

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### GENERAL INFORMATION:

Country: **Hungary**

Organization(s) or entity (s) responsible for the preparation of the report:

**The Hungarian Ministry of Human Capacities**

Officially designated contact person/institution:

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Name(s) of designated official(s) certifying the report:

**Ms Krucsainé Herter Anikó, Deputy State Secretary for Cultural Affairs**

Brief description of the consultation process established for the preparation of the report:

**The Ministry of Human Capacities have consulted many experts on the topic of preservation of cultural heritage. The most experienced and most skilled representatives of the largest and most respected national institutions, such as the National Archives of Hungary, the Hungarian National Museum and the National Széchényi Library were also involved in these consultations. The questionnaire laid emphasis on the conservation-restoration of documental heritage, therefore most of the answers given are related to the documents preserved in libraries and archives accordingly.**

### REPORTING ON THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE RECOMMENDATION

*General support:*

1. Has the Recommendation been promulgated to appropriate ministries and institutions?  
(Section 1)

***Yes, it is. Consultation about the possibility of adoption was undertaken by the competent ministry.***

2. Has the Recommendation been translated into the national language(s) (if applicable)?

***Yes, the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO translated the Recommendation to Hungarian in 2016.***

3. Has your country created a supportive, participatory, enabling and stable environment for all parties? (1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 4.5, 5.1, 5.2)

***The Digitisation Strategy of Public Collections has been created to realise the tasks set up by 1486/2015. (VII. 21.) Government Decree and by the Digital Nation Development Programme. The strategy established a framework that enables all parties to collaborate***

***according to well defined aims and objectives. The archives, libraries, museums and audio-visual collections sectors and institutions are working on their own digitisation strategies taking into account the general policies set up by the common Digitisation Strategy of Public Collections.***

4. How, if at all, has your country applied international standards and curatorial best practice (2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5)?

***International (ISO) standards and regulations regarding digitisations, incl. those concerning metadata creation and preservation of digitized data, and their implementations are taken into account during the processes of planning and running digitization projects in memory institutions. National implementation of ISO standards of this area is of high relevance.***

5. What consultation mechanisms does the government maintain with stakeholders in the documentary heritage sector (national and private memory institutions, professional associations, relevant NGOs)? (1.2)

***National programmes and meetings such as Digital Welfare Programme and Parliament of the Information Society serve as opportunities for discussion with stakeholders.***

6. What actions has your country taken in order to support memory institutions in establishing policies and standards by research and consultation, guided by internationally established norms? (1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2)

***The Digitisation Strategy of Public Collections has taken into account the internationally established norms. The strategy appointed the institutions responsible for aggregation of digitised content in the different sectors. Aggregation also requires the following of internationally established norms.***

7. What major capacity-building measures and policies have taken place within the sector? Is research and training for documentary heritage professionals organized in your country? How often? (2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 5.1, 5.2)

***Research and training for documentary heritage professionals are organized by universities and the Hungarian Library Institute at the National Széchényi Library. The national library's National Library Platform Project (See at Q10!) is an example for a major initiative that intended capacity-building.***

*Legislation and mandates:*

8. What legislation does your country have in place to: define the authority, mandate, independence and governance structure of your national memory institutions? (3.1, 4.5)

- guarantee the ability of memory institutions to take unhindered preservation action on documents in their collections? (3.5 to 3.7)
- promote and facilitate maximum inclusive access by empowering memory institutions? (3.2)
- support memory institutions providing access to material whose copyright status cannot be clarified? (3.5 to 3.7)
- ensure statutory deposit of documents in memory institutions? (4.6)

**Major laws regarding these issues are:**

**„Act CXL of 1997 on the protection of museum institutions, public library services and community culture”**

**„Decree 30/2014 (IV.10.) of the Ministry of Human Capacities on priority tasks of the national museum and reference museum, national library and national reference library and the one belonging to the state university”**

**„Act LXXVI of 1999 on copyright” – involves regulations from implementation of the orphan work directive**

**„Decree 60/1998. (III. 27.) of the government on the provision and use of the legal deposit of press products”**

9. Has government net funding of national memory institutions (in recent years) increased or decreased? By how much? (4.1)

**The government’s priorities include protecting and preserving Hungarian cultural heritage. The net founding of these national memory institutions has increased annually in the state budget, however the exact amount of increase cannot be specified.**

10. What long term investment in analogue and digital documentary preservation has been made? (4.1)

**The 1605/2016. (XI. 8.) Government Decree on the financial sources for the development of information technology in the National Széchényi Library provide 10 billion Hungarian Forints (3,1 million Euros) subsidy from the state budget for the national library. Through this significant investment the national library manages to develop a joint integrated platform for other libraries. By creating a national digitisation centre and launching web harvesting or web archiving pilot projects and renewing websites providing national heritage documents digital documentary the preservation of these documentaries are well-guaranteed**

11. What encouragement has been given in the development of open source software and access to proprietary codes by memory institutions? (4.7, 4.8)

**Government decrees 1236/2016. (V.13.) and 1604/2016. (XI.8.) were adopted in order to increase public administrations’ use of open source software and open standards.**

*Identification and preservation status of documentary heritage*

12. Do all national memory institutions have published collection development, preservation and access policies? Are there in your country established policies, mechanisms and criteria for selecting, acquiring and de-selecting documentary heritage? What policies have been developed recently? (1.1)

**Detailed regulations on the collection development policies of national and academic libraries in Hungary are included in the Decree 30/2014 (IV.10.) of the Ministry of Human Capacities.**

13. What documentary heritage has been identified as at potential or imminent risk (if any)? What action has been taken? Was it brought to the attention of competent bodies? (1.3, 2.7, 5.5)

