

# Hungary

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## A. DIGITISATION AND ONLINE ACCESSIBILITY

**A1. Progress on the systematic gathering of information about current and planned digitisation of books, journals, newspapers, photographs, museum objects, archival documents, audiovisual material and the availability of overviews of such digitisation in order to prevent duplication of efforts and promote collaboration and synergies at European level.**

Hungary joined the MICHAEL (Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe) project in 2006 in order to:

- describe the collections of the cultural heritage sector using common metadata standards (DC, RSLP), data-model and terminology (UNESCO, ISO) based on a common technical platform built upon open-source, de facto standard software components including Apache Cocoon publishing framework, Apache Tomcat servlet engine, Jakarta Lucene search engine and the XtoGen application generator;
- give access to the European cultural heritage from a single point of access;
- promote the Hungarian cultural heritage across Europe (and world-wide) and as a contribution to the European Digital Library;
- survey the cultural heritage institutions' digital collections using the lists containing the beneficiaries of former digitisation tenders.

Action taken so far:

- information was collected about the beneficiaries of former digitisation tenders;
- a questionnaire was prepared for collecting metadata of the Hungarian digital and physical collections, cultural heritage institutions, services and products in order to prevent duplication of efforts and promote collaboration;
- the description of around a hundred digital collections and ninety institutions following the structure of the MICHAEL data model have been prepared;
- the description of additional two hundred collections and institutions is ongoing;

- the number of revealed and described collections will increase due to the cooperation with the National Széchényi Library.

**A2. Progress on the development of quantitative targets for the digitisation of analogue material in archives, libraries and museums, indicating the expected increase in digitised material which could form part of the European Digital Library and the budgets allocated by public authorities.**

A feasibility study commissioned by the Ministry of Education and Culture will be started in March 2008 with the aim of defining the requirements for the large-scale digitisation of analogue cultural material held in Hungarian libraries, museums and archives. The National Library of Hungary will be responsible for carrying out the study, in collaboration with expert groups from museums and archives. One of the outputs of this project will be a registry of analogue documents recommended for digitisation. The feasibility study will also deliver recommendations on the standards, methodology and legal issues of digitisation and will set up an action plan for the first large-scale educational content creation project to be carried out in the framework of the National Development Plan for 2007-2013. This project's budget is foreseen to exceed 16 million euro.

Thus the quantitative targets of future publicly funded digitisation projects will be known after the completion of the feasibility study (by the end of 2008).

A pilot project for making accessible visual documents (codices, pictures, illustrations, photos, maps etc) held in libraries will be the Hungarian Digital Image Library project to be carried out in the framework of the Hungarian "Year of Renaissance" in 2008.

This digital library will be dealing with material already existing in digital form, and the focus will be on making accessible the images on a common interface offering user-friendly and diversified searching options.

This project will be accomplished in the cooperation of various types of libraries that already have significant digital collections: the National Library, the university libraries, the most prestigious special libraries, as well as church and museum libraries. The infrastructure supporting the image database will be set up at the National Library. The state funding for this initiative will be approximately 833 thousand euro. The Hungarian Digital Image Library may form part of the European Digital Library.

**A3. Progress on partnerships between cultural institutions and the private sector in order to create new ways of funding digitisation of cultural material.**

No substantial progress has been made in finding new ways for funding digitization of cultural material. The typical illustration of such partnership is the voluntary efforts of private persons to transfer documents into e-documents.

As a good example the MTD@ project for the digitisation of the Hungarian Social Sciences can be mentioned. It works under the PPP license, which means, that it is not an official project of the Budapest Municipal Library (FSZEK), although it is accessible on its site, and it is maintained and managed completely by a private person, by one of FSZEK's (digital) librarians. The mtd@ is a public e-library and everybody can use it to download or only to read its contents via the following internet access: <http://mtdportal.extra.hu/>.

Presently, the e-library consist of 242 non-copyrighted books, almost 30 000 pages.

