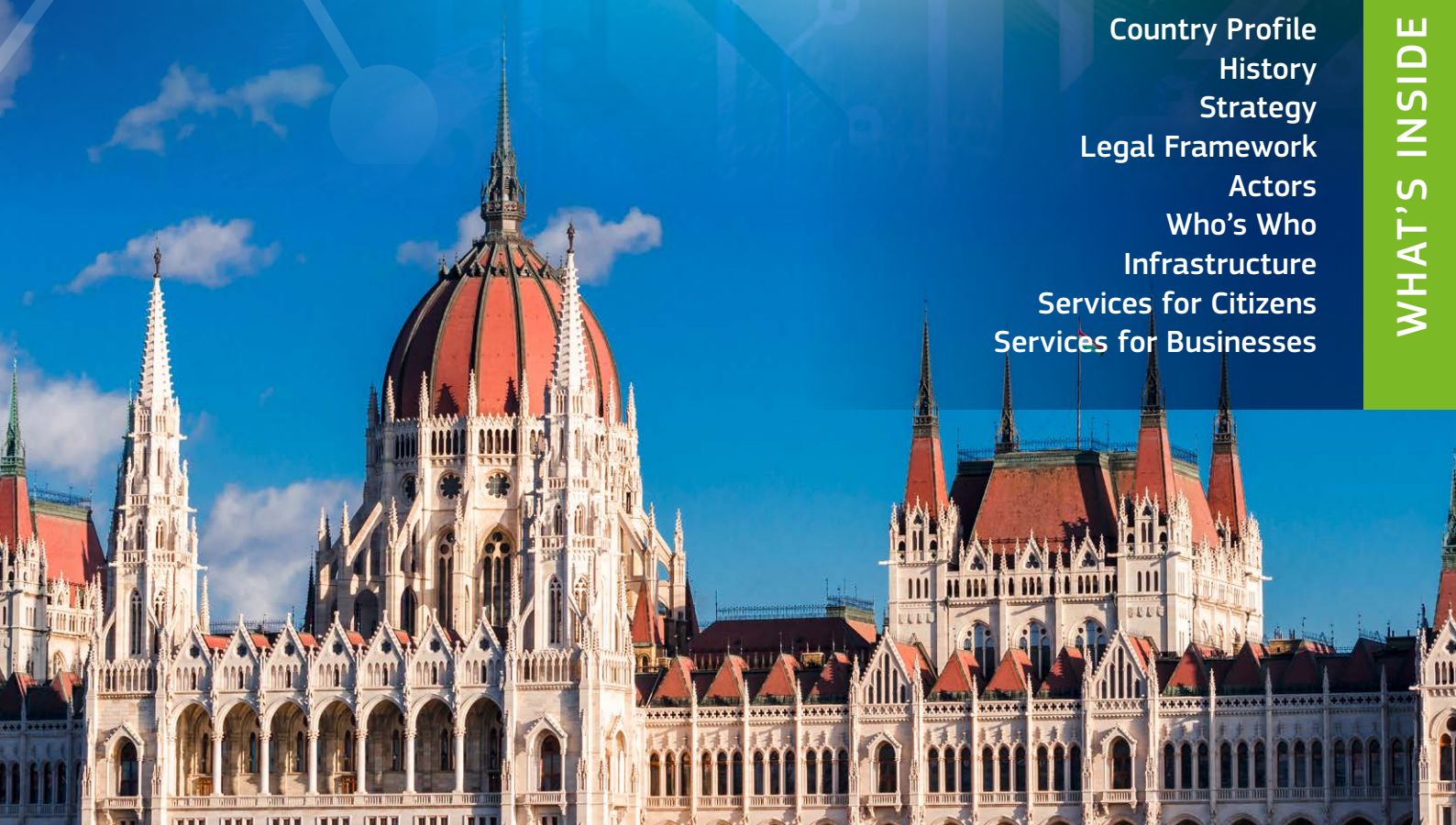




European
Commission

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WHAT'S INSIDE



eGovernment in Hungary

Visit the e-Government factsheets online on Joinup.eu

Joinup is a collaborative platform created by the European Commission under the [ISA programme](#). ISA supports the modernization of Public administrations in Europe through the development of interoperable services, frameworks and tools.

Joinup provides numerous services around 3 main functionalities:

1. An observatory on interoperability, e-government, e-inclusion and e-health
2. A collaborative platform of open communities
3. A repository of interoperability solutions



This document is meant to present an overview of the eGovernment status in this country and not to be exhaustive in its references and analysis. Even though every possible care has been taken by the authors to refer to and use valid data from authentic sources, the European Commission does not guarantee the accuracy of the included information, nor does it accept any responsibility for any use thereof.

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Country Profile

Basic data and indicators

Basic Data

Population (1 000): 9 849,000 inhabitants (2015)

GDP at market prices: 104,239 million Euros (2014)

GDP per inhabitant in PPS (Purchasing Power Standards EU 28 = 100): 68 (2014)

GDP growth rate: 3.7% (2014)

Inflation rate: 0.1% (2015)

Unemployment rate: 7.7% (2014)

General government gross debt (Percentage of GDP): 76.2% (2014)

General government deficit/surplus (Percentage of GDP): - 2.5% (2014)

Area: 93,024 km²

Capital city: Budapest

Official EU language: Hungarian

Currency: HUF

Source: [Eurostat](#) (last update: 09 February 2016)

Political Structure

Hungary is a **parliamentary republic**. Its constitution grants legislative power to a unicameral parliament ([National Assembly](#)), made up of 199 members (after the 2014 elections) elected for a four-year term of office (uninominal voting, in part proportional, one round election system, ballot).

The [President of the Republic](#) is the Head of State, and the executive power is held by the [Prime Minister](#), the Head of [Government](#). The President is elected, with a secret ballot by a two-third majority vote, by the National Assembly, for a term of five years. The President has limited powers over policy-making and effective executive power - government functions and the highest-level control of Public Administration - is exercised by the Government, in which the Prime Minister plays a dominant part. The National Assembly elects the Prime Minister upon proposal of the President of the Republic, on the basis of the principle of parliamentary majority. The Prime Minister selects members of the Government, who are formally appointed by the President and confirmed by the National Assembly.

Local Government operates in municipalities and counties through an assembly of elected representatives headed by the mayor in villages, towns and districts, and the chairman in the counties. It is stated in the Constitution that the fundamental rights of local governments are equal, but their obligations may be different. The tasks and competences of local governments may be divided into two groups: those that shall be fulfilled as they are compulsory and those that shall be undertaken on a voluntary basis. The compulsory duties include elementary education, the provision of basic health care and social welfare, the maintenance of local public roads, and the enforcement of the rights of national and ethnic minorities, among other duties. The Local Government may decide itself, based on the needs and depending on the financial means of the population, which services it will provide for the citizens, to what extent and in what way. On the basis of experience with the territorial development of institutional systems and measures with regard to the development of the tasks and responsibilities of local governments, the concept of a regional self-government has been undertaken by the Government; the adoption and implementation are still underway.

The [Constitution of Hungary](#) was until 2011 the Constitution of 1949, together with its amendments, in particular, the amendment proclaimed on 23 October 1989. The country's current Constitution, the [Fundamental Law of Hungary](#), was adopted on 18 April 2011, promulgated a week later and entered into force on 1 January 2012.

Hungary became a member of the European Union on 1 May 2004.

Head of State: President [Dr. János Áder](#) (elected on 2 May 2012).

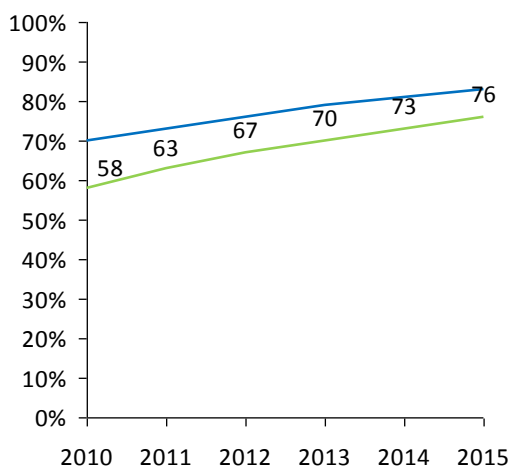
Head of Government: Prime Minister [Viktor Orbán](#) (since 29 May 2010).

Information Society Indicators

Generic Indicators

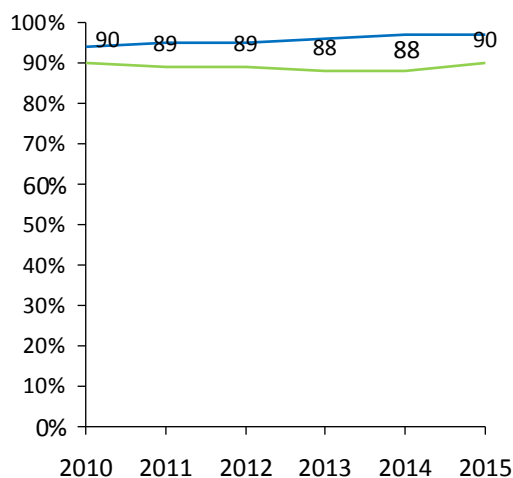
The following graphs present data for the latest Generic Information Society Indicators for Hungary compared to the EU average. Statistical indicators in this section reflect those of [Eurostat](#) at the time the Edition is being prepared.

