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Library development trends in Hungarian Special Libraries

In our globalized world the number of intercultural meetings are explosively rising, as we can experience in the cooperation of Chine - Central and Eastern Europe Libraries Union. Though it is still hard to understand each other, not just because we use a common language which is neither of us mother tongue, but because our cultural heritage background is different. It is my honour and pleasure to work with Chinses colleagues and we could clearly feel and see the thousand years of different cultural backgrounds. It means, that what is evident for the Chinese colleagues it must be explained to the Europeans and vice versa.

I think, globally, we cannot speak about just "libraries" anymore. In our communication and thinking we have to indicate the different types of libraries. Luckily we have school libraries, public libraries, university libraries, research libraries and national libraries in our countries. But they are not alike, their users, their roles and aims are widely different and the trends effecting them as well. If they have different roles they need different goals, different strategies.

Firstly, I have to start with an explanation, what "special library" means in Hungary, as it is also unique in Europe. It means a library which is responsible for a special field, discipline and it collects (mainly) only those documents that belong to that field. There are eleven national special libraries and only one of them – the technical – is a university library as well. The national special libraries have only one similarity, they are responsible for their discipline and their special collection is wider and more comprehensive than a collection

of a multidisciplinary university. I have to note here, that as the funder of the special libraries are different, the budgets of the national special libraries are varying a lot as well. All the national special libraries are open for the public, anyone can join the library and use its collection, so it is more than a European research library which is open just for scholars, scientist and researchers. Hungarian special libraries are public libraries and they should fulfil the duties of an academic library as well, which is research support. The fact that the research landscape is radically changed means that research libraries / special libraries and library staff should be radically changed as well if we still want to fulfil our mission: to serve the users – in our case the researchers, lecturers and university students-.

Our roles have changed significantly; it goes far beyond the traditional document supply. The research libraries' work is defined by the management of massive online information, utilising the Open Access possibilities, not just giving information about OA publications or the way how to publish, but there are new services built on OA, like dealing with and managing open journal systems, open conference systems, or data mining is a new field of research libraries as well. Research libraries maintain repositories. There are more and more types of repositories, for texts, images, and according to the open science the latest expectation is data repository. All parts of our work is connected to each other. Repositories play a significant role, as it is the green way to publish open access, as it is the electronic collection of digitalized documents, as it is a stock of the scientific output of our institutions. Because the repositories contain massive open texts it is the basis of text and data mining. When we list the new duties of a research library we cannot forget the new authentications e.g. EduRoam, EduID, DOI, OrcID. We have to manage these systems if we want to make the research of our institutions and country seen and used. The above mentioned roles are part of the digital ecosystem which nature is to keep developing and changing.

So, when we are talking about new development trends, roles we have to examine the new expectations and duties of a research / special library.

Where are we going and what are the trends of research libraries?

A cloud based library management platform

Experiencing the diversity of scientific communication, the changing expectations of researchers, lecturers and university students the research libraries realised we need changes in many ways. We put down a proposal, which contains an analysis how the university libraries and special libraries can work together to implement a new generation, cloud based library platform. Our integrated library systems our outdated, more than 20 years old. Though there were upgradings these systems are not interoperable with each other, cannot handle the electronic documents, born digital documents according to the new roles and functions of the research libraries. Such a system is needed which can deal with these highly important parts of our work. As the university libraries and special libraries have many similarities, we have the same priorities e.g. repositories, data repositories, big data, storages of different collection of dissertations, various identifiers and authentications (EduID, DOI, OrcID) we can easily cooperate to implement a research library knowledge platform.

The keyword of the 21st century librarianship is the collaboration, division of tasks and sharing.

In Hungary the National Széchényi Library has an ongoing project on implementing and developing a widely different library system we have now. As the national library has national tasks such as the national bibliography, the national common catalogues or managing the ISBN, ISSN numbers, implementing new library standards they need a complex platform which fulfils all their wishes. Maintaining the same huge national platform for the research libraries means more maintenance fees for the whole system. I think the research

libraries need a different library platform. We believe we could save money as there were no monopole situation, more suppliers would be present in the same business field. The new library platforms should be interoperable they must communicate via API-s.

