question 2: How long have you been maintaining an archive of your printed publications?

The majority of surveyed institutions (82%) upkeep the archive of their printed publications. While the Academic and Local government groups both archive all their printed publications, the Society group had four answers suggesting otherwise and one unanswered questionnaire. 33% (9 institutions) of the surveyed institutions have a long-term archive of their printed publications. 19% (5 institutions) keep their printed publications in their archives for 6-10 years. 11% (3 institutions) keep their printed publications for 1 to 5 years. These numbers show that the majority of publishers, who responded to the survey already know how to preserve their printed publications and do it as a standard procedure (**Figure 6a**).

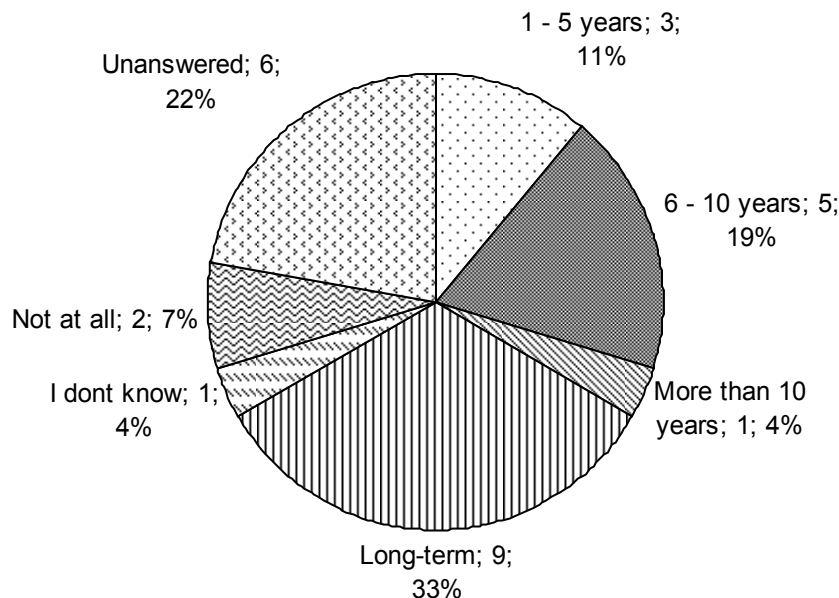


Figure 6a: How long have you been maintaining an archive of your printed publications?

It is interesting that 9 institutions (33%) either do not archive their publications, or the questioned person did not know their institutions policy, or simply did not answer the question. It is assumed these institutions would greatly profit from keeping the electronic versions of their publications in NUK's repository.

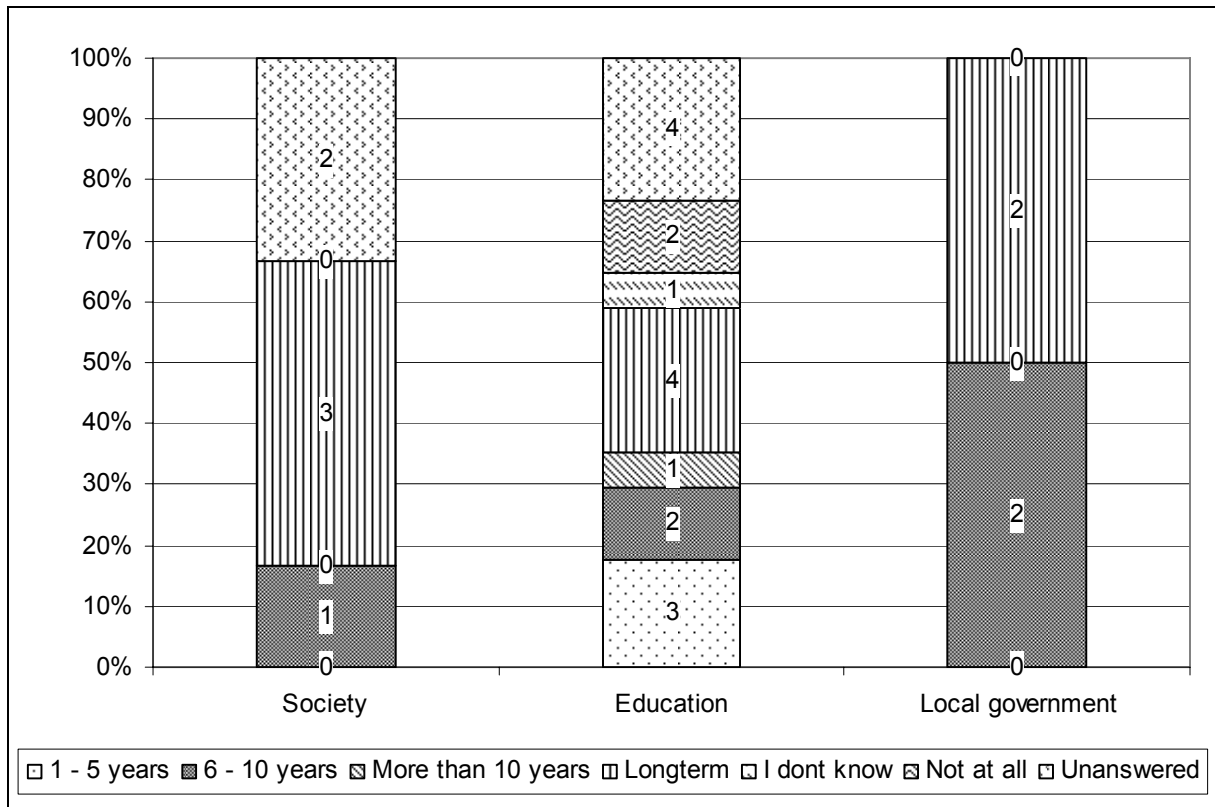


Figure 6b: How long have you been maintaining an archive of your printed publications?