Percentage of households with Internet access in Hungary



Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

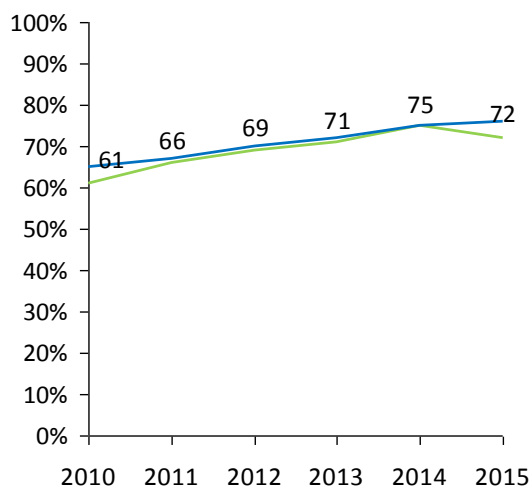
Percentage of enterprises with Internet access in Hungary



Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

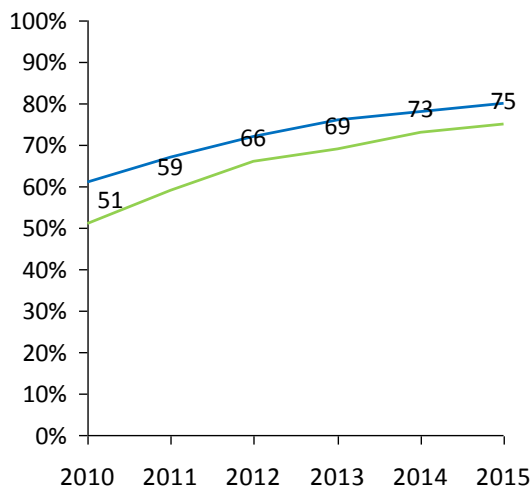
— Hungary
— EU

Percentage of individuals using the internet at least once a week in Hungary



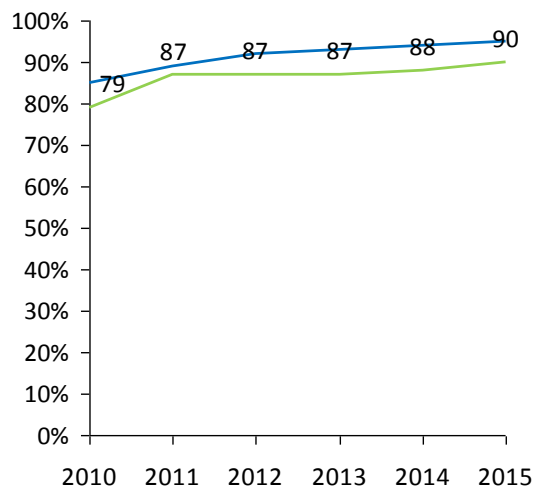
Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

Percentage of households with a broadband connection in Hungary



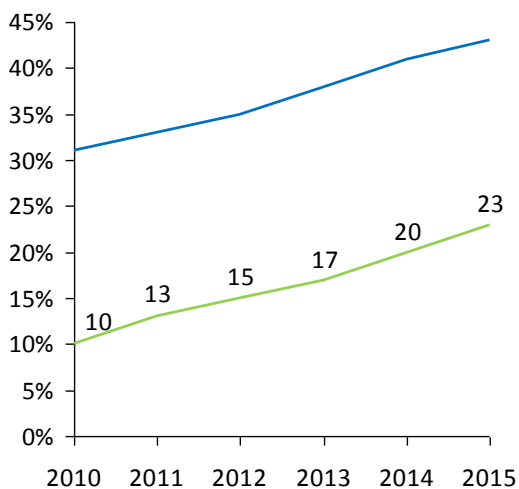
Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

Percentage of enterprises with a broadband connection in Hungary



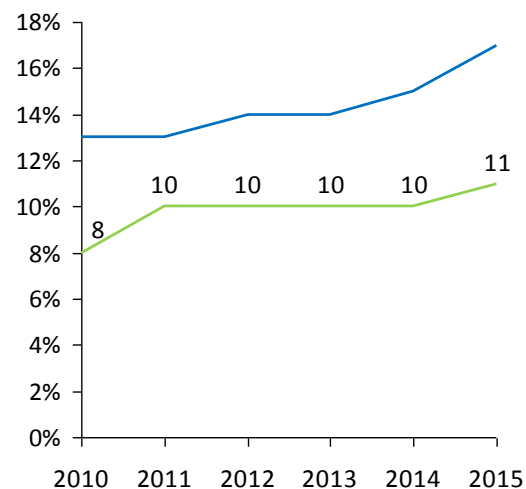
Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

Percentage of individuals having purchased/ordered online in the last three months in Hungary



Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

Percentage of enterprises having received orders online within the previous year in Hungary

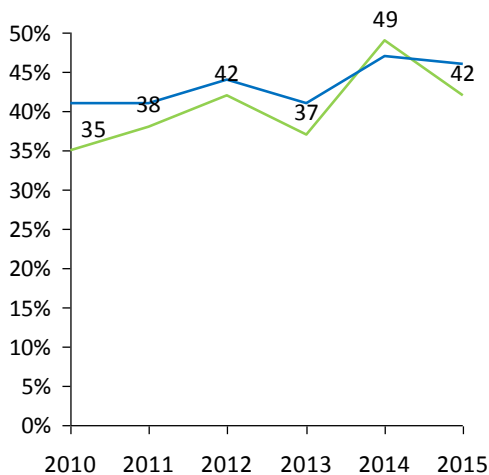


Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

eGovernment Indicators

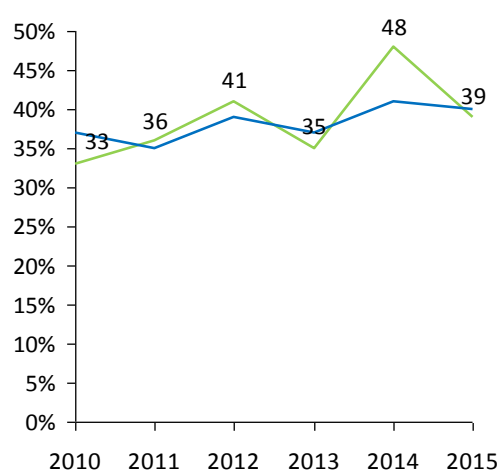
The following graphs present data for the latest eGovernment Indicators for Hungary compared to the EU average. Statistical indicators in this section reflect those of Eurostat at the time the Edition is being prepared.

Percentage of individuals using the internet for interacting with public authorities in Hungary



Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

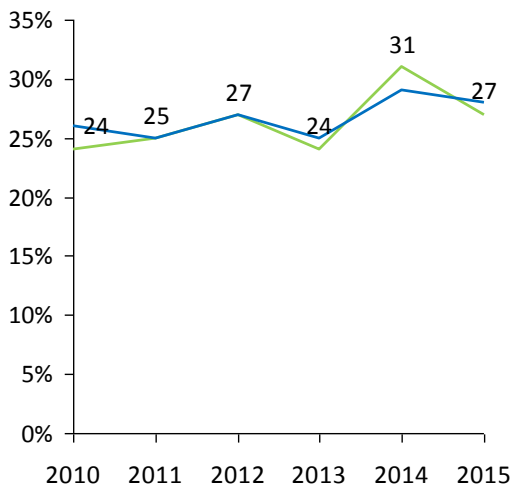
Percentage of individuals using the internet for obtaining information from public authorities in Hungary



Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

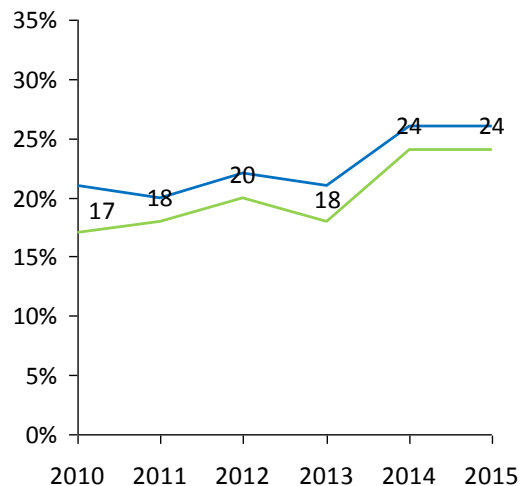
— Hungary
— EU

Percentage of individuals using the internet for downloading official forms from public authorities in Hungary



Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

Percentage of individuals using the internet for sending filled forms to public authorities in Hungary



