

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): http://www.nfu.hu/new_hungary_development_plan
- Description of the NIF is in form of a document Methodological guidance of interoperability - DESIGN SUPPORT (MÓDSZERTANI ÚTMUTATÓ AZ INTEROPERABILITÁS TERVEZÉSÉNEK TÁMOGATÁSÁRA): www.ekk.gov.hu/hu/emo/ekozigkeretrendszer/ek3-iopkovetelmenyek/EKK_ekozig_IOPtervezes_081002_V4.pdf
- E-Government Framework portal: <http://kovetelmenytar.complex.hu/index.php>

Main interoperability highlights

Hungary has a National Interoperability Framework defined as a recommendation at the end of 2008). The objective of this framework is to define standards, requirements and regulations which guarantee the solid technical-semantic, monitoring, project management, IT security and application development methodology platform for the expansion and operation of electronic public administration. The implementation project for the NIF is called *Hungarian eGovernment Framework, Electronic Administration Operational Programme* (EAOP¹).

Summary of the NIF

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

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

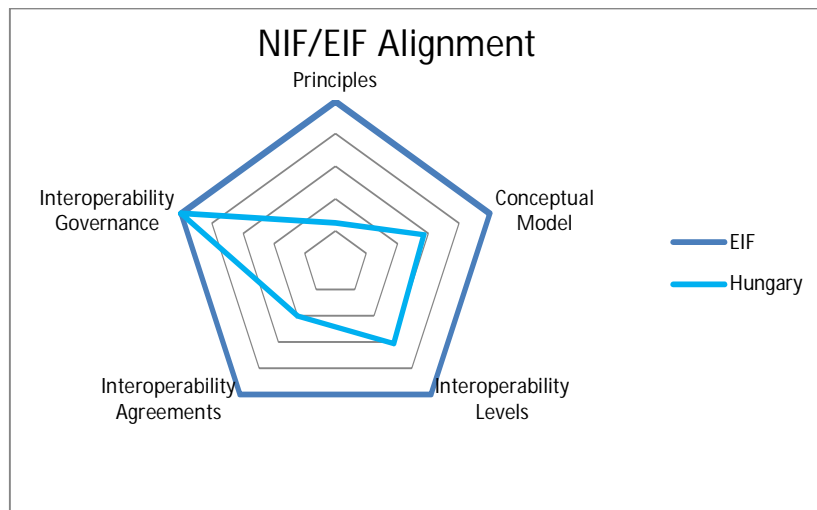
- Elaboration of process-describing methodology and toolkit
- Definition of technical and semantic interoperability requirements
- Definition of application-dependent IT security requirements
- Development of a methodology and application development framework
- Creation of the maintenance system for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

¹ http://www.nfu.hu/new_hungary_development_plan

The NIF is a combination of different documents and an internet portal². It is governed by two ministries, the Ministry of Public Administration and Justice through the central office for administrative and electronic public services³ and the Ministry of National Development through the National Information and Communication Service (NISZ⁴), 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 Authority⁵, the Hungarian National Computer Emergency Response Team⁶ and the IT Division of the Ministry of Defence Information Technology Inc⁷.

Alignment NIF/EIF

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



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

The Hungarian NIF defines a **conceptual model** aligned with the EIF. The NIF encourages the usage of a Service-Oriented Architecture. The Hungarian NIF defines security requirements for the development of eGovernment systems. Evidences encouraging the use of common schemes to interconnect loosely coupled service components and evidences of the NIF promoting the usage of authentic sources are not observed.

The **interoperability levels** described in the Hungarian NIF are strongly aligned with the EIF. The Hungarian NIF focuses mainly on the technical and semantic interoperability. The business

² <http://kovetelmenytar.complex.hu/>

³ http://www.nyilvantarto.hu/en/scope_of_duties

⁴ <http://www.nisz.hu/>

⁵ <http://www.nbf.hu/welcome.html>

⁶ <http://www.cert.hu/>

⁷ <http://www.hmei.hu/ittevekenyseg.html>



processes are unified documented at the various levels of the public administration. Organisational relationships are not clarified. Semantic interoperability is achieved through the definition of data formats and data schemas. Technical interoperability is achieved through the usage of technical standards.

