

# Annual Report for 2006



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Stichting Reprorecht [Reprographic Reproduction Rights Foundation] was established by organisations representing writers and publishers in 1974 and has been appointed by the Dutch Minister of Justice as the sole body responsible for collecting reprographic reproduction fees. As such, it acts as a single office for both the public sector and educational institutions, and businesses and other organisations. Stichting Reprorecht distributes these fees proportionately to writers and publishers in accordance with regulations approved by the Dutch government. The College van Toezicht Auteursrecht [Copyright Supervisory Authority] (CvTA) accounts for the operations of Stichting Reprorecht to the Minister of Justice.



# Foreword

It is with satisfaction that Stichting Reprorecht (the “Foundation”) looks back on the 2006 financial year. The Dutch business sector has now come to accept biennial invoicing for reprographic reproduction fees in accordance with the *Regeling Reprorecht Bedrijfsleven* [Business Sector Reprographic Reproduction Rights Plan]. As a result the Foundation calmly managed to focus on its primary duty: to collect copyright fees for casual photocopying and to distribute the fees collected during the previous year to copyright holders. In this respect Stichting Reprorecht is delighted to note that it managed to distribute an even larger amount during this financial year (EUR 13.2 million) than the record sum achieved last year (EUR 11.9 million). A healthy distribution is also expected in 2007 in connection with a successful collection in 2006. In mid-2006 a start was made on writing to businesses in relation to the invoicing period from 2005 to 2006. A total of EUR 15 million was collected from the business sector in 2006 (EUR 4.2 million in 2005). Collections covering the period from 2005 to 2006 will continue in 2007. Public sector collections fell by EUR 1.1 million to EUR 6.6 million in 2006. This decline can largely be attributed to delayed receipts from abroad.

In addition to its administrative tasks in relation to collection and distribution, as a centralised reprographic reproduction rights office the Foundation naturally also has a duty to serve as a point of contact for the sector. Stichting Reprorecht is the only organisation which has been appointed by the Minister of Justice to collect reprographic reproduction fees. The minister has appointed a College van Toezicht, which performs a supervisory role and regularly consults with the Stichting Reprorecht board of management about the progress of its operations. The College van Toezicht reports to the minister about Stichting Reprorecht and does this in a similar fashion for other collective management organisations, such as Vereniging Buma, de Stichting Exploitatie Naburige Rechten (Sena), Stichting de Thuis kopie and Stichting Leenrecht. At the end of December 2006 Hirsch Ballin, the minister concerned, sent a copy of a bill to the various organisations for the purposes of consultation. It is designed to enhance the ministry’s supervision of these

collective management organisations. This is due to the growing economic importance of copyright and neighbouring rights.

Naturally, Stichting Reprorecht made use of this opportunity for consultation and responded. Stichting Reprorecht feels that it is preferable for a legally amended supervisory regime to complement the voluntary regulation envisaged for the sector. After all, close cooperation between the legislature and the sector concerned will produce a more effective and balanced outcome than the unilateral imposition of regulatory measures. The various reproduction rights organisations, including Stichting Reprorecht, are therefore working on a code of conduct for the sector. Amongst other things, this code of conduct will cover the relationship between the collective management organisations and the rightsholders, the requirements which are stipulated in terms of the clarity and comprehensive nature of user terms and conditions, and the transparency of financial and business reports. In addition, this code of conduct will provide for the establishment of extrajudicial dispute resolution and a wide-ranging user platform. Stichting Reprorecht would prefer to see the various aspects assessed by an independent committee which consists of representatives of the rightsholders, users and public authorities.

The fact that Stichting Reprorecht is committed to transparent reporting is also evident in our efforts to make our annual report more transparent. In accordance with the Disbursement Regulations [*Reglement Uitkeringen*], Stichting Reprorecht allocates part of those fees which cannot be earmarked for writers to collective causes. Information is provided about these collective causes for the first time in this annual report. In 2006 the Foundation also decided to monitor more closely whether the distributed funds were passed on to the relevant rightsholders in accordance with the Disbursement Regulations. In 2007 publishers will be approached with a request to provide clarity concerning the disbursement of distributed funds to their writers.

*M.J. Sanders-ten Holte*  
Chairperson, Stichting Reprorecht

# About reprographic reproduction rights

## Introduction

Making photocopies for personal use is permitted provided that it remains confined to small sections of books (or the score or passages of a musical work) or articles in daily newspapers or magazines. Photographs and other illustrations contained in books, newspapers and magazines may also be photocopied for personal use. If a publication is no longer available for sale, it may be copied in its entirety. The author's consent is not required for copies for personal use, nor is any fee payable. These photocopies may only be made for personal use and may not be given to any other person. A stipulation contrary to the latter may be made in the general interest by Algemene Maatregel van Bestuur [Order in Council] (abbreviated throughout as AMvB).

Under the terms of an AMvB, the so-called Reprobesluit [Reprographic Reproduction Order in Council], educational institutions, libraries, government organisations and other public interest bodies are permitted to take photocopies made for internal use and to provide them to other people, namely, prospective students, other libraries for inter-library loans, and to their own officials, provided that an equitable fee is paid to Stichting Reprorecht for this purpose. A similar scheme applies to the business sector under the terms of a legislative amendment enacted on 1 February 2003. Businesses, organisations and institutions may make photocopies for their own staff to use internally, provided that they pay an equitable fee to Stichting Reprorecht. At present the approved reproduction fee amounts to EUR 0.045 per photocopy.

## The role of Stichting Reprorecht

Stichting Reprorecht, which was established by organisations representing writers and publishers, has been appointed by the Minister of Justice (to the exclusion of anyone else) to collect the fees for the photocopies permitted by law and the AMvB which are made by organisations working in the public interest, and the business sector. The legislature has made provision for two exceptions in this respect. The first alternative is that a rightsholder can elect not to exercise his reproduction right and to waive his entitlement to a fee. In this case the person liable to effect payment will need to show that the rightsholder has waived his reproduction right. This could occur, for example, where a writer states in his work that he waives any entitlement to a fee. The second alternative is that the person liable to effect payment agrees with the rightsholder to pay any fee directly. In this case too the person liable for payment will also need to show Stichting Reprorecht that he has complied with such an arrangement and continues to do so.

It is questionable whether people will actually avail themselves of the opportunity to opt out. After all, not only will anyone who is liable for payment, need to show that the relevant rightsholder has waived his entitlement to a fee or that he has made arrangements directly with the rightsholder, he will also need to specify the extent to which copies have been made of the relevant works and what proportion this represents of the total number of photocopies made of the copyright protected works in question. It is precisely this administrative rigmarole which Stichting Reprorecht's payment scheme is designed to avoid.

