**Action Plan**

**on Hungary’s commitments for the years 2015-2017 made under the Open Government Partnership initiative**

1. **The significance of open governance in Hungary**

Hungary’s membership in the international Open Government Partnership initiative (OGP) has been a decisive step towards open governance and an open and transparent public administration. OGP aims to implement an efficient, transparent and accountable government that builds on the active cooperation with citizens and civil society organizations. The Government is determined to improve state and local government services and to curb bureaucracy by ensuring a broader public involvement. The commitments laid down in the Action Plan aim at fulfilling measures whose implementation simultaneously supports the development of public services, transparency and a more efficient use of public funds.

With the OGP grand challenges in mind, the commitments laid down in the Action Plan enable the further development of the conditions for an integrity-based operation in a way that ensures the principle of transparency at both the central and local levels of public administration and provides guarantee for the reasonable and lawful use of public funds.

1. **Achievements in the area of open governance so far**

The Government of Hungary decided on participating in the OGP by adopting Government Decision 1227/2012 (VII.6.) *on Hungary’s accession to the international Open Government Partnership initiative* [hereinafter Gov.Dec. 1227/2012 (VII.6.)] in July 2012. By virtue of this Decision and by submitting its letter of intent to join the Partnership, Hungary became a member of the Open Government Partnership initiative.

Hungary had to develop its first Action Plan by March 2013, and the Government passed Government Decision 1080/2013 (II.25.) *on the approval of the Action Plan on Hungary’s commitments to be made in the framework of the international Open Government Partnership initiative* (hereinafter: First OGP Action Plan) in February 2013. The First OGP Action Plan contained 16 commitments altogether which were based, to a great extent, on the objectives outlined in the strategic document titled *the Public Administration Corruption Prevention Programme 2012-2014* (hereinafter: first corruption prevention programme), which was an annex to Government Decision 1104/2012 (IV. 6.) *on governmental actions against corruption and the adoption of the Corruption Prevention Programme of the Public Administration*. The commitments of the First OGP Action Plan primarily targeted the development of public services, the more efficient use of public funds and the development of integrity. Setting realistic goals and making financial resources available were important aspects when specifying the commitments as well.

After the adoption of the First OGP Action Plan, the following can be highlighted from the measures and achievements facilitating the realisation of the principle of open governance:

* The Green Paper summarising the ethical requirements to be implemented at state organs was developed, after which professional chambers, the Hungarian Government Officials Corps and the Law Enforcement Officials Corps adopted their professional ethical codes.
* The publicity of budget data and the searchability of public procurement data has improved.
* Act CLXV of 2013 *on Complaints and Public Interest Disclosures* was adopted.
* The development of the integrity management system was launched, one of the first steps of which was the adoption of Government Decree 50/2013 (II.25.) *on the system of integrity management at public administration bodies and the procedural rules of receiving lobbyists* [hereinafter: Gov.Dec. 50/2013 (II. 25.)] laying down the main rules of the operation of integrity advisors. In order to ensure the compliance with the requirements laid down in Gov.Dec. 50/2013 (II.25.) and to ensure that properly trained integrity advisors can start their work, integrity advisor training was launched at the National University of Public Service at which the third class has started its studies this year.
* The one-day anti-corruption and integrity training conducted until May 2014 was attended by 8375 public officials; and the integrity management training of two and a half days was attended by 751 senior government officials.
* The Integrity Survey launched by the State Audit Office (SAO) in 2009 was joined by more than 1500 state organizations in 2014. Based on the report made on the survey it can be concluded that an organization’s joining the survey is clear evidence for the organisation’s commitment to integrity. It is also important that SAO incorporated its assessment of corruption risks into its audit activity. In its audits conducted in the past few years, especially in those concerning local governments, SAO examined the experience of the implementation of the integrity approach and started elaborating the basic principles of transparency and accountability, thereby assuming an outstanding role in strengthening the integrity of the public sector.
* Article 39 (2) of Government Decree 152/2014 (VI.6.) *on the competence and responsibilities of the Members of the Government* designates the Minister of Interior as the person in charge of coordinating governmental tasks related to anti-corruption activities, who has control competence over the National Protective Service (NVSZ), the organ participating in the performance of the anti-corruption related tasks. Within the framework of NVSZ, the Department of Corruption Prevention started its operation on 1 October 2014, the major objective of which is to improve the situation of anti-corruption and the integrity of state organs in Hungary. To facilitate these objectives, the Department performs strategic planning, methodological support, assessment and evaluation, and coordination activities; participates in the development of the integrity management system; prepares information dissemination and awareness raising measures; and participates in fulfilling obligations following from international cooperation. During the performance of all these duties, the Department strives for continuous and active cooperation with both state organs and civil society organizations.
* Section 6 of Government Decision 1310/2015 (V.21.) *on measures required for the wide-scale reuse of public sector information* instructs the Minister of National Development to take the necessary measures, with involvement of the Minister of Interior, for establishing a national public sector information portal supporting the reuse of public sector information with the deadline of 31 March 2016. The performance of this task will contribute to strengthening access to governmental information and enabling the reuse of raw data.

