QUESTIONNAIRE

Hungary

SECTION 1:
BODIES AND LEGISLATION

A   Bodies responsible for digitisation of cultural and scientific content

1) Which Ministries or government departments are responsible for digitisation of cultural and scientific heritage resources and what are their general competences and their responsibilities?

In Hungary the national and regional (there is no federal level in Hungary) responsibility for cultural digitisation falls within the competencies of the following ministries:

Ministry of Cultural Heritage (www.nkom.hu)
Is responsible for the protection and preservation of the national and universal cultural heritage, for its scientific exploration and for its availability for everyone. As digitisation serves each of the three above responsibilities the Ministry of Cultural Heritage plays a decisive role in the emerging knowledge society. In 1997 a 3-year telematics development program was initiated by the ministry with the aim of establishing the infrastructure for cultural institutions and promoting cultural digitisation.

Ministry for Informatics and Telecommunication (www.ihm.hu). Born in 2002.
Is responsible – among others - to take action to enable citizens to exercise their fundamental human right of access to information; it shall take action by providing state-of-the-art information facilities and opportunity to prepare society at large, to employ new means and methods in everyday life, communication, the economy, education, healthcare, transport, public services and public administration to implement the knowledge-based information society. Competences:
Implementing the knowledge-based information society. The tasks of the Ministry include:
(a) the development of a uniform and comprehensive government strategy in relation to information society, and
(b) the co-ordination and supervision of in-country and international technological achtivities within his competence.

Ministry of Education (www.om.hu)

Is responsible for matters regarding primary and secondary general education, universities and colleges, scientific research and adult education. The institutions under its supervision are important creators and users of digitised contents. The Ministry launched a program called Sulinet in 1996. The main goals of Sulinet (www.sulinet.hu) are:
• to provide the schools with Internet connection and computer labs,
• to help the teachers through a portal with structured extra teaching materials,
• to organise trainings for teachers and camps for students, teachers and system administrators
• to announce calls for applications.
As a continuation, in 2003 the Sulinet Express Program was started with work on massive content development, referred as Sulinet Digital Knowledge Base. The aim of this development is to create a digital curriculum, that covers the national core curriculum of levels 7-12, secondary school, - in two years' time.

2) **Which other bodies, institutions or organisations have interest in digitisation of cultural and scientific heritage resources?**

The key actors in digitising cultural contents are the national libraries, the main university libraries and a few municipal (and/or regional) libraries, archives and museums:
The Hungarian Film Archive (*www.filmintezet.hu*)
The National Archives (*www.natarch.hu*)
The National Gallery (*www.mng.hu*)
The Museum of Fine Arts (*www.szepmuveszeti.hu*)
The Museum of National Sciences (*www.nhmus.hu*)
The two Museums of Ethnography (*www.hem.hu* and *www.sznm.hu*)
Other Museums (*www.museum.hu*)
The National Library (*www.oszk.hu*) plays a leading role in providing digital services to other libraries and for the general public as well. A great part of its holdings is accessible through an online catalogue on the internet and the library is currently carrying out a retrospective catalogue conversion project. The National Library also provides electronic library services called MEK. (www.elib.hu) The Hungarian Electronic Library also collects periodicals and journals, and links to other relevant resources, services and documents concerning libraries.

The John von Neumann Digital Library (*www.neumann-haz.hu*), founded in 1997.
In the temporary absence of a traditional library collection and an adequate reader-reception space, the institute is able to focus all its efforts on creation and registration of electronic documents. The activities include:
• participation in the digitization of the Hungarian cultural heritage;
• creation, storing and supply of long-lasting digital documents based on the latest technology;
• development of methodical and content-related issues connected to digital library duties;
• construction and permanent maintenance of a meta-database;
• activities of research;
• participation in professional education and postgraduate studies.

The National Audiovisual Archive will soon be established, a feasibility study has been made.

B   Legislation

1) Draw up a brief introduction about the legal scenario on digitisation.

An Information Society Strategy has been worked out and endorsed by a government resolution in 2003. In this strategy culture is among the main development objectives and constitutes an important substrategy.

2) Please name specific rules, decrees and laws, directives or official guidelines that regulate digital objects production, exploitation and management of cultural and scientific subject, also mentioning the related legal sources.