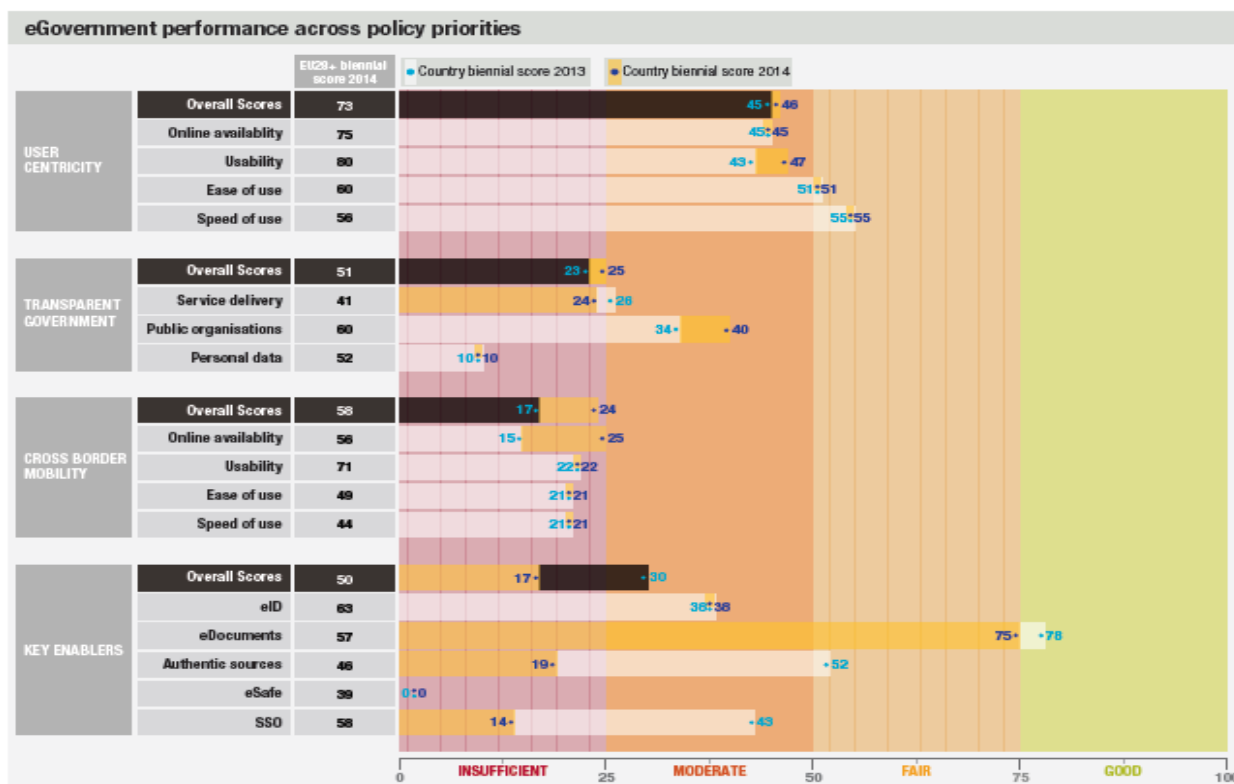
Source: [Eurostat Information Society Indicators](#)

eGovernment State of Play

The graph below is the result of the latest [eGovernment Benchmark](#) study¹, which monitors the development of eGovernment in Europe, based on specific indicators. These indicators are clustered within four main top-level benchmarks:

- **User Centricity** – indicates to what extent (information about) a service is provided online and how this is perceived.
- **Transparent Government** – indicates to what extent governments are transparent regarding: i) their own responsibilities and performance, ii) the process of service delivery and iii) personal data involved.
- **Cross Border Mobility** – indicates to what extent EU citizens can use online services in another country.
- **Key Enablers** – indicates the extent to which 5 technical pre-conditions are available online. There are: Electronic Identification (eID), Electronic documents (eDocuments), Authentic Sources, Electronic Safe (eSafe), and Single Sign On (SSO).

These top-level benchmarks are measured using a life-events (e.g. mystery shopping) approach. The following life-events were used for measuring the eGovernment Benchmark top-level indicators: Business start-up and early trading operations, losing and Finding a Job, Studying, Regular business operations, Moving, Owning and driving a car, and Starting a small claims procedure. The figure below presents the development of eGovernment in Hungary compared to the EU average score.



Source: [eGovernment Benchmark Report 2015² Country Factsheet Hungary](#)

¹ [eGovernment Benchmark Insight Report](#)

² The latest version of country factsheet was published in June 2015, however it shall be noted that it summarizes the country's biennial score of the preceding year (2014).

eGovernment History

Main developments and key milestones (in reverse chronological order)

For the latest developments, see: [Joinup news](#).

Recent News

January 2016

The new Hungarian eID card has been introduced, replacing the previous plastic ID card in use since 2000. Thanks to the integrated highly secure NFC chip the new eID card has improved security and improved functionality in line with the newest expectations and the European Union's eIDAS regulation. Apart from the eID function there are two other optional main electronic functions available: the ePASS function and the e-Signature function. The chip also stores the citizens' Tax ID Number and National Health Fund ID Number electronically, thus with the spread of the necessary card reader hardware and software planned during this year among the one-stop-shop Government Windows and public health institutions, the use of the above mentioned cards can be avoided as well. The eID function of the card is secured with a 6 digit PIN, and the optional e-Signature function with a 7 digit PIN. The digital certificate necessary for the e-Signature function of the card is provided free of charge for citizens by the state-owned NISZ National Infocommunications Services Ltd.

During January 2016, in the first month after its introduction, 133,000 new eID cards have been issued by the Hungarian authorities, out of which 51,000 includes the biometrics necessary for the optional ePASS functionality and 19,000 including the digital certificate needed for the e-Signature function. The necessary card readers are officially distributed by the Hungarian Post, the cheapest available from 13.000 HUF (approx. 40 euros). The launch of the new Hungarian eID card can serve as the basis for the introduction of several new e-government services planned for the upcoming two years.

In January 2016, a new central identification solution, the [Central Authentication Agent](#) has been launched. This solution supports the use of different electronic identification and authentication services, including the already existing Client Gate and the newly introduced national eID card, as well as the Partial Code Telephone Authentication. According to the planned timeline, the eIDAS authentication will be also made available within the [Central Authentication Agent](#).

December 2015

An overall eGovernment law, the Act No. CCXXII. of 2015. on general rules of electronic administration and trust services has been adopted by the Parliament. This new eGovernment law sets out the general rules of electronic administration, the relationship between the citizen and the public administration bodies providing e-administration services, their contacts, the renewal of interoperability rules, the legal provisions necessary to implement the eIDAS regulation (910/2014/EU), as well as the rules on authenticity of electronic and paper-based documents. It will gradually enter into force until 1 January 2017.

June 2015

A central ASP service providing pilot, the Municipality ASP 1.0 has been launched in 55 smaller municipalities of the Central Hungary Region. The goal of the project is to allow the municipalities to use modern, integrated and cost-effective IT services. Based on the Application Service Provider's central hardware and software infrastructure the municipalities can use the following services within an integrated framework: financial management system, property cadastre, municipal tax system, document management system, industrial and commercial management system, municipality web portal and e-administration web portal. Another 34 municipalities are expected to start using the Municipality ASP's services from 1st January 2016, and the plans for further development of the Municipality ASP and its extension country-wide within the next years are already in the pipeline. With the use of these ASP services the operational costs can be lowered, while the productivity and the interoperability will improve within the local administrative level, as well as across the different levels of public administration.

February 2015

Hungary published its [first progress report](#) on the implementation of its Open Government Partnership (OGP) Action Plans that provides us with the information on how the government focused on initiatives that complemented its existing anti-corruption programmes over the last two years. As a result of spring 2013's problems with freedom of information and public procurement scandals, the author Petra Edina Reszkető from the Budapest Institute for Policy Analysis recommends to the stakeholders to rethink how government and civil society collaborate and develop the OGP process.

Secondly, a Budapest-based ICT firm that develops EuroOffice signed a licence and support contract for 34000 copies of EuroOffice to two Hungarian universities (Eötvös University and Szeged University) that are continually increasing their use of EuroOffice as well as the Open Document Format (ODF).

November 2014

The Government adopted the [1631/2014. \(XI.6.\) Government Resolution on the implementation of the Digital Nation Development Program](#).

The annual 'Infotér' conference is the largest gathering of the different stakeholders of the information society. The programme of the conference includes lectures, plenary sessions and round-table discussions on current ICT and eGovernment issues.

The detailed planning of the Operational Programmes and the available funds for eGovernment development for the period between 2014 and 2020 is under its way.

June - September 2014

After the April 2014 elections a new government structure has been formed. Within the new structure the Ministry of Interior became responsible for eGovernment related issues, and the two most important eGovernment implementing bodies, the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services and the state-owned National Info communication Service Provider Ltd. are now also supervised by the Ministry of Interior. Due to the strategic importance of the development of eGovernment, also the Prime Minister's Office has a coordinating role in this field now.

March 2014

The Digital Nation Development Program has been adopted by the Government by the 1162/2014. (III.25.) Government Resolution. The Program consists of such elements as the development of broadband internet access (at least 30 Mbps at any point of the country), intelligent cities, and IT devices for the people living in deprived areas and the development of user-centric electronic administration services.