According to the civil society organizations’ remarks on the self-assessment of the First OGP Action Plan and the Progress Report published by the OGP Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM), the Government completed ten of its 16 commitments, while further measures are necessary for the implementation of the others.

In relation to the First OGP Action Plan, it was noted that the principle of open governance was interpreted in the narrow sense of anti-corruption measures.

It was therefore pointed out by IRM that open governance is a wider concept than anti-corruption, so the measures specified in the government’s anti-corruption strategic documents were not sufficient in themselves.

Our planned commitments thus primarily include those recommendations of the progress report and of civil society organisations the continuation or introduction of which are justified and in line with the objectives specified by the National Anti-corruption Programme adopted by the Government [*Government Decision 1336/2015 (V.27) on the adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Programme and Action Plan of related measures for the years 2015-2016, hereinafter*: NACP] but are outside the scope of the measures included in it. NACP is a mid-term strategy (with objectives for the period 2015-2018) which regards enhancing the personnel and material resources of organs competent in the fight against corruption as an important task, in addition to which the Government, through the measures prescribed in the action plan for 2015-2016, aims at not only reducing corruption in the public administration but enhancing the transparency of state-owned enterprises and the strengthening of the cleaner operation of both business and civil society organizations. In addition, the measures also aim at making public finances more transparent, developing administrative procedures, extending education and training, and forming attitude. Thus, as the continuation of the first corruption prevention programme, NACP intends to strengthen the anti-corruption efforts of the public administration and the business sector.

The NACP generally specifies the mid-term government action aimed to help the practical implementation of the basic principles and goals outlined in the Open Government Declaration, which, in the framework of the Second OGP Action Plan, we wish to complement with new and innovative commitments that use the achievements of information technology for the benefit of the community.

Just like in the case of NACP, active cooperation with civil society organizations is of outstanding importance during the development, implementation and the monitoring of the implementation of the Second OGP Action Plan. In order to facilitate this active cooperation, the Department of Corruption Prevention of the NVSZ plans to launch a regular consultation forum.

1. **The process of developing the Second Action Plan**

The process of developing the Second OGP Action Plan started on 22 December 2014 by publishing the planning schedule.[[1]](#footnote-1) As the first step of the preparation, the Department of Corruption Prevention of the NVSZ held, in cooperation with the Ministry of Interior, a consultation with the participation of state organs, civil society organizations and experts on 12 January 2015. The consultation focused on discussing the remarks of NGOs on the self-assessment of the First Action Plan with a view to identify the remaining tasks related to the commitments. As the result of the consultation, recommendations were made by a civil society organization in connection with several commitments.

Considering the above-mentioned remarks and the observations of the Progress Report on Hungary, NVSZ made a proposal on the commitments of the Second OGP Action Plan. The proposal was made by using the template made available online in the form of a guidance note by the OGP Support Unit and by complying with the requirements (concise and easy to understand language) included therein. On 9 March, 2015, this proposal was sent to the civil society organizations and experts via electronic means as a first-round preliminary consultation, asking for their comments regarding the draft commitments or proposal for new commitments, as well as asking them to notify the NVSZ of their intention to participate in the implementation in the individual commitments as civil co-operators.

Five of the civil society organizations and experts consulted made comments and observations on the draft commitments, some of which were incorporated in the given commitment or included as new commitments in the draft.

The majority of the remaining comments were not incorporated into the Second OGP Action Plan because they are covered by NACP.

The third group of the comments not incorporated into the Second OGP Action Plan were recommendations that were already included in the draft commitments so there was no need to include them anew (but the wording of the given commitment was made more precise accordingly).

Concurrently with the public administration consultations on the draft of the Second OGP Action Plan prepared by NVSZ, a broad social consultation was launched. In the course of the latter in person and online consultation took place with civil society organizations and experts and, in order to ensure the broadest possible publicity, the draft was published for comments on the governmental portal and the thematic corruption prevention portal as well.