The imagined national scientific knowledge platform must deal with databases, such as open access repositories including digitalised cultural heritage documents, subject specified bibliographic databases, born digital academic articles published via open journal systems. Professionals must also develop ways of making the preservation of born-digital materials.

Supporting the scientific output along the principles of open access, open data, open science

The research libraries play a significant role in OA. Not only in its dissemination but in implementation as well. The research libraries have duties in developing innovative services on repositories, developing methods for open journals and for innovative metrics. A national open access policy is needed. The Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) was released in 2002. It is high time to make every governmental funded research and research data fully open access. The Hungarian research institutions and libraries support Plan S, the latest OA initiative, though a law regulation is a must if we want to spread OA widely. We all know very well how much potential are in OA documents. It does not only mean access to the public, but it means higher citation, more widely usage and exposure. The Plan S has been revised which means *"With effect from 2021, all scholarly publications on the results from research funded by public or private grants provided by national, regional and international research councils and funding bodies, must be published in Open Access Journals, on Open Access Platforms, or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo."*[1]

1 The Home Page of Plan S https://www.coalition-s.org/principles-and-implementation/ (downloaded: 26/Sept/2020)

Digitalization

Keeping and preserving our cultural heritage is a prominent task. One way to keep our precious treasures is to digitalize them and make them accessible and researchable for everyone. There is a National Strategy for Digitalization of Public Collections in Hungary which is a good direction, but we have to look out what and how we digitalize. The aggregator of the libraries (National Széchényi Library) has to work closely with other libraries. The research libraries have experience how to do it and how to preserve the digital images, so it is worth building on their knowledge. Beside digitalising documents we cannot forget the describing metadata of the images and the sustainable maintenance of the electronic documents is highly required.

Digitalization can be a key part of cultural cooperation and collaboration of our countries. As a best practice I intend to mention the collaboration between Dunhaung Academy (Gansu) and the Library and Information Centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. As photos of Hungarian explorers of the Silk Road from the beginning of the 20th century are kept in our collection, it means that working on preserving our common cultural heritage together is a never ending learning process for both of us. The Chinese colleagues from Dunhuang Academy has the knowledge to process the photos, they can give the missing metadata, what can be seen on the picture, and they also have high tech to digitalize them. The Library and Information centre of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has the photos, the knowledge who and when took them. Working together means a mutual benefit and advantage, we have full descriptions and both institutions have the digitalised images to provide for the researchers.

Strengthening human resources

Developing the competencies of librarians, new skills are needed in the changed circumstances. The accredited

university Librarian and Information Studies programmes should be reviewed and changed according to the human resource needs of libraries. The practice goes far forward than the education, so more and more real librarians should be involved in the university education. Education, this is the beginning and the end of our profession. In lots of countries there are even new names for librarians, like data curators or data stewards. We have to be ready dealing with electronic documents, not just books, but articles and data as well. We need librarians who are experts of their field, either it is bibliographic descriptions or DOI registration or old and rare books. They should have a deep and wide knowledge of their "materials".

Librarians' training is also a part of our filed where we can work together. There are always practices or workflows that we deal with differently. The personal meetings to get to know each other and our institutions is always a good way to work more effectively, this is why I find important the initiation of the Hangzhou library with the China-CEEC Libraries Union cooperation.

When we are talking about development trends the first expression which comes to our mind is innovation. Our libraries can only be proactive if we have the right and well prepared staff.

Creating and presenting value – a trend which never should go out of fashion

We, human beings, tend to think that development trends always mean a new duty or old work process in IT surroundings. It is always very motivating to see in what ways a new hardware and software can be used in libraries but we can never forget why we use the new technology. Beside collecting, preserving, processing and providing documents and information, it is essential to have deep knowledge in our collection so it makes us able to create. Creating value based on library collections should be the most important aspect of

our strategy. A library always shows the identity of the community. Libraries and their collections are only a mess of "big data" if the librarians do not build services on them, showing, presenting and exhibiting the different pieces of the library collection is something that we always have to keep in our mind.

Summarizing, we have to see where the library trends go. If we don't move with the trends we shall be behind. We have to keep up with the IT sector, we have to establish our Open Access policy, there is an urgent need to digitalize our cultural heritage, publish them Open Access and to make all these issues work we have to develop our skills, the competencies and proficiency of the librarians. The keyword of our age is collaboration. Networking depends more on our commitment then financing.

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