

# Open data maturity

2019



**Hungary**

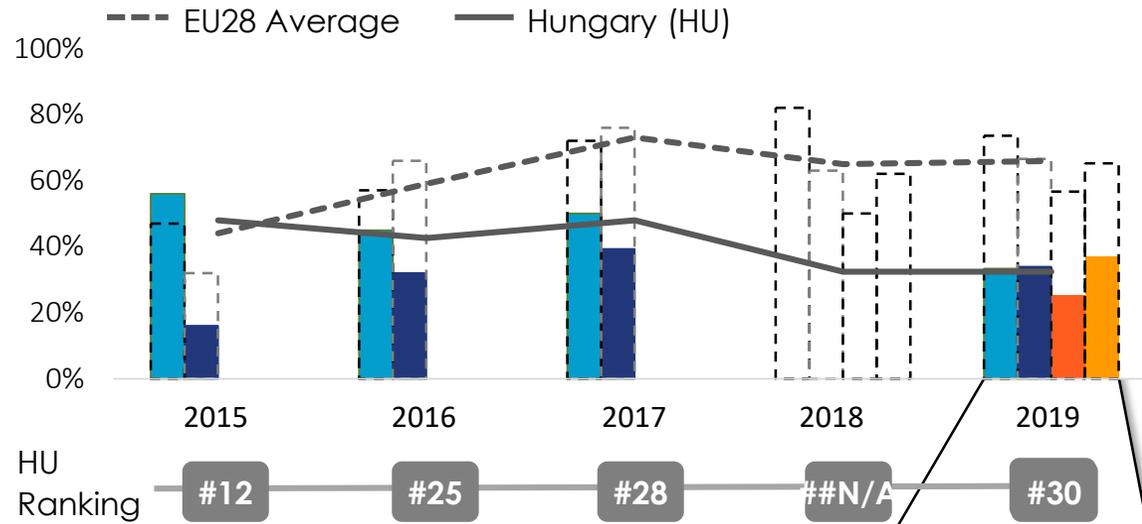


# State-of-Play on open data - 2019

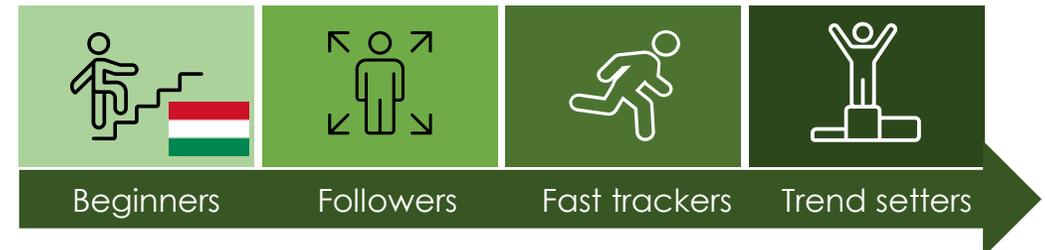
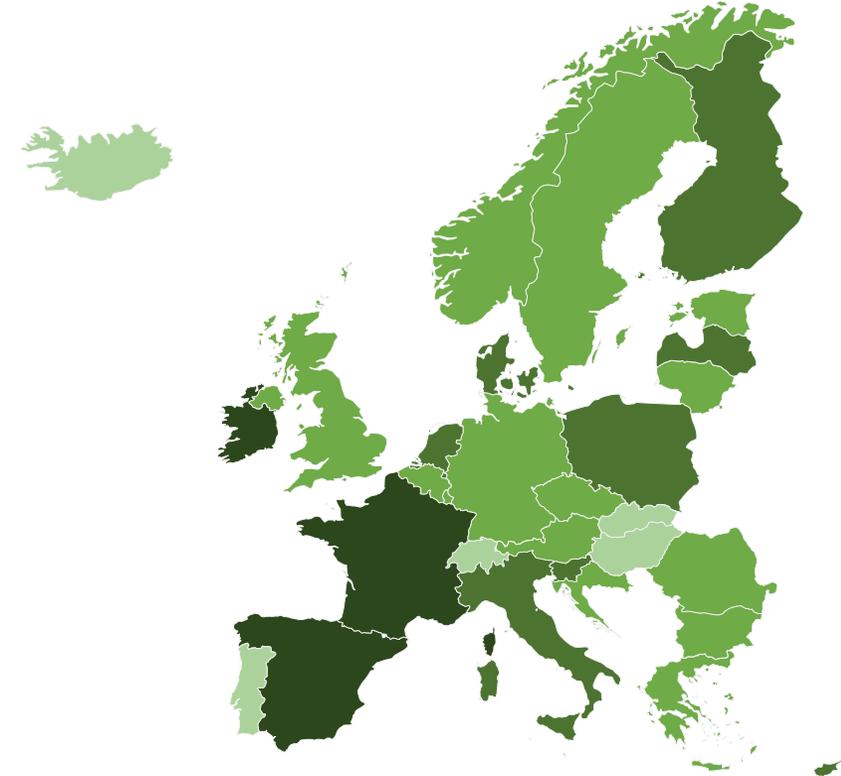
# Hungary