It should be noted that this only involves so-called 'reprographic reproduction', that is to say, from paper to paper. To make and store electronic copies of copyright protected works, public interest organisations and the business sector also require the consent of their creator or the latter's legal successor.

*You will find the relevant regulations and texts of the AMvBs here.*

## ► About reprographic reproduction rights

### Collection

In general terms, the reproduction right system works as follows. It deals with the large-scale production of photocopies the details of whose source the person producing the copies is unable to keep a record of to all practical intents and purposes. A compromise needs to be found which involves, on the one hand, as little administrative inconvenience to the person liable for payment as possible (no duty to keep records) and payment for actual use, on the other hand, along with the collection of a minimum amount of information to ensure that the fees are paid to the relevant rightsholders as far as possible.

Those people who are liable for payment have a duty to report the total number of copies that they make each year, unless they produce less than 50,000. It should be noted here that this refers to all photocopies, also those of works which are not protected by copyright, and those which are made for personal use. In this case the legislature has endeavoured to limit the administrative inconvenience involved. In actual fact records only need to be kept of photocopier counters and Stichting Reprorecht must be provided with an indication of the relevant photocopying practices. Stichting Reprorecht is then required to determine together with those liable for payment what proportion of the overall number of photocopies comprises copies of books, magazines, newspapers and other documents, so that a fee can be decided on in accordance with the legally stipulated rates. Those organisations and businesses which produce fewer than 50,000 photocopies per annum, do not have a duty to submit such a report. They may only photocopy publications after paying an equitable fee to Stichting Reprorecht.

### Arrangements for payment

As far as possible Stichting Reprorecht makes arrangements for payment with umbrella organisations and institutions in the public sector. It makes arrangements with these organisations to secure their cooperation for a market survey to be conducted by an independent research centre into the total number of photocopies that have been made and the proportion of them which are subject to reprographic

reproduction rights. This covers photocopies of books, magazines, daily newspapers, loose-leaf and other publications. These random surveys also examine the nature of the works that have been copied, for example, academic books, trade journals, weekly magazines or educational publications. The fee is determined in the form of an annual levy. The relevant umbrella body may specify the manner in which this levy is to be broken down amongst those organisations which it represents and which are liable for payment. This breakdown could be based on the volume of copies, the number of students enrolled with them or the size of their workforce.

With regard to the business sector Stichting Reprorecht has made arrangements for the determination of a fixed sum payable by each business on the basis of the number of employees they have. This has been done in consultation with the national employers' associations, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland. Based on a study of employee copying practices, two fee scales have initially been established: one for sectors with a relatively small proportion of usage subject to a duty to pay a reproduction fee, and one for those industries with a relatively large proportion of such usage. This scheme is designed to confine the administrative inconvenience for the business sector to a minimum. *You will find the full text of this introductory scheme [here](#).*

### Distribution

Stichting Reprorecht takes the funds that are collected, and divides them into categories of publications based on random survey data. As of 1 February 2003 photographs, illustrations and other visual works contained in copied documents constitute a separate category. Prior to this date it was only possible to copy visual works with their creators' consent and the reprographic reproduction rights scheme did not apply to them.

Every year the funds that are available for distribution, are broken down into these categories and are placed at the disposal of those publishers who can show with the aid of an auditor's report, that they have achieved turnover in a specific category during the year.



## ► About reprographic reproduction rights

All those publishers who have registered with Stichting Reprorecht in the course of time, are invited to participate in this distribution every year. Any publisher who fails to respond, foregoes his entitlement to a share of the disbursements made in respect of the year concerned. The publishers receive a share determined by Stichting Reprorecht's external chartered accountant in proportion to their proven sales, subject to the provision that they pay out no less than 50% of it to the creators of those works which have generated their turnover. While it is true that this 50-50 division corresponds to the customary apportionment of the proceeds from accessory rights between book publishers and writers, the distribution of the reprographic reproduction fees is entirely based on Stichting Reprorecht's Disbursement Regulations [*Reglement Uitkeringen*], which have been approved by the Minister of Justice. Their implementation is supervised by a copyright supervisory authority (College van Toezicht Auteursrecht – CvTA) appointed by the same minister. *You can find the full text of these distribution regulations here.*

A publisher therefore has a duty to forward 50% of the funds he receives to 'his' creators, irrespective of anything else that may have been agreed in the relevant publishing contracts. He may not charge them for this. Where all or part of a work has been produced by a publisher's employee, for example, journalists, the publisher concerned is the 'creator' and is entitled to receive the relevant share of the fee, unless otherwise agreed.

There are two ways in which a publisher can pay the writer's share: he can disburse funds in proportion to the fees disbursed in the year concerned, or to the number of pages published. Sums of less than EUR 15.00 per writer may be shared amongst the other writers or may be allocated for the collective benefit of the relevant group of writers in consultation with Stichting Reprorecht. The publishers are required to pass on any payments within three months after receiving the amount that has been distributed. Stichting Reprorecht may grant a publisher dispensation on request, thereby ensuring that any payment is passed on simultaneously with the next annual fee settlement but no later than within one year.

### Other forms of payment

Not all of the funds are divided amongst publishers. For a number of categories of documents organisations have been appointed to distribute the funds intended for their members. In the case of daily newspapers and consumer magazines the creators' share is distributed through the association of journalists, Stichting Nieuws waarde. The daily newspaper publishers do however receive their share directly from Stichting Reprorecht based on their turnover. In the case of consumer magazines both the publishers' and the creators' shares are disbursed through such organisations. The Consumer Magazines Group [Groep Publiekstijdschriftuitgevers] of the Nederlands Uitgeversbond [Dutch Publishers Association] receives its publishers' share for allocation for a collective purpose. Stichting Nieuws waarde receives the share earmarked for printed publication journalists. In addition, some of the money in this category is channelled into a jointly managed Onderwijsfond s Publiekstijdschriften [Consumer Magazine Training Fund] for professional training. General book fees are shared amongst the General-interest Publishing Group [Groep Algemene Uitgevers] of the Nederlands Uitgeversbond, which uses them to fund activities promoting books, and Stichting LIRA, which adds these funds to those allocated for the disbursement of lending fees. The creators' share for visual works is disbursed as a separate category to the association representing the creators of these works, Pictoright (formerly, De Visuelen).

