

HUNGARY

Digital Public Administration Factsheet 2024

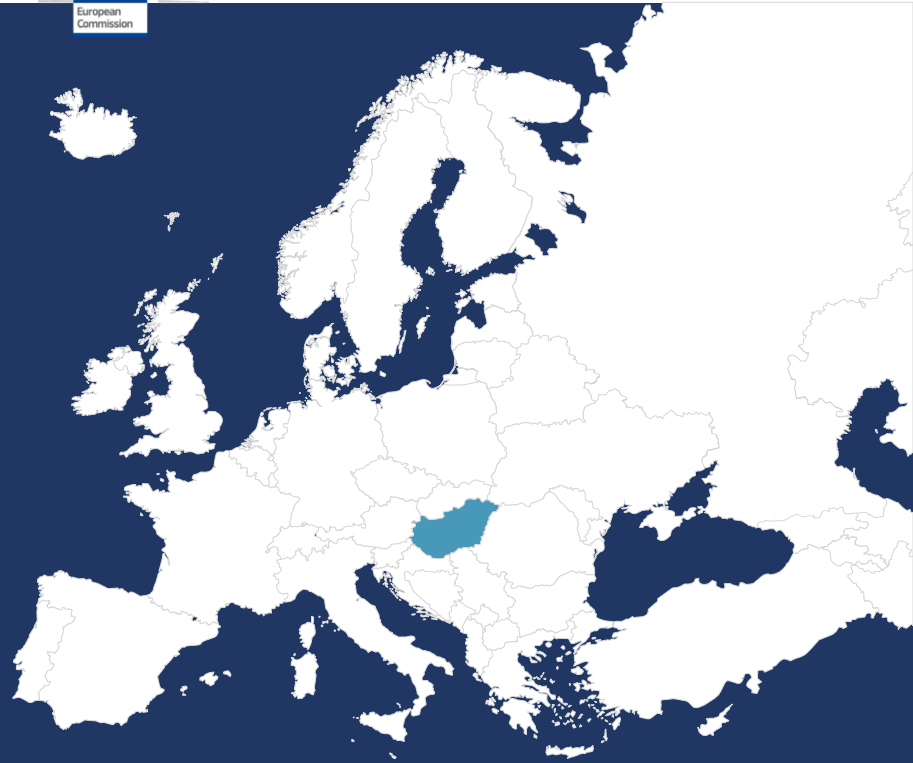
Main developments in digital public administrations and interoperability

JULY 2024

HIGHLIGHT - KEY PROJECT

The Hungarian government adopted the [National Digitalisation Strategy 2022–2030](#) in November 2022. The strategy builds on the results of the previous National Infocommunication Strategy 2014-2020 and the Digital Success Programme 2.0. Aiming to develop the economy, education, innovation and research, and public administration, the strategy is based on four pillars and the following focus areas:

- Digital infrastructure: promote the development of gigabit-capable networks and 5G, expand the digital infrastructures for schools and higher education institutions, etc;
- Digital skills: create programmes for digital competency, increase the number and capacity of information technology (IT) professionals and support the learning of digital skills in education;
- Digital economy: increase the digital reach and use by SMEs, develop digital start-up businesses, create support programmes for the information and communication technology (ICT) industry and its development, and utilise data assets of the government for economic purposes; and
- Digital State: support the digital development of both central and local, and cross-border public administration by increasing interoperability, among others.



Key figures

11 new initiatives adopted in 2023–2024

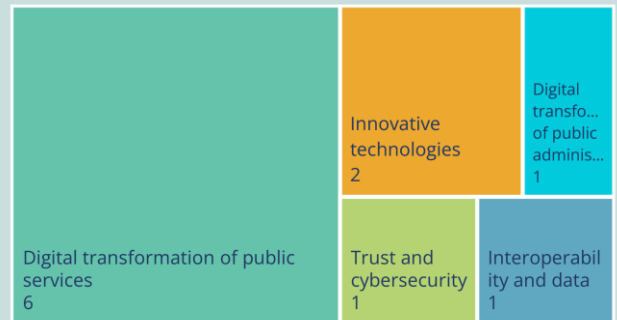


Figure 1

Number of initiatives per topic adopted in 2023-2024

Towards the Digital Decade targets set for 2030: DIGITAL PUBLIC SERVICES

eID scheme (≥1)

YES

eHealth records (0-100)

86%

Digital Public Services for Citizens (0-100)

73.4%

Digital Public Services for Businesses (0-100)

