

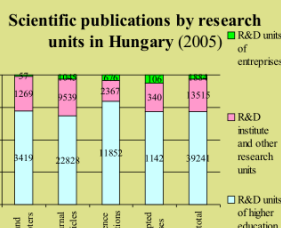
Abstract

Open Access was born in Hungary with the Budapest Open Access Initiative in February 2002. In the same year, OA said goodbye to Budapest and has not returned since then. DRIVER did a European survey on open access in 2006-2007 but there were no respondents from Hungary. We decided to adapt the questions of the DRIVER survey to Hungarian conditions. We had had information about the existence of eight institutional repositories in the country, seven of them registered in OAIster, openDOAR, ROAR and BASE. According to a Government mandate on the open availability of PhD theses, universities are responsible for providing open access to the full text of theses. Hungarian research projects are, of course, concerned by sponsor mandates (NIH, Wellcome Trust, EC, ERC, EUA).

Our questionnaire contains some questions on the size and scientific output of the institutions. We asked whether these institutions comply with the PhD mandate and if they have a policy on open access. We also collected data on the size and content of existing repositories, and on their plans and ideals of future archives. 26 members of the College of the Directors of University Libraries and the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences were invited to participate in the survey.

1 Research Landscape in Hungary

The total expenditure on R&D in Hungary in 2005 amounted to EUR 831 million, which represented an increase of 14.5% compared to that of the previous year. As a result of this high rate of increase, the proportion of R&D expenditure in the GDP has, for the first time in years, grown to 0.95%. Higher education institutions employ more than half of the R&D staff in the country.



[1] Source: Research and Development 2005, Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest, 2006

Scientific publications by fields of science and by publication types – in Hungarian and in foreign languages

Field of science	Hungarian books	Hungarian articles	Books in foreign languages	Articles published in foreign languages in Hungary	Articles published in foreign languages abroad
Natural sciences	406	2110	245	785	4926
Engineering and technology	269	2153	107	465	1093
Medicine	435	1728	73	175	2165
Agricultural science	274	1908	54	430	600
Social science	1109	4956	182	510	712
Humanities	1303	6655	288	775	1266
Total	3796	19510	949	3140	10762

Out of 54,640 scientific publications in 2005, more than 70 % were written by researchers employed in higher education, in 46 colleges and 26 universities.

Access to information resources in Hungary is provided by

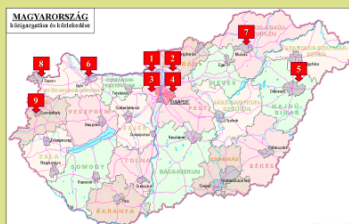
- national licences for general information resources (e.g. Web of Science, ScienceDirect)
- consortia of university libraries for subject specific databases and e-journal collections
- institutional subscriptions.

2 Scholarly Publishing

There are approximately 1,500 scientific journals published in Hungary. Most of them, however, suffer from the low circulation - low visibility - low impact factor syndrome. About 10 % are available online and very few of them are open access. The best research results are published in high-impact English language journals. Since all these journals cannot be subscribed to, access to scholarly publications is restricted in the country. Open access to research results will enhance scholarly communication among Hungarian researchers.

3 List of Institutions Participating in the Survey

- Corvinus University, Budapest (1), (2)
- Semmelweis University (SOTE), Budapest (3)
- Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest (4)
- University of Debrecen, Debrecen (5)
- University of Győr, Győr (6)
- University of Miskolc, Miskolc (7)
- University of Sopron, Sopron (8)
- Savaria University, Szombathely (9)

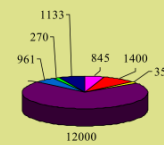


The number of respondents to our questionnaire was slightly above 30 percent.

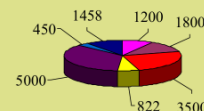
4 Characteristics of Institutions Participating in the Survey

- Corvinus 1
- Corvinus 2
- Debrecen
- Győr
- HunAcSci
- Miskolc
- Sopron
- Savaria - Szombathely
- SOTE

Number of Staff



Number of publications in 2007



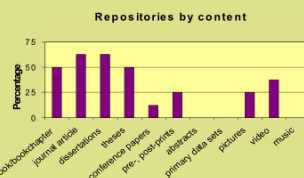
The responding institutions (8 universities and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) represent 40% of research staff and 30 percent of scientific publications in Hungary.

5 Repository Types

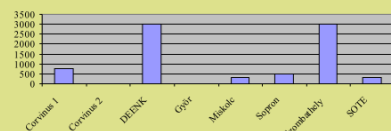
University	for these, disciplinary	for these, institutional	for these, institutional multidisciplinary	subject oriented built with other institutions	for these, disciplinary	for these, institutional	for these, institutional multidisciplinary
Corvinus 1		1					
Corvinus 2							
Debrecen	1				1		
Győr							
Miskolc	1						
Sopron		1					
Savaria - Szombathely				1		1	
SOTE		1		1			

6 Repository Contents

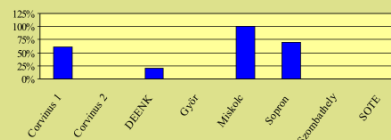
Respondents were asked about the contents of their archives. Half of the repositories contain books/book chapters and theses. 62% of them contain journal articles and dissertations (undergraduate student theses), and around 25% of the archives collect pre-, post-prints, pictures and videos.



Number of repository items



Percentage of freely available items



The size of existing repositories varies greatly. Only four of our respondents reported freely available items in their repositories. In most cases, freely available material mirrors compliance with the Government mandate on PhD theses.

7 University of Debrecen Electronic Archive

There are a few initiatives for creating institutional repositories in the country. One of them is DEA (University of Debrecen Electronic Archive) which is maintained by the University and National Library (<http://www.lib.unideb.hu>) in Debrecen. We make use of all related legislative rules and regulations (including a governmental mandate on the open availability of PhD theses) to collect as many documents as possible into our repository. Our university is a DART-Europe partner institution and we are looking for other partners, such as DRIVER. At the same time we are building a publication database for the university and offer full text deposit when researchers upload bibliographic data of their research articles. Our service for generating personal bibliographies and CVs for personal and/or departmental web pages is under development. Our aim is to offer a repository-centered information package for researchers of the university.

Conclusions and Perspectives

The conclusions of our survey are far from cheerful. Most of the answers reflect misunderstanding of the concepts and lack of knowledge in Open Access. The high percentage of freely available items in Sopron, for example, might refer to the number of metadata-only records. We like to think that the low participation rate in the survey does not indicate lack of interest but rather lack of information. Great care should be taken when building a viable OA strategy in Hungary. The aims are clear: build an infrastructure and fill it with content. This idea is the motto of the Hungarian Open Repositories (HUNOR) project.

Publishers must be involved. Further and more detailed surveys on electronic journal accessibility are necessary to help create a platform for smaller publishers in order to provide access to their electronic products. To achieve this, we have to plan and perform a massive advocacy campaign on all stakeholder levels. The campaign will only be effective if we find partners and we manage to involve colleagues, researchers, institutions, publishers, and sponsors who are willing to cooperate.