If a publisher fails to register with Stichting Reprorecht as a payment beneficiary, its writers may approach Stichting Reprorecht directly. Every year the latter places a notice for this writers fund in the daily newspapers and magazines. Those publishers who are not members of the scheme, would naturally do well to notify their writers accordingly themselves. The writers also need to provide plausible evidence of their turnover in the category of publications for which funds are available. Those journalists who write for daily newspapers and consumer magazines, would do best to approach Stichting Nieuws waarde. Writers of general-interest books receive their share through the disbursement of lending fees, and creators

## ► About reprographic reproduction rights

of visual works can also approach their own organisation, Pictoright (formerly, De Visuelen), for the same purpose.

Any Dutch rightsholders who require more information about reproduction rights or who wish to register for distribution purposes, may approach Stichting Reprorecht.

### Other countries

Stichting Reprorecht also collects fees for foreign rightsholders. These funds are set aside for each country until monies are exchanged with the relevant foreign sister organisation based on reciprocity. The determination of the foreign share and its breakdown amongst the various countries is also based on random market surveys. As it happens, the Dutch component in other countries should not be underestimated. Dutch publishers represent more than 20% of scientific and professional information in the global market.

*Stichting Reprorecht is affiliated to the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO). You can find detailed information about the latter and a report of its 2006 annual meeting [here](#).*

# Key figures

Amounts in thousands of euros

RECEIPTS	2006	2005	2004	2003
<i>collected from the public sector</i>	6,591	7,701	7,183	5,237
<i>collected from the business sector</i>	15,038	4,234	14,825	1,925
Total collected	21,629	11,935	22,008	7,162
Financial income and expenditure	711	580	343	316
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>22,340</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>22,351</b>	<b>7,478</b>
OPERATIONS				
Administrative fees withheld from distribution	2,583	2,350	539	510
Business sector expenses withheld from collection	0	2,853	3,697	6,661
Interest allocated to operations	0	0	285	103
Operating expenses	-2,747	-3,317	-4,136	-6,712
<b>Result of the financial year / allocations to equity</b>	<b>-164</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>562</b>
MOVEMENT OF FUNDS TO BE DISTRIBUTED				
Funds still to be distributed as at 1 January	15,805	17,959	4,847	11,44
<i>collected</i>	21,629	11,935	22,008	7,162
<i>withheld from collection (including VAT)</i>	0	-2,808	-2,619	-7,173
<b>Available for distribution</b>	<b>21,629</b>	<b>9,127</b>	<b>19,389</b>	<b>-11</b>
Interest allocated to funds to be distributed	711	580	58	213
Distributed in the year under review	-13,195	-11,861	-6,335	-6,797
<b>Still to be distributed as at 31 December</b>	<b>24,950</b>	<b>15,805</b>	<b>17,959</b>	<b>4,847</b>
BREAKDOWN OF FUNDS STILL TO BE DISTRIBUTED				
<i>still to be specified: public sector</i>	0	294	2	532
<i>still to be specified: business sector</i>	0	67	1,692	-5,248
Total funds still to be specified	0	361	1,694	-4,716
Disbursement categories in the Netherlands	19,763	12,687	13,542	6,528
Disbursement categories abroad	5,187	2,757	2,723	3,0355
<b>Total funds to be distributed as at 31 December</b>	<b>24,950</b>	<b>15,805</b>	<b>17,959</b>	<b>4,847</b>

# Notes on the key figures for 2006

These key figures concisely reveal the organisation's most important financial results in the year under review and in recent years. Below you will find notes on a number of items.

## COLLECTED

The overall amount collected has fluctuated greatly over the years. First of all this is explained by the fact that, in addition to collections from the public sector since 2003, funds have also been collected from the private sector (the business community). In addition, businesses are invoiced once every two years. Of the amounts pertaining to the period from 2003 to 2004 the bulk was invoiced and collected in 2004. Invoicing and collection of the amounts pertaining to the period from 2005 to 2006 commenced in mid-2006. As a result there was a significant decline in the amount collected from the business sector in 2005 compared with 2004, following which the corresponding figure of EUR 15,038,000 for 2006 exceeded that for 2004 somewhat. Collection of the amounts pertaining to the period from 2005 to 2006 will continue in 2007. For more information about the public and business sectors please refer to *pp. 13* and *pp. 14*.

## FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

*Financial income and expenditure* mainly covers interest received on bank balances and deposits, and bonds. The amount climbed from EUR 580,000 in 2005 to EUR 711,000 in 2006. This is due to a rise in liquid assets as a result of an increase in the funds to be distributed. In addition, more efficient asset management and an increase in interest remittances have had a positive effect on interest received. The allocation of interest received was changed in 2005. Until and including 2004 interest received was allocated to operations and to the funds that were to be distributed. As of 2005 all interest received has been allocated to the funds that are still to be distributed. This change is also visible in the fluctuation of the relevant items in the breakdown of *operations and movement of funds to be distributed*.

## ADMINISTRATIVE FEES WITHHELD FROM DISTRIBUTION

The item, *administrative fees withheld from distribution*, refers to income derived from the withholding of 20% of the amount paid out to the relevant rightsholders by way of administrative fees with the exception of several disbursements which are subject to a different withholding rate: funds received from abroad (9%), the writers fund (9%) and disbursements to Stichting Musicopy (15%). Consequently, the increase of this item is directly related to that of those funds which were distributed during the year under review. This withholding is designed to cover operating expenses. A final reproduction rights scheme agreed on with the business sector, one for multiple years which would bring calm to the market, is a prerequisite for the future improvement of cost efficiency. The Foundation is involved in negotiations with MKB-Nederland and VNO-NCW concerning this.

## OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses are incurred for the purposes of invoicing, collection, distribution and other operations conducted by Stichting Reprorecht. This item also includes management fees of EUR 28.000 (EUR 36,000 in 2005). The decline in operating expenses is due to a more efficient structuring of the invoicing and collection processes for the business sector and a delay in invoicing businesses for the period from 2005 to 2006 due to the implementation of a new software system. Because of the delay invoicing operations were at a lower level in 2006, which resulted in less operating expenses being incurred. It was only halfway through the year under review that it was possible to commence invoicing and collection in respect of this period. These activities are continuing in 2007.

## ► Notes on the key figures for 2006

### **BUSINESS SECTOR EXPENSES WITHHELD FROM COLLECTION**

Unlike previous years no further business expenses were deducted from the amount collected during the year under review, because *administrative fees withheld from distribution* were enough to cover operating expenses. As a result the item, *business sector expenses withheld from collection*, is listed as nil in the breakdown of *operations and movement of funds to be distributed*.