1. **Hungary’s commitments**
2. **Making local governments’ practice regarding publicity and information disclosure more efficient**

The general rules on the obligation to disclose certain data of public interest and data public on grounds of public interest processed by bodies with public service functions are laid down in Act CXII of 2011 *on Informational Self-determination and Freedom of Information* (Information Act). The regulation aims to ensure the freedom of information and facilitate the enforcement of the right to access and disseminate data of public interest and data public on grounds of public interest.

For the implementation of the above, bodies with public service functions shall facilitate that the general public is provided with accurate information in a prompt manner concerning the matters under their competence, such as the budgets of the central and municipal governments and the implementation thereof, the management of assets controlled by the central and municipal governments, the appropriation of public funds, and special and exclusive rights conferred upon market actors, private organizations or individuals. Under the Information Act, bodies with public service functions shall make available public information specified in the Standard Disclosure List of the Act on their websites. The Information Act also specifies the general legal consequences of failure to meet the disclosure obligation, according to which the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information (NAIH) shall, upon request, conduct investigations into the reported infringement relating to exercising the rights of access to data public on grounds of public interest.

By virtue of the provisions of the Fundamental Law of Hungary and of Act CLXXXIX of 2011 *on Local Governments in Hungary* (hereafter referred to as Local Government Act), the Government performs the supervision of legal compliance of the operation of local governments through the Budapest and County Government Offices. These Offices monitor and where necessary take sanctions against local governments if problems noted in their operation and, within the framework specified in Local Government Act, may also take measures to make up for the failure to make certain decisions (Local Government Act Sections 132-142).

Based on the above, it can be concluded that the legal framework of the disclosure obligation related to data of public interest and data public on grounds of public interest is available. At the same time, a change in attitude and a renewal is necessary in order that local governments comply with regulations not in fear of potential sanctions but primarily because of their responsibility towards the community of citizens.

Enhancing the publication of local government decisions was already among the commitments made in the First OGP Action Plan, but the self-assessment report on its implementation, in accordance with the evaluation made in the IRM, concluded that the commitment was only partially implemented and therefore this task should be specified in greater detail and continued in the Second OGP Action Plan. In addition, the progress report established that, although local governments can have closed sessions in cases specified by the law, they interpreted this too broadly in the case of sessions on asset-related issues. The written motions for the public sessions of the council of municipal representatives and committees are often not accessible in an archived form before and after the sessions, which hinders citizens from learning about the background of the decisions.

Thus the requirements regarding genuine publicity and the related regulations should be summarised in a methodological guideline and be widely disseminated.

The methodological guideline aims to elaborate on and interpret the regulations included in the Information Act, focusing on practice, and provide guidance for local governments applying the law, including stimulating the utilisation of opportunities provided in Section 33 (3) of the Information Act on means of implementing their obligation of publication, with special recommendations tailor-made for local governments with limited resources. The methodological guideline should also include publication samples as well as provide guidance for the time of publication (calling attention to e.g. the obligation of the *prior* publication of agendas) and its format.

In order to present the methodological guideline and provide support for its application, workshops are to be organised enabling all local governments interested to participate. This means that at least seven workshops will have to be organised at the national level, i.e. one workshop per region (the regions being Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, Southern Great Plain, Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia, [Southern Transdanubia](http://hu.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%C3%A9l-Dun%C3%A1nt%C3%BAl)). Beyond supporting compliance with the publication obligation, the workshops aim to support attitude change and explore and share good practices.

By developing the guideline and implementing it on a broad scale, the content of the obligation of publication will become clearer, and compliance with it will be easier for local governments as well. The successful implementation of this commitment contributes to the development of public services and the more efficient use of public funds, in addition to which it strengthens - especially through providing in advance easy access to information related to local government decision making as provided by the law - the transparent and accountable operation of bodies with public service functions.

1. **Developing the graphic presentation of data on the draft central budget and its amendments, and on the implemented central budget**

Enhancing the transparency of public finances is a key element of establishing transparent governance. In order to achieve this, the First OGP Action Plan included a commitment aimed at improving the publicity of budget data. According to the commitment, in order to better inform citizens on public finances, it was necessary to present the drafts on the central budget and its amendments as well as the actually implemented central budget both numerically and graphically following the COFOG level 2 classification (Classification of the Functions of Government) developed by the United Nations.