Figure 6b presents a more detailed view of how the institutions take care of their publications. It is evident that the local government, and to a certain degree also the Academic group take good care of preserving their publications. Even so, there were 7 surveyed institutions from the Academic group that either did not preserve or did not know if they preserved their publications, which is an alarming finding!

4.3 Question 3: Publishing the printed publications in digital form

The third question is composed of three parts. In the review that followed the completed survey we discovered that it was too complex. Nevertheless, the results were obtainable by disregarding wrong entries.

The first part of the question asked if the surveyed institution also published their printed publications in digital form. We found out that 37% or 10 of the surveyed institutions were publishing their publications in digital form (**Figure 7**). The surveyed local government institutions do not publish in digital form, while the other two groups do.

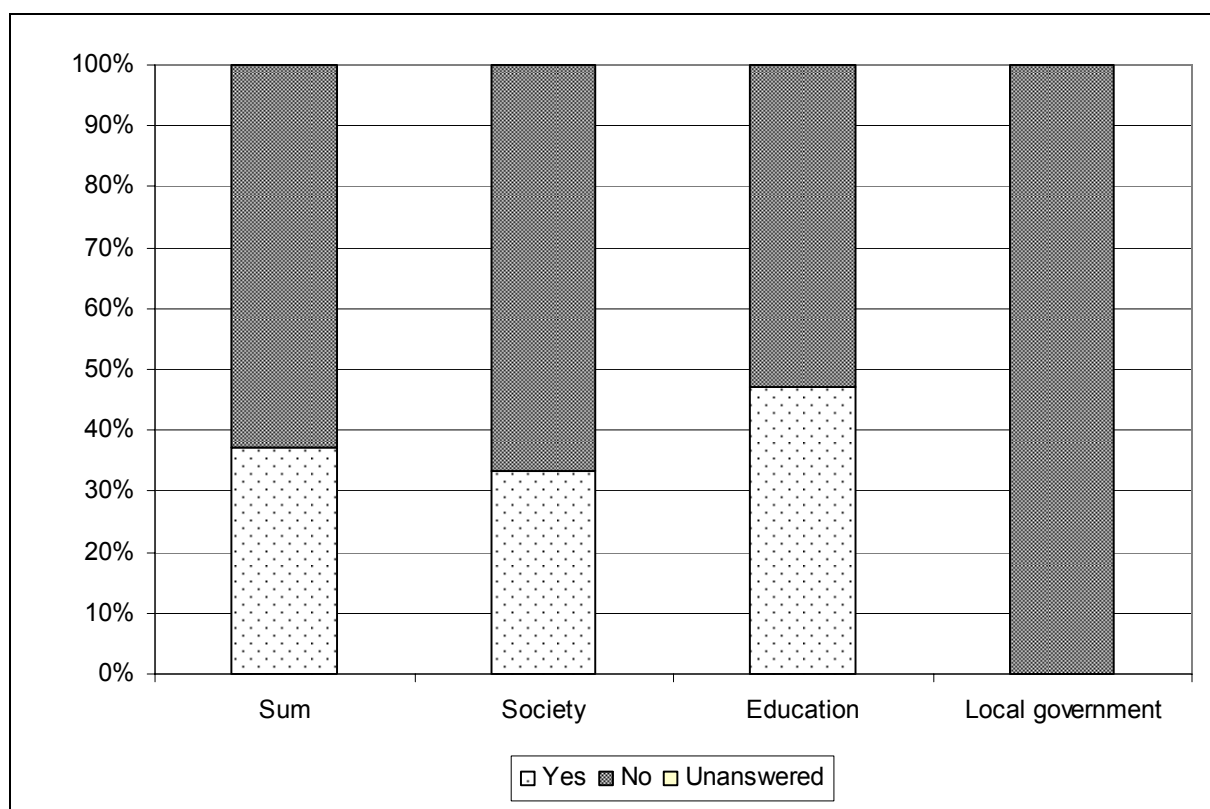


Figure 7: Are you publishing the printed publications in digital form as well?

The next part of the question asked if the institution planned to publish documents/materials in digital form, had they not done already. 63% or 17 of the surveyed institutions claimed they had not yet published in digital form (**Figure 7**), and half could not clarify their future plans about publishing in digital form. 41% or 7 of the surveyed institutions plan to publish in digital form and 1 institution declared they had no plans to do it (**Figure 8**). We can also see that the Society group either does not plan to publish in digital form or the person who was answering the questionnaire did not know what their policy was. The latter is the case in the Academic and the Local government groups as well, though it has to be noted that the Academic group seems determined to start publishing in digital form.