February 2014

The new [National Info-communication Strategy for the period between 2014 and 2020](#) has been adopted by the Government in Government resolution No. 1069/2014. (II.19.).

December 2013

As part of the implementation of strategic interoperability objectives of the European Union the Hungarian Parliament adopted the new law on interoperability. [Act No. CCXX. of 2013](#). On the general rules of co-operation between registries of the national and local governments. The intention with this new law 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.

November 2013

The annual '[Infotér](#)' conference is the largest gathering of the different stakeholders of the information society. The programme of the conference includes lectures, plenary sessions and round-table discussions on current ICT and eGovernment issues.

The Ministry of Public Administration and Justice announced in November 2012 that in the following months it will carry out a review of the legislative process, which is necessary for the implementation of electronic public services. This public administration development project will be launched by the end of April 2013 as part of the [New Széchenyi Plan](#).

July 2013

The [National Electronic Information Security Authority](#) was founded on 1 July 2013.

June 2013

The third 'Parliament of the Information Society' (Infoparlament) was organised as the yearly forum for the different stakeholders of the ICT sector. The event is open for a wide range of stakeholders including government decision makers, civil organisations and key players of the ICT market.

April 2013

The Hungarian Parliament adopted [Act No. L. of 2013](#). on the Electronic Information Security of Central and Local Government Agencies for the protection of the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data and information managed in electronic information systems

that are indispensable for the state and its citizens, as well as the integrity and availability of the relevant system elements on a comprehensive and continuous basis, in a closed system, and commensurately with risks, and hence the protection of the cyberspace.

June 2012

The second '[Parliament of the Information Society](#)' (Infoparliament) was organised as the yearly forum for the different stakeholders of the ICT sector. The event is open for a wide range of stakeholders including government decision makers, civil organisations and key players of the ICT market.

April 2012

On 21 April 2012, the Hungarian Parliament adopted the executive government decrees linked to previous year's amendment of [Act No. CXL. of 2004.](#) on general rules of the administrative procedures and services. With the adoption of these executive regulations the new legal framework for eGovernment services has been set. This new legal framework can adapt better to the changing conditions caused by the fast development of ICT technologies, and is a lot more flexible than the previous legal framework.

Government ministers [agreed](#) that Hungary's public administrations will by default use open document standards for their electronic documents as of April 2012. Furthermore, all public organisations are encouraged to move to open source office tools

December 2011

On 5 December 2011, the Hungarian Parliament adopted the amendment of [Act No. CXL. of 2004.](#) on general rules of the administrative procedures and services. The amended new Chapter X on Electronic administration introduced the underlying principles for electronic administration, settled the role of the Electronic Administration Inspectorate (EÜF), and introduced the so called regulated electronic administration services. Further regulations to be found in the following government decrees.

June 2011

On 6 June 2011, Hungary signed the European Union's Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to implement [eCall](#), the pan-European in-vehicle emergency call system. Deputy State Secretary for Transport Schváb confirmed that the leadership of Hungary's [Ministry of National Development](#) (*Nemzeti Fejlesztési Minisztérium*) is committed to the continuation of the comprehensive work which has started in the field of intelligent transport systems (ITS).

The in-vehicle eCall system allows emergency calls to be generated either manually by passengers, or automatically via activation of the in-vehicle sensors. The system establishes voice connection directly with the emergency service. At the same time, a minimum set of required data (time, location, vehicle ID, etc.) will be sent to the operator receiving the call. The system will reduce rescue times by 10-15 minutes, and eCall could be linked to the services of [112](#), the common European emergency call service.

On 1 June 2011, the Hungarian State Secretary for ICT stated to the Parliament that the government wants to use the Open Document Format (ODF), a vendor independent format for electronic documents, as a default for its documents and that the relevant legislation is being prepared.

The Hungarian [Open Document Format Alliance](#) (ODFA Magyarország) welcomes the Government policy in a statement published on 14 June 2011. Referring to its 2008 study

that showed that governmental use the ODF standard will result in significant cost savings, the organisation offered technical support to the government for the implementation of the vendor independent file format.

At the conference, State Secretary Nyitrai also said that he wants to make educational resource material available in the open source format.

2001 - 2010

Due to extensive length of the document, the eGovernment History has been shortened in the latest version of the eGovernment factsheet. Nevertheless, the information for years 2001 – 2010 can be fully retrieved [here](#).

eGovernment Strategy

Main strategic objectives and principles



National Info-communication Strategy 2014-2020

Understanding that the info communications networks, tools, services and competences contribute increasingly to the improvement of the life quality of citizens, the competitiveness of businesses and the efficiency of state operation,

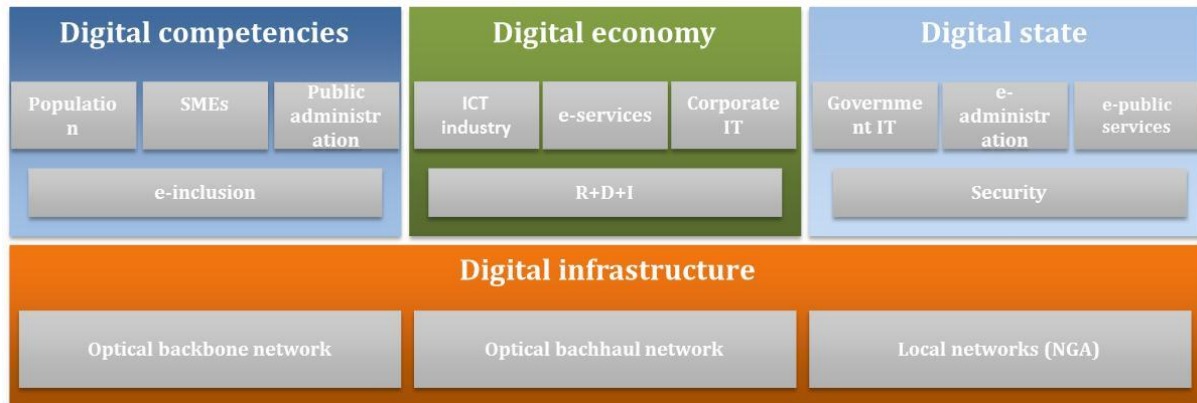
the recently adopted [National Info-communication Strategy 2014-2020](#) intends to give a comprehensive overview on the situation of the Hungarian information society and the ICT market, to define the ideal target situation and to identify professional trends and development targets in info communications for the same period as the 2014-2020 financial period.

The strategy covers those components of the digital ecosystem in the case in which any task, backlog, market error or bottleneck can be clearly identified which may be handled more effectively by the state with the help of public policy, regulatory or support policy instruments than it would be possible through the organic development of the market.

The Strategy prepares the status analysis, defines the targets and identifies the tools along the following pillars:

1. **Digital Infrastructure:** It is the government's firm intention that every household should have internet access of at least 30 Mbps and at least half of them of 100Mbps or faster by 2018. According to the plans, the full range of the National Telecommunication Backbone Network is to be established by 2016. Further goals are that the mobile broadband coverage should reach 95% by 2016, by which date broadband internet access of at least 20Mbps should be accessible for all educational institutions.
2. **Digital Competences:** Development of the digital skills of citizens, enterprises (primarily SME's) and public administration employees. The major aspiration is that the rate of the digitally illiterate people among the adult population should be reduced to 40% by 2016 and 30% by 2020, and that the indicator of regular internet usage should reach 65% by 2016. According to the target values set in the strategy, 90% of micro and small enterprises could have internet access by 2016 and 99% by 2020.
3. **Digital Economy:** The development of the ICT sector in the narrower sense, electronic (commercial, bank, etc.) services and corporate IT systems as well as the stimulation of R&D and innovation activities. The intentions are to double the number of persons attending ICT trainings as well as increase the value of Hungarian software and services exports by 2020, compared to the current indicators. If the strategic goals are met, one third of SMEs may administer their transactions online by the end of this decade.

The tools for establishing the Digital State are providing the adequate info communication background, whereas developing e-services enables to improve citizens' quality of living. As an effort towards these goals, the uniform governmental IT background to be set up by 2016 may enable citizens and enterprises to manage the full range of their public administration affairs online by 2018.



Public Administration and Civil Service Development Operational Programme 2014 - 2020

Public Administration and Civil Service Development Operational Programme (OP) will invest over 935 million euros, including nearly €795 million from EU funding (75.7 % from the European Social Fund and 24.3 % from the Cohesion Fund), to reinforce the services provided by the public authorities. It shall help Hungary to increase the efficiency of its public administration via development of the quality public services that are essential to attain sustainable growth in line with the [Europe 2020 Strategy](#).

Among others, the following results are expected from the programme:

- 400 procedures will benefit from the administration lead time will reduction;
- 250 e-governance procedures will be developed;
- 63,800 public servants will participate in competence development programmes; and
- 1000 local municipalities will be connected to the integrated public administration information system.