In order to fulfil this commitment, the former Ministry of Public Administration and Justice consulted with the Hungarian State Treasury and the Ministry of National Economy multiple times in 2013. Based on the consultations, the organizations concerned compiled the relevant data series and made them accessible, together with information and descriptions facilitating its interpretation, on the website [http://www.allamkincstar.gov.hu/kincstar/funkcionalis\_merlegek](https://msg.gov.hu/owa/redir.aspx?C=kg3U3qQqzUWxjnpsFfyefEM2MwDFntEI3xs2Dkq_1OlrsmMwzxYNrZoQD9Qx3o3zDAu5YCzpfDM.&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.allamkincstar.gov.hu%2fkincstar%2ffunkcionalis_merlegek). The data are presented in editable, numerical and graphical ways on the website.

The progress report on the First OGP Action Plan and the feedback from civil society organizations both regarded this commitment as an important and genuine advance. However, at the same time, they noted that the format of the data included in the online database on budget expenditures made it cumbersome to perform policy analyses, the timeliness of the data was not ensured and the standard of their graphic display is not comprehensible enough.

Considering the above-mentioned, it is reasonable to improve the comprehensibility of the central budget data accessible online by ensuring the timeliness of the data and as good as possible compliance with the COFOG classification, as well as by raising the standard of graphic display, and thus meeting international standards.

Fulfilling this commitment will facilitate the development of public services by improving the usability and comprehensibility of the budget data published online, and the awareness raising of citizens attainable by the former will indirectly facilitate a more efficient management of public finances.

1. **Making the communication with third parties representing private interests more transparent at public administration bodies**

The First OGP Action Plan included as a commitment the development of the integrity management system and, within that, the development of a regulation on the communication and contact with third parties representing private interests (i.e. lobbyists).

The first law regulating interest representation in Hungary was Act XLIX of 2006 on Lobbying. The regulation was forward looking even compared to European standards, but at the same time its scope only covered professional lobbyists. Lacking genuine control, the provisions of the act were complied with to a lesser and lesser extent until the legislator finally decided to re-regulate this field based on a new approach.

Act CXXXI of 2010 *on Social participation in the drafting of legislation* (hereinafter: Act on Social Consultation) introduced direct consultations and thus created a new and broader forum for public participation in decision-making preparations [Article 7 (1) b)].

In order to regulate lobbying outside the legislation, Gov.Dec. 50/2013 (II. 25.) took effect in March 2013. The Decree established an integrity management system at public administration bodies and set rules for the contact with third parties representing private interests in order to increase transparency and consolidate the integrity management system. To ensure the transparency of lobbying, the new regulation obliges public administration bodies to keep records of meetings with interest representatives and, depending on the decision of the management, the presence of a third person (integrity advisor) may be required for these meetings [Article 10 (1-5)].

Even though these regulations constitute progress, there is a need to fill the legal gaps related to lobbying activities as well as to support the enforcement of the rules on contact with third parties representing private interests.

Based on the self-assessment report on the First OGP Action Plan, the regulation on communication and contact with third parties representing private interests was implemented to a limited extent. Therefore, it is important to elaborate a practical and comprehensive guideline supporting the compliance with the regulation in force. Within the framework of the guideline, the experience of the past two years of implementation of the regulation and the practical difficulties in its operation should be gathered. The guideline will have to be made accessible for the employees of the organizations concerned.

1. **Ensuring training elements on freedom of information in the training system of public administration organizations**

This commitment also facilitates the publicity of data of public interest and data public on grounds of public interest and thus dovetails with commitments 1 and 7 regarding both its legal background and objectives.

The availability of up-to-date information on the regulation on the freedom of information is essential for bodies with public service functions so that they can efficiently meet their obligations under the law.

Accordingly, the First OGP Action Plan included the development of training elements on the freedom of information as a commitment. In order to fulfil the commitment, the National University of Public Service, with experts from the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information involved, prepared a draft curriculum. At the same time, as it was pointed out by both the self-assessment and the progress reports, the training based on the draft curriculum has not been launched; thus the commitment has only been partially implemented and therefore it should be continued in the Second Action Plan.

During the implementation of this commitment, it is reasonable to review the curriculum already developed and adjust it to the amendments in the legislation made since (e.g. in the field of re-using public sector information), with the involvement of civil society organizations and experts having an outstanding role in this field. Furthermore, it is necessary to register the reviewed curriculum in the form of an e-learning training as a “*public service further training program”*. The curriculum of the e-learning training is to be published on a website on corruption prevention, so it will be accessible not only for the employees of public administration bodies and local governments having access to the further training programs offered by the National University of Public Service, but for anyone else as well.