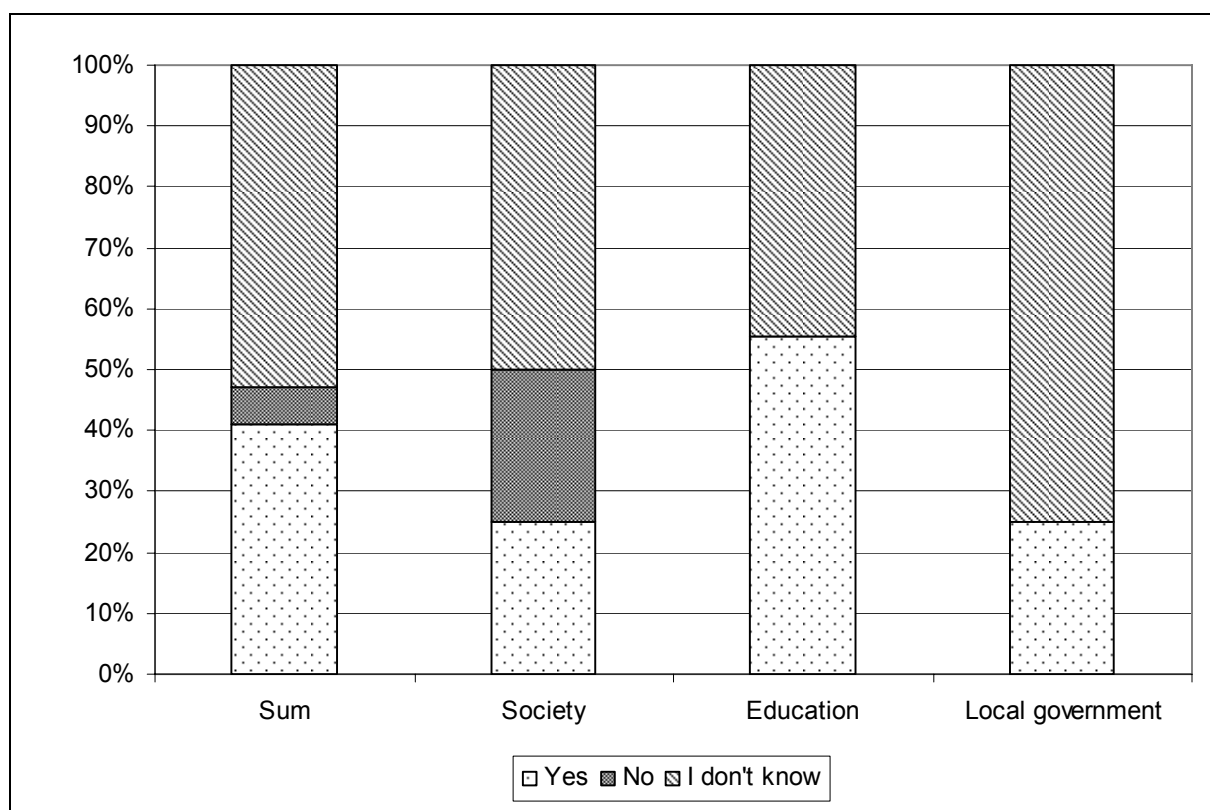


Figure 8: If you haven't already published in digital form, do you intend to do so in the future?

The third and last part of the question asked the institutions that plan to publish in digital form but have not yet done so, what kept them from publishing in digital form. The 41% of the surveyed institutions agree on the reasons for not having it done yet. All of them are dealing with a personnel shortage, and lack of appropriate infrastructure and funding.

4.4 Question 4: Do you keep the electronic version of your publications?

In the fourth question we asked if the surveyed institutions kept an electronic version of their published publications. The majority of the surveyed institutions (44%) in addition to the printed version keep an electronic version of printed and digitally published publications, 19% only keep an archive of printed publications, and 4% only keep an electronic version. 7% of the surveyed institutions have not thought about the preservation of their publications, another 11% will definitely not do it and 15% did not answer this question. (Figure 9)

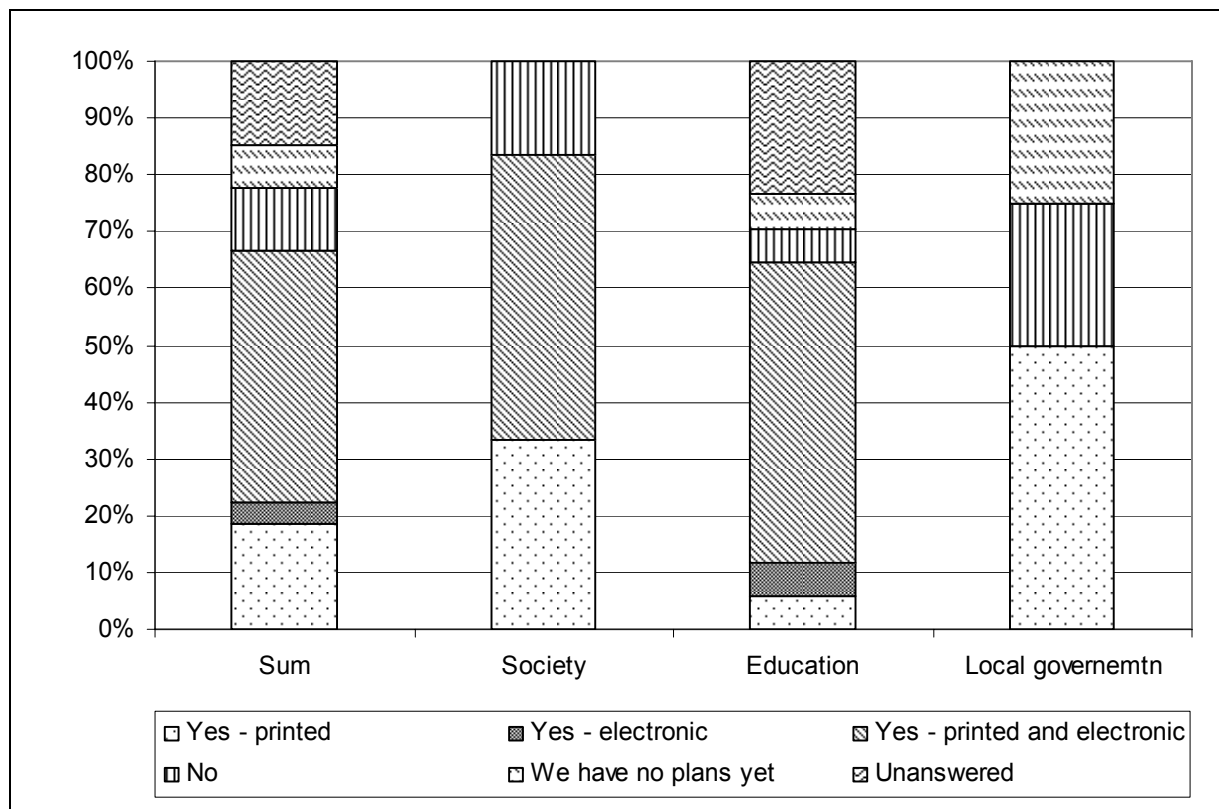


Figure 9: Do you keep the electronic version of your printed publications?

