NIFO Factsheet – Hungary

Hungarian National Interoperability Framework is a combination of different documents and an internet portal which can be found under the following online addresses:

- Implementation of the NIF took place within the "Hungarian eGovernment Framework, Electronic Administration Operational Programme" (EAOP): https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/the_new_hungary_development_plan_
- E-Government Framework portal: http://eugo.gov.hu/key-facts-about-hungary/egovernment-hungary

Main interoperability highlights

Hungary has a National Interoperability Framework, which is formally defined as a recommendation. 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. The implementation project for the NIF is called *Hungarian eGovernment Framework, Electronic Administration Operational Programme* (EAOP[1]).

Summary of the NIF

Certain elements of the Framework jointly provide the professional, technological, methodological background and competency. These elements are necessary to build a solid platform for electronic public administration services. Also, they are required for the enforcement of requirements, standards and specifications of the solid platform in the central, departmental and local governmental subsystems.

Considering this, 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

The NIF, which is a combination of different documents and an internet portal[2], is governed by two ministries, the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice through the central office
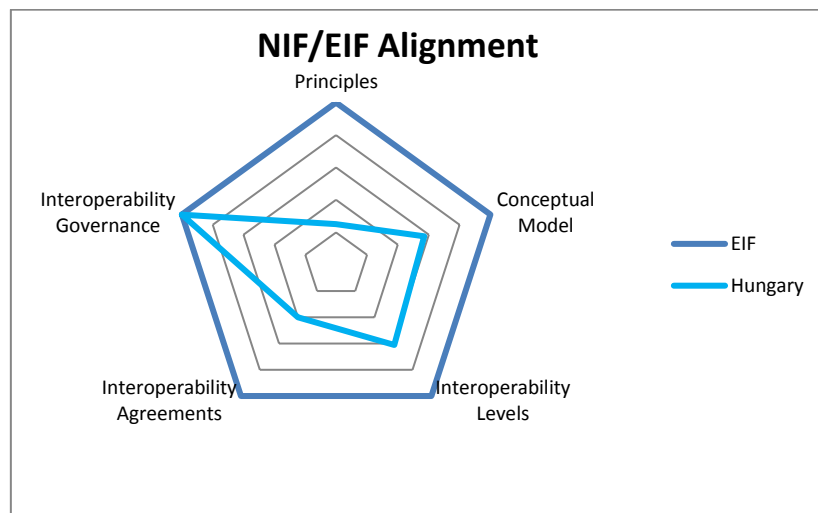
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[1] http://www.terport.hu/webfm_send/205
[2] http://eugo.gov.hu/key-facts-about-hungary/egovernment-hungary

for administrative and electronic public services[3] and the Ministry of National Development through the National Information and Communication Service (NISZ[4]), a 100% state-owned background company of the Ministry. Decisions regarding IT security and data protection are governed by the Prime Minister's office, with the participation of multiple IT security interested institutions such as the National Security Authority[5], the Hungarian National Computer Emergency Response Team[6] and the IT Division of the Ministry of Defence Information Technology Inc[7].

Alignment NIF/EIF

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

The Hungarian NIF has a weak alignment with the EIF **principles** as it fully aligns only with three of the twelve EIF principles: 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 and encourages the usage of a Service-Oriented Architecture. It defines security requirements for the development of eGovernment systems. Evidences encouraging the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components and evidences of the NIF promoting the usage of authentic sources are not observed.

The **interoperability levels** described are strongly aligned with 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 relation-

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[3] http://www.nyilvantarto.hu/en/scope_of_duties
[4] http://www.nisz.hu/
[5] http://www.nbf.hu/
[6] http://www.cert.hu/
[7] https://www.hmei.hu/

ships 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** reports 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.

Examples of alignment – EIF conceptual model

The EIF recommends public administrations to develop a component-based service model, allowing the establishment of (European) public services by reusing, as much as possible, existing service components.