### **RESULTS OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR / ALLOCATIONS TO EQUITY**

Equity is freely disposable and serves primarily as a continuity reserve, the amount of which is determined by the extent of the Foundation's operations and the risks involved in them. The Foundation's equity of EUR 3,609,000 at the end of 2006 (EUR 3,773,000 at the end of 2005) is in line with this. The operating result for 2006 (a loss) was debited to equity in the year under review.

### **DISTRIBUTED IN THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW**

Distributed funds rose from EUR 11,861,000 in 2005 to EUR 13,195,000 in the year under review. See [pp. 11](#) and [pp. 12](#) for a breakdown of the funds distributed in 2006. Generally, every year in December all of the funds available in the various disbursement categories – in principle, those funds which were raised in the previous year – are distributed and disbursed to the relevant rightsholders.

### **TO BE DISTRIBUTED**

Because of the collection which occurred during the year under review the funds that are to be distributed have increased from EUR 13,195,000 at the end of 2005 to EUR 24,950,000 at the end of 2006. This entire sum covers the various disbursement categories for Dutch rightsholders (EUR 19,763,000) and different country accounts for foreign rightsholders (EUR 5,187,000). The item, *still to be specified*, refers to the amounts that have been collected but have yet to be allocated to the various disbursement categories. At the end of 2006 this item amounted to nil, because all amounts had been allocated to the relevant disbursement categories.

# Distribution in 2006

The table on this and the following page contains a breakdown of the funds distributed to Dutch and foreign rightsholders in 2006.

amounts in euros

DUTCH RIGHTSHOLDERS	PAID TO	DISTRIBUTED IN 2006	DISTRIBUTED IN 2005
Professional and academic journals	Publishers and their writers based on PWC apportionment	2,057,186	1,899,473
Professional and academic books	Publishers and their writers based on PWC apportionment	1,956,622	1,800,274
Educational works	Publishers and their writers based on PWC apportionment	1,969,082	1,639,027
Newspapers	Publishers based on PWC apportionment	165,651	188,164
Newspapers	Publishers based on PWC apportionment	165,651	188,164
Music publications	Stichting Musicopy	77,805	77,415
Consumer magazines	Stichting Nieuwsaarde	225,315	169,732
Consumer magazines	Onderwijsfonds Publiekstijdschriften	197,523	0
Consumer magazines	Groep Publiekstijdschriften NUV	395,047	0
General-interest books and other publications	Stichting LIRA	88,909	85,092
General-interest books and other publications	Groep Algemene Uitgevers NUV	174,001	0
Creators of visual works	Pictoright (formely, De Visuelen)	1,237,716	1,936,900
Publishers of visual works	Publishers based on PWC apportionment	2,845,868	1,813
Foreign sister organisations	Dutch publishers and writers based on statements	475,357	2,532,770
<b>Total distributed in the Netherlands</b>		<b>12,031,732</b>	<b>10,518,824</b>

## ► Distribution in 2006

### FOREIGN RIGHTSHOLDERS

amounts in euros

COUNTRY ACCOUNTS	PAID TO	DISTRIBUTED IN 2006	DISTRIBUTED IN 2005
United States	CCC	570,271	603,009
United Kingdom	CLA	343,645	381,939
United Kingdom	NLA	14,319	21,288
France	CFC	106,557	113,005
New Zealand	CLL	1,277	1,349
Ireland	ICLA	5,902	6,277
Canada	Acces Copy	10,648	11,512
Canada	Copibec	3,549	3,837
Norway	Kopinor	2,393	2,524
Belgium	Reprobel	104,802	111,887
Spain	Cedro	797	723
Other countries		0	84,642
<b>Total distributed abroad</b>		<b>1,164,160</b>	<b>1,341,992</b>
<b>Total distributed</b>		<b>13,195,892</b>	<b>11,860,816</b>

Countries with which Stichting Reprorecht has now entered into A (Transfer of Funds) or B (Repertoire Exchange) agreements

**TYPE A:** Belgium; Canada; France; Ireland; New Zealand; Norway; Spain; United States; United Kingdom.

**TYPE B:** Brazil; Denmark; Germany; Finland; Hong Kong; Mexico; Poland; South Africa; Switzerland.

# Annual review of the public sector

## Collection

Stichting Reprorecht has made arrangements for payment with the relevant umbrella organisations or has agreed with them on models which are to be sent to the members of these organisations with a recommendation from the latter. The foundation will make arrangements with these organisations to secure their cooperation for a market survey to be conducted by an independent research centre into the total number of photocopies that have been made and the proportion of them which are subject to reprographic reproduction rights.

*amounts in euros*

COLLECTED	2006	2005
Government	1,705,853	1,863,860
Education	4,388,446	3,982,511
Other countries	496,340	1,854,238
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,590,693</b>	<b>7,700,609</b>

## GOVERNMENT

In 2006 collections declined in the government sector compared with the previous year. This decrease was largely due to a delay in invoicing several organisations owing to ongoing contract negotiations.

## EDUCATION

In 2006 Stichting Reprorecht reached agreement with the Association of Universities in the Netherlands (VSNU) about a reprographic reproduction rights scheme for the period from 2003 to 2009. In addition, Stichting Reprorecht and the VSNU have also agreed that during the term of this agreement they would conduct joint research for the purposes of determining a reasonable reprographic reproduction fee to be paid by the VSNU as of 2010. To this end the total annual volume of photocopies made by the universities will be counted along with the proportion of copies in respect of which reprographic reproduction fees are payable.

## OTHER COUNTRIES

Receipts from other countries under the terms of the Type A (Transfer of Funds) reciprocal agreements were relatively limited in 2006. The Foundation hardly has any control over the size of the amounts to be received and the time when this occurs. For example, during the year under review no funds were received from our Belgian sister organisation, Reprobel, with the result that receipts were down on 2005.

Incidentally, every year Stichting Reprorecht takes the amounts collected for Denmark, Germany, Finland, Mexico and Switzerland and adds them to the funds that are to be distributed to Dutch rightsholders in accordance with the provisions of the Type B (Repertoire Exchange) reciprocal agreements.

# Annual review of the business sector

The results achieved in the past three years indicate that businesses have accepted the fact that they are invoiced biennially for a reprographic reproduction fees in accordance with the *Regeling Reprorecht Bedrijfsleven* agreed to with VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland. The bulk of the businesses that were written to in relation to the invoicing period of 2003 to 2004 have now paid or do not have an obligation to pay in accordance with the scheme, because they do not possess a photocopier. More than EUR 22 million has been collected in relation to this invoicing period. As such, the relevant copyright holders are receiving fair and equitable compensation for having their work photocopied, while the administrative burden for the business sector is being confined to a minimum.