Most institutions from the Society and the Academic groups keep an archive of their printed and electronic publications, while 50% of the Local government institutions keep at least the printed versions. It is worrying that the other 50% of the Local government and 35% of the Academic groups' institutions either do not keep an archive, or have no plans yet or, have not answered the question.

4.5 Question 5: Would you allow NUK to convert your publications into digital form and store them in its repository?

Question 5 was divided in two parts and the first part asked if the surveyed institutions were prepared to let NUK convert their publications into digital form. 48% did not know if their institution would allow NUK to convert the institutions publications into digital form. 48% would definitely allow it while 4% would not. (Figure 10)

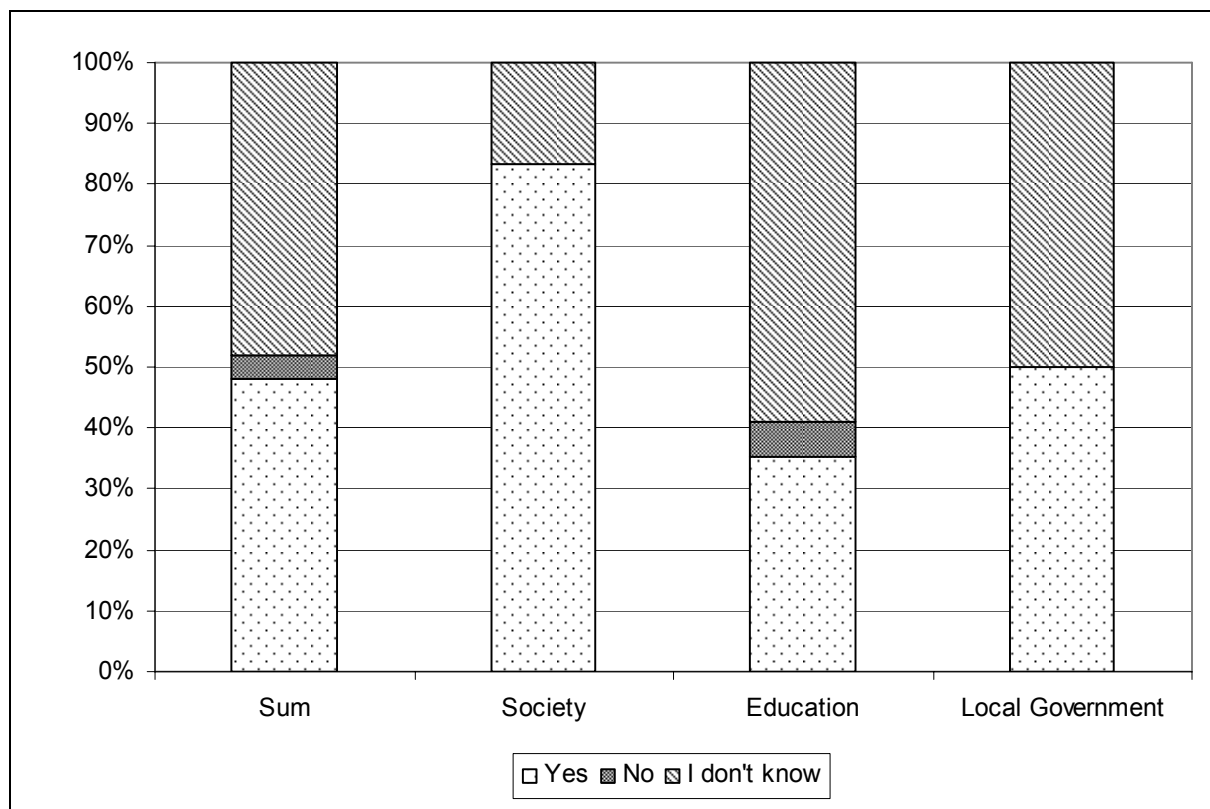


Figure 10: Would you allow NUK to convert your publications into digital form?

Institutions in the Society group and to a certain degree the Local government group were the most willing to let NUK to take care of the conversion. The Academic group appeared to be rather reserved about letting NUK take care of the conversion and one institution right-out rejected the idea, while close to 60% did not know how to answer this question. This suggests NUK will have to further promote this service once it is to be carried out and clearly state its advantages.

In the second part of the fifth question we wanted to see the interest of the surveyed institutions in keeping their digital publications in NUK's electronic repository. The answers were not any clearer than in the first part of the question. 51% of the surveyed institutions would allow it, 41% did not know how to answer because of unclear policy within their organisation; and 4% (or 1 institution) would not allow it. (Figure 11)