The base format of the project is pdf, but newly some titles made in html-format too.

The typical mtd@-books retains the structure, layouts, page breaks and even the hyphenation of the original books. Thanks to the OCR, the texts are completely searchable.

For personal use the whole archive is completely free, and without any restrictions.

**A4. Progress on the set-up and sustaining of large scale digitisation facilities.**

The first large-scale digitisation project that will apply the outcomes of the feasibility study mentioned at 2) is planned to be carried out in the framework of the National Development Plan 2007-2013. Although the project will focus on material

held in libraries, museums and archives, it will be part of a content development programme directly serving the needs of public education. It is anticipated that in order to ensure the coordinated, cost-effective and timely implementation of the project, the digitisation will not be done by the cultural heritage institutions themselves, but in partnership with business companies. This way, the project will utilize the infrastructure (and technical knowledge) provided by the participating companies and the institutions will not have any of the technical facilities after the end of the project (only the digitised content). It is anticipated that the set-up of large scale digitisation facilities will be realised by early 2009 (but, of course, by the companies).

**A5. Progress of cultural institutions, as well as publishers and other rightholders to make their digitised material searchable through the European Digital Library. Describe in particular the progress on the application of common digitisation criteria by cultural institutions and, where relevant, private companies, in order to achieve interoperability with the European Digital Library and to facilitate cross-language searchability.**

Work continued along with the so called NDDA (National Digital Data Archive) project demanding the application of common digitisation criteria by cultural institutions. The project contributes to the EDL through the TEL-ME-MOR partnership. In 2007, 183 000 new records were generated exceeding a total of 444 000 records supplied by 64 cultural heritage institutions or publishers as data providers.

Progress to make digitised material more searchable:

- use of automatic tools during technical accession (online registration and online OAI configuration)
- simple, free, open source, user friendly online tools to publish and manage metadata (metamanager, firefox plugin) suitable also for smaller archives, collections accessing wider level of data provider
- new visualization applications for metadata (tagbrowser, portlet, visible metadata statistics) making metadata browsing easier
- relevant metarecords recommendation for users based on profile activities
- facilitate collaboration within the specific data providers managing similar content types

- incremental advanced search
- DC compatible OAI servers.

#### **A6a. Progress on mechanisms to facilitate the use of orphan works.**

In Hungary there is no special regulation that clears the licensing of orphan works.

In case of orphan works the extended collective rights management can help as well. It makes it possible for the user to acquire certain rights even if the original right holder temporarily can not be found.

But with this method only those rights can be acquired that fall within collective rights management.

For example publishing a film on DVD or reprinting a book can not be managed in this way. On the basis of the documents of the HLG and other international experience, the Hungarian Government is preparing an amendment of the Copyright Act for the spring of 2008, and this amendment will contain further rules (a specific procedure for licensing) which can help to manage the orphan works.

#### **A6b. Progress on mechanisms to facilitate the use of works that are out of print or out of distribution.**

In Hungarian legislation there is no distinction between out-of-print and in-print works concerning the rights of libraries allowing them to digitise and provide access of works to users through closed networks.

It is not limited in respect of territory, but the library may not provide access through open networks, nor reproduce it on paper, except electronically for back-up or preservation purposes.

The problem of the out-of print-works is a well known problem for the Hungarian Government, but we share the opinion that if the access via archives is wide enough, there is no need to restrict the author's right, although in this field the voluntary steps may be very important.

#### **A6c. Progress on the availability of lists of known orphan works and works in the public domain.**

There are existing but not complete registers from which we can get to know who the right owner is. Such register can be found in the Hungarian Patent Office which is a voluntary work-register and the collecting societies have similar registers for the sake of their own right holders. But these are basically not "orphan work registers"

or "rightholder-searching" registers. The registration in these registers generates an authorship presumption, which means that until proven otherwise, authorship of a work shall be presumed to be vested in the person whose name is registered as author.