Previous eGovernment Strategies

Electronic Administration Operational Programme 2007 - 2013

The **overall strategic objective** of the [Operational Programme](#) is to improve efficiency in the public administration. The programme concerns the development of public administration to conform to the demands of modern age. In order to achieve increased competitiveness – in line with the increasing expectations of the citizens and businesses – the institution-oriented approach will be replaced by the service-oriented and client-oriented approach.

The reorganisation and simplification of the government processes and their subsequent support by means of info-communication are intended to render the operation of the State more efficient and to provide the same amount of services with the use of fewer resources. The Operational Programme comprises the modernisation of the procedures, processes and services of public administration and of the judiciary system with the use of info-communication technology. This overall objective is achieved by the implementation of the following two **specific objectives**:

- **improving the effectiveness of public services** by: rendering of public administration as a service provider, provision of three ways of access to the services (via the Internet, by telephone and face-to-face),
- **increasing the efficiency of operation** through: rationalisation of the workflows, developing central IT services, and underpinning good governance.

The fulfilment of these objectives will be measured by the citizens'/businesses' satisfaction with public administration at the national level.

The **priority axes** of the programme are:

- **Priority 1:** Renewal of the internal procedures and the services of Public Administration.
- **Priority 2:** Developments aimed at improving access to public services.
- **Priority 3:** Preferential developments.
- **Priority 4-5:** Technical assistance (both Convergence and Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objectives).

The strategy of the Electronic Administration Operational Programme and the distribution of financial resources among the regions were finalised as a result of partnership negotiations carried out and in compliance with the relevant EU regulations.

'e-Public Administration 2010' Strategy (2008-2010)

The Hungarian Government took note on the '[E-Public Administration 2010](#)' Strategy on 2 July 2008. It covered the period of 2008-2010 and was implemented through action plans reviewed on an annual basis.

The objective of the Strategy was to define a general vision of future eAdministration for all stakeholders and provide a **uniform framework** for the detailed objectives of developments for the years to come. In addition, the document defines the most important strategic factors influencing the realisation of the objectives and encompasses all those substantive areas that institutions must take into consideration when developing their own services. This strategy also defined horizontally and vertically integrated and overall programmes that formed a foundation and/or fostered the systemic operation of the most important elements of eAdministration, as regards the Government as a whole.

The strategy contained **4 strategic fields**:

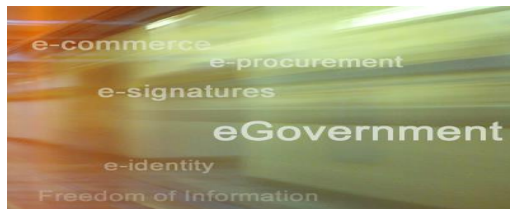
- ▶ **Modernisation** of the public services for the citizens, enterprises and the Public Administration.
- ▶ **Introduction** of integrated services for the governmental institutions, back offices in order to promote a transparent and effective Public Administration.
- ▶ **Contribution** to the spread of the professional eGovernment knowledge at leadership level and implementation.
- ▶ **Development** of the eGovernment adaptability especially of those disadvantaged enterprises and citizens in the area of IT.

The Strategy identified **main programmes** which should be followed by the institutions while providing their own services:

- ▶ **Horizontal programmes:** set up guidelines and framework for the institutional service developments, including the content, process development and technological implementation of those services.
- ▶ **Vertical programmes:** EU 20 services' development by sectors.
- ▶ **Integrated, shared services:** contribute to illuminate parallel processes and to further cost-efficient developments and functions. Investments related to the reforms can be implemented and time-management can be improved.
- ▶ **Overall programmes 1-7:** The ePublic Administration matrix and these overall programmes derived from the eGovernment concept. These programmes have their own objectives and their implementation will be managed through the actions set up in each programme.

eGovernment Legal Framework

Main legal texts impacting on the development of eGovernment



eGovernment Legislation

A specific overall eGovernment law has been adopted in December 2015. This new eGovernment law will gradually enter into force until 1 January 2017, thus will gradually replace the existing legal texts. The most important regulations applying for

eGovernment services are laid down in the following legal texts:

- ▶ [Act No. CCXXII. of 2015.](#) on general rules of electronic administration and trust services sets out the general rules of electronic administration, the relationship between the citizen and the public administration body providing e-administration services, their contact, the renewal of interoperability rules, the legal provisions necessary to implement the eIDAS regulation (910/2014/EU), as well as the rules of authenticity of electronic and paper-based documents.
- ▶ [Act No. CXL. of 2004.](#) on general rules of the administrative procedures and services, especially its Chapter X on Electronic administration, amended in 2011. This chapter introduces the underlying principles for electronic administration, settles the role of the newly established Electronic Administration Inspectorate (EÜF), and also introduces the so called regulated electronic administration services. Further regulations are to be found in the following government regulations.
- ▶ [83/2012. \(IV.21.\) Government decree](#) on regulated electronic administration services and the services compulsorily provided by the State.
- ▶ [84/2012. \(IV.21.\) Government decree](#) on assignment of certain organisations related to electronic administration.
- ▶ [85/2012. \(IV.21.\) Government decree](#) on the detailed provisions regarding electronic administration.
- ▶ [13/2011. \(XII.27.\) Government decree](#) of the National Media and Info communications Authority on the customer protection related quality requirements of electronic communication services is applicable.
- ▶ [Government Decree 80/2008. \(IV. 4.\)](#) on electronic application submission related to agricultural and rural development supports.
- ▶ [Government decree 276/2006. \(XII. 23.\)](#) on the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services.
- ▶ [Government decree 335/2005. \(XII. 29.\)](#) on the common provisions of the document management in public administrative bodies.
- ▶ [346/2010. \(XII. 28.\) Government decree](#) on the networks for governmental purpose (National Telecommunications Backbone Network)
- ▶ [309/2011. \(XII.23.\) Government decree](#) on the centralised IT and electronic communication services (introduced the National Info communications Service Provider Ltd.)
- ▶ [Decree of the Ministry of Economy and Transport 114/2007. \(XII. 29.\)](#) on the rules of digital archiving.
- ▶ [2055/2008. \(V.9.\) Government decree](#) on the tasks arising from the implementation of the Directive on services in the internal market [2006/123/EC](#).

Data Protection/Privacy Legislation

[Act on Informational Self-determination and Freedom of Information](#)

Act No. CXII of 2011. on Informational Self-determination and Freedom of Information (also [available in English](#)) is a combined Data Protection and Freedom of Information Act. This Act sets rules and safeguards the processing of personal data of public and private bodies. Its application is overseen by the National Data Protection and Freedom of Information Authority.

eSignatures Legislation

[Act No. XXXV. of 2001 on Electronic Signature](#)

The Act on Electronic Signature was adopted on 29 May 2001 and entered into force on 1 September 2001. It creates a legal framework for the provision of certified electronic communication and data transmission in business, the public administration and other areas of life affected by the information society.

The Act on Electronic Signature will be repealed from July 2016 in line with the introduction of eIDAS regulation, and the new eGovernment law will replace it. Also the necessary regulations will be revised.

[Government Decree 78/2010. \(III. 25.\)](#)

Government Decree 78/2010. (III. 25.) on the requirements for the use of electronic signatures by the public administration and on the rules of electronic correspondence.

eCommerce Legislation

eCommerce Laws

[Decree of the Ministry of Justice 25/2006. \(V. 18.\)](#) on the electronic paying of fees as for public notices in the administration of business processes.

[Decree of the Ministry of Finance 46/2007. \(XII. 29.\)](#) on electronic invoice.

[Act No. XCVII. of 2003](#) on the modification of the Act No. CVIII. of 2001 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce.

[Decree of the Ministry of Justice 24/2006. \(V. 18.\)](#) on certain aspects of the electronic business registration procedure and the electronic business register.

[Decree of the Ministry of Finance 24/1995. \(XI. 22.\)](#) on the identification of invoices, simplified invoices and receipts for tax administration, as well as on the application of cash registers and taximeters ensuring the issuance of receipts.

[Act No. CVIII. of 2001 on Electronic Commerce and Information Society Services](#). Adopted on 18 December 2001, the Act implements EU Directive [2000/31/EC](#) on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce. The Act governs the eCommerce legal relationships of individuals, legal entities and organisations without legal personhood, where the service is provided for, or from the territory of the Hungarian Republic.

eCommunications Legislation

[Act No. C. of 2003 on Electronic Communications](#)

This Act (adopted in 2003) implements the new EU Regulatory Framework for Electronic Communications.

eProcurement Legislation

[Government Decree on Electronic Public Procurement](#)

Regulations governing the use of electronic means in public procurement are laid down in Government decree 257/2007. (X. 4.) on public procurement sub-procedures which may be conducted in electronic ways, and in the [Decree of the Ministry of Justice 27/2008. \(XII. 10.\)](#) on detailed rules regarding the operation of the electronic public procurement system. This Decree complements the [Act No. CVIII. of 2011 on Public Procurement](#).