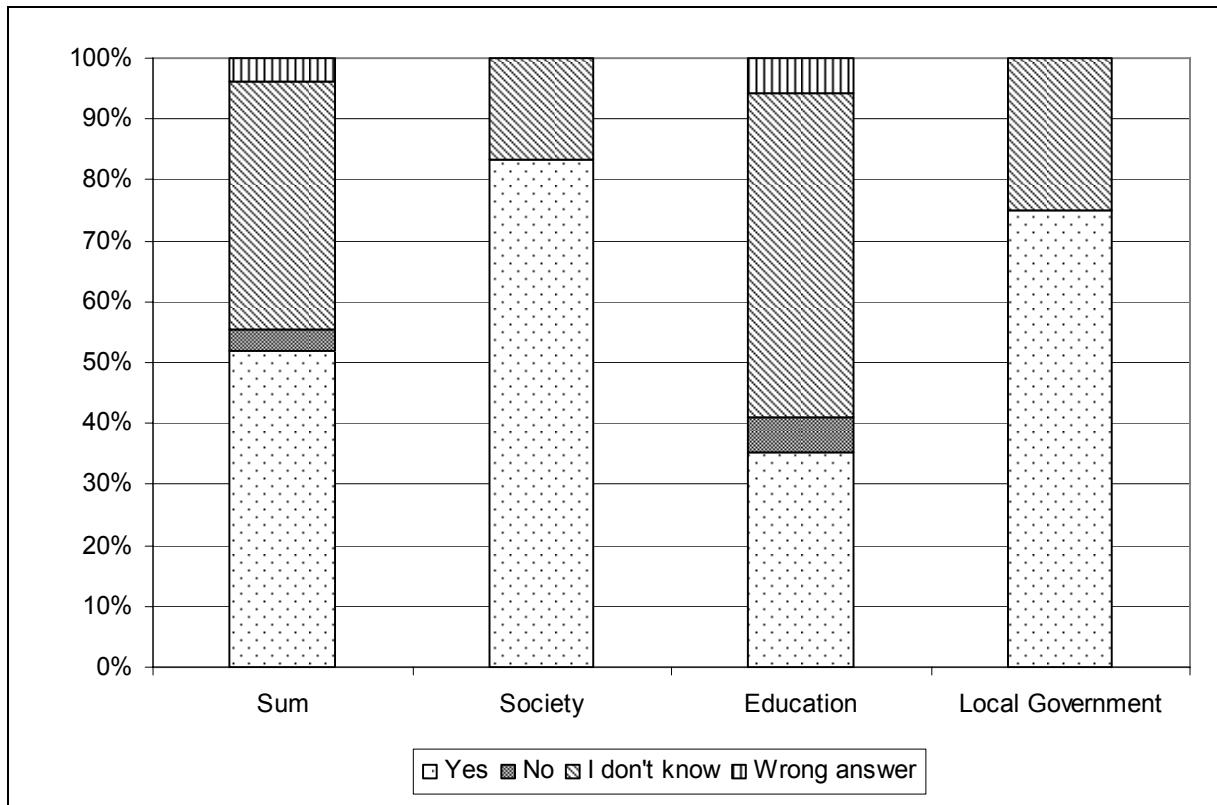


Figure 11: Would you allow NUK to preserve electronic versions of your publications?

Again, the Society and Local government groups institutions were the most prepared to use such a service, while the Academic group was reserved about the idea. Close to 60% of the Academic groups' surveyed institutions did not know how to answer.

4.6 Question 6: Which publications would you keep in NUK's electronic repository?

In the sixth question we were interested in what types of publication the surveyed institutions were prepared to keep in the NUK's electronic repository. Most surveyed institutions (40%) would only keep the publications intended for general public use in NUK's repository. 26% would keep all their materials in the repository, and 15% only materials such as internal gazettes and publications intended for general public. 4% of the surveyed institutions would not keep any publications in the repository, while 15% could not answer this question. (Figure 12)