Including training elements related to the freedom of information in the training system of state organizations is expected to raise awareness of freedom of information, promote the compliance with the regulations amongst the officials concerned, and also facilitate meeting the requirements on publication of data of public interest, and thus improve the publicity of data of public interest.

1. **Information dissemination related to corruption prevention and integrity**

Efficient actions against corruption can only be taken if the attitudes of both citizens and experts change. To facilitate this, it is essential to disseminate information on the phenomenon of corruption, on corruption risks and on the avoidance of corruption situations, to create an organizational culture that resists corruption, to raise awareness among citizens and to strengthen the public trust in the clean operation of the public sector.

At the OGP summit in London in autumn 2013, Hungary made the promise, as a complementary commitment, to make the integrity training programs launched in 2013 open to interested citizens and civil society organizations and to incorporate this commitment in its Second OGP Action Plan.

In the course of 2013 and 2014, several training programs involving external participants took place. The current commitment is the strengthening and complementation of the earlier one with the view to facilitate the new attitude gaining ground among citizens and local governments to the greatest possible extent. In order to strengthen citizens’ trust in public administration organizations and local governments, it is important that both citizens and local governments be informed of the importance of corruption prevention and the integrity-based attitude. In order to facilitate the former, there is a need, on the one hand, for a training package on corruption prevention and integrity for citizens, which is later to be made accessible for further free use. On the other hand, there is a need for another training package addressed to local governments, which is to be introduced to them through pilot training sessions. To ensure nationwide coverage, at least seven pilot training sessions, one per region, shall be organised. Involving civil society organizations in the training may contribute to the efficient implementation of the commitment and will, at the same time, offer space for sharing experience.

1. **Developing a website supporting public consultation on legislative and strategic drafts**

The legal framework for public consultation regarding the preparation of legislations and strategies is already established in Hungary. According to the provisions of the Act on Social Consultation and Government Decree 38/2012 (12 March) *on Government Strategic Management*, all draft legislation and draft concept papers prepared by ministries must be made accessible for general consultations in a way that, as a main rule, the deadline for public consultation should equal the deadline set for consultations with public administration organizations.

Meeting the set deadline often fails in practice, and although the drafts are available on the government portal that serves as the online forum of consultation, the opinions and comments received are not, and a link providing directing access to the summaries evaluating the opinions and comments made by members of society is missing, too, which makes availability and searchability of the opinions and comments received difficult.

Setting up a user-friendly electronic platform for public consultation ensures better compliance with the relevant regulation in force, and thereby raises the standard of the work of ministries preparing the drafts; furthermore, by proactively involving citizens, makes communication with them more efficient.

The website to be set up would include detailed and easily understandable general information on the regulation on public consultation, on the consultation process and what will happen with the comments and opinions received. The website would also indicate the date when the given draft was uploaded, the deadline set for public consultation and would make the summaries on the comments received accessible in a clear and easy-to-search way. In order to enhance the service providing character of the state, the website would be complemented with a function enabling registered citizens to mark fields of special interest for them (e.g. health care, rural development, law enforcement) and the system would generate automatic email messages notifying them if any draft bills, strategic drafts or summaries were published on these issues.

When planning the implementation of this commitment, the later integration of further developments based on the experience to be gained from setting up the website (e.g. solutions for interactivity, the application of open standards, etc.) should be kept in mind.

1. **Improving the searchability of records and decisions made at sessions of municipal councils**

The commitment is related to the first commitment since it aims to improve the publicity of data of public interest and data public on grounds of public interest in accordance with the principles of the Information Act.

Improving the searchability of local government decisions was included among the commitments of the First OGP Action Plan already, but it was established in the self-assessment report that the commitment was implemented only to a limited extent. The progress report on Hungary established that the great majority of Hungarian local governments did not comply with the publicity obligation and the information published was often of bad quality and not searchable by IT means due to their format. Therefore, in addition to the methodological guideline outlined in the first commitment and having regard to the time and experience necessary for the preparation of efficient developments, it is reasonable to launch a pilot project in order to explore efficient and user friendly IT development opportunities.

The pilot project aims to examine the application of open source software developed for the machine processing of legal and public administration documents, which has worked well internationally (the software that has become known under the name “Akoma Ntoso”, meaning “linked hearts” in the Akan language of West-Africa, converts information from various surfaces into easy to process .xml format).

