



What others say about ARROW

1. European Commission, Communication on *Copyright in the Knowledge Economy*, 9 October 2009:
Several publishers, reproduction rights organisations and libraries have started to work together within the EU-funded ARROW (Accessible Registries of Rights Information and Orphan Works) project to provide users who want to digitise their collections with information on the status of protected works. The ARROW project can be considered as an important first step.
http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/copyright/docs/copyright-infso/20091019_532_en.pdf
2. European Parliament, Resolution on *Europeana next steps*, 5 May 2010:
The EP welcomes and supports initiatives, such as the ARROW project, partnered by both rights-holders and library representatives, in particular since these seek to identify rights-holders and their rights, and to clarify the rights' status of works including whether these are orphan or out of print.
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P7-TA-2010-0129+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>
3. Reflection Group on Bringing Europe's Cultural Heritage Online, *The New Renaissance, Report of the "Comité de Sages"*, 10 January 2011.
In order to be effective, the legal instrument needs to fulfil all conditions of the following "8-steptest". Under this "8-step-test" the instrument should simultaneously: [...]
(viii) be supported by rights information databases, such as the Arrow system. These databases and a European list of established orphan works should be linked to Europeana as a key reference point for Europe's cultural heritage.
4. Vice-president European Commission, Neelie Kroes, speech of 10 March 2011
The collaboration which you have put in place in this project includes publishers, libraries and collecting societies. This is the right approach. You are leading the way in showing how larger groups of stakeholders can work together to form a new digital future. That's exactly what we need to get "Every European piece of European culture digital"
<http://www.arrow-net.eu/news/arrow-project-presents-its-results-substantial-benefits-using-arrow-retrieving-copyright-inform>
http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-11-163_en.htm?locale=en
5. Elisabeth Niggemann, President of Europeana Foundation, speech of 10 March 2011
Arrow, as a rights information database can support practical solutions for rights clearance if there is legal certainty across borders within Europe.
<http://www.arrow-net.eu/news/arrow-project-presents-its-results-substantial-benefits-using-arrow-retrieving-copyright-inform>
6. Professor Ian Hargreaves, *Digital Opportunity. A Review of Intellectual Property and Growth. An Independent Report*, the British Prime Minister David Cameron, May 2011
As technology has advanced, a number of other sector based or geography based initiatives have been launched [among these, Arrow is cited in a footnote].
<http://www.arrow-net.eu/news/uk-independent-review-ip-and-growth-and-arrow-project.html>
<http://www.ipo.gov.uk/ipreview-finalreport.pdf>
7. European Commission, Communication on *A Single Market for Intellectual Property Rights. Boosting creativity and innovation to provide economic growth, high quality jobs and first class products and services in Europe*, 24 May 2011
Technology can provide a rich source of pragmatic solutions to adapt copyright licensing to the internet and support the distribution of collectively managed revenue streams. Against this backdrop, the Commission will support measures to make it simpler and efficient to access copyright protected works through innovative licensing technologies, certification of licensing



infrastructures, identification and data exchange of actual usage and electronic data management. It will encourage and support projects undertaken by various stakeholders to develop automated and integrated standards-based rights management infrastructures [among these, Arrow is cited in a footnote].

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/copyright/docs/ipr_strategy/COM_2011_287_en.pdf

8. British Library, *Seeking New Landscapes. A rights clearance study in the context of mass digitisation*, edited by Barbara Stratton, May 2011

On average it took 4 hours per book to undertake a "diligent search". This involved clarifying the copyright status of the work and then identifying rightsholders and requesting permissions. In contrast the use of the ARROW system took less than 5 minutes per title to upload the catalogue records and check the results.

The results from the comparison with the ARROW system were very encouraging. The potential that a single automated diligent search is all that is needed to clear rights – a search for which a user need invest only minimal time in uploading records and reviewing responses – makes mass clearance of rights an achievable goal. ARROW also has the potential to play a significant role in any legislative solution to orphan works.

<http://www.arrow-net.eu/news/electronic-clearance-orphan-works-significantly-accelerates-mass-digitisation.html>

<http://www.arrow-net.eu/sites/default/files/Seeking%20New%20Landscapes.pdf>

9. German National Library (DNB), *Das Projekt ARROW – Ein Resüme* (in German), autumn 2011

The file can be (safely) downloaded via the following link: <http://d-nb.info/1020662603/34>

10. European Commission, *Recommendation on Digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation*, 27 October 2011

The European Commission recommends that Member States [...] improve conditions for the digitisation and online accessibility of in-copyright material by: [...] contributing to and promoting the availability of databases with rights information, connected at the European level, such as ARROW

<http://www.arrow-net.eu/news/arrow-and-recommendation-digitisation-and-digital-preservation.html>

http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/doc/recommendation/new_recommandation28nov11/en_recommendation.pdf

11. David R. Hansen (Berkeley Law, University of California), *Orphan Works: Mapping the Possible Solution Spaces*, Berkeley Digital Library Copyright Project, White Paper N. 2, 9 March 2012.

One already established E.U. project, termed "Accessible Registries of Rights Information and Orphan Works towards Europeana" ("ARROW"), is designed to "facilitate rights information management in any digitisation project involving text and image based works." With the support of a consortium of national libraries, publishers, and collective management organizations, ARROW is already making efforts to establish a rights information infrastructure that would put together a network of verified metadata sources containing information about copyright status, ultimately to allow for determination of "whether a work is copyrighted or in public domain, whether it is in print or out of print and find the references of rights holders or collective management organisations ("RRO"s) to be contacted to obtain permission to digitise, or declare that the work is an orphan." Commenters have noted that this system may also create added benefits by working in conjunction with more specific orphan works solutions, such as ECL.

<http://www.arrow-net.eu/news/second-white-paper-orphan-works-berkeley-digital-library-copyright-project.html>

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2019121

12. David R. Hansen (Berkeley Law, University of California), *Orphan Works: Causes of the Problem*, Berkeley Digital Library Copyright Project, White Paper N. 3, 11 April 2012.

Registries and new metadata standards make it much easier to track ownership and copyright status information about a work in ways that were formerly impossible.



The establishment of a rights information infrastructure that would track copyright ownership data on a large scale, such as has been established in Europe with the ARROW project, is one example of a broadly-accessible version of such a system.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2038068

13. *The European Library Standards Handbook, 2012*

One vision of the European Commission is to see more in-copyright material included in digital libraries such as The European Library and Europeana. To facilitate this, we have the ARROW system

<http://www.arrow-net.eu/news/arrow-european-library-standards-handbook.html>

<http://www.europeana-libraries.eu/documents/868553/50dd6233-7780-42fa-8e36-9678a0ee03cd>

14. Intellectual Property Office, UK, *Rights and Wrongs. Is copyright licensing fit for purpose for the digital age? The first report of the Digital Copyright Exchange Feasibility Study*, edited by Richard Hooper, March 2012

The rapid growth in sales of e-books and e-readers and the development of new systems such as ARROW as proof not only that the industry is responding to new demands but that copyright licensing does not inhibit innovation within this industry

<http://www.ipo.gov.uk/dce-report-phase1.pdf>