In mid-2006 Stichting Reprorecht commenced writing to businesses in respect of the invoicing period of 2005 to 2006. More than EUR 13 million had been collected in respect of this second invoicing period by the end of the year under review. However, invoicing was delayed somewhat in the second half of 2006 due to the implementation of a new software system. Collection for the period from 2005 to 2006 is continuing in 2007.

In 2006 the Foundation also commenced various monitoring operations. For instance, publishers were approached with a request to provide clarity concerning the payment of the distributed funds to their writers. This is because publishers have a duty to pay out no less than 50% of the fees paid to them to the writers of their works. In addition, since 2006 Stichting Reprorecht has been monitoring changes to business details which have been carried out or reported, and which include those referring to the absence of a photocopier, for example.

The scheme for 2005 to 2006 was agreed with VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland in December 2005. Following the proven success of an introductory scheme for the period from 2003 to 2004, negotiations conducted by the Foundation with the employers associations, VNO-NCW and MKB-Nederland, resulted in the continuation of the *Regeling Reprorecht Bedrijfsleven* in relation to 2005 and 2006. In this respect the intention was explicitly included to keep the scheme going in its present form in the future as well. Like its predecessor, the scheme for 2005 to 2006 is based on flat-rate approach: businesses pay a fixed sum depending on their size and the relevant industry. The rates are indexed, with the result that the following fees are applicable in respect of 2005 and 2006:

- businesses with fewer than 20 employees pay EUR 16.78 each year;
- businesses with 20 or more employees which produce fewer photocopies are required to pay as part of a system of five size-based categories with fees varying from EUR 107.00 to EUR 3,115.00;
- businesses with 20 or more employees which produce more photocopies are required to pay a fee varying from EUR 161.00 to EUR 4,672.00 depending on the size-based category in which they fall.

It is possible for either Stichting Reprorecht or businesses to take the initiative to make individual arrangements, if the fixed sums do not reasonably correspond to the actual volume of photocopies concerned. *The full text of the scheme can be found here.*

# Annual review of distribution

At the end of 2006 the Stichting Reprorecht board of management decided to commence an investigation into the extent to which publishers pass on payments to writers. The Foundation has also previously conducted such a study. Its purpose is to determine the manner in which the publishers implement the duty to pass on part of the reprographic reproduction fees which they receive to the individual writers.

We need to establish that the relevant system used for the purposes of calculation is appropriate, that the actual calculations are correct, and that the calculated amounts are paid out in full and on time. In addition, clarity is also required as to how publishers show their writers what reprographic reproduction fees are involved. The scope of our inspections is focused on the distribution of national funds. Newspaper and consumer magazine publishers will not be investigated, because the relevant writers are paid by Stichting Nieuwswaarde and not the publisher. The investigation will cover the following categories of publishers: professional and academic journals and books, and educational publications.

At the end of 2006 the Stichting Reprorecht board of management also decided to analyse the organisation's administrative processes in relation to distribution and the writers fund in order to itemise potential problems and areas for improvement. This analysis will commence in the second half of 2007.

# Management

## College van Toezicht Auteursrecht

The *Wet toezicht collectieve beheersorganisaties auteurs- en naburige rechten* [Supervision of Collective Administration Bodies (Copyright and Neighbouring Rights) Act] came into force on 15 July 2003. This legislation has resulted in the establishment of the College van toezicht beheersorganisaties auteurs- en naburige rechten [Supervisory Authority for Copyright and Neighbouring Rights Administrative Bodies] (CvTA). This Authority is responsible for supervising the collection and distribution of fees by the following collective administration bodies: the Vereniging Bureau voor Muziekauteursrecht [Music Copyright Association Bureau] (Buma), Stichting Reprorecht, Stichting De Thuis kopie [Home Copying Foundation], Stichting ter exploitatie van naburige rechten [Foundation for the Commercial Exploitation of Neighbouring Rights] (SENA) and Stichting Leenrecht [Lending Rights Foundation]. Amongst other things, the Authority ensures that these collective administration bodies maintain comprehensive administrative records, collect any fees due in a lawful manner, distribute them to rightsholders on time and also that they provide fee payers and copyright holders with appropriate insight into their general and financial policy, maintain transparent fee structures, and are adequately equipped to perform their duties properly.

The *College van Toezicht Auteursrecht* consists of the following people:

H.F. Dijkstal (chairperson);

T.R. Bremer (member);

C.J. Regoort RA (member).

The CvTA is assisted by a secretary, D.J. Hesemans.

*For more information see <http://www.cvta.nl/>.*

## Stichting Reprorecht board of management

The members of the board of management are appointed by organisations representing writers and publishers, or are co-opted by the board of management of Stichting Reprorecht in accordance with its articles of incorporation. *You can find the full text of Stichting Reprorecht's articles of incorporation here.*

### WRITERS' REPRESENTATIVES

The eight writers' representatives are appointed as follows:

- *professional and academic books* – one individual writer is co-opted by the Stichting Reprorecht executive committee;
- *professional and academic journals* – one writer is appointed by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen [Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences];
- *educational publications* – one writer is appointed by the *Sectie Educatieve Auteurs* [Educational Writers Division] of Stichting Auteursraad [Writers Council Foundation];
- *newspapers* – one daily newspaper journalist is appointed by the Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten [Netherlands Association of Journalists];
- *general-interest books and other publications* – one writer is appointed by the Vereniging van Schrijvers en Vertalers [Netherlands Association of Writers and Translators] (VSenV);
- *consumer magazines* – one freelance journalist with experience in the consumer magazine sector is jointly appointed by the Netherlands Freelancers Associatie and the VSenV;
- *visual works* – two creators of visual works, one of whom is appointed by Pictoright (formerly, De Visuelen), and one who is appointed by the Fotografen Federatie [Netherlands Federation of Photographers].

## ► Management

### **PUBLISHERS' REPRESENTATIVES**

Eight publishers' representatives are appointed by the Nederlands Uitgeversverbond as follows:

- three members are nominated by the Professional and Academic Publishers Group [Groep Uitgevers voor Vak en Wetenschap];
- one member is nominated by the Educational Publishing Group [Groep Educatieve Uitgeverijen];
- one member is nominated by the Dutch Newspaper Publishers Group [Groep Nederlandse Dagbladpers];
- one member is nominated by the General-interest Publishers Group [Groep Algemene Uitgevers] and other publishers;
- one member is nominated by the Consumer Magazines Group [Groep Publiekstijdschriften];
- one member is nominated by the Vereniging van Muziekuitgevers [Netherlands Association of Music Publishers].