- In Hungary, in the context of system architecture and development technologies, the Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), the Enterprise Service Bus (ESB), as well as the Service Oriented Enterprise (SOE) approaches are recommended.
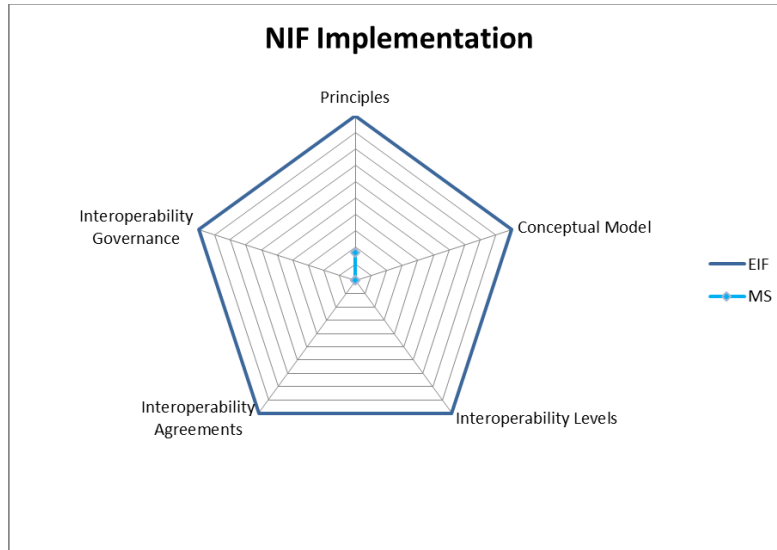
See http://www.egov.hu/index.php?menu_id=3&sub_menu=15&staff_id=0&lang=en

In addition, the EIF suggests the adoption of loosely coupled service components.

- In Hungary, as part of the Interoperability Guidance document, an entire chapter is dedicated to Service Oriented Architecture. The SOA approach includes basic principles, including development of loosely coupled services. In addition, loose coupling enables flexibility of applications, systems and IT infrastructure.
- It addresses the establishment of the right technologies (e.g. web services) and interconnection of loosely coupled service components.

Implementation of NIF

Concerning the implementation of the NIF, principles are covered.

User Centricity is implemented through the Client Gate[8], for anyone who possesses a qualified digital signature to communicate with the authorities. Openness is implemented through a project funded by the Hungarian Government to improve applications which use the open document format (ODF). Reusability is implemented through the Hungarian E-Governmental Free Software Competence Centre[9] whose main goal is to widen the use of open source software in public administration.

More detailed information on NIF/EIF alignment is provided on the NIFO Community on JoinUp on the Compare NIFs page.

Other initiatives on interoperability

On 1st January 2016, a new eID card was introduced, which is suitable for visual and electronic identification and electronic signature. In addition, it stores social security and tax identification number as well. The new eID card also contains an electronic data carrier unit, storage element (chip) where all personal and document data are displayed. This renewed eID card provides the following functions: Electronic travel document function (ePass), Electronic identification function (eID), Electronic signature function (eSign), Public transport function (eNEK).

An electronic lawsuit system (e-Perkapu) has been introduced from 1st July 2016 in line with the amended Act III of 1952 on the Code of Civil Procedure. From that moment, electronic mean is compulsory for communication with the court of justice for all party represented by a

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[8] https://ugyfelkapu.magyarorszag.hu/

[9] http://szabadszoftver.kormany.hu/

legal counsellor, all domestic business entities, and all public authorities. As a main result of this measure the delivery of documents in civil proceedings are faster.

Currently 40 administrative services can be electronically accessed through the Web Assistant Application. From January to October 2016, 406.137 administrative applications were submitted through the Web Assistant Application. From 1st January 2017, as part of the Government's intention to reduce bureaucracy, several central public administration bodies and offices will cease their operation or merge into other public administration bodies. This includes the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services (KEKKH), which will partly merge into its previous supervisory body (the Ministry of Interior). This apply to their activities related to data managing and data processing authority and the maintenance of the national public registers.

The National Infocommunication Strategy[10] for the 2014-2020 period (adopted by the Government in Government resolution No. 1069/2014. (II.19.) aims at implementing fully electronic services in public administration. The governmental IT background intends to enabe citizens and enterprises to manage the full range of their public administration affairs online by 2018.

The law on interoperability on the general rules of co-operation between registries of the national and local governments[11] (Act No. CCXX.) is part of the implementation of strategic interoperability objectives of the European Union. Its objective is to establish and increase co-operation between registries of national and local governments kept by bodies performing public duties, increase the competitiveness of the state, increase cost-efficiency of state operations and to promote co-operation between national and international bodies.

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[10] http://www.kormany.hu/download/5/ff/70000/NIS_EN_clear.pdf
[11] http://njt.hu/