Re-use of Public Sector Information (PSI)

PSI Laws

[Act No. LXIII. of 2012. on the re-use of Public Data](#)

Act No. CXII of 2011. on Informational Self-determination and Freedom of Information is a combined Data Protection and Freedom of Information Act. This Act sets rules and safeguards the processing of personal data of public and private bodies. Its application is overseen by the National Data Protection and Freedom of Information Authority. [Government decree 305/2005 \(XII. 25.\)](#) on specific provisions relating to the electronic publication of Public Sector Information (PSI), the single PSI search service on inventory and data integration.

eGovernment Actors

Main roles and responsibilities

National eGovernment

Policy/Strategy

[Deputy State Secretary for Informatics, Ministry of Interior](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Informatics of the Ministry of Interior is responsible for tasks related to the policy and strategy making on public administration IT infrastructure, eGovernment services, modernising the public administration and the information society.

[Deputy State Secretary for Info-communication, Ministry of National Development](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Info communication of the Ministry of National Development is responsible for tasks related to the policy and strategy making on the IT infrastructure development and the information society.

Coordination

[State Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs, Department for the Coordination of Infocommunications, Prime Minister's Office](#)

The State Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs is responsible for the coordination of tasks related to e-government policy and strategy making.

[Deputy State Secretary for Informatics, Ministry of Interior](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Informatics of the Ministry of Interior is coordinating the policy and strategy making on public administration IT infrastructure, development of eGovernment services, modernising the public administration and the information society with implementing and spreading of eGovernment, and the codification of legal measures related to electronic means of public administration, the use of electronic signatures, the use of electronic administration services and the interoperability of state- and local-government owned registries.

[Deputy State Secretary for Info-communication, Ministry of National Development](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Info communication of the Ministry of National Development is responsible for coordinating IT infrastructure development and information society related tasks.

Implementation

[Deputy State Secretary for Informatics, Ministry of Interior](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Informatics of the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the development of public administration IT infrastructure, eGovernment services, modernising the public administration and the information society with implementing and spreading of eGovernment, the use of electronic signatures, the implementation of regulated electronic administration services and the interoperability of state- and local-government owned registries.

[Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services \(KEKKH\)](#)

Functioning under control of the Ministry of Interior, KEKKH is the data managing and data-processing authority of the central and authentic national registries and is an integral organisation of the Hungarian public administration. One of the most important tasks of KEKKH is expanding the scope of e-government services and improving their quality. Key objectives are to strengthen customer-centricity, to provide quick and reliable information

as well as high quality legislation compliant customer services and also the related safe and accurate data management.

[National Info-communication Service Provider Ltd. \(NISZ Zrt.\)](#)

Functioning under control of the Ministry of Interior, the fully state-owned National Infocommunication Service Provider Ltd. is the main IT service provider for the Hungarian governmental organizations and public administration. Apart from maintaining the governmental IT infrastructure and services, its strategic goals also include the development of e-government solutions.

[Deputy State Secretary for Info-communication, Ministry of National Development](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Infocommunication is responsible for the development of ICT infrastructure and the information society in the country.

Support

[National Information Infrastructure Development Institute \(NIIF\)](#)

The National Information Infrastructure Development (NIIF) serves as a framework for the development and operation of the research network in Hungary. The NIIF Program, in accordance with the international practice, at the same time plays a leading edge role in the development and introduction of most advanced networking technologies in Hungary. By this way, the Program fulfils a deterministic function in the nation-wide development of the information and communication technologies. While providing an up to date and competitive infrastructure for the academic and research community, the Program also serves by piloting new networking technologies and applications for the widest development efforts in the country.

[eHungary Network \(eMagyarország Hálózat\)](#)

The eHungary Network maintained by the National Information Infrastructure Development (NIIF) operates a network of 1600 eHungary Points and a website (www.emagyarorszag.hu) to foster equality within the Hungarian society with promoting the spread of the use of internet for various everyday life purposes (e.g. the use of computers and peripherals, the use of electronic services, the use of e-government and electronic public services, finding a job on the internet, etc.).

Audit/Assurance

[State Audit Office of Hungary \(SAO\)](#)

The State Audit Office (SAO) is an independent audit organisation established by the Hungarian Parliament. Based on the Constitution and the relevant legislation, the primary tasks of SOA are to audit and evaluate the operation of the financial system of public finances, as well as to promote its development. Audits on public expenditures are performed according to the criteria of legality, effectiveness and efficiency. In particular, SAO is also responsible for performing audits on the development of eGovernment services. Thereby, focus is placed among other elements on: the strategic validity of developments, the harmony of the national development goals and EU regulations, as well as the regulatory, management and control environment of the operation of services.

Data Protection

[National Data Protection and Freedom of Information Authority](#)

The National Data Protection and Freedom of Information Authority is an independent institution with competency on both the public and private sectors. It is responsible for overseeing and setting the rules, as well as safeguarding the processing of personal data by public and private bodies. The main tasks of the Parliamentary Commissioner include: investigations of petitions from citizens; supervision of data controlling; proposing relevant legislation and amendment of laws; and promoting the culture and knowledge of fundamental rights.

Regional & Local eGovernment

Policy/Strategy

[Deputy State Secretary for Informatics, Ministry of Interior](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Informatics of the Ministry of Interior is responsible for tasks related to the policy and strategy making on regional and local public administration IT infrastructure, eGovernment services.

[State Secretary for Regional Public Administration, Prime Minister's Office](#)

The State Secretary for Regional Public Administration is responsible for the strategy and policy making on the development of local public administration as well as the governmental one-stop-shops.

[State Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs, Department for the Coordination of Infocommunications, Prime Minister's Office](#)

The State Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs is responsible for the coordination of tasks related to e-government policy and strategy making.

Coordination

[Deputy State Secretary for Informatics, Ministry of Interior](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Informatics of the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the coordination of tasks related to regional and local public administration IT infrastructure and the development of eGovernment services.

[State Secretary for Regional Public Administration, Prime Minister's Office](#)

The State Secretary for Regional Public Administration is responsible for the coordination of the development of regional and local public administration as well as the functioning of governmental one-stop-shops.

[State Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs, Department for the Coordination of Infocommunications, Prime Minister's Office](#)

The State Secretary for Parliamentary Affairs is responsible for the coordination of tasks related to e-government policy and strategy making.

Implementation

[Deputy State Secretary for Informatics, Ministry of Interior](#)

The Deputy State Secretary for Informatics of the Ministry of Interior is responsible for the development of public administration IT infrastructure, eGovernment services, modernising the public administration and the information society with implementing and spreading of eGovernment, the use of electronic signatures, the implementation of regulated electronic administration services and the interoperability of state- and local-government owned registries.

Support

[Hungarian National Association of Local Authorities \(TÖOSZ\)](#)

The National Association of Local Authorities (TÖOSZ) is the representative organisation of the majority of the Hungarian municipalities, promoting the interests of its members towards central government and providing them with support services.

[Association of Cities of County Rank \(MJVSZ\)](#)

The Association of Cities of County Rank (MJVSZ) aims at representing the collective rights of Hungary's largest cities (23 cities of county rank), protecting and promoting their interests, developing the operation of local self-governments, cooperating with other national and international associations of local governments in support of the Government's central eGovernance system and policy.

[National Association of Intelligent Local Authorities \(ITOSZ\)](#)

National Association of Intelligent Local Authorities (ITOSZ) is dedicated to promoting cooperation between the local authorities in the field of ICT and information management stipulated and implemented centrally.

[eHungary Network \(eMagyarország Hálózat\)](#)

The eHungary Network maintained by the National Information Infrastructure Development (NIIF) operates a network of 1600 eHungary Points and a website (www.emagyarorszag.hu) to foster equality within the Hungarian society with promoting the spread of the use of internet for various everyday life purposes (e.g. the use of computers and peripherals, the use of electronic services, the use of e-government and electronic public services, finding a job on the internet, etc.).

Audit/Assurance[State Audit Office of Hungary \(SAO\)](#)

The audit mandates of SAO cover, among others, the financial management of social security and separated state funds, local governments and minority self-governments, regional development councils of the counties, economic chambers, public foundations, non-profit organisations, pension funds, credit institutions, institutions of higher education, political parties, their foundations and churches.

eGovernment Who's Who

Main eGovernment decision-makers and executives

Minister responsible for eGovernment



Sándor Pintér
Minister of Interior

Contact details:
Ministry of Interior
József Attila utca 2-4.
1051 Budapest

Phone: +36-1-441-1717
Fax: +36-1-441-1720
E-mail: miniszter@bm.gov.hu
Source: <http://www.kormany.hu/en/>

Head of eGovernment

No photo available

Károly Hajzer
Deputy State Secretary for Informatics, Ministry of Interior

Contact details:
Ministry of Interior
József Attila utca 2-4.
1051 Budapest
E-mail: karoly.hajzer@bm.gov.hu
Source: <http://www.kormany.hu/hu/>

eGovernment Infrastructure

Main eGovernment infrastructure components

Portals

Magyarország.hu

Hungary's eGovernment portal, Magyarország.hu (Hungary.hu) was launched in September 2003. It is at the same time an **institutional portal** and a **services platform**. It generates and summarises contents from 46 government websites. On 1 April 2005, the portal went fully transactional with the launch of a transactional gateway, called the '**Client Gate**' (*Ügyfélkapu*). This gateway allows users to securely identify themselves online and gain access to transactional eGovernment services through the portal. Since early 2007, there has also been a possibility of a secure bidirectional document-based communication between the public authorities and citizens on the Government portal through the Client Gate. Citizens can download a General Form Filler application from the Government portal and with its help fill up the electronic forms of any public authority in offline mode. After completing the fill up, they go online and sign in at the Client Gate. Through its Secure Electronic Document Transmission Service, they can send the form to the addressee authority in a secure and authentic way. As part of their Client Gate, citizens also have a notification storage where they can receive documents from public authorities and store the documents received for unlimited time.