74.9%

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS

- For a wide range of administrative bodies, electronic administration is regulated by the eAdministration Act. The act will be repealed in August 2024 by the newly-adopted Act on the Digital State and Certain Rules for the Provision of Digital Services. According to the new legislation, the Digital Personal Data Wallet, eSignature and eidentification services will be available from 1 September 2024. Users will be able to verify their identity with the help of a mobile application and the signing of documents will be simplified with the eSignature. Consent-based data provision will be introduced in 2025, enabling citizens to access the administration interfaces of some market service providers with digital identification. In 2026, the new ePost, eDocument management and ePayment services will be launched, replacing the ones currently in use.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

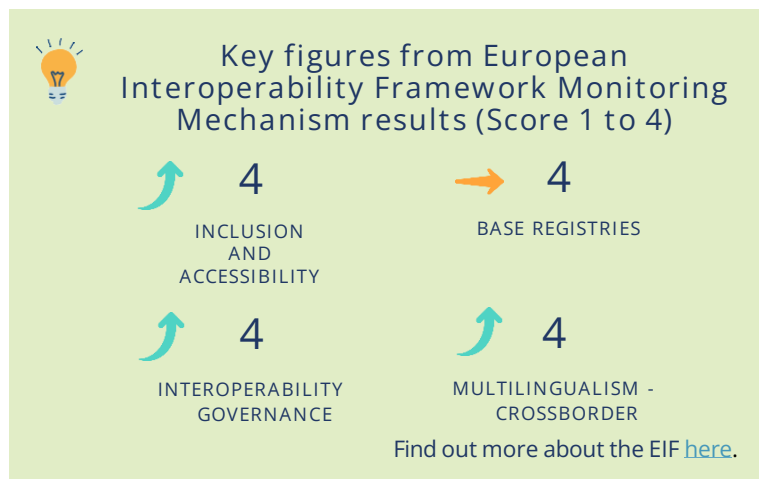
- [EgészségAblak](#) has been available to citizens since the pandemic as the Electronic Health Cooperation Service Space (EESZT) platform's mobile application, providing access to the COVID Digital Certificate and test results. On 17 May 2023, the application was relaunched with a new logo and expanded features. The application is free to download in the app stores. EgészségAblak allows citizens to consult their ePrescription, including those already dispensed, and allows to easily dispense multiple prescriptions at the same time. The application also sends notifications about new and expiring prescriptions. Health documents (such as test results, outpatient records, etc.) are now downloadable within the application.

TRUST AND CYBERSECURITY

- In 2022, several entities entered into a Cooperation Agreement called 'KiberPajzs' ([CyberShield Agreement](#)). In 2023, the Ministry of Justice, the Supervisory Authority for Regulatory Affairs, the Ministry for National Economy and the Hungarian State Treasury joined the Agreement as well. This education-oriented cooperation intends to draw attention to user awareness in the online space as well as to the importance of basic knowledge on digital safety, informing both clients and users about the emerging threats in the online space. The aim is to make customers and users aware of the relevant information on the various digital devices and channels.

INTEROPERABILITY AND DATA

- The eAdministration Act aimed to achieve interoperability and cooperation between State registries. The new act replacing the eAdministration Act from 2024 becomes the new interoperability legislation as well. The basic principles remain similar, but the importance of automatic data transfer becomes even more prominent.



INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

- In 2023, two important initiatives, i.e. DATA-EDIH (led by Neumann János Nonprofit Ltd.) and AI-EDIH (led by the Governmental Information Technology Development Agency) started their operations (with grants under the Digital Europe Programme and the Hungarian State budget). The aim of the two is enhancing, fostering and accelerating digital transformation and the introduction of new emerging technologies (big data, AI and cloud) in the economy, especially in the SME segment.
- The Hungarian government contracted strategic agreements with key players in the telecom sector (namely with two leader enterprises in 2023, and the third one in spring 2024), including fiscal and regulatory measures to develop the ICT sector, and the domestic gigabit and 5G infrastructure. Two important steps are the removal of digital networks from the scope of the utility tax from 1 January 2024 and the abolition of the special tax on telecom from January 2025. These measures are foreseen in the Convergence Programme and relieve telecom companies from a significant tax burden. This will allow telecom operators to make significant private investments in the development of the domestic digital infrastructure.



The Digital Public Administration factsheets are produced by the [National Interoperability Framework Observatory \(NIFO\)](#) under [Interoperable Europe](#) (DG DIGIT) and the [Digital Decade Programme](#). More information on the state-of-play on digital public administrations and interoperability in this country can be found in its [supporting document](#).