***Even though there has not been identified any serious or significant risk regarding the documentary heritage, the Digitisation Strategy of Public Collections took into consideration the vulnerability and potential risks as a priority issue.***

14. What arrangements are in place to protect the documentary heritage from danger? (5.4)

***Conservation treatment of endangered materials, digitization of collections and implementation of long-term preservation practices are widely spread amongst national, academic and church research libraries.***

15. What practical support has been given to private, local and individual collections of documentary heritage? Are they visible in national directories? (1.3, 4.3)

***The Digitisation Strategy of Public Collections appointed the institutions responsible for aggregation of digitised content in different sectors. The private, local and individual collections may participate and make their collections visible on a national level.***

*Capacity-building*

16. What specific steps have been taken to encourage consistency of best practice, coordination and sharing of tasks among memory institutions? (2.1, 2.7)

***One of the three main pillars of Digitisation Strategy of Public Collections is the Social Pillar that – among other aims – supports cooperation between institutions. The strategy supports the integration of the different public collections' content into national online database.***

***The common forum of national aggregators is the Digitisation Collegium of Public Collections that facilitates the exchange of best practices and coordinates the sharing of tasks between memory institutions.***

17. What training schemes have been developed? (1.5)

***Specific training schemes have not been developed so far as the academic Library and Information Science courses – following the actual trends and market demands – provide the memory institutions with well-trained staff in digitisation field. The training programme of the Hungarian Library Institute also follow the requirements of cultural heritage sector and immediately reflects user demands in case of emerging needs for any specific training courses.***

18. What is the level of involvement of national memory institutions in international professional associations and networks? (2.8, 2.9)

***National library provides expert to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and a representative to the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO. NSL is also represented in Consortium of European Research Libraries. Hungarian libraries actively participate in the work of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA).***

19. Are there partnerships, including public-private ones, established allowing sharing of costs, facilities and services? (2.2, 3.4, 4.2)

*There are initiatives for public-private cooperation in some areas such as digitization of cultural heritage documents. The Public Collections Digitisation Strategy expressly emphasizes the importance of cooperation with the private sector.*

*Only few businesses are involved in PPP cooperation. Arcanum Ltd. is one of the significant players on the market. The libraries of the counties digitised the local daily papers in cooperation with Arcanum, and with the support of the National Cultural Fund. They are also involved in the building of the Arcanum Digital Knowledge Base, in which public collection contents are provided.*

*Memory of the World programme*

20. Is there in your country a national Memory of the World committee? If not, what plans exist to establish one? (4.10, 5.6)

*Established in 2003, the Hungarian Memory of the World Committee was active until 2012.*

21. What recent nominations have been made to Memory of the World registers (international, regional, national)? (1.4)

*No nominations has been made since 2015 involving Hungarian documentary heritage.*

22. Are there any Memory of the World outreach and visibility activities organized in your country enhancing accessibility of documentary heritage? Please give examples. (3.7)

*Six examples are existing of which we introduce two major initiatives.*

*Bibliotheca Corviniana <https://www.corvina.oszk.hu/en/front/> by the National Széchényi Library*

*As part of the Corvina Programme of National Széchényi Library lasting for decades – in addition to the exhibition entitled The Corvina Library and the Buda Workshop open as of November 6, 2018 –, a completely renewed version of the corvina website set up some fifteen years ago has been launched.*

*In the first phase of the development, the service was provided not only with a brand new design and a state-of-the art interface, but also with a new structure, a renewed narrative, accompanied by a number of artistic photographs; and sixty-four corvinas (all of the corvinas kept in Hungary and the nine corvinas kept in Wolfenbüttel) have been displayed in their entirety on the website.*

*The content service, available both in Hungarian and in English, publishes the full list of the surviving items of the onetime Corvina Library: items which are currently kept by libraries across Europe and the United States. At the same time, the service aims to offer a continuously expanding complex bibliography of related literature.*

*The website also features short films and other curiosities, including portrayals of King Matthias, King Matthias emblems, and corvina watercolors painted by Gyula Vég (1870–1951), onetime director of the Museum of Applied Arts, Budapest.*

*Long-term aim of the thematic service is the virtual reconstruction of Bibliotheca Corvina, the royal library of Hungarian King Matthias Hunyadi (1458–1490). In addition to a full visual display of codices and, to a smaller extent, of incunabula, NSZL's service will also serve as a forum of corvina research, gaining momentum lately. Significant even in its fragments, the humanist collection has been a major and constant source group of not only the Hungarian, but also international Humanism and Renaissance research, and it is also one of Hungary's cultural ambassadors in the world.*

*Tabula Hungariae <https://lazarterkep.oszk.hu/en> by National Széchényi Library*

*The first printed map of Hungary, the Tabula Hungariae was published in 1528. The map, which has a size of 785 x 540 mm, shows the area of the medieval Hungary, and with a dotted line, the southern areas conquered by the Ottoman Empire.*

*A remarkable fact is that the map, apart from the borders, only displays the southern areas, and the border defence system is highly emphasized. This thorough, detailed map is also an important source of historical geography, since many of the shown settlements have disappeared during the wars or the occupation. The most likely goal of the map was to help prepare against the ottomans and to introduce the defence systems of the southern border.*

*Even though this map is recognized internationally, and despite the research done in the past decades, there are still open questions about it. About its importance, goal, way to publication and copies published later in the 16th century, valuable findings were obtained.*

*Our site is based on the results of Katalin Plihál, map historian, and aims to introduce the map as a piece of culture, and as a historical, linguistic, and cartographic source.*