In the first phase of the pilot project, theoretical and practical information on the software is collected, to be followed by exploring the opportunities and conditions of its wide-scale application in Hungary, and finally the experience of the pilot project will be summarized. Voluntary participation in the pilot project must be made possible to all interested local governments and state organizations.

If the first phase of the pilot project brings positive results, it is to be examined in the second phase of the project if the software can be used for the improvement of state records (e.g. the National Legislative Database). Within the National Legislative Database, for example, there is a closed system IT surface serving to make the data transfer and bilateral communication between local governments and the Budapest and county government offices exercising the legislative supervision over the former easier and more efficient.

1. **Developing a mobile phone application facilitating easier access to police organizations and better communication between the police and citizens**

As the use of smart phones has become widespread, a growing number of organizations with public service functions have developed mobile phone applications providing easy access and fast information to users. Making use of modern technology, the police can also improve their relations with the public to a great extent, especially among the younger generation who are the most vulnerable to crimes. With the help of mobile phone applications (e.g. „rendőraközelben”, i.e. “policeman nearby”) the nearest police headquarters, police station or district officer’s office and their contact details can be easily found by GPS coordinates. Practical information will also be available for the witnesses and victims of crimes through an appropriate menu structure, e.g. under the menu items “my wallet has been stolen” or “my car has been stolen”, citizens can find information on the steps to be taken. Furthermore, if crime is noticed and the perpetrators are photographed or filmed and these recordings are shared with the police immediately, the efficiency of the investigation can be enhanced.

On the whole, the application to be developed is to facilitate better communication between citizens and the police as service providers.

**Appendix**

**Hungary’s commitments structured**

**according to the common OGP form**

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| 1. **Making local government practice regarding publicity and information disclosure more efficient**
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| Lead agency | National Protective Service  |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | Prime Minister’s OfficeMinistry of JusticeState Audit OfficeMinistry of Interior |
| Civil Society, Private Sector | Corruption Research Centre BudapestE-democracy WorkshopNational Association of Local AuthoritiesHungarian Association of Local Governments  |
| Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed | It was established in the Progress Report on the First OGP Action Plan that in Hungary the number of public organizations fully complying with the obligations on disclosure is low. Government offices, within the framework of their activity aimed to monitor the operation of local governments, continuously monitor compliance with the disclosure obligation, but a more efficient stimulation of those concerned is required. The written motions for public sessions of the municipal council and committees are often not accessible in an archived form before and after the sessions, which hinders citizens from learning about the background of decisions.  |
| Main objective | To facilitate the compliance with the obligation of disclosure and ensure publicity, building on the experience of government offices gained during supervising legal compliance. |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | *Hungary undertakes to develop a methodological guideline to facilitate compliance with the obligations on publicity and organise - taking into account the number of the regions - seven workshops at the national level for the presentation of the guideline’s contents.* |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * **developing public services**;
* developing integrity;
* **more efficient utilisation of public finances;**
* establishing safer communities;
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency  | Accountability | Public participation |
| x | x | x |
| Ambition | Local governments’ compliance with disclosure obligation and their publicity will improve.  |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1. The specification, with the involvement of civil society organizations, the scope of data subject to disclosure obligation and the basic elements of genuine publicity; the identification of the major elements of the methodological guideline.2. Approval and publication of the methodological guideline.3. Implementation of the workshops. | Ongoing | 1 July, 2015 | 31 December, 2016 |

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| 1. **Developing the graphic presentation of the draft central budget and its amendments, and of the implemented central budget**
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| Lead agency | Hungarian State Treasury |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency  |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | Ministry of National Development Ministry of InteriorMinistry for National EconomyNational Protective ServiceNational Security Service National Research, Development and Innovation Office |
| Civil Society, Private Sector | K-Monitor  |
| Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed | The progress report on the First National OGP Action Plan established that the availability of the online data base on budget expenditure improved the accessibility of data; however, their format made it cumbersome to perform policy analyses, and the standard of their graphic display did not meet international standards. |
| Main objective | Keeping budget data up-to-date and developing their graphic display. |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | *Hungary undertakes to improve the online access to budget data and the readability of their graphic presentation.*  |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * **developing public services**;
* developing integrity;
* **more efficient utilisation of public finances**;
* establishing safer communities;
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency and access to information  | Accountability | Public participation |
| x | x | x |
| Ambition | The usability and comprehensibility of budget data published online will improve. |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment  | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1. The identification of the circumstances hindering the usability of the data published2. The implementation of methodological developments3. The implementation of the necessary IT developments  | Ongoing | 1 July, 2015 | 30 May, 2017 |