### **Appointments**

#### **WRITERS**

Following his nomination by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen Mr Wessels has been appointed to succeed Mr Borchert, who has resigned. Mr Van den Eijnde was reappointed after being nominated by Pictoright (formerly, De Visuelen). Mr Van Lingen was reappointed after being nominated by the executive committee. Mr Wolffensperger was reappointed after being appointed by the FotografenFederatie.

#### **PUBLISHERS**

Following his nomination by the Nederlands Uitgeversverbond Mr Louis has been appointed to succeed Mr Driessen, who has retired and Messrs Van Amerongen and Frequin have been reappointed.

#### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

Ms Van Walt Meijer-van den Bremen has been appointed to serve as a member of the executive committee after being appointed by the Nederlands Uitgeversverbond.

## ► Management

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AS AT 22 JUNE 2007	CATEGORY	TERM EXPIRES IN:
Ms M. Sanders-ten Holte, Chairperson*	o	November 2008
Mr R.F. van Amergongen	u	educational publications November 2009
Mr V.F.R.M. van den Eijnde	a	visual works November 2009
Mr M. J. Frequin	u	general-interest books and other publications November 2009
Mr J.J. Groot	a	educational publications November 2007
Mr C.P.A. Holierhoek, Deputy Chairperson*	a	general-interest books and other publications November 2007
Mr V.H.G. Lebesque*	a	newspapers November 2007
Mr N. van Lingen	a	professional and academic books November 2009
Mr N. Louis	u	professional and academic books and journals November 2008
Mr J.A.M. van der Meer, Treasurer*	u	professional and academic books and journals November 2008
Ms H. van Meurs	u	newspapers November 2008
Dr P.A.M. Spaninks	a	consumer magazines November 2008
Mr F.J. Steenbeek	u	consumer magazines November 2007
Ms A.I. van Walt Meijer-van den Bremen	u	professional and academic books and journals November 2007
Prof. B. Wessels	a	professional and academic journals November 2009
Mr F.J.P. de Wit	u	sheet music November 2007
Mr G.J. Wolffensperger	a	visual works November 2009

- a writers' representative
- u publishers' representative
- o independent board member
- \* Executive Committee

# Appendix

## International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO)

Stichting Reprorecht works together with a large group of sister organisations at the international level. They are affiliated to the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO). Stichting Reprorecht has entered into reciprocal contracts with the overwhelming majority of these organisations. Where necessary, these contracts regulate representation in each other's country and include arrangements for the disbursement of funds collected for photocopying foreign publications.

The IFRRO has a number of forums and working parties, such as its regional committees (Latin America, Asia and the Pacific, Africa and the European group) and a digital issues forum. Discussions occur in these forums about important developments affecting legislation, technological developments, the role of reproduction organisations in relation to digital storage and the distribution of protected works (sometimes across borders), and specific fields of operation, such as those involving newspaper clipping digests and music publications. Stichting Reprorecht is an active member of the IFRRO and participates in all of its relative consultative bodies.

### THE IFRRO IN 2006

The annual meeting of the International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO) was held in New Zealand this year at the invitation of the reprographic reproduction rights organisation of that country, Copyright Licensing Limited (CLL). The programme covered the following matters.

### DIGITAL ISSUES

The Digital Issues Forum dealt with a strengths and weaknesses analysis of reproduction rights organisations in their capacity as a partner to rightsholders and users in relation to licensing the storage and online distribution of protected works. A number of the reproduction rights organisations that were present gave a presentation covering their digital licences.

A working party presented a pilot project of an ONYX system which could enable reprographic reproduction rights and other organisa-

tions of rightsholders to share data pertaining to licences and distribution more effectively.

In addition, a presentation was given on the state of affairs concerning the development of an *International Standard Text Code* and a system for identifying rightsholders (Interested Party Identifier).

Proceedings were concluded with a panel discussion which enabled the conference goers to share ideas about future scenarios for the use of information by businesses, the educational sector and institutions, and the role of reproduction rights organisations in this.

### EUROPA

The European Group considered a number of cases.

A number of countries have still not proceeded with the implementation of all of the directives. Debate is still ensuing about implementation and the IFRRO is commenting on proposed legislation. Where necessary, local reproduction rights organisations are supported in their lobbying work.

The European Group also has a development work team, the IFRRO European Development Committee. It focuses primarily on Central and Eastern Europe, in particular on the new member states of the European Union. Interested parties in Portugal and Turkey are also being consulted about support for the introduction of appropriate legislation and the establishment and structure of reproduction rights organisations.

The IFRRO is involved in the 2010 Digital Libraries project. The European Commission would like to promote the development of digital libraries by about 2010 with the aid European legislation. Apart from archiving and preserving stored information, they should also have the task of allowing it to be retrieved on an extensive scale. The IFRRO is involved in considering the implications for copyright and the potential for making appropriate arrangements. Extensive discussions were also held on the

# ► Bijlage International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organisations (IFRRO)

proposed recommendation of the European Committee concerning the production of photocopies for personal use and the implications of this for the reproduction rights organisations.

## NEWSPAPERS

The working party on newspapers and similar materials presented licences for electronic news clipping services to a number of conference goers. Stichting Reprorecht informed the meeting about the situation prevailing in the Netherlands in relation to it, PRO/CLIP, the role of Stichting Nieuwsaarde and the CEDAR scheme.

## MUSIC

The Musical Works working party mainly shared ideas about the question as to whether the European Commission's recommendation concerning *cross border online licensing* in relation to musical works extends to lyrics and sheet music or is confined to audio and video, and what the implications of this are for the music reproduction rights organisations. Stichting Reprorecht gave a presentation on what has been arranged between it and Musicopy in the Netherlands, and the online licences which Musicopy provides for the use of sheet music on websites.

In addition, the working party also discussed the position of the music reproduction rights organisations within the IFRRO and the need for more specific support from its secretariat and for the IFRRO board of directors to devote attention to this repertoire.

## CONFERENCE

Various administrative matters were dealt with during the conference, such as the final figures for the 2005-2006 period, the budget for the 2006-2007 period, and the report submitted by the board of directors. The conference also considered all of the members' *status reports* in so far as there were any questions or where additional information needed to be provided.