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

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

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.ekk.gov.hu/hu/emo/ekozigkeretrendszer/ek3-iopkovetelmenyek/EKK_ekozig_IOPtervezes_081002_V4.pdf

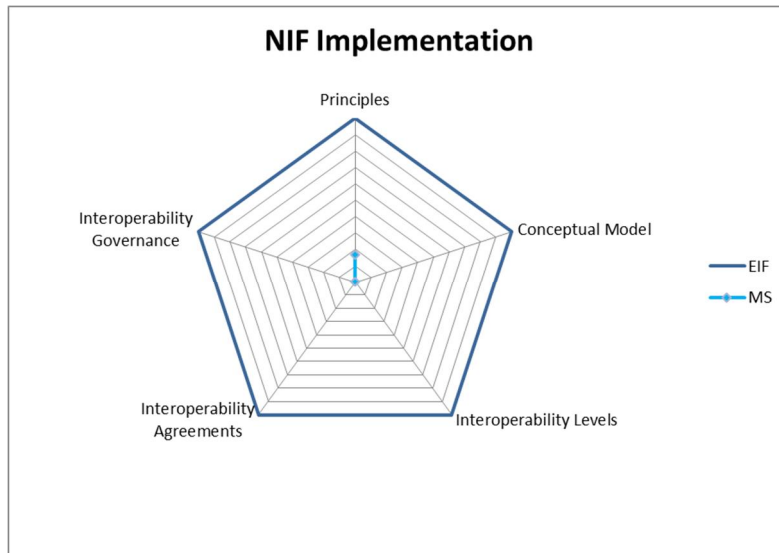
In addition, the EIF suggests the adoption of loosely coupled service components.

- 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.

See Chapter 9.2.1, http://www.ekk.gov.hu/hu/emo/ekozigkeretrendszer/ek3-iopkovetelmenyek/EKK_ekozig_IOPtervezes_081002_V4.pdf

Implementation of NIF

Concerning the implementation of the NIF, principles are covered.



User Centricity is implemented through the Client Gate⁸, 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)⁹. Reusability is implemented through the Hungarian E-Governmental Free Software Competence Centre¹⁰ 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

In February 2014, the new [National Infocommunication Strategy](#)¹¹ for the period between 2014 and 2020 has been adopted by the Government in Government resolution No. 1069/2014. (II.19.). It aims at implementing fully electronic services in public administration within four years: the governmental IT background to be set up by 2016 aims at enabling citizens and enterprises to manage the full range of their public administration affairs online by 2018.

In December 2013, the Hungarian Parliament adopted the new law on interoperability¹²; Act No. CCXX. of 2013 on the general rules of co-operation between registries of the national and

⁸ <https://ugyfelkapu.magyarorszag.hu/>

⁹ <https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/community/epractice/news/hu-hungarian-government-sponsors-development-odf-tools>

¹⁰ <http://szabadszoftver.kormany.hu/>

¹¹ http://www.kormany.hu/download/b/f/d/21000/Nemzeti_Infokommunik%C3%A1ci%C3%B3s_Strat%C3%A9gia_2014-2020.pdf

¹² <http://www.epractice.eu/files/eGovernment%20in%20HU%20-%20April%202014%20-%20v.16.pdf>



local governments¹³ as part of the implementation of strategic interoperability objectives of the European Union. The objective of this 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.

The Hungarian Ministry of Public Administration and Justice revised the legal background of electronic administration in 2011. The Hungarian Act CXL of 2004¹⁴, on the general rules of administrative proceedings and electronic services, is modified. Chapter X about e-service provision is created and some lesser acts¹⁵ like the ones related to state-owned databases and electronic signatures are modified. These modifications were co-financed by the Hungarian State Reform Operative Programme in particular, and they will provide support for the above mentioned solid platform of e-services – of course alongside with standards, infrastructural and modern technology-related investments and developments.

The Electronic Administration Operative Programme projects¹⁶ aim to facilitate legal opportunities to become a reality.

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

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¹³ http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=165627.254005

¹⁴ <http://ket.kormany.hu/jogszabalytar>

¹⁵ <http://ket.kormany.hu/jogszabalytar> This website includes electronic administration related regulations as well.

¹⁶ kozlonny.magyarorszag.hu/pdf/14106;

Governmental decree: kozlonny.magyarorszag.hu/pdf/14426, the current list of the projects is in the Annex from p. 22346.