To the Irish Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs

Hereby the The Royal Danish Library wishes to express our support for the National Library of Ireland in securing digital legal deposit legislation for Ireland.

Since 2005 the collection and preservation of the Danish part of the internet is included in the Danish Legal Deposit Law. The task is undertaken by the Royal Danish Library.

The Danish Netarchive cannot be accessed by the general public. The archive is only accessible to researchers who have requested and been granted special permission to use the collection for specific research purposes.

This website, Netarkivet.dk, is designed to inform researchers, website owners, and other interested parties about the Danish web archive.

Please find our response to the public consultation outlined below.

1. **Should the policy of collecting, preserving and making available the published output of the nation for the benefit of the public be extended to include all contemporary publication formats of Irish interest including online digital formats e.g., .ie websites?**

Yes, the policy should be extended. Within a year of publication, 50% of web resources are gone or unrecognizable. This means government publications, online newspapers and websites documenting all aspects of life in the 21st Century will be lost to future researchers. Many countries have already amended legal deposit legislation to incorporate deposit of the published digital output of that country e.g. websites and electronic publications. This is digital legal deposit. Of the 28 members of the European Union with legal deposit legislation, approximately 60% of countries already have digital legal deposit legislation in place. This would include long established member countries such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark, and newer members such as Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. These countries are already actively collecting this digital material. The extension of this policy to include all contemporary formats, including online digital formats is a necessity in this era of a changing publications landscape. It is an important precursor to amended digital legal deposit legislation.

2. **What issues arise if a policy extension on digital legal deposit is not provided for?**

If the policy extension is not provided for, it will be harder for Irish people to access, free of charge, the total published output of the nation. The balance between digital and physical material will shift, and eventually there will be more digital material produced than physical, and none of this digital material will be collected and preserved for future research. The loss of publications that document all aspects of 21st century life in Ireland will only add to the ever growing digital black hole created by the ongoing absence of legislation in this area.

3. **What are the benefits if a policy extension on digital legal deposit is provided for?**

We believe these digital publications will be as important as printed books for future generations to understand life in Ireland in the 21st century, and that they are more fragile than books so we need to capture them now. They are important to researchers and citizens alike as they document the local as well as the national, the creators and innovators as well as the more formal machinery of the state. Life in the 21st century will increasingly be documented in digital form, in blogs, vlogs, and digital newspapers. The extension of policy, to facilitate amendments to current legislation to
enable the capture of this material will ensure collection, preservation and access to the
documentary and intellectual heritage of 21st century Ireland.

We therefore support the proposal as outlined in the public consultation and urge the Minister of
Arts Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs to consider and act on this response.

Best regards,

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