The legal committee provided an initial draft of a digital bilateral mandate model, which will be developed further in the months

ahead and will ultimately be approved by the board of directors. The model will then be sent to the members as an aid.

The chairperson of the IFRRO Development Fund present a report about its work in the various regions.

A panel (consisting of representatives of organisations for creators of visual works) discussed the subject, *The Creator of Visual Works and the RRO*. In doing so the panel again stressed the importance of solidarity between rightsholders and drew attention to the importance of specific collections for copying visual materials. This has not been properly developed in all of the countries. Finally, elections were held for a new board of directors.

The 2007 annual conference will be held in Dublin, Ireland, at the invitation of the ICLA.

## TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE SEMINAR

After the conference a seminar was held on traditional knowledge, which focused mainly on the protection of the achievements of Maoris and similar groups. Presentations were given by representatives of these groups, the WIPO and a representative of the Asia Pacific Economic Council. The IFRRO provided information about the potential role of reproduction rights organisations in relation to the management of potential claims as part of a traditional knowledge regime, if such a regime were to be implemented.

The IFRRO publishes a newsletter, information for members and other details on its [website](#), which can also be consulted in connection with questions concerning reproduction and digital copies.



# Appendix

## Overview of allocated spending of funds collected in the Stichting Reprorecht writers fund

### AUTEURSFONDS STICHTING REPRORECHT

- *Disbursements to individual writers*

If a publisher does not register with Stichting Reprorecht as a prospective recipient for disbursements, his writers will also be in danger of not receiving any money. In order to avoid this writers may approach Stichting Reprorecht directly for disbursements from the writers fund. Stichting Reprorecht publishes a notice concerning the writers fund in newspapers and magazines every year. Those publishers who are not members of the scheme, would naturally do well to notify their writers accordingly themselves. The writers need to provide plausible evidence of their turnover in the category of publications for which funds are available. Those journalists who write for daily newspapers and consumer magazines, would do best to approach Stichting Nieuws waarde. Writers of general-interest books receive their share as part of the library payments made by LIRA, while creators of visual works may approach Pictoright (formerly, De Visuelen) for this purpose.

- *Contributions to the translation fund of the Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen*

This refers to a translation fund for academic articles, which was established for the purposes of allocating reproduction fees that are collected by Stichting Reprorecht but which cannot be disbursed to individual writers. Its purpose is to fund translations published as part of a journal or anthology: academic articles written in Dutch and translated into English, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian or Russian; academic articles written in French or German and translated into English; and academic articles written in English and translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese or Russian. A translated article must be published in a superior academic journal or anthology. It must set out a new academic understanding, initiate an innovative academic debate or present an original account of academic insights or developments. The target group must be researchers who are associated with a Dutch university or research institute. What qualifies for subsidisation are the costs involved in having an article translated by a professional translator which has been recently published or not

yet, or of having a translation corrected by a professional translator. Recently published refers to publication less than five years ago, calculated from the date of the application. Each article can only be subsidised once. The amount of the subsidy that is allocated amounts to no more than EUR 1,600.00 and no less than EUR 800.00 in the case of each article. The payment of the costs involved in correction are subject to a maximum sum of EUR 300.00 per article. The application procedure is as follows: applications can be submitted twice a year using an application form provided by the KNAW. The closing date for the submission of application forms is 1 February and 15 September each year. The writer of the article concerned must apply to the KNAW for a subsidy himself.

- *Contributions to Stichting Rechtshulp Auteurs*

Stichting Rechtshulp Auteurs was established by the VvL and Stichting LIRA in 1990 to provide financial support to writers and translators who require legal or bookkeeping assistance for the purposes of any dispute involving their authorship. Any LIRA affiliate or member of VSenV who is referred by the Rechtshulp management will receive a contribution of up to EUR 1,000.00 towards the costs of his initial advice. A new application for support must be submitted for any further assistance. Such additional assistance will only be provided, if the applicant has been a VSenV member or LIRA affiliate for at least one year at the time of his initial application. If the Rechtshulp management decides to provide support for a case, the person concerned will be required to make a personal contribution amounting to 5% of the lawyer's fees. One of the conditions subject to which legal aid is provided, is that in principle the outcome of the proceedings must be relevant to the entire profession of which the applicant is a member. However, the applicant's financial interests are also considered.



## ► Appendix Overview of allocated spending of funds collected in the Stichting Reprerecht writers fund

- *Contributions to the P.C. Boutensfonds*

The aim of the P.C. Boutensfonds, which is managed by representatives of VSenV and Stichting Lira, is to assist with pension plans for professional writers and translators.

- *Contributions to the Vereniging van Educatieve Auteurs*

The Vereniging van Educatieve Auteurs [Dutch Association of Educational Writers] is a professional association of people who produce texts for educational purposes, educational content providers and producers of educational aids. The association has two aims: to improve the position of educational writers in relation to their clients and to professionalise the occupation of educational writer.

- *Contributions to the poetry working party of the Vereniging van Letterkundigen*

It is in the poetry working party of the Vereniging van Letterkundigen, one of three departments of the Vereniging van Schrijvers en Vertalers, that the illegal use of poetry is examined and legal action is taken against it where necessary.

- *Contributions to the Beroepsorganisatie Nederlandse Ontwerpers and Vereniging Fotografiefederatie*

These are designed for principle-based legal proceedings which concern the common interests of the creators of visual works.

- *Contributions to the Beroepsorganisatie Nederlandse Ontwerpers (BNO)*

These contributions fund biennial BNO studies of the sector designers and illustrators.

- *Contributions to Stichting Auteursrecht Manifestaties*

Stichting Auteursrecht Manifestaties is a collaborative venture involving the Vereniging voor Auteursrecht [Dutch Copyright Association], the Ministries of Justice, Economic Affairs and of Education, Culture and Science, and the organisations of right-

sholders and interested parties affiliated to Stichting Auteursrechtbelangen. In 2006 Stichting Auteursrecht Manifestaties disclosed that 33,000 students assisted by more than 1,000 teachers had used the educational pack, *Get It Right*, since it had been introduced. This educational pack is designed to be used by youth of 14 and 15 years of age in secondary education and deals with the importance of copyright and the creation of culture, entertainment and information. The educational pack is provided free of charge and consists of a student magazine, and introductory video featuring the band, Di-Rect, a special website ([auteursrecht.nl/voorjou](http://auteursrecht.nl/voorjou)) and a teacher's guide.

- *Contributions to Stichting Auteursrechtbelangen*

Stichting Auteursrechtbelangen is a professional association. Its aim is to safeguard related interests and to position copyright broadly as a legal, economic and cultural factor in relation to government, the political establishment and the public.