#### **A6d. Progress on the identification of barriers in your legislation to the online accessibility and subsequent use of cultural material that is in the public domain – and the steps taken to remove them.**

No legal barriers have been identified concerning the online accessibility and subsequent use of cultural material that is in the public domain.

## **B. DIGITAL PRESERVATION**

#### **B1. Progress on national strategies for the long-term preservation of and access to digital material. Describe the organisational approach, indicating the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved as well as the allocated resources. Describe the specific action plans outlining the objectives and a time-table for the specific targets to be met.**

##### **Strategies**

- 1) The Hungarian Information Society Strategy is still a legitimate document stating that the Information Society offers new and more extensive opportunities for culture as a whole, whereas the key area is the collecting and structural systematization of Hungary's cultural values, the multilingual digitization, as well as the on-line and off-line accessibility.
- 2) In 2007 the Hungarian Government endorsed the Digital Switchover Strategy, which contains measures related to the establishment of digital archives.
  - In the case of the archives of public service broadcasters the digitization of the archives (digital conversion) should be made possible with appropriate support. Its conditions also need to be examined in order for a system of royalties to be established which allows for the economic utilization of the archives of public service broadcasters.
  - Regarding private archives, the audio-visual assets in the country in the possession of non-state persons must be surveyed (from a cultural as well as

an economic aspect), and with appropriate support favourable conditions must be provided for their digitalization and utilization.

- It is necessary to examine what the role of the National Audiovisual Archive (NAVA) might be in the implementation of these measures
- 3) Recently the National Audiovisual Media Strategy has been adopted. According to its vision statement of media policy the digitisation of existing programme archives is of importance. The strategy envisages the harmonisation of the institutional system responsible for the supervision of archives, preventing needless duplications.

### **Actions**

An expert group has been set up to work out a strategy and the conceptual foundation of legal deposit of online documents and long term preservation. The document that will be the basis of future legislation will be formulated by the end of 2008. It will address issues like the extent of online documents to be deposited by law; voluntary deposit; web harvesting; institutional and financial questions of electronic records collection policy and long term preservation; types of services based on the digital repository; metadata and metadata schemes; DRM; technical and technological issues of long term preservation, migration and backup.

### **B2. Progress on exchange of information with other Member States on your strategies and action plans.**

We initiated an action to exchange experience with the Finnish experts on legal deposit. Hungary (represented by the Petőfi Literary Museum and the Radio Archive) is participating in the Athena Project which "will enhance national and European inter-institutional co-operation by contributing to the intensification of networking and will produce a set of scalable and very adaptive recommendations and guidelines for use within memory institutions, to support their internal digitisation activities while at the same time also facilitating to their content

integration into Europeana". (excerpt from the Project description of ATHENA)

### **B3. Progress on legal provisions for multiple copying and migration of digital cultural material by public institutions for preservation purposes.**

Concerning this issue some minor changes will be submitted to the Copyright Act. In line with the amendments:

- In Hungary certain public institutions (public libraries, educational establishments, museums and archives) shall be allowed to make a copy of a work for internal purposes – outside the scope of commercial activity – to the extent justified by such a purpose if it is not intended for earning or increasing income even in an indirect way and if
- a) it is required for scientific research,
  - b) it is made for archiving from a copy of such an institution for scientific purpose or for public library services,
  - c) it is made of a minor part of a published work or of an article in a newspaper or periodical, or
  - d) it is allowed by a separate law under certain conditions, in exceptional cases.

### **B4. Progress on policies and procedures for the deposit of born-digital material. Please note how you are taking into account developments in other Member States in order to prevent a wide divergence in depositing arrangements.**

As mentioned above, an expert group will work out the policies and procedures on legal and voluntary deposit. The expert group will take into consideration the arrangements in the various MS by exchanging experience with the relevant experts.

### **B5. Progress on legal provisions for the preservation of web-content by mandated institutions.**

The national expert group will also tackle the issues related to the preservation of web-content, the conceptual and technical questions of web harvesting.