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| **3. Making the communication with lobbyists third parties representing a private interest more transparent in the public sector** |
| Lead agency | Ministry of Interior |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency  |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | Ministry of JusticeNational Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information National Protective Service  |
| Civil Society, Private Sector | Transparency International Hungary K-Monitor  |
| Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed | Gov. Decree 50/2013 (25 Feb) *on the system of integrity management at public administration bodies and the procedural rules of receiving lobbyists* took effect. It became necessary to publish a guideline supporting compliance with the regulation. The guideline will also review the practical experience related to the regulation.  |
| Main objective | To make communication with third parties representing private interests more transparent by supporting compliance with the relevant regulation. |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | *Hungary undertakes to publish a guideline supporting compliance with the rules on contact with third parties representing private interests.* |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * developing public services;
* **developing integrity;**
* **more efficient utilisation of public finances**;
* establishing safer communities;
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency and access to information  | Accountability | Public participation |
| x |  | x |
| Ambition | The communication and contact of public administration organizations with third parties representing private interests will become more conscious and transparent. There will be a methodological guideline available on communication and contact with third parties representing private interests.  |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment  | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1. The collection and analysis of practical experience related to the regulation on communication and contact with third parties representing private interests.2. Elaborating and publishing the guideline. | Ongoing | 1 July, 2015 | 30 June, 2016 |

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| **4. Ensuring training elements related toon information freedomfreedom of information in the training system of public administration organizations** |
| Lead agency | Ministry of Interior |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency  |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | Prime Minister’s OfficeNational Protective Service National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of InformationNational University of Public ServiceMinistry of Justice |
| Civil Society, Private Sector | Transparency International Hungary  |
| Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed | The National University of Public Service, with experts of the National Authority for Data Protection and Freedom of Information involved, have prepared a draft curriculum on the freedom of information, which should be reviewed with the active participation of the civil society organizations concerned.  |
| Main objective | To strengthen the integrity of public administration. |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | *Hungary undertakes to include elements on the freedom of information in the training system of public administration organizations to provide clear guidance for state and local government officials on the self-reliant, proactive publication of data of public interest, building on the experience of the civil society organizations in the field.* |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * developing public services;
* **developing integrity;**
* more efficient utilisation of public finances;
* **establishing safer communities;**
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency and access to information  | Civic participation | Public accountability |
| x | x | x |
| Ambition | To strengthen awareness on the publication of data of public interest and compliance with relevant regulations. The curriculum on information on information freedom is available in the form of an e-learning training program.  |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment  | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1. Review the draft curriculum available 3. Approve the e-learning program’s curriculum4. Register the training as a *further training program* and make it accessible for public administration organizations. | Ongoing | 1 July, 2015 | 30 May, 2016 |

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| **5. Information dissemination related to corruption prevention and integrity** |
| Lead implementing agency | National Protective Service |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency  |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | National University of Public ServiceMinistry of Interior |
| Civil Society, Private Sector |  |
| Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed | At the OGP summit in autumn 2013 in London, Hungary announced to make a complementary commitment related to its OGP membership, to be incorporated in the next national action plan. One of these commitments made aimed at making the integrity training programs launched in 2013open to citizens and civil organisations organizations interested. In the course of 2013 and 2014, several training sessions with external participants involved took place. The current commitment is the strengthening and complementation of the earlier one.  |
| Main objective | To spread the integrity attitude by involving citizens and raising the knowledge of local government employees on corruption prevention. |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | *Hungary undertakes to develop a training package on corruption prevention and integrity for citizens and local governments. The training package for citizens is to be published for further free use and the one for local governments is to be presented at least seven sample training sessions at the national level, organised regionally.*  |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * **developing public services**;
* **developing integrity;**
* more efficient utilisation of public finances;
* establishing safer communities;
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency and access to information  | Accountability | Public participation |
|  | **X** |  |
| Ambition | In order to strengthen trust between public administration organizations (especially local governments) and citizens it is important that citizens be familiarised with the integrity attitude and public administration employees get direct feedback from citizens. The elaboration of the training package for local governments will contribute to sharing expertise at a high level and enhancing knowledge about corruption prevention.  |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment  | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1. Developing and making accessible the training packages 3. Conducting training sessions | Ongoing | 1 July, 2015  | 1. June, 2016
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| **6. Developing a website supporting public consultation on legislative and strategic drafts** |
| Lead implementing agency | Prime Minister’s Office |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency  |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | Ministry of JusticeMinistry of InteriorNational Protective Service |
| Civil Society, Private Sector |  |
| Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed | Act CXXXI of 2010 on Social participation in the drafting of legislation and Government Decree 38/2012 (12 March) on Government Strategic Management provide a suitable legal framework for public consultation during preparing legislation and strategic planning. Compliance with the provisions of the applicable regulations sometimes fails in practice, and often there is less time than prescribed for public consultation. The standardised summary made on the rejected comments and the reasons for their rejection are not always published. |
| Main objective | To support public consultation and make it more efficient and interactive.  |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | *Hungary undertakes to develop a website supporting public consultation on legislative and strategic drafts.*  |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * **developing public services**;
* developing integrity;
* more efficient utilisation of public finances;
* **establishing safer communities;**
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency and access to information  | Accountability | Public participation |
| **X** | **X** |  |
| Ambition | The online publication of legislative and strategic drafts submitted for public consultation should have an easily accessible and searchable format. There should be sufficient time for public consultation; there should be a summary made on the comments, which should be published. Public consultation should become more interactive.  |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment  | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1. Setting up the page2. Testing the website3. The website starts operation  | New | 1 July, 2015 | 30 May, 2017 |