## MATURITY LEVEL RATING



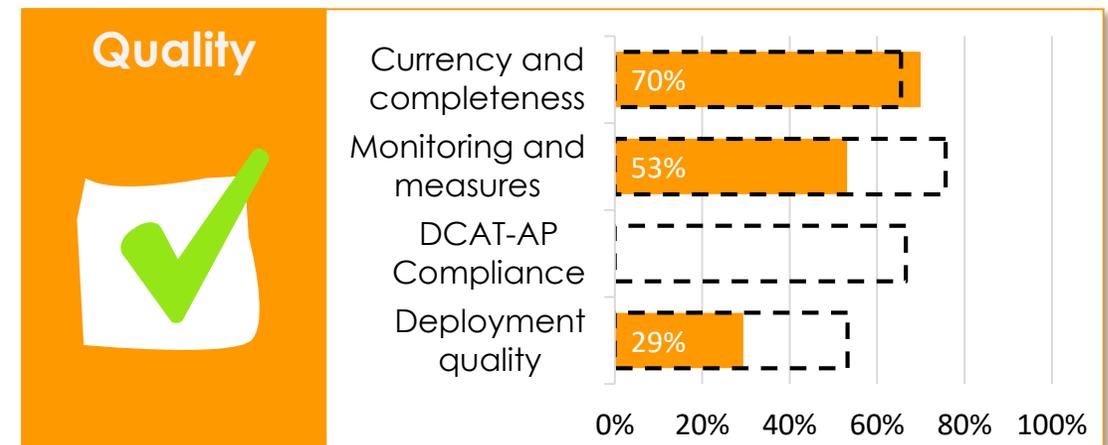
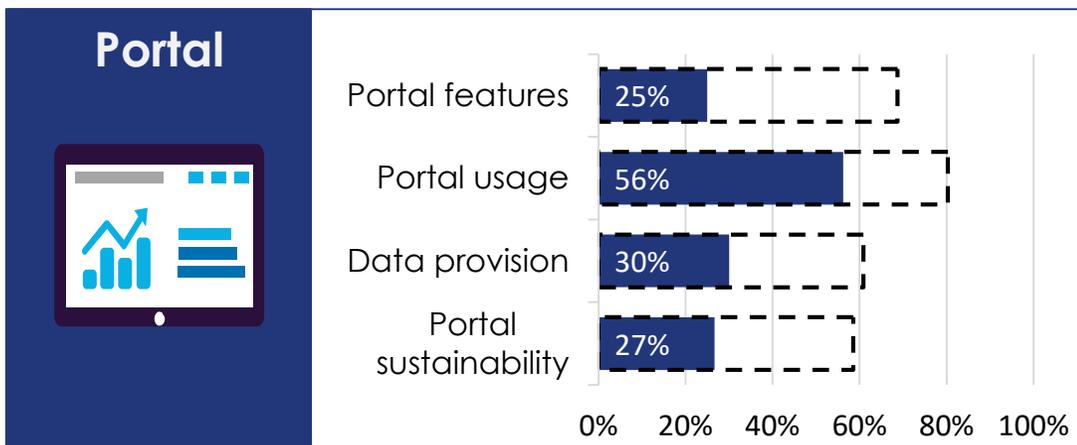
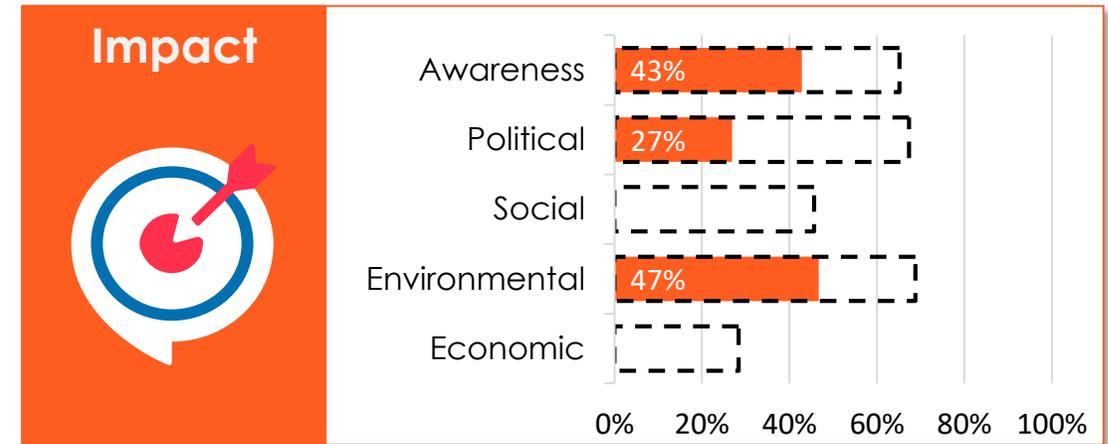
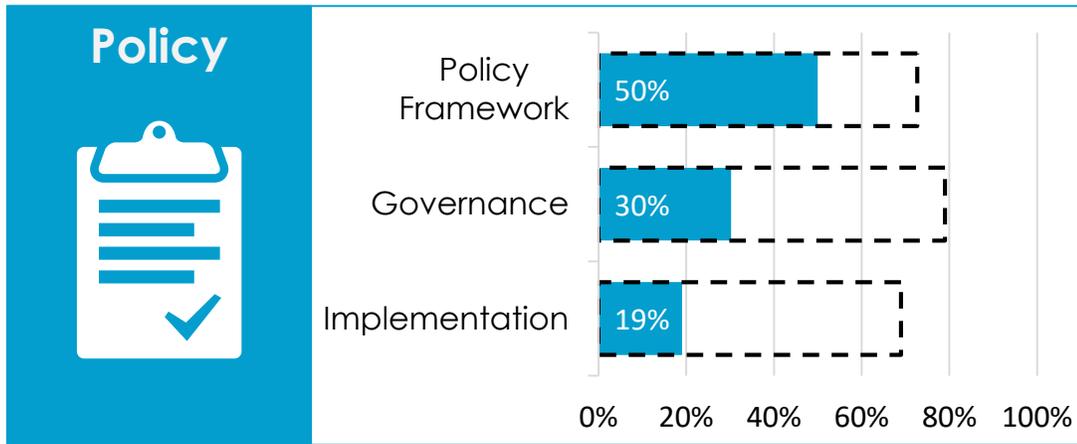
## OVERALL MATURITY LEVEL SEGMENTATION