Act No. 140 of 1997 on museums, public libraries and civil cultural activities, which mentions the role of the Ministry of Culture in the digitisation of documents.
Act No. 63 of 1992 on the protection of personal data and the publicity of public data
Act No. 60 of 1995 on public archives and the protection of archival material
Act No. 76 of 1999 on the protection of authors' right (copyright)
Government Decree No. 60/1998 on the legal deposit of press products mentions – among other - the compulsory deposit of electronic documents

An act on legal deposit of broadcast programs is planned, which will be the basic source of "documents" to be digitised and preserved. A legal deposit already exists for cinema films, and the documents are collected by the Hungarian National Film Archive

3) **Is the legislation harmonized with the European rules about digitisation and with the *acquis communitaire*?**

Fully harmonised.

C   Funding mechanisms

1) What kind of funding mechanisms are available for implementing the digitisation policies?

National Cultural Fund regularly brings out grants on digitisation
The major source for digitisation projects is the grants of the Ministry of Informatics and Telecommunication
Projects funded in the framework of the National Development Plan

2) Do you have any strategies to involve private companies in digitisation activities?

Public Private Partnership is considered as a tools to foster private involvement in digitisation

SECTION 2:
DIGITISATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

1)   Please describe every policy and programme about digitisation of scientific and cultural heritage resources, at national (or federal), regional and local level, without naming any specific project.

In Hungary an <u>Information Society Strategy</u> has been worked out, in which culture is among the main development objectives and constitutes an important substrategy. According to this Cultural Strategy for the Information Society the major priority areas are the following:
- preservation of cultural heritage by digitisation
- improving accessibility to digitized cultural contents
- encouraging the creation of new digital cultural works and products
- enhancing the synergic effects of cultural and creative industries upon the economy and on social cohesion.

In order to achieve these strategic goals a digital contents development framework called <u>NDA</u> (National Digital Data collection) is being established, which makes the utilization of Hungary's data resources and her cultural riches more efficient. Furthermore, NDA is meant to provide easy access to the cultural heritage that Hungary will bring about with when acceding to the EU. The aim of NDA is to provide participants with the necessary infrastructure, common universal standards and visibility for cultural and public contents, as well as easy access for those interested. The initial and primary task of NDA is the integration of the various cultural contents and data of public institutions. Participation in NDA is voluntary and it embraces libraries, archives, museums, film, radio and television archives or institutions, news agency archives, and owners and holders of other public data. NDA is basically a coordinating body helping participants with uniform description rules (universal meta-database system) and standards, common search interface, and with training and advisory services. The institutions that want to become a member of NDA must agree to apply the required rules and standards for the digitised contents they produce.

The program of bringing into being the <u>National Audiovisual Archive</u> (NAVA) in order to digitise and preserve the national audiovisual heritage, which is of utmost importance. An act on legal deposit of broadcast programs is planned, which will be the basic source of "documents" to be digitised and preserved. A legal deposit already exists for cinema films, and the documents are collected by the Hungarian National Film Archive (www.filmintezet.hu).

<u>National academic information infrastructure development program</u> (NIIF www.iif.hu), which hosts the network for academic institutions and for a great number of public collections. It is sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

<u>School network program</u>, which brings IT tools and contents into secondary and elementary schools. It is sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

2)   Do you have any national cultural portal? If yes:
   a. Specify the responsible body.
   b. Make a brief description of content and services available for each of them.
   c. Are they compliant with W3C-WAI or any quality criteria ?
   d. What data model and technology do they use at present ?

At the moment no integrated cultural portal exists in Hungary. Early 2004 a portal called **Kultura.hu** will be launched under the auspices of the Ministry of Cultural Heritage.
The present situation:
The Hungarian Cultural Homepage (www.port.hu/kultura) was created to mantain a database on the internet to help establish cultural relations. At present they have data from 2.500 organisations in Hungary.
The portal of the network of Hungarian cultural institutions (www.mmhir.hu) aims to comprehensively inform the visitor about everything connected with culture, education and entertainment in Hungary.
The biggest cultural programs site is www.est.hu, which offers online information on cultural programs nationwide.

SECTION 3:
GOOD PRACTICE PROJECTS

You will be requested to give information about ongoing projects in the separated questionnaire that you will find attached.

The site www.museum.hu
The web site of the Open-air Ethnographic Museum (www.sznm.hu)
The Digital Literary Academy (Digital Literary Academy)
Hungarian Electronic Library (www.elib.hu - National Library)
Portal of the Budapest Municipal Library (www.fszek.hu)