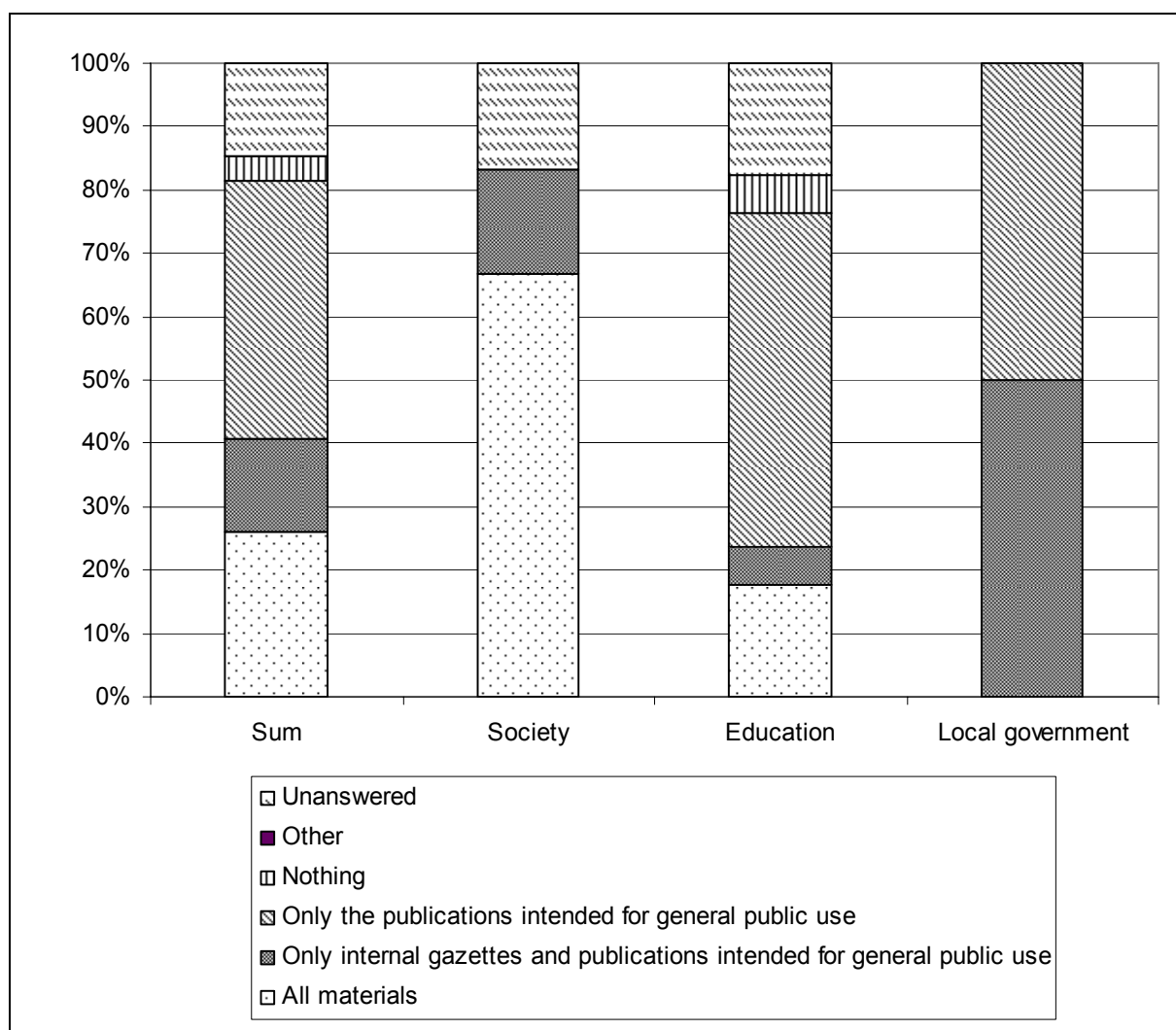


Figure 12: Which publications would you keep in NUK's electronic repository?

While the Academic and the Local government groups are prepared to keep mostly materials intended for public in the repository, a large percentage of the surveyed Society groups' institutions are prepared to keep all materials in NUK's repository.

4.7 Question 7: What kind of access to NUK's repository would you allow for your publications?

In the seventh question we asked what kind of access to the stored publications the surveyed institutions would allow. Most or 67% of the surveyed institutions would allow access to their publications stored in NUK's repository for all internet users, and 7% only for organizations – content contributors. 7% of surveyed institutions suggested limiting the users of the repository to only those, who subscribed to their printed publications or were members of the publishers' club. One institution would offer only abstracts of their publications to internet users, and 19% did not answer this question. (Figure 13)

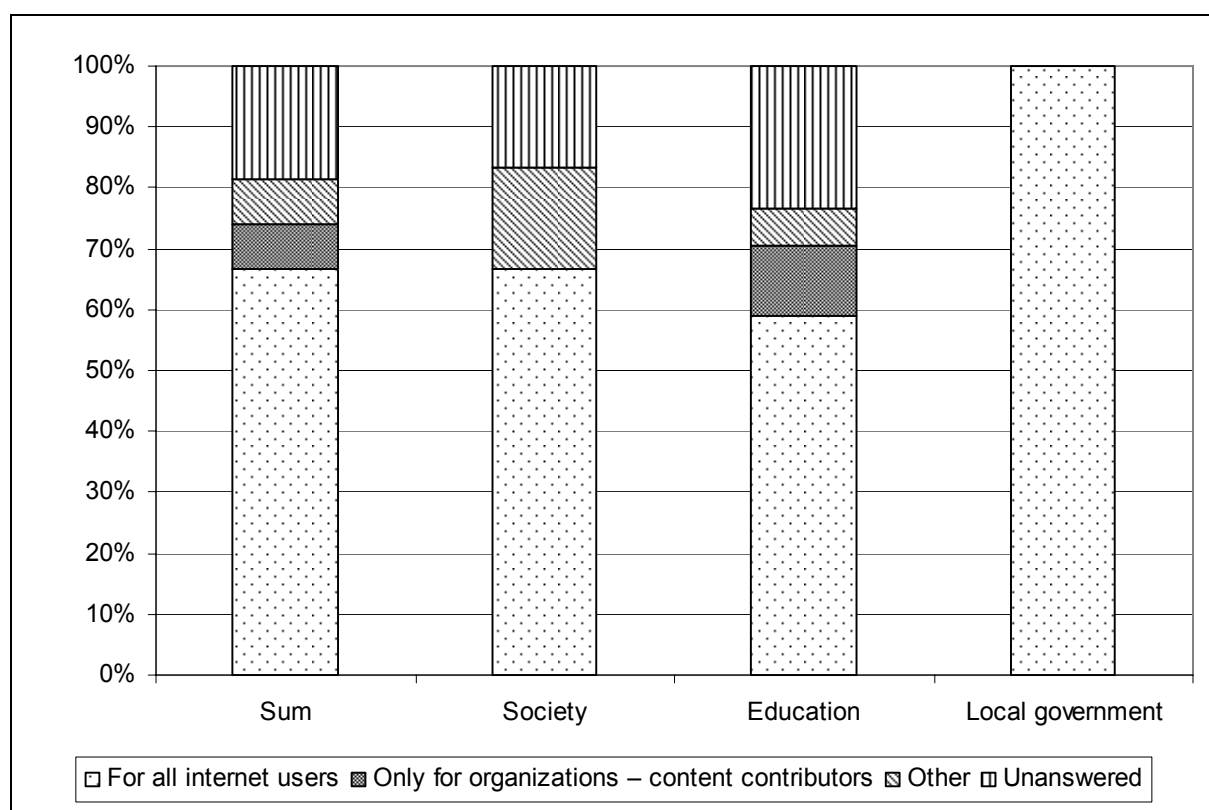


Figure 13: What kind of access to NUK's repository would you allow for your publications?

4.8 Question 8: Do you see the possibility to preserve your materials in the national electronic repository worth payment?

