Factsheet Hungary

Main interoperability activities

Hungary has a National Interoperability Framework defined (end of 2008). The objective of this framework is to define standards, requirements and regulations which guarantee the solid technical-semantic, monitoring, project management, IT security and application development methodology platform for the expansion and operation of electronic public administration.
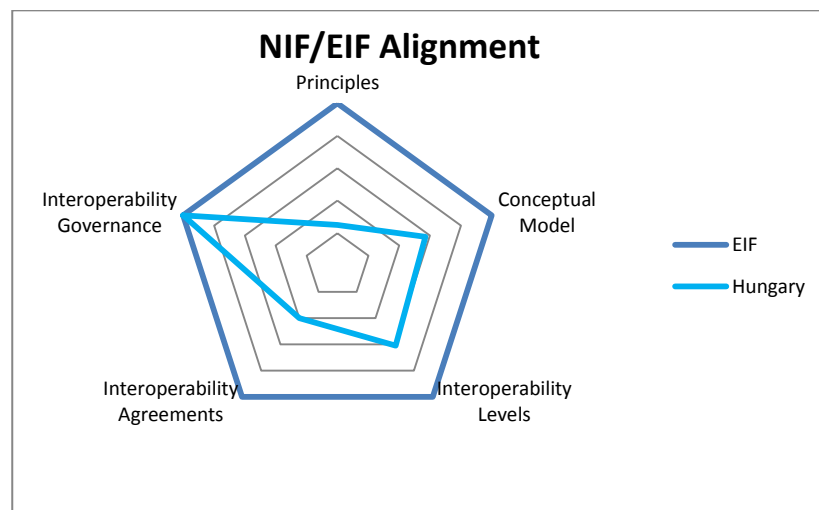
Summary of the NIF

Certain elements of the Framework assure jointly the professional, technological, methodological background and competency, which is necessary to build a solid platform for electronic public administration services, as well as for the enforcement of requirements, standards and specifications of the solid platform in the central, departmental and local governmental subsystems.

For the sake of the above, the Hungarian National Interoperability Framework contains the following main chapters:

- Elaboration of process-describing methodology and toolkit
- Definition of technical and semantic interoperability requirements
- Definition of application-dependent IT security requirements
- Development of a methodology and application development framework
- Creation of the maintenance system for a standard repository
- Elaboration of project management methodology and professional monitoring

Alignment NIF/EIF

The Hungarian NIF is fully aligned with the EIF on the 'interoperability governance'. It has a strong alignment with the EIF on the 'interoperability levels' and 'conceptual model'. The NIF has a fair alignment with the 'interoperability agreements'. There is a weak alignment with the EIF principles.

The Hungarian NIF fully aligns with three of the twelve EIF **principles**. These three principles are: User-centricity, Transparency, and Reusability. The Hungarian NIF partially aligns with the Security and privacy principle.

The Hungarian NIF defines a **conceptual model** aligned with the EIF. The NIF encourages the usage of a Service-Oriented Architecture. The Hungarian NIF defines security requirements for the development of eGovernment systems. Evidences encouraging the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely cou-

pled service components and evidences of the NIF promoting the usage of authentic sources were not observed.

The **interoperability levels** described in the Hungarian NIF are strong aligned with the ones described by the EIF. The Hungarian NIF focuses mainly on the technical and semantic interoperability. The business processes are unified documented at the various levels of the public administration. Organisational relationships are not clarified. Semantic interoperability is achieved through the definition of data formats and data schemas. Technical interoperability is achieved through the usage of technical standards.

The **interoperability agreements** described are fair aligned with the EIF. The Hungarian NIF defines a process to maintain the repository of the standards. A framework exists to define security requirements and service level agreements.

A **governance framework** describes a professional monitoring framework and a testing framework. The professional monitoring framework describes the continuous IT coordination and supervision of departmental electronic public administration projects. A testing framework describes the ways to test for conformance and for interoperability.

Other initiatives on interoperability

As mentioned in the previous chapter, it is essential to establish a service-oriented structure. The Hungarian Ministry of Public Administration and Justice revised the legal background of electronic administration in 2011. The Hungarian Act CXL of 2004[1], on the general rules of administrative proceedings and electronic services, is modified. Chapter X about e-service provision is created and some lesser acts[2] like the ones related to state-owned databases and electronic signatures are modified. These modifications were co-financed by the Hungarian State Reform Operative Programme in particular, and they will provide support for the above mentioned solid platform of e-services – of course alongside with standards, infrastructural and modern technology-related investments and developments.

The Electronic Administration Operative Programme projects[3] aim to facilitate legal opportunities to become a reality.

The aim of the Hungarian Ministry of Public Administration and Justice is to create a GOV CA, to establish a dynamic database of public administration clients' choices about the way of communication with public institutions in order to respect their own decisions and not to force them to use electronic administration methods. As a key interoperability tool the Hungarian Ministry of Public Administration is developing an authentic binding database, a central layer that is able to identify citizens via any of their documents available at the moment they initiate a public administration case (eg. tax card, ID card, social security card, driving licence, etc.) at any authority or other public administration office. Every step has been considered due to really strict Hungarian (personal) data protection rules. Electronic documents management, authentication and delivery is also very important, so multiple development projects to facilitate this goal are launched.

The Hungarian Ministry of Public Administration and Justice is renewing consultations with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN), and they try follow large-scale European initiatives like STORK, PEPPOL, e-Justice (especially e-Codex with its new pilots) and the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on electronic identification and trust services for electronic transactions in the internal market. All of these EU-related international intentions include electronic identification, which they think is the most necessary base of any e-administration or interoperability.

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[1] http://ket.kormany.hu/jogszabalytar

[2] http://ket.kormany.hu/jogszabalytar This website includes electronic administration related regulations as well.

[3] kozlony.magyarorszag.hu/pdf/14106;
Governmental decree: kozlony.magyarorszag.hu/pdf/14426, the current list of the projects is in the Annex from p. 22346.

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