Kormany.hu

The website is the official information homepage of the Government of Hungary, constantly updated with the latest news, events and multimedia coverage concerning the cabinet activity. In addition, the Documents' section contains information material that the government must publish according to law, and various other publications of interest to citizens. After registration, journalists can use further features under the Press menu, enabling them to follow live press conferences and download high-resolution photos and videos.

The website's public test phase was launched on 14 January 2011. This phase will end upon completion of migrating data from ministries' websites and when the necessary corrections have been carried out.

Network

[National Telecommunications Backbone Network \(NTG\)](#)

The National Telecommunications Backbone Network (NTG) is a **secure** and **extensive** country-wide broadband network forming the basic infrastructure of electronic government in Hungary. Launched in 2012 with the upgrade of the former Electronic Government Backbone (EKG - launched in 2004), this high speed network connects the 19 county seats with Budapest providing the central administration, as well as regional institutions with a secured and monitored communication infrastructure, supporting data communication, Internet access, electronic mail, government intranet and other services.

eIdentification/eAuthentication

[Current status](#)

Since April 2005, Hungary has a **comprehensive central identification solution** ([Client Gate](#)) for the identification of citizens for electronic transactions carried out between public

authorities and citizens. However, there has not yet been a comprehensive solution for the identification of citizens in electronic transactions carried out between public authorities. The Client Gate is capable of identifying citizens for any public authority that connects to it. In January 2016 a new central identification solution, the [Central Authentication Agent](#) has been launched that supports the use of different electronic identification and authentication services, including the already existing Client Gate, and the newly introduced national eID card, as well as the Partial Code Telephone Authentication. According to our plans the eIDAS authentication will be also made available within the [Central Authentication Agent](#).

eProcurement

Current status

The control and management of public procurement and electronic procurement issues are divided in Hungary. The [public procurement law](#) is prepared by the Ministry of National Development. The Directorate of Central Public Procurement and Services is responsible for centralised public procurements. The monitoring of public procurement is carried out by the Ministry of National Development (in procurement procedures financed by domestic budget), the Prime Minister's Office (in procurement procedures financed by EU budget) and the Public Procurement Authority subordinate to the Parliament (monitoring of contract and award notices, ect.) . As electronic procurement is a part of the development of electronic government, the Prime Minister's Office is also involved.

There is currently no central eProcurement infrastructure in Hungary. However, the government decree [257/2007. \(V.25.\)](#) on electronic procurement and electronic auctions has established a new system for the [eProcurement infrastructure](#), which enables service providers from the market to provide several eProcurement services for the procuring public bodies. The decree also establishes the rules of electronic auctions, enabling eAuctioning in several procurement processes. The Government is currently examining further possibilities of eProcurement development, including the long-term possibility of establishing a central public procurement system for centralised procurements, which will support electronic catalogues, electronic auctions and dynamic purchasing for central government bodies (e.g. ministries, etc.). The development of the new website of the Directorate of Central Public Procurement and Services is currently in progress. Hungary also takes part in the PEPPOL project and in several EU workgroups.

eGovernment Services for Citizens

Availability and sophistication of eServices for Citizens

The information in this section presents an overview of the basic public services, which were identified by the European Commission and Member States under the [Your Europe initiative](#) that is an EU site designed to help citizens do things in other European countries – avoiding unnecessary inconvenience and red tape in regard to moving, living, studying, working, shopping or simply travelling abroad.

The groups of services for citizens are as follows:

1. **Travel**
2. **Work and retirement**
3. **Vehicles**
4. **Residence formalities**
5. **Education and youth**
6. **Health**
7. **Family**

1. Travel

Passenger rights, documents you need

Passport

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>; <https://www.nyilvantarto.hu/ugyseged/>

Description: Information is available on the websites. Citizens can set an appointment date online for personal administration, but in some cases it is possible to initiate the administration online (for example the replacement of passport in case of loss/theft/perish, or applying for a second passport).

2. Work and retirement

Working abroad, finding a job abroad, retiring abroad

Job search services by labour offices

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry for National Economy, National Employment Service

Website: <https://www.munka.hu/>; <http://vmp.munka.hu/>

Description: The website of the National Employment Service makes it possible to search amongst and apply for the positions that can be found in the database of the National Employment Service and its regional and local divisions. There is also a new integrated Virtual Job market Portal for the same purpose with a more user-friendly interface.

Taxes, unemployment and benefits

Client Gate

Responsibility: Central Government. Government Windows (PSC), National Tax and Customs Administration

Website: <https://ugyfelkapu.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: The most important eGovernment application in Hungary is the Client Gate which is the official central electronic administration web service of

the country. It provides access to the following services: services for employers and employees; personal annual tax declaration and company tax declaration; VAT declaration; company registration (via an attorney-at-law)

Statistical data provision; customs declaration; e-Procurement; permissions related to environment protection. Several forms are available online for download such as tax declaration, notification, account services, healthcare and social status, or company registry.

Income tax

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry for National Economy, Tax and Financial Control Administration

Website: <http://en.nav.gov.hu/>

Description: The publicly accessible website managed by the service provider, or by the administrative competent level offers the possibility to completely treat the declaration of income taxes of an employee via the website. No paperwork is necessary by the applicant for the completion of any other formal procedure.

Unemployment benefits

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry for National Economy, National Employment Service

Website: <https://www.munka.hu/>

Description: The information necessary to start the procedure to obtain unemployment benefits is available on a publicly accessible website managed by the service provider, or by the administrative competent level.

3. Vehicles

Driving licence

Driver's licence

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: Information is available upon request, and citizens can set an appointment date online for personal administration. There is also a notification service available for alerting the citizens when their driving licence is about to expire.

Registration

Car registration (new, used, imported cars)

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>; <https://www.nyilvantarto.hu/ugyseged/>

Description: Information is available on the websites. Citizens can set an appointment date online for personal administration, but in some cases it is possible to initiate the administration online (for example temporary withdrawal from registration).

4. Residence (and other) formalities

Documents and formalities

Announcement of moving (change of address)

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: Requests for annexes and changes, as well as appointments with the document office or governmental one-stop-shop can be initiated online.

Certificates (birth, marriage): request and delivery

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: Requests for certificates, as well as a set of appointment date for the agency (document office) may be initiated online.

Client Gate

Responsibility: Central Government. Government Windows (PSC), National Tax and Customs Administration

Website: <https://ugyfelkapu.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: The most important eGovernment application in Hungary is the Client Gate which is the official central electronic administration web service of the country. It provides access to the following services: services for employers and employees; personal annual tax declaration and company tax declaration; VAT declaration; company registration (via an attorney-at-law)
Statistical data provision; customs declaration; e-Procurement; permissions related to environment protection. Several forms are available online for download such as tax declaration, notification, account services, healthcare and social status, or company registry.

Criminal Record Certificate

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <https://www.nyilvantarto.hu/ugyseged/>

Description: Request for a Criminal Record Certificate may be initiated online at the above mentioned website and since January 2016 it is free of charge. It contains information about any convictions that were entered into the register, or states that no entries were found if the person has a clean record.

Declaration to the police (e.g. in case of theft)

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Hungarian Police

Website: <http://www.police.hu/>

Description: The website of the Hungarian Police offers the possibility of an electronic intake using an official electronic form to be submitted in order to make an official declaration to the local police.

Housing (building and housing, environment)

Responsibility: Central Government: Prime Minister's Office

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>; <https://www.etdr.gov.hu/>

Description: Since 2013 the building permissions can only be obtained in a fully online way, no paper-based or personal administration is available anymore.

Passport

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>; <https://www.nyilvantarto.hu/ugyseged/>

Description: Information is available on the websites. Citizens can set an appointment date online for personal administration, but in some cases it is possible to initiate the administration online (for example the replacement of passport in case of loss/theft/perish, or applying for a second passport).

Waste

Responsibility: National Environment Protection and Nature Conservation Inspectorate General

Website: <http://orszagoszoldhatosag.gov.hu/>

Description: Subject-specific materials and information relating to waste reporting may be found on the above mentioned website.

Elections abroad**Registration for voting from abroad**

Responsibility: National Election Office

Website: <http://www.valasztas.hu/>

Description: In order to vote on the Hungarian elections from abroad at a Hungarian Consulate, the citizen has to register at the National Election Office, which can be done online with a Client Gate account at the above mentioned website.