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| **7. Improving the searchability of records and decisions made at sessions of local government bodies of representativemunicipal councilss** |
| Lead implementing agency |  Ministry of Interior |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency  |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | Prime Minister’s Office, National Protective Service, National Infocommunications Service Co.  |
| Civil Society, Private Sector | eDemocracy Workshop AssociationNational University of Public Services |
| Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed | It is a considerable challenge for local governments in Hungary to manage data of public interest and to provide access to these. A further problem is posed by the quality of their publication, which is performed in formats not readable by electronic devices.  |
| Main objective | To improve access to the information and data content of local government documents. |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) |  *Hungary undertakes to examine, within the framework of a pilot project, the possibility of introducing an open source software developed for the machine processing of legal and public administration documents.* |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * **developing public services**;
* **developing integrity;**
* more efficient utilisation of public finances;
* establishing safer communities;
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency and access to information  | Accountability | Public participation |
| **X** |  |  |
| Ambition | To examine the introduction of an international standard and related open source tools and make a comprehensive report on the necessary conditions for and expected advantages of the introduction.  |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment  | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1. Collecting the relevant theoretical and practical information and examining the possibilities of wide-scale application in Hungary2. Summarising the experience3. In the case of positive experience, examining if the software can be applied for improving the use of state records. | New | 1 July, 2015  | 1. May, 2017
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| **8. Developing a mobile phone application facilitating easier access to police organizations and better communication between the police and citizens** |
| Lead implementing agency | Ministry of Interior |
| Name of responsible person from implementing agency  |  |
| Title, department |  |
| E-mail |  |
| Phone |  |
| Other involved actors  | Government | National Protective Service National Police Headquarters  |
| Civil Society, Private Sector | eDemocracy Workshop Association  |
| Status quo | As the use of smart phones has become widespread, a growing number of organizations with public service functions have developed mobile phone applications providing easy access and fast information to users. The police do not have such means at the moment even though the use of smart phones is almost general among the younger generation who are most vulnerable to crime.  |
| Main objective | To facilitate access to public services by means of mobile phone applications.  |
| Brief description of commitment (140 character limit) | *Hungary undertakes to develop a mobile phone application facilitating communication with the police.*  |
| OGP challenge addressed by the commitment (challenge concerned in bold) | * **developing public services**;
* developing integrity;
* more efficient utilisation of public finances;
* **establishing safer communities;**
* improving corporate responsibility
 |
| Relevance | Transparency and access to information  | Civic accountability | Public Participation |
| **X** | **X** |  |
| Ambition | With the help of the mobile phone application the accessibility of police organs will improve and citizens will be able to communicate with the police more easily.  |
| Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfil the commitment  | New or ongoing commitment | Start date: | End date: |
| 1.Consultations on the functions of the application and the ways of its implementation2. Selection of the developer3. Testing the application4. Introduction, dissemination 5. Providing updates | New | 1 July, 2015 | 30 May, 2017 |

1. The schedule was later amended and is available on the website http://korrupciomegelozes.kormany.hu /. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)