- *Contributions to Stichting Auteursraad*

Stichting Auteursraad, a consultative body run by organisations representing a diverse range of creative individuals, advises Stichting Reprerecht on the collective use of reprographic reproduction funds for writers.

#### NUV/NVJ ONDERWIJSFONDS PUBLIEKSTIJDSCRIFTEN

- *Expeditie Bladenmaken*

*Expeditie Bladenmaken* is a week of workshops covering all aspects of magazines targeting young, ambitious, talented magazine producers.

#### NUV CONSUMER MAGAZINE GROUP

- *Project Positionering*

The aim of this positioning project is to improve the position of the consumer magazine media type in the advertising market. The emphasis is placed on research and positioning the medium.

## ► Appendix Overview of allocated spending of funds collected in the Stichting Reprerecht writers fund

- *HALLO Workshop*

For two weeks students of the HALLO academy for applied creativity are introduced to the ins and outs of the magazine trade. Following this they get down to work themselves and present six concepts for new, commercially viable consumer magazines.

- *Seminar held by the University of Amsterdam*

Every year about 45 students become more familiar with magazine publishing at the University of Amsterdam in the course of a seminar entitled *Het uitgeven van publicatiebladen* [Publishing Consumer Magazines]. The Consumer Magazines Group contributes to this training by arranging lectures or tutorials and working visits.

- *Contributions to Stichting ROTA*

Stichting ROTA is the organisation in the Netherlands which has issued *Regelen voor het Advertentiewezen* [Advertising Rules]. These rules are of the nature of collective terms and conditions of supply for the publishing sector and their aim is to ensure a certain order in the commercial dealings between the publishing sector, the advertising and media agencies, and advertisers.

- *Contributions to Stichting Reclame Code Commissie*

Complaints about advertising may be submitted to the Reclame Code Commissie [Advertising Code Committee]. It will determine whether any advertising contravenes the Dutch Advertising Code.

- *Contributions to the Nederlands Persmuseum*

The Dutch press museum is the national custodian of our journalistic heritage. The museum manages an extensive collection of newspapers and magazines from 1600 on, a collection of posters and other forms of advertising relating to the press, a unique collection of political drawings and press cartoons (original and otherwise), numerous archives and photographs featuring journalists and the press, and a large library. The aim of the press museum is to consolidate, document, open up, provide access to and exhibit information about, an understanding and experience of

the Dutch press, and to study the history of our press heritage (or have this done). Education about the media is a key objective in this respect.

- *Contributions to Stichting Lezen*

Stichting Lezen [Reading Foundation] encourages innovative projects to promote reading and the study of literature, and coordinates existing activities. Furthering research and disseminating its findings is also part of the work of Stichting Lezen. Its most important target group consists of young people of up to 18 years of age.

- *Contributions to the Raad voor de Journalistiek*

The Raad voor de Journalistiek [Netherlands Press Council] is an independent body to which complaints about journalistic activities may be submitted. The council serves as a self-regulating body for the media.

- *Contributions to Stichting Auteursrechtbelangen*

Stichting Auteursrechtbelangen (Starbel) is a professional organisation. Its aim is to safeguard related interests and to position copyright broadly as a legal, economic and cultural factor in relation to government, the political establishment and the public. As it happens, this does not refer to a direct payment from the Group to Starbel. The NUV is affiliated to Starbel and distributes the contributions to the various groups. The Consumer Magazines group uses the reprographic reproduction fees to fund its contribution.

#### **NUV GENERAL-INTEREST PUBLISHERS GROUP**

- *Contributions to Stichting Marktonderzoek Boekenvak*

Stichting Marktonderzoek Boekenvak was established by the General-interest Publishers Group and the Nederlandse Boekverkoopbond [Dutch Book Sellers Association] and its aim is to conduct quantitative and qualitative research into the procurement and sales of books and related products.

## ► Appendix Overview of allocated spending of funds collected in the Stichting Reprorecht writers fund

- *Griffels en penselen*

The *CPNB* presents awards for the best children's books of the previous year on the occasion of the Children's Book Week. These awards are known as *griffels en penselen*.

- *Strategy development and advice*

Advice is obtained for the purposes of the general book trade. The aim of securing this advice is to strengthen the general book trade overall.

- *CPNB contributions*

The aim of Stichting Collectieve Propaganda van het Nederlandse Boek (*CPNB*) is to encourage people to keep and read books. It organises various activities for this purpose, the book week being the most widely known.

- *Tiele Stichting*

Dr. P.A. Tiele-Stichting promotes the study of books in the Netherlands. It does this by establishing academic chairs, arranging for academic research to be conducted, publishing academic publications (or arranging for this to be done), and by organising symposiums, conferences, lectures and so forth.

- *Stichting Lezen*

Stichting Lezen [Reading Foundation] encourages innovative projects to promote reading and the study of literature, and coordinates existing activities. Furthering research and disseminating its findings is also part of the work of Stichting Lezen. Its most important target group consists of young people of up to 18 years of age.

### NUV PROFESSIONAL AND ACADEMIC PUBLISHERS GROUP

- *International conference*

This refers to an international conference on the future of books in relation to the digitisation of academic and higher education for and in collaboration with academic publishers and their natural counterparts: SURF, academic libraries and writers, universities and institutions of higher education. The conference will probably be organised as part of *Amsterdam Wereldboekenstad* [Amsterdam World Book Capital] in 2008. In order to prepare for this a conference is being organised for representatives from all of the organisations involved. The Professional and Academic Publishers Group will fund part of it using its own resources. In addition, as the successor to the Export Council it will also use available reprographic reproduction fees for this purpose.

# Colophon

## **COPY**

Stichting Reprorecht  
Martèl Bakker Schut, Editor

## **TRANSLATION**

[www.fasttranslator.com](http://www.fasttranslator.com)

## **LAYOUT AND PRODUCTION**

Link Design, Amsterdam  
[www.linkdesign.nl](http://www.linkdesign.nl)

## **STICHTING REPRORECHT**

Siriusdreef 22-28, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands

## **FOR THE BUSINESS SECTOR:**

PO Box 3051  
2130 KB Hoofddorp  
The Netherlands  
[www.reprorecht.nl](http://www.reprorecht.nl)

## **FOR THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND COPYRIGHT HOLDERS:**

PO Box 3060  
2130 KB Hoofddorp  
The Netherlands  
[www.cedar.nl/reprorecht](http://www.cedar.nl/reprorecht)