5. Education and youth

School, university

Public libraries (availability of catalogues, search tools)

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Human Resources, and the National Electronic Library

Website: <http://www.mek.iif.hu/>; <http://www.ki.oszk.hu/>

Description: Online information is available on most public libraries, but interactive services are not generalised. The website of the Hungarian Electronic Library (MEK) provides the possibility of a two-way interaction.

Enrolment in higher education/university

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Human Resources, Educational Authority

Website: <http://www.felvi.hu/>; <http://www.oktatas.hu>

Description: The application for admission to higher education/university can be done fully online on the website www.felvi.hu. After a successful application the enrolment is managed by the higher education institutions themselves.

Student grants

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Human Resources, Hungarian Scholarship Board, Universities

Website: <http://www.scholarship.hu/>

Description: General information is available on the website. The universities generally transfer students' grants electronically, but no procedure can be initiated online. In case of grants and scholarships for studies in other countries abroad and grants and scholarships for incoming students who want to study in Hungary, these can be applied for with an online application procedure on the www.scholarship.hu website.

Researchers

Information and assistance to researchers

Responsibility: EURAXESS Hungary

Website: <http://euraxess.hu/en/>

Description: EURAXESS Hungary provides information and assistance to mobile researchers – by means of the web portal and with the support of our national EURAXESS Service Centres. The portal contains practical information concerning professional and daily life, as well as information on job and funding opportunities.

Public libraries (availability of catalogues, search tools)

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Human Resources, and the National Electronic Library

Website: <http://www.mek.iif.hu/>; <http://www.ki.oszk.hu/>

Description: Online information is available on most public libraries, but interactive services are not generalised. The website of the Hungarian Electronic Library (MEK) provides the possibility of a two-way interaction.

6. Health

Planned and unplanned healthcare

Health related services (interactive advice on the availability of services in different hospitals; appointments for hospitals)

Responsibility: Central Government, Ministry of Human Resources, National Health Insurance Fund

Website: <http://www.oep.hu/>

Description: The publicly accessible website offers information on the health related services, and certain cases can be administered online.

Medical costs (reimbursement or direct settlement)

Responsibility: Central Government, National Health Insurance Fund

Website: <http://www.oep.hu/>

Description: General information is available on the services. Downloadable forms should be submitted online.

When living abroad

Healthcare abroad

Responsibility: National Health Insurance Fund

Website: http://www.oep.hu/felso_menu/lakossagnak/eugyintezes_enyomtatvany_ok

Description: The publicly accessible website offers information on the health related services, and certain cases can be administered online, including some for Hungarian citizens living abroad

7. Family

Children, couples

Child allowances

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry for National Economy, Hungarian State Treasury

Website: <http://www.allamkincstar.gov.hu/>

Description: Information is generally available on the services. Downloadable forms should be submitted online.

Certificates (birth, marriage): request and delivery

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Interior, Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: Requests for certificates, as well as a set of appointment date for the agency (document office) may be initiated online.

eGovernment Services for Businesses

Availability and sophistication of eServices for Businesses

The information in this section presents an overview of the basic public services, which were identified by the European Commission and Member States under the [Your Europe initiative](#) that is an EU site designed to help citizens do things in other European countries – avoiding unnecessary inconvenience and red tape in regard to doing business abroad.

The groups of services for businesses are as follows:

1. **Start and grow**
2. **VAT and customs**
3. **Selling abroad**
4. **Staff**
5. **Product requirements**
6. **Public contracts**
7. **Environment**

1. Start and grow

Start-ups, European Company

Registration of a new company

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Justice, National Office of Judicature Council

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: Case handling, decision and delivery of a standard procedure to register a new company can be treated via the web. No paperwork is necessary by the applicant for the completion of any other formal procedure. For setting up a company a Hungarian attorney-at-law is necessary. The procedure is electronic. A sole trader may set up a sole trader business, which is a taxpayer without legal personality and which is created upon registration in the companies register in accordance with the company registration rules. Setting up a sole trader business can be done online.

Intellectual property rights

e-Register of industrial property applications

Responsibility: Hungarian Intellectual Property Office

Website: <http://www.hipo.gov.hu/en>

Description: The e-register is an electronic register of the industrial property applications filed with the Hungarian Intellectual Property Office (HIPO) and of the industrial property rights granted/registered by the HIPO, as well as a register of the licences granted for orphan works of copyright. It is available without charge or prior registration - only accessible in Hungarian. Intellectual property search is available also in English language.

Annual accounts

Submission of data to statistical offices

Responsibility: Central Government: Central Statistical Office

Website: <http://www.ksh.hu/>

Description: Data can be submitted electronically to the Statistical Office.

2. VAT and customs

VAT – Basic rules, Cross-border VAT, Check a VAT number (VIES), VAT refunds

Client Gate

Responsibility: Central Government. Government Windows (PSC), National Tax and Customs Administration

Website: <https://ugyfekapu.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: The most important eGovernment application in Hungary is the Client Gate which is the official central electronic administration web service of the country. It provides access to the following services: services for employers and employees; personal annual tax declaration and company tax declaration; VAT declaration; company registration (via an attorney-at-law) Statistical data provision; customs declaration; e-Procurement; permissions related to environment protection. Several forms are available online for download such as tax declaration, notification, account services, healthcare and social status, or company registry.

Electronic Payments

Responsibility: Competence of notaries (submission to National Chamber of Notaries)

Website: [N/A](#)

Description: Order for payment procedures fall under the competence of notaries in Hungary and these claims can be presented orally, on paper or electronically. If electronic claims are submitted, this is done directly by entering of the data to the system of National Chamber of Notaries, with qualified electronic signature and time stamp.

VAT: declaration, notification

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry for National Economy, National Tax and Customs Administration

Website: <http://www.nav.gov.hu/>

Description: The publicly accessible website offers the possibility to completely treat the declaration of corporate tax via the website.

Excise duties

Corporate tax: declaration, notification

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry for National Economy, National Tax and Customs Administration

Website: <http://www.nav.gov.hu/>

Description: The process online and relies on PKI-based chip technology with increased security. The required tools (chip card, reader) are provided by the Tax Office.

Reporting imports/exports

Import, export and re-export licences for industrial explosives for civilian use I

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry for National Economy, National Tax and Customs Administration

Website: <http://www.nav.gov.hu/>

Description: There are basic interactive tools and information available online on the website. Certain forms with permission can be returned online.

Import, export and re-export licences for industrial explosives for civilian use II

Responsibility: State Public Health and Medical Officer's Service

Website: <http://www.mkeh.gov.hu/index.php?name=OE-eLibrary&file=download&id=3826&keret=N&showheader=N>

Description: Information on the submission of the application for import, export, and re-export of the industrial explosive for civilian use is available on the website of the State Public Health and Medical Officer's Service.

3. Selling abroad

Competition rules, unfair contract terms, consumer guarantees, defective products

Legal information system

Responsibility: National Legislative Database

Website: <http://www.njt.hu/njt.php?igenyles>

Description: The National Legislative Database is an open and free service for searching for pieces of legislation.

4. Staff

Terms of employment, social security, equal treatment, redundancies

Social contributions for employees

Responsibility: Central Government: Central Administration of National Pension Insurance of the Ministry for National Economy

Website: <http://www.onyf.hu/>

Description: There are downloadable forms that have to be submitted online.

5. Product requirements

CE marking, mutual recognition, standardisation in Europe, classification, labelling, packaging

Commercial and industrial norms in Hungary

Responsibility: Hungarian Trade Licensing Office, Hungarian Standards Institution

Website: <http://mkeh.gov.hu/>, <http://mszt.hu/homepage>

Description: The regulations are available for consultation and submissions are available as an eService at the website of the Hungarian Trade Licensing Office, as well as several other required documentation for compliance with the regulations are available for download (in the Hungarian version of the website only).

Chemicals (REACH)

Hungarian REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals, EU Regulation no 1907/2006) Information point(s)

Responsibility: National Public Health and Medical Officer Service (ÁNTSZ), National Institute of Chemical Safety (OKBI), Hungarian National Public Health and Medical Officer Service (ÁNTSZ), The Hungarian REACH National Competent Authority

Website: <http://www.okbi.hu/reach/>,
<http://www.antsz.hu/portal/portal/bemutatkozasangol.html/>

Description: Useful information materials and the text of the national enforcement legislation are available on the [website of the National Institute of Chemical Safety](#). Furthermore, a Hungarian [REACH Helpdesk Service](#) is available to provide further information.

6. Public contracts

Rules and procedures, tools and databases, reporting irregularities

Public procurement / eProcurement

Responsibility: Central Government: Public Procurement Authority

Website: <http://www.kozbeszerzes.hu/>

Description: The website of the Public Procurement Authority provides access to public procurement information and to the tender notices published in the Hungarian Official Journal. Some cases can be administered online.

7. Environment

EMAS certification, energy labels, eco-design, EU eco-label

Environment-related permits (incl. reporting)

Responsibility: Central Government: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of National Development

Website: <http://www.magyarorszag.hu/>

Description: There are basic information available on the website. Certain forms can be returned online.

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The factsheets present an overview of the state and progress of eGovernment in European countries.

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