Category	Ranking	HU %	EU %
Policy	#30	33%	74%
Portal	#30	34%	67%
Impact	#26	25%	57%
Quality	#30	37%	65%
<b>Overall</b>		32%	66%



## DIMENSION PERFORMANCE



EU28 Average 
 X % Hungary



## ADDRESSING BARRIERS

At the end of December 2016, the Hungarian government adopted and published a [White Paper on Hungary's National Data Policy](#) to form the basis of the Government's uniform data policy that would facilitate the re-use of public sector data.

Although PSI reuse is seen as an integral part of the data economy in Hungary, concrete open data strategies and action plans are not finalised yet. New strategic planning is in progress, including the establishment of a dedicated agency. This is in drafting phase and not approved by the government yet.

The [national open data portal of Hungary](#) has been operational for more than 10 years already. The portal's functionalities, however, are limited compared to today's standards and expectations. A new open data portal is currently in its testing phase.

One of the main challenges in Hungary is the financing of open data programmes. As long as core public activity is not properly financed – and therefore the public body relies on PSI re-use fees – they are unincited to provide free-to-access to the data. Many large data producers are obliged to generate revenue and need budgetary support when it comes to publishing their data as open data.



## OPEN DATA RE-USE

There's an increasing demand for open data re-use within the public sector in Hungary. Geo-spatial data is a good example of that; numerous sectors require these datasets in order to carry out their every day activities. Therefore, Hungary plans to put special emphasis on this data in its future strategic planning and operations.

Open data re-use between public bodies is also gaining traction. An example of this is the Central Statistical Office, that has established [agreements](#) with several other public bodies for open data exchange.

Activities to understand and promote open data publication and re-use are still limited. Several public sector bodies provide their data as open data, but there is no clear understanding on how this data is re-used in practice. One of the few events centred on (open) data is the [Infotér conference](#), that includes a dedicated section focusing on data policy, with participants from public and civil sector.

A good example of open data publication is the timetables of Hungarian local and regional transport companies - including the Hungarian Railways – that are now published as open data, in some cases even in machine-readable format. This contributes to environmental-friendly transport, since numerous third parties can use these datasets to create services, products, or applications to provide better route planning.