The eighth question was a little controversial. We asked if the surveyed institutions considered the opportunity to store their digital content in NUK-managed digital repository as worth paying for. Half of the surveyed institutions do not know if they are willing to pay for the ability to store their publications in a national electronic repository. 33% think it would be worth paying, while 15% think this is not acceptable. There was a suggestion that this should be paid for by the government. **(Figure 14)**

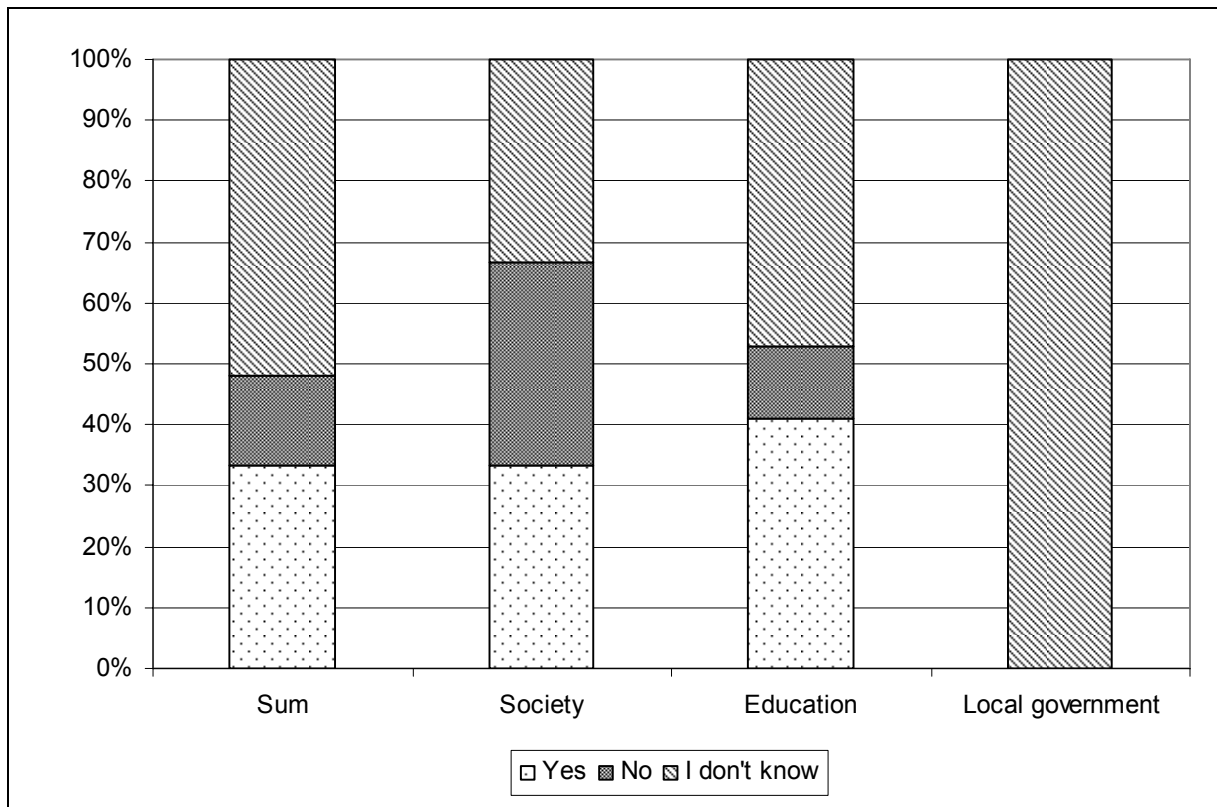


Figure 14: Do you see the possibility to preserve your materials in the national electronic repository worth payment?

33% of the Society group's institutions thought that it was not worth paying for the service, while the rest of the surveyed institutions did not answer the question or did not know the answer. These results suggest that NUK will have to clearly present the advantages of its digital repository and its included added value.

4.9 Question 9: How would you prefer to submit materials to NUK's repository?

The last, ninth question asked what type of content delivery mechanism the surveyed institutions preferred for submitting their publications. They would rather send their publications to NUK's repository via e-mail (59%) or via a webpage (30%). The least attractive method is FTP upload (7%). 1 institution did not answer this question (Figure 15).

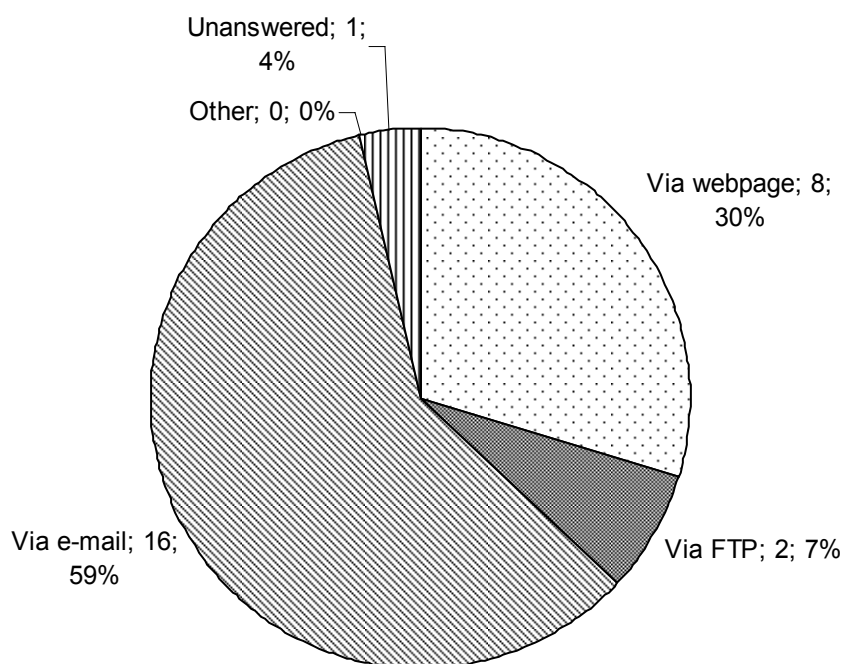


Figure 15: How would you prefer to submit materials to NUK's repository?

We left space for institutions to leave comments at the end of the questionnaire – the response is summarized in the conclusions and in relevant parts of the questionnaire analysis results chapter.

5 Review of the findings of the survey

We sent the survey to 80 participants by email and received 27 answers, making the survey response 34%. We received no response from businesses we sent the survey to, so we focused on the Societies, the Academic and the Local government groups. The number of returned questionnaires ranges from 25% to 33% of the sent questionnaires. The number is slightly higher in the Academic group, where the number of returned questionnaires almost reaches 50%. We examined the results of the survey, question by question, using pie-charts and block-charts representing percentages calculated from the questionnaire results.

The survey has shown that the Academic group has a very high publication rate, mainly monographs (research reports, theses, dissertations, educational materials) and serial publications. The Society group produces reports and monograph publications.

It is interesting that we received a great response from the Academic group, which produces smaller editions of their printed materials, while from the Societies and the Local government groups, which produce higher editions (20.000-36.000 copies of printed materials) there were less responses.

About 82% of respondents keep an archive of their printed publications, and there are about 33% that have some kind of long-term preservation for them. However, almost 33% of respondents get rid of the printed publications after 1-10 years and 33% are not acquainted with the archival institutional policy, if any. In the latter case, we can assume that the materials are distributed after printing and that there is no official archive for them.

About 63% of all the respondents do not publish their publications in digital form. Local government organizations do not do it at all. It was surprising that a very small percentage of respondents plan to publish their publications in digital form in the future. About 25% of respondents from the Societies group do not plan to publish in digital form. The main reason for that is that they are understaffed or suffer a lack of funds. We can assume that for the same reason most of the respondents do not keep the digital master files of their printed publications. This is more the case of the Local government organizations.

It is very encouraging for the implementation of the reUSE project that approximately 44% of respondents keep the printed and electronic versions of their publications. They could be the focal group for cooperation.

Are they interested in cooperating with NUK? Most of the respondents from the Societies group certainly are. There is high scepticism, however, in the Academic and the Government groups. We assume that the reason for that could be the lack of understanding of the reUSE concept.

However, organizations from the Academic and the Government groups would be interested in keeping their publications produced for the general public in NUK. Most of them (67%) would permit the access for all internet users.

More than a third of the Societies and the Academic groups answered affirmatively the question if they considered the preservation of their materials in the national trusted digital repository worth paying, while Local government organizations do not have an opinion on this issue.

The interested organizations prefer to submit their digital master files of printed materials via e-mail or webpage. It is surprising that only two of them chose FTP, which is appropriate for bigger files.

6 Conclusion

As said before, there are external conditions for extending the concept of the reUSE project to the Slovenian public sector institutions. NUK has developed a trusted digital repository, which could become the container of their collections. The goal was to enquire whether there was a high enough number of content providers interested in collaboration. The results of the survey show that there is. However, we noticed that more efforts would be needed for spreading the concepts of long-term preservation and trusted digital repositories among archival institutions and specially among relevant and potential content providers.

In case of extension of the reUSE project on to Slovenian organizations, strong dissemination actions about the projects' benefits will be needed, especially among the academic and government sectors. It would be necessary to emphasize the importance their publications have for the Slovenian cultural heritage, the impact they would have in the local environment if the public was able to access them in electronic form, and the problem of their long-term preservation. The dissemination should be combined with providing information on different possibilities of electronic cooperation (FTP, e-mail, etc.) and access to their contents.

The starting point for the reUSE project's implementation could include smaller societies and government organizations which have problems with a lack of staff and funds for publishing their publications in digital form. We believe that NUK would be able to help them in this regard. With the academic sector a step-by-step strategy would be needed, starting (let's say) with a repository of Masters' degree theses and then extending to other publications.

It will not be easy, but the benefits for preserving and providing access to the cultural heritage would be worth it.

7 Bibliography

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Annex 1: The questionnaire

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please answer the following questions by clicking the appropriate answers or writing your answer in the provided entry field. Please save the completed questionnaire and send it to us as an attachment in your reply. Thank you for cooperation!

Name of the organization:
Field of work:
Survey taken by:
e-mail:

1. Could you please specify which printed publications and their edition size your organization publishes?

- | | Edition |
|--|--------------------------|
| • Bulletins, news | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Reports | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Yearbooks | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Other serial publications (please specify which) | |
| • Books | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Research projects (doctorates, theses, college certificates, specialized research) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Research or project reports | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Other | |

2. Do you upkeep your archive of printed publications?

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| • Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> | How long have you kept it? |
| • No | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| • I do not know | <input type="checkbox"/> | |

3. Do you publish the printed publications in digital forms as well?

Yes No

3.1. If you haven't already published in digital form, do you intend to do so in the future?

Yes No I do not know

3.1.1. If YES – what kept you from doing it?

- We do not have appropriate infrastructure
- We do not have enough personnel
- We do not have adequate funding

4. Do you keep the electronic version of your printed publications?

- Yes, only printed For how long?
- Yes, only electronic For how long?
- Yes, printed and electronic For how long?
- No
- We haven't thought about this yet

5. Would you allow NUK to:

- Convert your publications into digital form?

Yes No I do not know

- Preserve electronic versions of your publications?

Yes No I do not know **6. Which publications would you keep in NUK's electronic repository?**

- All content
- Internal gazettes and content intended for public
- Only content intended for public
- None
- Other

7. What kind of access to NUK's repository would you allow for your publications?

- Access for all internet users
- Access only for organizations providing the content
- Other

8. Do you perceive the possibility to preserve your materials in national electronic repository worth paying?Yes No I do not know **9. How would you prefer to submit materials to NUK's repository?**

- Via webpage
- Via FTP
- Via e-mail
- Other

10. Comments: