



# **Study on the extent to which and how Member States used the ESF and the ERDF in the programming periods 2007– 2013 and 2014–2020 to support their justice system**

Member State Chapter – Hungary



Written by Gábor Balás  
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Justice  
and Consumers

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Unit C1 — Justice policy and rule of law

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# **Study on the extent to which and how Member States used the ESF and the ERDF in the programming periods 2007– 2013 and 2014–2020 to support their justice system**

Member State Chapter – Hungary

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### List of abbreviations

Abbreviation in English	Full name/title in English	Full name/title in original language
AIR	Annual Implementation Report	Éves végrehajtási jelentés
AP	Action Plan	Akcióterv
AWP	Annual Work Programme	Éves munkaprogram
CCHOP	Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme	Versenyképes Közép-Magyarország Operatív Program
EAOP	Electronic Public Administration Operational Programme	Elektronikus Közigazgatás Operatív Program
EC	European Commission	Európai Bizottság
ERDF	European Regional and Development Fund	Európai Regionális Fejlesztési Alap
ESF	European Social Fund	Európai Szociális Alap
EU	European Union	Európai Unió
IP	Investment Priority	Beruházási prioritás
MC	Monitoring Committee	Monitoring Bizottság
NOJ	National Office for the Judiciary	Országos Bírói Hivatal
NSRF	National Strategy Reference Framework	Nemzeti Stratégiai Referencia Keret
OP	Operational Programme	operatív program
PA	Partnership Agreement	Partnerségi Megállapodás
PADOP	Public Administration and Civil Service Development Operational Programme	Közigazgatás- és Közszolgáltatás Fejlesztés Operatív Program
SROP	State Reform Operational Programme	Államreform Operatív Program
TOP	Territorial and settlement Development Operational Programme	Terület- és Településfejlesztési Operatív Program

**Document checklist:**

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF)	THE NEW HUNGARY DEVELOPMENT PLAN National Strategic Reference Framework of Hungary 2007–2013	Új Magyarország Fejlesztési Terv – Magyarország Nemzeti Stratégiai Referenciakerete 2007–2013	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes
Partnership Agreement (PA)	Partnership Agreement for Hungary for 2014–2020	Magyarország Partnerségi Megállapodása a 2014–2020-as fejlesztési időszakra	-	Yes	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Operational Programme (OP)	State Reform Operational Programme	Államreform Operatív Program	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Electronic Administration Operational Programme	Elektronikus Közigazgatás Operatív Program	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Social Renewal Operational Programme	Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, to explain it does not refer to justice	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Social Infrastructure Operational Programme	Társadalmi Infrastruktúra Operatív Program	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, to explain it does not refer to justice	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Central Hungary Operational Programme	Közép-Magyarország Operatív Program	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, to explain it does not refer to justice	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Public Administration and Civil Service Development Operational Programme	Közigazgatás- és Köszolgáltatás-fejlesztés Operatív Program	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes, to explain it does not refer to justice	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Competitive Central Hungary Operational Programme	Versenyképes Közép-Magyarország Operatív Program	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, to explain it does not refer to justice	Yes, as excluded in the ISS

## Study on ESF and ERDF support to justice systems - Member State Chapter for [Hungary]

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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
	Economic Development and Innovation OP	Gazdaságfejlesztési és Innovációs Operatív Program	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes, to explain it does not refer to justice	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Territorial and Settlement Development OP	Terület- és településfejlesztési Operatív Program	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	South Great Plain OP	Dél-alföldi Operatív Program	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	South Transdanubia OP	Dél-Dunántúl OP	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	The North Great Plain OP	Észak-Alföld OP	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	North Hungary OP	Észal-Magyarország OP	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Central Transdanubia OP	Közép-Dunántúl OP	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	West Pannon OP	Nyugat-Dunántúl OP	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
Needs assessments	N/A	N/A	Don't know	Don't know	No	No	N/A	No	No
Country Specific Recommendations	COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION on the 2011/2012/2013/2014/2015/2016 National Reform Programme of Hungary and	A TANÁCS AJÁNLÁSA Magyarország 2012/2013/2014/2015/2016/2017. évi nemzeti reformprogramjáról, amelyben	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
	delivering a Council Opinion on the updated convergence programme of Hungary	véleményezi Magyarország 2016. évi konvergenciaprogramját							
Action Plans	Action Plan of the Social Renewal OP for 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013	Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013. évi akcióterve	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Action Plan of the Social Infrastructure OP for the years 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013	Társadalmi Infrastruktúra Operatív Program 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013. évi akcióterve	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Action Plan of the Central Hungary OP, 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013	A Közép-Magyarország Operatív Program 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013. évi akcióterv	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Action Plan of the Electronic Administration OP for the years 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013	Elektronikus Közigazgatás Operatív Program 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013. évi felülvizsgált akcióterve	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Action Plan of the State Reform OP for 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013	Államreform Operatív Program 2007–2008/2009–2010/2011–2013. évi akcióterve	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Annual development framework of the Competitive Central Hungary OP for 2016/2017	A Versenyképes Közép-Magyarország Operatív Program éves fejlesztési kerete, 2016/2017	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Annual Development Framework of Territorial and Settlement Development OP for 2016/2017	A Terület- és Településfejlesztési Operatív Program éves fejlesztési kerete 2016/2017	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS

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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
	Annual Development Framework of Economic Development and Innovation OP for 2016/2017	A Gazdaságfejlesztési és Innovációs Operatív Program éves fejlesztési kerete 2016/2017	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Annual Development Framework for the Public Administration and Civil Service Development OP for 2016/2017	A Közigazgatás- és Köszolgáltatás-fejlesztés Operatív Program éves fejlesztési kerete 2016/2017	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Evaluation plan	Evaluation Plan for 2010–2012 / Evaluation Plan for 2011–2013	Értékelési Terv 2010–2012 / Értékelési terv 2011–2013	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Evaluation Plan for 2014–2020	Értékelési terv 2014–2020	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
Ex-ante evaluation	Ex-Ante evaluation of the Central Hungary Operational Programme	Közép-Magyarországi Operatív Program Ex-Ante értékelése	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
	Ex-Ante Evaluation of the State Reform Operational Programme	Az Államreform Operatív Program ex-ante értékelése	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ex-Ante Evaluation of the Electronic Administration OP	Elektronikus Közigazgatás Operatív Program Ex-Ante értékelés	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ex-Ante Evaluation of the Public Administration and Civil Service Development OP	KÖZIGAZGATÁS –ÉS KÖZSZOLGÁLTATÁS- FEJLESZTÉS OPERATÍV PROGRAM ex-ante értékelése	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ex-post evaluation	Impact assessment of the State Reform Operational Programme	Államreform Operatív Program hatásértékelése	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Impact assessment of the Electronic Administration Operational Programme	Az Elektronikus Közigazgatás Operatív Program hatásértékelése	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
	The impact analysis and the use of EU funds in Hungary in the programming period 2007–2013	A magyarországi európai uniós források felhasználásának és hatásainak elemzése a 2007–2013-as programozási időszak vonatkozásában	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interim evaluation	N/A	N/A							
Annual Implementation Reports (AIR)									
2007	Annual Implementation Report of the State Reform OP for 2007	Éves jelentés az Államreform Operatív Program 2007. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2008	Annual Implementation Report of the State Reform OP for 2008	Éves jelentés az Államreform Operatív Program 2008. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2009	Annual Implementation report of the State Reform OP for 2009	Éves jelentés az Államreform Operatív Program 2009. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2010	Annual Implementation report of the State Reform OP for 2010	Éves jelentés az Államreform operatív program 2010. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2011	Annual Implementation report of the State Reform OP for 2011	Éves jelentés az Államreform operatív program 2011. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2012	Annual Implementation report of the State Reform OP for 2012	Éves jelentés az Államreform operatív program 2012. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
2013	Annual Implementation report of the State Reform OP for 2013	Éves jelentés az Államreform operatív program 2013. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2014	Annual Implementation report of the State Reform OP for 2014	Éves jelentés az Államreform operatív program 2014. évi előrehaladásáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2017	Final Implementation Report on the implementation of the State Reform OP (2007–2013)	Záró Végrehajtási Jelentés Az Államreform Operatív Program (2007–2013) megvalósításáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2017	Final Implementation Report on the implementation of the Electronic Administration OP (2007–2013)	Záró Végrehajtási Jelentés Az Elektronikus Közigazgatás Operatív Program (2007–2013) megvalósításáról	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2015	Annual implementation report of the Public Administration and Civil Service Development OP for 2015	A KÖFOP 2015. évi éves végrehajtási jelentése	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes, as excluded in ISS
2016	Annual Implementation Report of the Public Administration and Civil Service Development OP for 2016	Éves jelentés a Közigazgatás- és Köszolgáltatás-fejlesztés Operatív Program Operatív Program 2016. évi előrehaladásáról	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in ISS
2015	Annual Implementation Report of the Competitive Central Hungary OP for 2015	Éves jelentés a Versenyképes Közép-Magyarország Operatív Program 2015. évi előrehaladásáról	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS

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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
2016	Annual Implementation Report of the Competitive Central Hungary OP for 2016	Éves jelentés a Versenyképes Közép-Magyarország Operatív Program 2016. évi előrehaladásáról	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
Annual Progress Reports	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A	No	No
Annual Work Programme (AWP)	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	No	N/A	No	No
Any other evaluation	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No
Any other relevant study previously undertaken	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	No
Calls for proposals									
EAOP-2007/1.1.1	N/A	A cégbírói rendszerek korszerűsítése című kiemelt projekt támogatására	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
EAOP-1.1.16	N/A	'A bírósági szervezetrendszer érintő jogszabályváltozásokból eredő fejlesztések a Bírósági Integrált Informatikai Rendszerben és a Vezetői Információs Rendszerben'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
EAOP-1.A.1	N/A	Közigazgatási szolgáltatások elektronizálása	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
EAOP-1.A.2	N/A	'Ágazazati pályázat a közigazgatási szolgáltatások belsőfolyamatainak megújítására'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
EAOP-2.1.6	N/A	Központi szabálysértési nyilvántartás megvalósítása	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
EAOP-1.A.3	N/A	Kimutatható megtakarítással járó központi elektronikus szolgáltatások használatára történő áttérés	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
EAOP-2.1.11	N/A	Elektronikus ügyegédi rendszer kialakítása	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-1.1.21	N/A	'Korrupció megelőzése és a közigazgatás áttekintése'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-2007/1.2.1/B	N/A	az Egyes államigazgatási intézmények szervezetfejlesztése elnevezésű támogatási konstrukció részeként a Büntetés-végrehajtási intézetek szervezetfejlesztése	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-2011-1.2.6/A	N/A	'Jogszabályok és folyamatok egyszerűsítése'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-2011-1.2.6	N/A	'Jogszabályok és folyamatok egyszerűsítésének koordinációja'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-1.2.18/A-2013	N/A	'Szervezetfejlesztési program államigazgatási és igazságszolgáltatási szervek számára'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

Document type	Title in English	Title in original language	Does the document exist?		Did the researcher have access to the document?		Does the document refer to the justice system?	Is it reviewed and summarised in the MS chapter in the relevant period(s)?	Is it included in the summary table?
			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
SROP-2007/2.2.4	N/A	Tudásalapú igazságszolgáltatás-fejlesztés című kiemelt projekt támogatására	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-2.2.16	N/A	'Jogalkalmazás javítása'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-229/A-2010 and SROP-229/B-2010 and SROP-2010/229/C	N/A	'Romák foglalkoztatása a közigazgatásban és az igazságszolgáltatásban'	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-2009/1.2.1/C	N/A	az Egyes államigazgatási intézmények szervezetfejlesztése elnevezésű támogatási konstrukció részeként az Igazságügyi és Rendészeti Minisztérium szervezetfejlesztése	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
EAOP-1.2.21/2011	N/A	Tervezés és jogalkotás informatikai támogatása	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
SROP-1.1.19/2012	N/A	Hatásvizsgálatok és stratégiák elkészítése	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
PADOP_1.0.0/2017	N/A	Integrált Jogalkotási Rendszer	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Consultation of stakeholders	N/A	N/A	Possibly	Possibly	No	No	N/A	No	No
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Decision	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly, when Minutes are	No	No	No

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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
						available, but for TOP, CCHOP and PADOP it is not available			
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Minutes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partly for some OPs, but for TOP, CCHOP and PACOP it is not available	No	No	No
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Other	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	yes	No (for 2014–2020)	No	No
Monitoring Committee (MC) – Report	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	No (for 2014–2020)	No	No
National Reform Programme	National Reform Programmes 2014–2016 of Hungary (Only 2016 NRP is relevant)	Magyarország 2014–2016. évi Nemzeti Reform Programja	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes



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			2007–2013	2014–2020	2007–2013	2014–2020			
National Reform Programme	National Reform Programme 2011–2012 of Hungary	Magyarország 2011–2012. évi Nemzeti Reform Programja	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes, as excluded in the ISS
Other implementation reports	N/A	N/A							
Other – please specify	Magyary Programme	Magyary Zoltán Közigazgatás-fejlesztési Program	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Synthesis of the mid-term evaluation of the operational programmes	Az operatív programok félidei értékelésének szintézise	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
	The impact analysis and the use of EU funds in Hungary in the programming period 2007–2013	A magyarországi európai uniós források felhasználásának és hatásainak elemzése a 2007–2013-as programozási időszak vonatkozásában	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Evaluation report on the organisation development programmes from the State Reform OP between 2007 and 2010	Értékelési zárójelentés az Államreform Operatív Program 2007-2010 között megvalósított szervezetfejlesztési célú fejlesztéseiről	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

## 1. Introduction

Member State	
Country Expert Name	Gábor Balás
Data Collection Period Task 1	Between 30 March and 8 April, 2017
Data Collection Period Task 2	July–November, 2017
Number of regions/OPs covered	<p>Projects supporting the justice system are funded under:</p> <p>2007–2013 period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Reform OP, <b>10 projects</b></li> <li>• Electronic Public Administration OP, <b>7 projects</b></li> </ul> <p>2014–2020 period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Administration and Civil Service Development OP and Competitive Central-Hungary OP, <b>3 projects</b></li> </ul>

### Availability of documents

In Hungary, the programming documents are available on the website <http://palyazat.gov.hu> in Hungarian, with some of them also in English. This website contains almost all of the programming documents such as OPs, the Partnership Agreement, National Strategic Reference Framework, project documentation, etc. Ex-ante, interim, and ex-post evaluations are available by programming periods in two different languages. However, these documents are mostly not relevant to the justice system.

Whilst it is hard to find project-level data and information about the project indicators, it is possible to check funded projects for each operational programme and the annual development frameworks and the implementation reports which were sent by the Managing Authority. Information regarding the budget spent broken down by activities and the fulfilment of the indicators has been requested from the beneficiaries.

Regarding the Monitoring Committee documents, they are only available for the programming period 2014–2020 and only in Hungarian through the SSO of the website <http://palyazat.gov.hu>.

None of the needs assessments are publicly available and the justice system has not been specified in the ex-ante evaluation of the OPs. The Annual Implementation Reports (AIRs) are only publicly available for the programming period 2014–2020. In the case of EAOP and SROP they were available for the previous programming period until 2010; however unfortunately these old documents disappeared from the website of the MA in the development of the website in 2016.

In summary, in Hungary the strategic documentation regarding the ESF and the ERDF in the two programming periods is mostly publicly available, but documents on implementation are only available by request.

### Intervention logic

There was no explicit intention by the government to support justice reform through the ERDF or ESF in the period 2007–2013. However, it was possible to support the justice system institutions if relevant project proposals were put forward. Nevertheless, the NSRF, State Reform OP and Electronic Public Administration OP made references to the justice system and supported specific objectives of the field.

According to the examined documents the main needs of the Hungarian justice system for the period 2007–2013 were the following: improving the efficiency of operation by speeding up the processes in the public administration as well as in the judicial system;

organisational development and the modernisation of the IT systems, as these problems were seen as limiting the efficient functioning of the justice system (as well as of the public administration).

The planned activities of the two relevant OPs reflected these issues: the SROP was supposed to carry out organisational developments, organise training for – among others – the stakeholders of the judicial system, and enhance the implementation of rights. Within the framework of EAOP IT development measures that improve data security were intended. The 17 projects of the SROP and the EAOP that were carried out covered 4 main objectives: human resource development in all areas, development and implementation of IT systems of the courts (or any other offices of the public administration or the justice system), and the organisational development of these institutions, including the penitentiary system, and as a result they increased the quality of legislation.

No discrepancies between the programme and project levels in the period 2007–2013 have been found and the developments carried out were in accordance with the needs of the OPs.

During the period 2014–2020, the explicit objective of the government was not to finance justice system developments from EU funds, but rather to spend national sources in this field. As a result, support to the justice system does not appear directly or indirectly in the Operational Programmes funded under ESF and ERDF in the 2014–2020 period (and it appears only marginally in the Partnership Agreement), and none of the institutions of the justice system are mentioned as a target group in any OP.

However, the first version of the ex-ante evaluation of PADOP suggested the further strengthening of development directions concerning the prevention of corruption, as well as the procurement competition and the justice system in the OP. Following this proposal, a new intervention was built in the OP's first priority (organisation and process development). According to the authors of the ex-ante evaluation version 2.0 this intervention might be able to provide a proper environment for the fulfilment of the goals mentioned above. However, the justice system is still not named in the OP.

Furthermore, although PADOP focuses on executive institutions instead of justice, following a legislative change, second instance administrative cases have been moved to the regional courts (the public administration lawsuits on second instance formerly took place in the court of appeals. The modification is expected to accelerate the judgment in these cases). According to an interview with a representative of the MA, a consequence of this change will be a modification of the OP so that judges and courts appear as potential beneficiaries or final recipients, meaning that the digitalisation of the judicial processes can continue during the current funding period as a continuation of the previous programming period. This OP modification is expected to be implemented in the coming months.

Up until November 2017, three relevant projects have been identified, but their results and impacts are not yet known. The projects concern 1) the development of an Integrated Legislative Framework by developing an electronic data transmission system 2) the development of digital infrastructure to enable video communication for remote hearings, and 3) access to official documentation and information on decisions of the courts. The aim is to reduce the administrative burdens on the target groups: travel costs and administration time of citizens, companies and public administration.

Institutions and bodies of the judiciary <sup>1</sup>		Other institutions and bodies that are part of or supporting the justice system <sup>2</sup>	
English	Original language	English	Original language
Court system - Kúria (the Supreme Court) - Regional Courts of Appeal - Regional Courts <sup>3</sup> - District Courts and Administrative and Labour Courts	Bírósági rendszer - Kúria  - Ítéltáblák - Törvényszékek - Járásbíróságok/ kerületi bíróságok (Közigazgatási és munkaügyi bíróságok)	Office of the Public Prosecutor - Office of the Prosecutor General - appellate chief prosecutor's offices - chief prosecutor's offices - district prosecutor's offices - National Institute of Criminology for scientific and research body, <sup>4</sup> the Hungarian State school for Prosecutors	Magyarország Ügyészsége - Legfőbb Ügyészség  - Fellebviteli főügyészségek - Főügyészségek  - Kerületi és megyei főügyészségek - Országos kriminológiai Intézet, Bűnözéskutatási és Elemzési Tudományos Osztály, Magyar Ügyészképző Központ
National Judicial Council - National Office for the Judiciary (NOJ) - The Hungarian Academy of Justice <sup>5</sup>	Országos Bírói Tanács <sup>6</sup> - Országos Bírósági Hivatal - Magyar Igazságügyi Akadémia	Ministry of Justice - Company Information and Electronic Company Registration Service	Igazságügyi Minisztérium - Országos Céginformációs és Cégnyilvántartási Rendszer
Ministry of Justice	Igazságügyi Minisztérium	Ministry of the Interior - Hungarian Prison Service	Belügyminisztérium - Büntetés-végrehajtási Szervezet
		Ministry of Rural Development - Hungarian Land Register & Land Offices	Vidékfejlesztési Minisztérium - Földhivatal
		Hungarian Bar Association	Magyar Ügyvédi Kamara
		Notaries' Association	Közjegyzői Kamara
		Hungarian National Chamber of Notaries	Magyar Országos Közjegyzői Kamara
		Hungarian Court Bailiffs' Chamber	Magyar Bírósági Végrehajtói Kamara
		Court of Arbitration at the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce	Magyar Kereskedelmi és Iparkamara Választottbírósága
		Mediation and Legal Coordination Department of the Budapest Chamber of Commerce	Budapesti Kereskedelmi és Iparkamara Mediációs és Jogi Koordinációs Osztálya
		National Mediation Association	Országos Mediációs Egyesület

<sup>1</sup> i.e. the judiciary as defined in the national legal framework and following the definition used for the purpose of this study.

<sup>2</sup> i.e. justice system as defined for the purpose of this study.

<sup>3</sup> The 20 regional courts keep the business registers in their capacity as courts of registration.

<sup>4</sup> The tasks of this academic research and training centre of Hungary's Prosecution Service include researching crime, developing the theory and the practice of criminology, forensics and the disciplines of penal law as well as facilitating the exploitation of the research findings.

<sup>5</sup> The Hungarian Academy of Justice is an NOJ external unit and its main goal is to support the functioning of the courts with a scientific and educational centre of European standards as well as to work to further strengthen the Hungarian justice system.

<sup>6</sup> The National Judicial Council (OBT) is the supervisory organ – as a body - of the central administration of courts.

**Table 2: Stakeholders contacted for Task 2**

Name of institution in English	Name of institution in original language	Relevance to the study (MA, IB, beneficiary, part of target group, other)	Position (if known)	Method of information request (email exchange/phone call, etc.)	Did you hear back from the stakeholder? (y/n)	Date of conversation/email exchange
Ministry of Justice	Igazságügyi Minisztérium	Beneficiary	Former head of strategic planning unit	interview	yes	6 July 2017
			(Former head of strategic department)	(interview)	(yes)	
			Member of the office of the State secretary	data request by phone and email	yes (on phone)	13 November 2017 (by phone) and 15 November by email
			Member of the office of the State secretary responsible for data protection	data request by email	no by e-mail	15 November by email
Ministry of Interior	Belügyminisztérium	Beneficiary	Head of department	data request by email	no	14 November
National Judicial Council	Országos Bírói Tanács	Beneficiary	-	data request by email	no	13 November
National Office for the Judiciary	Országos Bírósági Hivatal	Beneficiary	Deputy Head of Department	data request by e-mail	partly (they ask for additional information on my position in the project)	14 November 17 November (clarification) 4 December (reminder)
Regional courts	törvényszékek	Beneficiary		phone	no	-
Managing Authority for Administrative Reform Programmes	Közigazgatási Reform Programok Irányító Hatósága	MA	Former Deputy Head of MA	interview	yes	4 July 2017
Prime Minister's Office – Managing Authority for Administrative Programmes	Miniszterelnökség Közigazgatási Programok Irányító Hatósága	MA	Head of the Unit for Programme Management	interview	yes	19 July 2017

## 2. Funding Period 2007-2013

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### 2.1. The needs of the Member State relating to the national justice system

Needs assessments regarding the 2007–2013 programming period are not available publicly, and the ex-ante evaluations of the **State Reform OP and Electronic Public Administration OP** have a weak link to the justice system, as demonstrated below.

These two OPs covered the relevant EU priority themes (13 – Services and applications for the citizen and 81 – Mechanisms for improving good policy and programme design, monitoring and evaluation at national, regional and local level, capacity building in the delivery of policies and programmes) and included interventions supporting the justice system.

The ex-ante evaluation of the State Reform OP states that 'among the measures required for the rationalisation of judicial processes, it is necessary to train judges, lawyers and their administrative staff through professional chambers. It would be appropriate to expand the range of potential beneficiaries to these organisations'.<sup>7</sup>

Furthermore, the evaluation states that 'businesses have to deal not only with the general public bureaucracy, but the courts as well. In the field of enforcement of rights at courts, overly long proceedings have become a central problem for Hungarian justice; therefore several measures have been taken to reduce the time taken and to clear the backlog of cases'.<sup>8</sup>

The ex-ante evaluation of the Electronic Public Administration OP also refers to the justice system and its need for IT modernisation, skills upgrade and organisational development in connection with the State Reform OP.

The 2013 European Council Country Specific Recommendations<sup>9</sup> for Hungary stated that "the developments in Hungary in 2012 and 2013 have increased concerns about the judiciary's independence" in the recitals and therefore included the recommendation to "strengthen further the judiciary".

The reviewed ex-ante evaluations and the operational programmes outline the problems of the national justice system. These include the amount of time it takes for procedures to be carried out in the public administration and justice system, the outdated organisation of the justice system and the outdated IT systems of the justice system and public administration. These problems were seen as limiting the efficient functioning of the justice system (as well as of the public administration). The main development needs were therefore reported to be: reducing the time taken for procedures in the public administration as well as in the justice system; organisational development; and the modernisation of the IT systems.

No other documents exist that discuss the needs of the justice area. According to the interviews, needs assessments of the SROP were made in 2005, 2007 and 2009, but they were focused only on the administrative burden of the public administration, rather than the justice system.

### 2.2. Planning stage: The extent to which the Member State programmed support to the justice system through ESF and ERDF

The objectives relating to the support of the judicial system cover three key areas: human resource development in all areas, the development and implementation of IT systems of

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<sup>7</sup> Ex Ante Consulting, 2007, The Ex-ante Evaluation of the State Reform OP

<sup>8</sup> Government of the Republic of Hungary, 2011, State Reform Operational Programme

<sup>9</sup> Council Recommendation of 9 July 2013 on the National Reform Programme 2013 of Hungary and delivering a Council opinion on the Convergence Programme of Hungary, 2012-2016

the courts (or any other offices of the public administration or the justice system), and the organisational development of these institutions, including the penitentiary system.

According to the interviews undertaken as part of Task 2, in Hungary, it is the government which develops the OPs, without necessarily consulting the justice system. Moreover, the justice system generally did not apply for funding from the government before 2006 and at that time there was no development plan for the justice system that could be considered by the government in the planning.

The Ministry of Justice did launch a planning procedure in 2006 to design a justice development plan, but it was not approved by the Minister of Justice. As a result, there was no national strategy on justice which could be built into the NSRF or the OPs. Therefore, the authorities responsible for developing the NSRF and OPs kept the language in these documents quite general, so that projects supporting justice could still be funded under these programming documents.

Moreover, a development office was established in the National Office for the Judiciary (NOJ), which successfully defined projects supporting justice to be financed under the SROP and EAOP during the implementation phase and also helped and encouraged the regional courts to apply for this funding.

### 2.2.1. High-level objectives related to justice set in the programming documents

During the 2007–2013 programming period, Hungary did not set specific strategic priorities within its NSRF.<sup>10</sup> The most important reference to justice was in the wider context of providing quality legislation which is the responsibility of Ministry of Justice, which in turn reduces administrative burdens. Specifically, the document states that 'The regulatory environment based on quality legislation reduces the number of urgent legislative modifications, and makes task implementation more efficient, quicker and simpler with reduced legislative difficulties. A high priority task is the reduction of administrative burdens arising from laws.'<sup>11</sup> The other reference to the justice system is the following: 'In order to improve judicial services, the service character of judicial work has to be strengthened, electronic access to courts established, and for the sake of a client-oriented environment in the courts there is a need to develop the level of equipment regarding information communication tools for the internal processes and services of judicial organisations. With these developments, the time required for justice can be reduced.'<sup>12</sup>

The main objectives related to the Hungarian justice system were defined by the NSRF's (the New Hungary Development Plan) 6th priority, related to state reform. The interventions formulated by the 6th priority of the NSRF are accomplished by two separate Operational Programmes (the State Reform OP and the Electronic Public Administration OP).

Regarding the Funding Period 2007–2013, five OPs were reviewed: 1) State Reform OP, 2) Electronic Public Administration OP, 3) Social Renewal OP, 4) Social Infrastructure OP, and 5) Central Hungary OP. However, only two of them were relevant for the justice system: the State Reform OP and the Electronic Public Administration OP.

Moreover, during the 2007–2013 period, and in contrast to the current programming period, all NUTS2 regions of Hungary had different regional OPs that also cover the relevant priorities 13 and 81. However, these regional OPs did not include any objectives or priorities related to the justice system since, with some exceptions, it is addressed centrally (see above).

Initially, the content of the Electronic Public Administration OP and of the State Reform OP was combined under Renewal of the Administration System OP. This was divided into two

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<sup>10</sup> National Development Agency, 2007, National Strategic Reference Framework of Hungary 2007–2013

<sup>11</sup> National Development Agency, 2007, National Strategic Reference Framework of Hungary 2007–2013

<sup>12</sup> National Development Agency, 2007, National Strategic Reference Framework of Hungary 2007–2013 ([http://www.terport.hu/webfm\\_send/142](http://www.terport.hu/webfm_send/142))

OPs after a Government decision in July 2006: The State Reform Operational Programme was funded by the ESF under priority theme 81, while the Electronic Public Administration OP was funded by the ERDF under priority theme 13. These two OPs mainly focused on reform of the public administration, and contained elements relating to judicial reforms.

Since the interventions of the two OPs are complementary, the planning process was also coordinated. This explains the fact that the two OPs have a joint Managing Authority and a joint Operational Programme Inter-Ministerial Committee (OPIMC).

### State reform OP – ESF

OP name in English	<b>State Reform OP</b> <sup>13</sup>
CCI number	2007HU05UPO002
Relevant funds for the OP	ESF
Total OP budget	EUR 172,435,891
PA1 Renewal of processes and organisational development	EUR 93,670,934
PA2 Improvement of the quality of human resources	EUR 24,809,884
PA3 Developments to be attained in the Central Hungarian Region	EUR 50,282,188

The overall objective of the State Reform Operational Programme was to improve the performance of public administration. More specifically, the aim of the State Reform OP was to increase the quality of the administrative and judicial case-handling procedures and to increase the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the public administration. As the State Reform OP specified: 'businesses have to deal not only with the general public bureaucracy, but the courts as well. In the field of enforcement of rights at courts, overly long proceedings have become a central problem for Hungarian justice; therefore several measures have been taken to reduce the time taken and to clear the backlog of cases.'<sup>14</sup>

As explained in greater detail in section 2.3.2 (Task 2), most of the projects supporting the justice system were financed from the priority axis 1 of the State Reform OP. These projects mainly financed organisational developments of different institutions of the justice system or supported training of the judges after the changes in the main legal acts (e.g. the civil code) in 2011–12. Therefore, this priority axis is summarised below.

<b>SROP: Priority axis 1: Renewal of processes and organisational development</b>	
Objective	Higher performance of the public administration
<b>Sub-priority 1.2 Renewal of procedures and work processes as well as organisation development</b>	
Objective	streamline government procedures, by simplification and by enabling the procedures to be carried out online, and to contribute to a more effective operation of administration with the tools of organisational development
<b>1.2.1 Transformation of the case handling administration procedures</b>	
Planned activities related to justice	a) simplify the procedures mostly used by citizens, carry out a legal revision of these procedures and simultaneously make it possible to carry them out digitally, in line with the Electronic Administration OP.
	f) review and rationalisation of court procedures (e.g. registration of companies and other organisations, the issuance of collection orders, labour disputes and certain types of civil court procedures), through standardisation, consequent digitisation (to be implemented through the Electronic Administration OP) and simultaneous acceleration and simplification of the procedures.

<sup>13</sup> Government of the Republic of Hungary, 2011, State Reform Operational Programme

<sup>14</sup> Government of the Republic of Hungary, 2011, State Reform Operational Programme



	Capacity building and enhancement of the special knowledge and competencies of judges and their staff.
	g) improve and encourage the use of alternative means of self-regulation and dispute settlement within the business sector through education and information campaigns.
<b>1.2.2 Development of efficient and cost-effective organisations</b>	
Planned activities related to justice	The justice system is not explicitly mentioned, but since it is among the potential beneficiaries, the following activities may be relevant: a) strengthening of the implementation function, which covers control, monitoring and feedback; b) renewal of the financial management and control of the institutions; c) increasing cost-efficiency through a common system for financial, personnel, purchase and other similar functions; d) providing trainings for knowledge and quality management; e) creation and operation of institutional models; f) increasing the innovative capacities of the public administration; g) ensure the collection and processing of public administration related statistical data and their presentation to the managers and the public through information documents, research papers and the organisation of events, and establishing institutionalised relations with different scientific and analytic workshops, university and business institutions.
Expected outputs related to justice	Not specified
Expected results related to justice	Not specified
Expected impacts related to justice	More efficient judicial system
Proposed beneficiaries	Court, prosecution, defence bodies
Proposed target groups	Citizens, companies

<b>SROP: Priority axis 2: Improvement of the quality of human resources</b>	
Objective	Increase in individual performance as well as improvement of the ethos of the staff.
<b>Sub-priority 2.2. Performance-based career pathways</b>	
Objective	modernisation of the instruments for human resources management, and within them especially the elaboration and scheduled introduction of the life path-career management system based on competence principles and performance
Activities related to justice	b) continued training for public servants and the organisation of courses. 'In the case of bodies performing defence functions the training must be proportional to the administration-related task performed. As an example can be mentioned the training and satisfaction of the demands of judges and the judiciary employees as well as the information service provided for the user circles outside the courts.'
Expected outputs related to justice	Not specified

Expected results related to justice	Not specified
Expected impacts related to justice	Not specified
Proposed beneficiaries	Court, prosecution, defence bodies
Proposed target groups	Not specified

**SROP: Priority axis 3: Developments to be attained in the Central Hungarian Region**

Central Hungary region is the only region under the Competitiveness and Employment Objective and is thus programmed in a separate axis. Therefore, Priority Axis 3 covers exactly the same activities as PA 1 and PA 2, but only covers the Central Hungary region, where the majority of national institutions are situated, and includes:

- h) Sub-priority 3.1. Renewal of the processes and organisational development
- i) Sub-priority 3.2. The improvement of the quality of human resources

**Electronic Public Administration OP – ERDF**

OP name in English	Electronic Public Administration OP
CCI number	2007HU16UPO001
Relevant funds for the OP	ERDF
Total OP budget	EUR 421,700,133
PA1 Renewal of the internal procedures and the services of public administration	EUR 150,665,925
PA2 Developments aimed at improving access to public services (delivering the services to clients)	EUR 175,153,079

The objective of the Electronic Public Administration OP (in the version from 2011<sup>15</sup>) is to make the government more efficient and cost-effective so it provides the same number of services, but with fewer resources. The OP encompasses the modernisation of the operation, procedures, processes and services of public administration and justice system by utilising ICT, as well as interventions to identify citizens as a common element of public service through all info-communication tools.

**EAOP: Priority axis 1: Renewal of the internal procedures and the services of public administration**

Objective	increase efficiency in the functioning of the state administration on national, regional and local level through the reorganisation of administrative processes with the support of IT systems
<b>Sub-priority 1.1 Electronisation of the processes of public administration services</b>	
Objective	Electronisation of public administration services and to raise the level of transactions
Activities related to justice	b) The renewal of the procedures and IT support of judicial system and the registry court. The court procedures need to be rationalised, and IT developments need to be carried out to support the new procedures in

	order to reduce the time for resolution taking and judgment (the task of the State Reform OP).
Expected outputs related to justice	Not specified
Expected results related to justice	Not specified
Expected impacts related to justice	Not specified
Proposed beneficiaries	Court, prosecution, defence bodies
Proposed target groups	Not specified

### EAOP: Priority axis 3: Preferential Developments

Central Hungary region is the only region under the Competitiveness and Employment Objective. Therefore, Priority Axis 3 covers exactly the same activities as PA 1 and PA 2, but only covers the Central Hungary region, where the majority of national institutions are situated. Courts prosecution and defence bodies are listed as **beneficiaries** of sub-priority 3.1 Renewal and digitisation of administrative procedures, which includes the same activities listed in Priority Axis 1.

Regarding the programming period 2007–2013, two evaluation plans are publicly available: the evaluation plan of 2010–2012 and the evaluation plan of 2011–2013. However, these evaluation plans do not make explicit reference to the justice system. The planned evaluations focused on the effectiveness of the governmental human resource developments and mainly on the ICT systems (in connection with the Electronic Administration OP).<sup>16</sup>

The Monitoring Committee documents for the State Reform OP and Electronic Public Administration OP are publicly available but do not include information on justice. Action plans are described in section 2.2.2.

#### 2.2.2. Planned projects listed in the programming documents aiming to the support justice

The action plans of both OPs include the following types of activities:

##### State Reform OP:

**2007–2008**<sup>17</sup>: Training courses, IT development, organisation development

**2009–2010**<sup>18</sup>: Organisation development, training courses, developing the implementation of rights, skills development of the judiciary

**2011–2013**<sup>19</sup>: Organisation development, developing the implementation of rights.

Specific projects relevant to justice:

<sup>16</sup> Government of Hungary, Evaluation plan 2010–2012 and Evaluation plan 2011–2013

<sup>17</sup> Action Plan of the State Reform OP for 2007–2008

<sup>18</sup> Action Plan of the State Reform OP for 2009–2010

<sup>19</sup> Action Plan of the State Reform OP for 2011–2013

- Knowledge-based development of the judiciary
- Skills development in justice system
- Modernisation of registration of civil society organisations.

#### **Electronic Public Administration OP:**

**2007–2008**<sup>20</sup>: IT Development, organisation development, data security

**2009–2010**<sup>21</sup>: IT Development, organisation development, data security

**2011–2013**<sup>22</sup>: IT Development, organisation development, data security.

Specific projects relevant to justice:

- IT development of the registry courts
- Security of legal transactions
- Organisational development of the judiciary and public administration bodies.

The action plans do not include information on expected outputs, results and impacts, or on the specific beneficiaries or target groups. Calls for proposals are publicly available and have been reviewed in Task 2.

### **2.3. Implementation stage: Support to the justice system through ESF and ERDF**

#### **2.3.1. Support to the justice system: reported at programme level**

The project selection criteria<sup>23</sup> for both OPs (State Reform OP and Electronic Public Administration OP) for high-priority projects were the following:

1. the objectives of the project fit into the strategic environment (including the OP);
2. the goals of the project are clear and measurable;
3. the project offers a solution to the identified problem;
4. the project proposal is financially viable, with the specified funding, the planned costs are realistic for the implementation of the activities;
5. the project is proportional;
6. the project proposal is financially sustainable;
7. the project proposal is organisationally sustainable;
8. the project promoter meets the environmental sustainability requirements of the guide;
9. the project promoter complies with the guidelines on ensuring equality of opportunity;
10. the project proposal is socially sustainable;
11. the project can be realised on the basis of the timetable indicated in the proposal and the build-up of each activity;
12. the duration of the project complies with the terms of the guide;
13. the project promoter has the appropriate personal and other non-financial resources to implement the project.

#### **State Reform OP**

The final report of the State Reform OP stated that the final recipients of activities financed under both priority axes were regional courts, the Kúria (Supreme Court), penitentiaries (through the Ministry of the Interior), the Ministry of Justice, National Office for the Judiciary, and prosecutor's offices.<sup>24</sup>

The ex-post evaluation of the State Reform OP confirmed that the institutions of the justice system only received HUF 1 billion (about EUR 3.1 million) in the whole period. The projects

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<sup>20</sup> Action Plan of the EAOP for the years 2007–2008

<sup>21</sup> Action Plan of the EAOP for the years 2009–2010

<sup>22</sup> Action Plan of the EAOP for the years 2011–2013

<sup>23</sup> Action Plan of the EAOP for the years 2007–2008

<sup>24</sup> Government of Hungary, 2017, Final Implementation Report of the State Reform OP

mostly covered HR and organisation development in the justice system. There had been a change in paradigm back in 2010. Before 2010 the organisational development projects had the bigger weight, but after 2010 the new government shifted towards individual training for the staff of the justice system.<sup>25</sup>

The Monitoring Committee documents for the State Reform OP are publicly available but do not include information on justice.

The developments of SROP were funded by ESF, but there was a possibility to use ERDF sources for ERDF-type activities to a maximum 10% of the eligible costs.

### **Electronic Public Administration OP**

The 2017 Final Implementation Report of the Electronic Administration OP reports on the modernisation of the processes, procedures and services in the justice system. It also states that judicial bodies were among the main beneficiaries besides central and local public administration bodies.

The Monitoring Committee documents for the Electronic Public Administration OP are publicly available, but do not include information related to support to justice. The ex-post evaluation (impact assessment of Electronic Administration OP) is also available but does not include information specifically related to support to justice.

The developments of EAOP were funded by ERDF sources.

#### **2.3.2. Support to the justice system: reported at project level (Task 2)**

At project level, 17 projects connected to the justice system have been identified, though there were no specific project selection criteria. Nine of them directly targeted the justice system; the rest were supposed to develop the whole public administration and the justice system within it. The projects were implemented within the framework of the two OPs (State Reform OP and Electronic Administration OP) and had a combined allocated budget of approximately EUR 62 million. The implemented projects were in accordance with the programming documents. None of the projects fell outside of the scope of the programming documents and no projects were funded under OPs not identified in Task 1.

As stated earlier, whilst the two relevant OPs had generally weak links with the justice system, the ex-ante evaluation of these two relevant OPs found that training of the judges, lawyers and their administration was necessary and also stated that the judicial processes take too long and IT systems are obsolete. Therefore, the planning documents state that the developments should aim to achieve improvement in these areas via skills upgrade and organisational developments, and renewing IT systems. In view of the above it can be concluded that the projects carried out are in line with the documents of the planning stage.

The developments carried out within the framework of the Electronic Administration OP (ERDF) aimed to accelerate the processes of the registry court, improve data protection and digitalisation, and improve the internal processes of the administrative bodies. The beneficiaries were entitled to organise training for their employees, develop IT systems, and purchase equipment and immaterial assets (e.g. software) and to request expert advice. The projects were connected to Priority Axes 1 and 2 of the OP and they facilitated the work of those who work in the justice system, but also aimed to establish easily accessible information systems. These activities were mostly financed by the ERDF, but in a few cases ESF sources for ESF-type activities (for example for the arrangements of the training) could be used to a certain extent (maximum 3% of the eligible costs) of the budget.

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<sup>25</sup> Collective – Prime Minister’s Office, 2016, The Ex-Post evaluation of the State Reform OP

The most relevant calls within the framework of Electronic Administration OP were EAOP/1.1.1 and 1.1.16.<sup>26</sup> In these projects, the Ministry of Justice and National Office for the Judiciary were the beneficiaries and therefore most of the employees of the justice system were involved.

EAOP 1.1.16 was a specific project for the justice system; the only beneficiary was the National Office for the Judiciary and they were granted EUR 935,483 (HUF 290 million) for IT developments arising from legislative changes. The call stipulated that only the National Office for the Judiciary (or a consortium led by them) was entitled to apply.

The support granted for the development of registry courts (EAOP 1.1.1) was EUR 2.87 million (HUF 800 million), and EUR 935,483 (HUF 290 million) (for the development of the courts' IT systems, which became necessary due to the changes in the national legal system (EAOP 1.1.16).

The other relevant OP was the State Reform OP (ESF); within this OP, 10 calls for tender have been identified concerning the judicial system. These developments were connected to priority axes 1 and 2 of the OP.

One of the support schemes (SROP 1.1.21.) aimed to discourage public servants from corruption by creating a safe reporting systems that is able to protect the reporter and keep their integrity.<sup>27</sup> Organisational development of the Ministry of Justice, judicial bodies and penitentiary institutions has also taken place, as well as the simplification of certain laws, rules and legal processes and the improvement of the application of the law.

The grant assistance of SROP 2.2.4 allocated EUR 664,516 (HUF 206 million) for knowledge-based improvement of jurisdiction.<sup>28</sup> The National Office for the Judiciary was the single beneficiary and the sole body that was entitled to apply, and it aimed to improve the language, communication, IT and leadership skills of the judges and other judicial employees.

Eighteen different courts and tribunals successfully applied for and implemented organisational developments within the frame of call SROP 1.2.18/A.<sup>29</sup> Regional courts, the Supreme Court and the National Office for the Judiciary were among the beneficiaries.

Among the beneficiaries of SROP 1.1.19,<sup>30</sup> five stakeholders of the justice system can be found, including the Office of the Prosecutor General, the Kúria (supreme court) and the National Office for the Judiciary (Hungarian Academy of Justice), as well as one regional court from the Eastern part of the country (Miskolc). Call 1.1.19 aimed to create organisational strategies and impact assessments, and it allocated EUR 206,451 for the bodies of the justice system. The source of the tender was divided into two parts; the other part was available for the ministries and the Ministry of Justice successfully applied and received aid in amount of approximately EUR 351,000.

One of the calls (SROP 2.2.9.) aimed to boost the integration process by employing staff of Roma origin in public administration and courts; the budget of this tender was EUR 3.1 million (HUF 1 billion) in total.

The developments of SROP were mostly funded by ESF but there was one case (SROP 1.2.18.) where ERDF sources for ERDF-type activities could be used as well, up to a maximum 10% of the eligible costs.

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<sup>26</sup> Source: palyazat.gov.hu

<sup>27</sup> Source: palyazat.gov.hu

<sup>28</sup> Source: palyazat.gov.hu

<sup>29</sup> [https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/tamogatott\\_projektkereso](https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/tamogatott_projektkereso)

<sup>30</sup> Source: [https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/tamogatott\\_projektkereso](https://www.palyazat.gov.hu/tamogatott_projektkereso)

**Table 3: Overview of projects supporting justice 2007–2013<sup>31</sup>**

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
<b>Electronic Public Administration OP – 2007HU16UPO001 (ERDF)</b>								
Modernisation of the systems of commercial register <i>A cégbírósági rendszerek korszerűsítése</i>	Closed	2008	2011	3	2,870.97	2581.86	N/A	The aim of the project was to promote the digitalisation of registry courts and hence accelerate procedures. As a result of the project the system of registry courts has been extended to regional courts, meaning that they are able to maintain the case managing processes on second instance too.
Digitalisation of Public Administration Services <i>Közigazgatási Szolgáltatások Elektronizálása</i>	Closed	2008	2012	4	29,032.26	17,237.59	N/A	Digitalisation of public administration procedures; content development (creation and development of websites in order to provide electronic information and services). In line with the 'e-judiciary' concept, the possibilities for electronic communication of those who take part in judicial processes were extended in order to accelerate the processes.

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<sup>31</sup> Source of the data and the tables: [www.palyazat.gov.hu](http://www.palyazat.gov.hu)

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Realisation of central register of regulatory offences <i>Központi szabálysértési nyilvántartás megvalósítása</i>	Closed	2009	2010	1	5,161.29	4,129.03	N/A	The main project activity was the development of an electronic database of misdemeanours, with the goal of allowing all relevant authorities (courts, prosecutors' offices, police, the authorities responsible for the offences, the investigative authorities and the National Security Service) to follow up and receive information on offences.
Creation of electronic assistance for administrative affairs <i>Elektronikus ügysegédi rendszer kialakítása</i>	Closed	2010	2011	1	130.64	130.62	N/A	The aim of the project was to improve the interaction between citizen and public authorities through electronic services. The project activity revolved around the creation of an electronic information system, which helps citizens to understand and access official documents and forms.



Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
IT support for planning and legislation <i>Tervezés és jogalkotás informatikai támogatása</i>	Closed	2012	2013	1	2,258.06	N/A	N/A	The project aimed to support the creation and amendments of a large number of laws through the use of an IT tool that can track new laws, and in particular their changing content. The project activity involved the development and introduction of IT systems and applications that facilitate knowledge sharing and cooperation among public servants.
Development of the Integrated IT Systems of the Courts and Management Information System resulting from the changes in the judicial system <i>A bírósági szervezetrendszert érintő jogszabályi változásokból eredő fejlesztések a Bírósági Integrált Informatikai Rendszerben és a Vezetői Információs Rendszerben</i>	Closed	2013	2014	1	935.48	935.41	N/A	The aim of the project was to alleviate the administrative burden on judges by purchasing ICT systems which are continuous and flexible. Activities include creating new court units, modification of login menus and statistical boards via 'BIR-O' and 'VIR' apps.

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
<p>Switch to electronic services that generate quantifiable savings</p> <p><i>Kimutatható megtakarítással járó központi elektronikus szolgáltatások használatára történő áttérés</i></p>	Closed	2013	2015	2	1,290.32	1,282.58	N/A	The aim of the project was to reduce operating costs (faster internal processes, lower financial cost) by integrating functional governmental services into a central ICT system. The integration into the central ICT system would allow the following activities: analysis of the current operation, re-examination of contracts, elaboration of new contract templates, implementation of CAFM/monitoring system, and assessment of properties.
<b>State Reform OP 2007HU05UPO002 (ESF)</b>								
<p>Knowledge-based development of the judicial sector</p> <p><i>Tudásalapú igazságszolgáltatás-fejlesztés</i></p>	Closed	2007	2011	4	664.52	627.75	N/A	The aim of the project was to improve the functioning and cooperation of the judiciary by improving judges' conflict management skills, ability to negotiate, and communication skills. The activities include training of judges and court staff (language, communication IT and leadership skills) and building an integrated knowledge base.

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Organisational development in penitentiary institutions <i>Büntetés-végrehajtási intézetek szervezetfejlesztése</i>	Closed	2008	2010	2	322.58	269.17	N/A	The aim of the project was to improve the penitentiary institutions' efficiency of operation and quality of service delivery, and it covered organisational structure, internal processes and management analysis. The project activities were a) reviewing the activities and the renewal of the planning and management systems of the penitentiary institutions according to the results of the examination; b) switching to task-based financing, by analysing upcoming tasks (functions, working units, processes) in order to determine the necessary financial sources.
Organisational development in the Ministry of Justice <i>Igazságügyi és Rendészeti Minisztérium szervezetfejlesztése</i>	Closed	2009	2010	1	387.10	461.90	N/A	Project activities were: review and standardisation of working processes at the Ministry of Justice (comparing actual activities vs. activities according to the law); examination of the working conditions of the employees of the ministry; organisational development activities (analysis of the internal functioning, creating proposals to enhance the efficiency of the work and the adaptability of the employees); training of public servants working at the Ministry of Justice.

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
<p>Employment of Roma people in public administration and judicial sector</p> <p><i>Romák foglalkoztatása a közigazgatásban és az igazságszolgáltatásban</i></p>	Closed	2010	2011	1	3,225.81	1,193.85	N/A	The project was implemented within the wider government policy on the integration of the Roma people by involving them in public affairs. The project therefore supported the employment of Roma people (as their activity rate is lower than that of the majority population and they are underrepresented in the public sector) in public administration and the judicial sector, provided they successfully pass the necessary exam.
<p>Coordination of the simplification of regulations and legal processes</p> <p><i>Jogszabályok és folyamatok egyszerűsítésének koordinációja</i></p>	Closed	2011	2013	2	564.52	562.09	N/A	The aim of the project was to reduce the administrative burden on citizens, increase their confidence in public administration and make Hungary more competitive. This was achieved by the simplification of approximately 228 specific regulations (their processes and language).

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Simplification of regulations and legal processes <i>Jogszabályok és folyamatok egyszerűsítése</i>	Closed	2011	2013	2	6,209.68	3,645.22	N/A	The basis of this project was Government Decision no. 1304/2011, which states that a simplification programme has to be launched in order to reduce the administrative burden on citizens. The project involved the simplification of procedures through the abolition and aggregation of different processes, a reduction in case management time, development of communication between the client and the offices, a reduction in the number of people who take part in the process, an increase in digitalisation, and a reduction in the amount of documentation.
Enhancing the application of the law <i>Jogalkalmazás javítása</i>	Closed	2012	2014	2	2,064.52	1,884.01	N/A	Organising trainings in the National Office for the judiciary and in the Ministry of Justice in order to help with the application of the new Civil Code. The training included the presentation of the regulatory environment of the Civil Code (which was introduced in 2013), and the aims it is supposed to serve.

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Creating impact assessments and strategies <i>Hatásvizsgálatok és stratégiák elkészítése</i>	Closed	2012	2014	2	206.45	283.83	N/A	The project was developed in the context of the wider government plan to modernise public administration and judicial institutions, launched in 2010. The main project activity related to the participation of judicial experts (judges, prosecutors, MoJ staff) in the elaboration of strategic planning and impact assessments when new draft legislation and the strategic and planning documents are being developed (which are included in 38/2012. gov. resolution).
Prevention of corruption and a review of the public administration <i>Korrupció megelőzése és a közigazgatás áttekintése</i>	Closed	2012	2015	3	2,193.55	2,193.59	N/A	The aim of the project was to enhance public confidence in and transparency of public authorities by promoting anti-corruption measures. Project activities included: creating a safe system for those who report corruption; developing suggestions for the civil service code of ethics; preventing corruption; and training public servants working at the Ministry of Justice. The eligible activities are in line with Government Decision no. 1104/2012.

Project name (in EN and HU)*	Project status	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of the project	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Organisational development programme for public administration and judicial bodies <i>Szervezetfejlesztési program államigazgatási és igazságszolgáltatási szervek számára</i>	Closed	2013	2014	1	4,516.13	4,428.97	N/A	The aim of the project was to improve the internal operation and efficiency of central administrative and judicial organisations. This improvement covered performance management by improving on key indicators; process optimisation of internal process; knowledge sharing by introducing new methods for individual and organisational knowledge sharing; quality management through a self-assessment report based on CAF2013 model; and change management by organising one change management workshop.

All of the identified projects are closed. Beneficiaries did not provide information regarding the discrepancy between allocated and spent budgets.

**Table 4: Number and budget spent (in thousand EUR) of projects supporting justice, funded by ESF and ERDF in the programming period 2007–2013**

	Number of projects supporting justice	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR
<b>ESF</b>	10	20,354.84	15,550.32	N/A
<b>ERDF</b>	7	41,679.03	26,297.09	N/A
<b>Both</b>				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>62,033.86</b>	<b>41,847.40</b>	

In the programming period of 2007–2013, approximately EUR 41.85 million were spent on justice support through 17 projects. The ERDF had the bigger share, as 63% of the allocated budget was financed by this fund. On the other hand, more projects were supported by the ESF (10 projects) than the ERDF (7 projects), but these projects usually included activities that involved lower costs.



**Project beneficiaries**

Seven of the projects have multiple beneficiaries. Among the main beneficiary categories are 'Relevant ministries', and 'Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary', followed by 'Courts and tribunals', 'National prosecutor's offices' and 'Registry offices', which is in line with the proposed beneficiaries identified at OP level.

**Table 5: Number of times the following entities were the beneficiary of a project supporting justice, by Fund**

	Relevant ministries	Courts and tribunals	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Registry offices	Regional administration	Specialised training or research institutions	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	6	2	1	0	2	1	0	4	1	0	17
ERDF	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	10
Both	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>

**Project activities undertaken related to support to justice**

Projects financed by the ERDF usually fell under the activity category 'Purchase of ICT systems' and 'Digitalisation of court services', while under ESF-financed projects the main activities fell under the categories 'Training' and 'Evaluations and studies'. Four projects were identified where multiple activities were undertaken; they were financed by the ESF. Activities related to the simplification of administrative processes for end-users and improving processes within the penitentiary institutions are classified under the category 'other'.

**Table 6: Number of times a type of activity was undertaken as part of a project supporting justice, by Fund**

	Training	Activities relating to ADR/ODR	Developing/upgrading business processes at courts	Developing/upgrading HR management processes within the judiciary	Introduction of case management system	Digitalisation of court services	Purchase of ICT systems (hardware and software)	Putting in place/upgrading the cooperation and communication within the judiciaries	Development and circulation of best practices	Evaluations and studies	Support to reform initiatives	Upgrading physical infrastructure at courts	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	6			2			1			4			2		15
ERDF						4	3								7
Both															
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>4</b>			<b>2</b>		<b>22</b>

**Project final recipient related to support to justice**

'Relevant ministries' was the main beneficiary category selected for both, ESF and ERDF projects. Institutions falling under these categories were also those that were selected as final recipients, as well as the category 'Courts and tribunals'. Other categories included 'Registry offices', 'Regional administration', 'Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary' and 'Others', which included the National Security Service. The planning documents included the courts, the prosecution and justice bodies as proposed target groups, which is in accordance with the final recipients of the projects during the first programming period.

**Table 7: Number of times the following entities were the final recipient of a project supporting justice, by Fund**

	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
<b>ESF</b>	3	6	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	<b>14</b>
<b>ERDF</b>	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	<b>10</b>
<b>Both</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>

## Project outputs, results and impacts related to support to justice

Regarding the results of the projects, the main sources were the Final Implementation Reports of the two OPs published by the Monitoring Committees. These documents include general information concerning the projects, but focus mainly on the aim of the projects and do not contain information about the fulfilment and the real outcome of the projects.

There is not much publicly available information concerning the fulfilment of the indicators<sup>32</sup> but it is known that, on account of the developments, the president of the National Office for the Judiciary completed 470 electronically recorded acts (having previously completed 0), and the number of registered judicial bodies increased from 157 to 303. Thousands of staff were trained within the scope of the two OPs, but the number of them working in the judiciary is unknown. An electronic crime register was also developed which contained 200 crime categories in 2014.

The planning documents did not include specified expected outputs or results regarding the justice system and so they cannot be compared with the outcome of the projects.

**Table 8: Project output indicators and data**

Aggregate indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available
<b>Electronic Public Administration OP</b>				
PA1 (Renewal of the internal procedures and the services of public)				
<i>Subpriority 1 (Digitalisation of the processes in the public administration)</i>				
No. of staff participating in training	Number of people	0	700	700
<i>Subpriority 2 (Creation of electronic services which are necessary for the efficient work of public administration)</i>				
No. of staff participating in training	Number of people	0	100	N/A
<b>State Reform OP</b>				
PA1 (Renewal of processes and organisational development)				
<i>Subpriority 1 (Improving the quality of governance and legislation)</i>				
No. of staff participating in training	Number of people	0	8,350	N/A
<i>Subpriority 2 (Renewal of procedures and working processes, organisational development)</i>				
No. of staff participating in training	Number of people	0	430	N/A
No. of evaluations undertaken	Number of evaluations	0	231	N/A
PA2 (Improvement of the quality of human resources)				
<i>Subpriority 2 (Performance-based career pathways)</i>				
No. of judges, prosecutors and non-judge court staff participating in training related to quality or efficiency or independence of justice	Number of people	0	965/2017	N/A
No. of staff participating in training	Number of people	0	586	N/A

Six additional indicators were identified and the most frequent indicator was the one that measures the number of people participating in training. The indicators do not overlap. Several projects were found where the indicators were supposed to quantify the purchased ICT systems (software and hardware) and the quantity of the newly registered data, but these indicators did not fit with the added categories.

**Table 9: Result/ impact indicators and data**

Aggregate indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available
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<sup>32</sup> Source: Final Implementation Report on the implementation of the Electronic Administration OP (2007–2013); Final Implementation Report on the implementation of the State Reform OP (2007–2013), received from the MA.

<b>Electronic Public Administration OP</b>				
PA 1 (Renewal of the internal procedures and the services of public administration)				
<i>Subpriority 1 (Digitalisation of the processes in the public administration))</i>				
Number of digitalised registers for which partial/full online access is provided	day	N/A	7 days	N/A
Number of newly developed/upgraded systems to access case law	%	100	90	N/A
<i>Subpriority 2 (Creation of electronic services which are necessary for the efficient work of public administration)</i>				
Number of reform initiatives supported	%	0	50	N/A
Number of digitalised registers for which partial/full online access is provided	%	0	100	N/A
PA2 (Developments helping the access to public administration services)				
<i>Subpriority 1 (Ensuring service platforms for the clients)</i>				
Number of digitalised registers for which partial/full online access is provided	pieces	N/A	3	N/A

## 2.4. Relevant programme output and result indicators

### 2.4.1. Programme indicators

Within the two relevant OPs, 30 indicators were identified; eight in EAOP and 22 in SROP. The indicators of SROP are supposed to measure the number of trained staff in the first three axes, and this was the most frequently used indicator. It is difficult to arrange the rest of the indicators in groups; however, the indicators of SROP usually measure the number of affected administrative bodies and regulations. The indicators of EAOP focus on services rather than persons, and usually measure the penetration of the newly developed procedures.

**Table 10: Summary table programme indicators**

Relevant justice Indicator	Unit of measurement	OP it relates to (ICC)
Number of trained staff in priority axis 1	persons	State Reform OP
Number of laws amended as a result of the programme	Number of laws	State Reform OP
Number of administrative bodies affected by the organisational development measures	Number of administrative bodies	State Reform OP
Number of reviewed case-handling processes	Number of reviewed case-handling processes	State Reform OP
Number of reviewed laws	Number of reviewed laws	State Reform OP
Ratio of draft laws to be discussed by the Government for which regulatory impact assessment has been carried out	%	State Reform OP
Average time of processing of certain processes managed by the administrative common service centres	minutes	State Reform OP
Number of trained staff in priority axis 2	persons	State Reform OP
Ratio of the persons that have become civil servants within the central administration in the current year as a result of an open call for proposal in relation to those newly employed	%	State Reform OP
Number of jobs modified according to analyses based on the job requirements	Number of jobs	State Reform OP

Relevant justice Indicator	Unit of measurement	OP it relates to (ICC)
Rate of civil servants with individual performance assessment	%	State Reform OP
The extent of commitment of the civil servants in the state administration		State Reform OP
Number of trained staff in priority axis 3	persons	State Reform OP
Number of laws reviewed	Number of laws	State Reform OP
Number of laws amended as a result of the programme	Number of laws	State Reform OP
Number of administrative bodies affected by the organisational development measures in the CHR	Number of administrative bodies	State Reform OP
Number of reviewed case-handling processes	Number of reviewed case-handling processes	State Reform OP
Number of jobs modified according to the analyses based on the job requirements in the CHR	Number of jobs	State Reform OP
Ratio of draft laws to be discussed by the Government for which regulatory impact assessment has been carried out	%	State Reform OP
Average time of processing of certain processes managed by the administrative common service centres in the CHR	minutes	State Reform OP
Rate of civil servants with individual performance assessment in the CHR	%	State Reform OP
The extent of commitment of the civil servants in the state administrative bodies in the CHR		State Reform OP
Online public administration services as a result of the programme	pieces	Electronic Public Administration OP
The average time of case processing for certain procedures of the state administration	hours	Electronic Public Administration OP
Rate of state administrative bodies with case-handling authority providing online (third level) services	%	Electronic Public Administration OP
Rate of EU 20 services available online	%	Electronic Public Administration OP
Proportion of persons having intelligent identifiers in the CHR	persons	Electronic Public Administration OP
The average time of case processing for certain procedures in the state administration in the CHR	hours	Electronic Public Administration OP
Rate of state administrative bodies with case-handling authority in the CHR providing online services	%	Electronic Public Administration OP
Proportion of citizens and businesses making online payments to state administrative bodies in the CHR	%	Electronic Public Administration OP

#### 2.4.2. Annex XXIII data

**Table 11: Annex XXIII output indicators and data**

Annex XXXIII output indicator	Project (or OP) indicator relates to	Priority axis indicator relates to	Reported value
Total number of participants			
Employed participants			
Participants with tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6)			

Annex XXIII is not available for Hungary as there was no priority axis specific to justice.

## 2.5. Budget information

Overall budget information for projects supporting the justice system funded through the ESF and ERDF was generally available. However, there is no universally accepted taxonomy for project budget owners to classify budgets according to type of activity or final recipient. Moreover, many projects involve multiple activities and/or multiple final recipients. Whether and how budgets for these complex projects are analysed by activity or final recipient varies across project owners and countries. This militates against using reported data to make meaningful comparisons between projects and Member States.

For the purpose of this study, the researchers have therefore created a high-level taxonomy in order to enable an analysis of budget allocations for activities and final recipients of the identified projects funded through the ESF and ERDF supporting the justice system. Information from interviews and documents has been used to apply this taxonomy and allocate budgets based on the main focus of the projects as well as the final recipients.

In cases where it has not been possible to determine budget allocations for projects with **multiple final recipients**, these have been classified as 'multiples' (further details and explanations have been provided in the text below). Where a project had **multiple activities** and/or included activities which did not fall under one of the focus categories, the categorisation of that project reflects its aim and not necessarily all individual activities undertaken in the context of this project. This approach is further explained in the Final Report.

**Table 12: Budget spent in thousand EUR by project focus category undertaken**

Project Name	Improving internal processes	Digitalisation & ICT	Training & Raising awareness	Research and evaluation	Activities related to ADR/ODR	Upgrading physical infrastructure	No information available
ESF	10,536.90		4,167.49	845.92			
ERDF		26,297.09					
Both							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,536.90</b>	<b>26,297.09</b>	<b>4,167.49</b>	<b>845.92</b>			

The vast majority of the spent budget in Hungary went towards digitalisation activities financed under the ERDF. Project activities under the ESF were more spread out and covered improving internal process, training and research and evaluation activities.

**Table 13. Budget spent in thousand EUR by final recipient category**

	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Multiple
ESF	627.75	8,056.59						269.17		6,596.81
ERDF	20,754.86	1,413.19								4,129.03
Both										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21,382.61</b>	<b>9,469.78</b>						<b>269.17</b>		<b>10,725.84</b>

Courts and tribunals are the main final recipients and received funding primarily through the ERDF. Under the ESF, the biggest final recipient was the Ministry of Justice. Each of the two funds provided a total of about EUR 10 million for seven projects with multiple final recipients. Both the ERDF and ESF funded projects with two or three final recipients each. For both funds, these were mostly Ministry of Justice officials, judges and prosecutors.

### 3. Funding Period 2014–2020

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In 2014, the Government decided that the further development of the justice system would be financed from national sources, and thus the justice system does not appear directly or indirectly in the operational programmes, and the institutions of the justice system are not mentioned as proposed final recipients in any OP. The intention was that the limited ESIF sources would focus on public administration instead. On the other hand there are some references in the documents which open some space for projects financed from ESIF, but these references were not really taken into consideration by the Government. After three years of implementation it has become apparent that for some reason (e.g. as the appeal against the decision of public administration was delegated to the regional courts in 2015, when previously it belonged to the Court of Appeal) a window has opened for the justice system to apply for development funding from ESIF.

#### 3.1. The needs of the Member State relating to the national justice system

The needs assessment of this programming period is not publicly available, apart from the **ex-ante evaluation** of the Public Administration Development OP, which does not make explicit reference to the justice system.

Although the main development need for Hungary according to the Council's Recommendation of 2013 is to reduce the administrative burden in all areas, one of the recommendations was to "strengthen further the judiciary".<sup>33</sup>

Hungary's **Partnership Agreement**<sup>34</sup> drew attention to the following development needs in the area of justice:

- Administrative burdens should be further reduced and transparency should be increased. In the case of public procurement, it is particularly important to increase transparency. Rationalisation and simplification of the **judicial procedures, jurisdiction and planning system**
- Development of the administrative infrastructure of customer service, **judicial procedures, jurisdiction**
- Strengthening the **transparency and self-management of the judiciary**. An increase in the effectiveness of civil procedure, extension of the possibilities of mediation and other dispute resolution procedures.

#### 3.2. Planning stage: The extent to which the Member State programmed support to the justice system through ESF and ERDF

##### 3.2.1. High-level objectives related to justice set in the programming documents

In 2014, the Government decided that the further development of the justice system would be financed through national sources. As a result support to the justice system does not appear directly or indirectly in the Operational Programmes funded under ESF and ERDF in the 2014–2020 period (and appears only marginally in the Partnership Agreement), and none of the institutions of the justice system are mentioned as a target group in any OP. Instead, the intention was that the limited ESIF sources would be focusing on public administration.<sup>35</sup>

Although the programming documents include reference to 'public administration', which could allow for justice projects to be financed from ESIF, interviews confirmed this was not the intention of the government. However, after three years of implementation it seems that for different reasons (e.g. the appeal against the decision of public administration was

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<sup>33</sup> European Council, 2013, Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on Hungary's 2013 National Reform Programme and delivering a Council opinion on Hungary's convergence programme for 2012–2016

<sup>34</sup> Ministry of National Economy, 2013, Hungarian Partnership Agreement for the 2014–2020 programme period

<sup>35</sup> Information comes from interviews.



delegated to the courts), there are opportunities for the judiciary to apply for development funding from ESIF.

As a result, in relation to the programming period 2014–2020, the Partnership Agreement only includes one explicit reference to justice, and this is the 'Modernisation of Justice and Judicial infrastructure and task management', which relates to PADOP's 2nd Priority. The main development focus is to reduce the administrative burden of companies, in line with the Government's focus on the competitiveness of Hungary. It follows that the public administration and the justice system need to be modernised in terms of task management, organisation development and IT. The aim is to reduce the length of proceedings and to make the functioning of courts more efficient and cost-effective. These development needs are connected to thematic objective 11, which explains the need for the renewal of the whole public administration. Neither the Public Administration and Civil Service Development OP, Economic Development and Innovation OP, nor the Competitive Central Hungary OP explicitly refer to the justice system, or have a relevant priority axis regarding the judicial system. Based on further research for Task 2, it appears that Competitive Central Hungary OP (which covers TO2 and TO 11), priority axis 9 may have funded projects on e-procurement and e-justice, addressing the Council Recommendations in this field.<sup>36</sup> However, Competitive Central Hungary OP does not have an explicit reference to the justice system, instead referring to public administration as a whole. Similarly, according to further research undertaken as part of Task 2, even though the Public Administration Development OP does not make explicit reference to the justice system (instead referring to public administration as a whole), it appears to have funded a training project for the judiciary. Therefore, in Task 2, further research will be undertaken into the projects funded by Competitive Central Hungary OP and the Public Administration Development OP, in case justice received support.

**OPs that do not explicitly mention justice, but under which projects supporting the justice system were funded:**

OP name in English	Public Administration Development OP <sup>37</sup>
CCI number	2014HU05M3OP001
Relevant funds for the OP	ESF and CF
Total OP budget	EUR 794,773,905
PA1 Reducing administrative burden	EUR 399,939,244
PA2 Strengthening the service attitude and ethical behaviour in the public service	EUR 201,385,532
PA3 Technical assistance	EUR 193,449,129

OP name in English	Competitive Central Hungary OP
CCI number	2014HU16M2OP
Relevant funds for the OP	Both
Total OP budget	EUR 927,406,878.00

3.2.2. Projects with objectives to support justice

The programming documents do not include information on projects supporting justice. There are no calls for proposals targeting justice.

<sup>36</sup> European Council, 2013, Recommendation for a Council Recommendation on Hungary's 2013 National Reform Programme and delivering a Council opinion on Hungary's convergence programme for 2012–2016

### 3.3. **Implementation stage:** Support to the justice system through ESF and ERDF

#### 3.3.1. Support to the justice system: reported at programme level

No specific selection criteria were defined with regard to projects of the justice system.

According to the 2015 Annual Implementation Report for Public Administration Development OP, in 2014–2015, EUR 50 million was allocated to capacity-building to detect and prevent corruption cases on a larger scale, to obtaining transparency in the use of public funds, and to a general government data warehouse. However, these projects do not explicitly target the justice system and therefore are not included in the scope of the study.

The 2015 AIR for the OP Competitive Central Hungary OP does not include any reference to justice.

Monitoring Committee documents are not publicly available for the Competitive Central Hungary OP or for the Public Administration and Civil Service Development OP. No interim evaluation or any other evaluation was undertaken in the context of the implementation of this OP.

#### 3.3.2. Support to the justice system: reported at project level (Task 2)

A common framework call for proposals (KÖFOP-1.0.0-VEKOP-15) was published in September 2015, within the scope of the Széchenyi 2020 programme (financed by ESF and national funds). During the current programming period, three relevant projects have been identified within this call:

- 1) The development of electronic solutions to improve the work organisation and communication of public administration in different geographical locations was defined by Government Decree 1561/2015 (VIII. 12.) on the Annual Development Framework of PADOP of 2015.

The beneficiary of the project is NISZ National Infocommunications Services Company Limited and the amount of support is EUR 9.67 million (HUF 3.0 billion). National Infocommunications Services Ltd. is not directly a part of justice system; this company provides ICT services for the state administration and for judicial bodies (within the frame of this project courtrooms were equipped with tools that make them capable of remote hearings and provide safe connection with international bodies).

The project started in October 2015.

The aim of the project is to:

1. provide a centrally operated, uniformly accessible and flexibly expandable integrated platform of video presence for fragmented systems and consolidated licence management of video communication
  2. provide a swifter, cheaper and more efficient governmental operation by improving and speeding up the flow of information and reducing the number of paths
  3. reduce the high costs of secure data service by modern and efficient videocommunication-enabled witness presence.
- 2) Government Decree 1004/2016. (I.18.) on the Annual Development Framework of PADOP of 2016 has defined the project of "Integrated Legislative System (ILS)"<sup>38</sup> and the beneficiary was defined as the consortium led by the Ministry of Justice. The amount of support is EUR 12.2 million (HUF 3.8 billion).

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<sup>38</sup> <http://www.kormany.hu/hu/igazsagugyi-miniszterium/kozigazgatasi-allamtitkarsag/hirek/sajtokozlemeney-az-integralt-jogalkotasi-rendszer-cimu-projekt-indulasarol>

The project was not directly named in the OP, but the OP interprets the development of public administration widely and the Partnership Agreement also includes the reduction of administrative burdens, and therefore the project is within the scope of the programming documents and it also appeared in the Annual Development Framework.

The project started in February 2016, initially with EUR 9.68 million of funding, but later the amount was increased to EUR 12.2 million. The aim of the project is to better serve the legislative processes. As a result of the project, a system will be set up that harmonises the structured archival of legislation at least on the data exchange level, and combines the publication process with the legislative process supporting bodies and the Parliamentary Office.

According to the objectives of the project, there are four fields where improvement could be achieved:

- Firstly, the digitalisation of legislative background processes could result in great progress in efficiency and quality. The digitalisation provides for a structural database of laws, and for systematically connected pre-validation, publication and legislation processes via a synchronised electronic system. With IT support, a general pattern could be designed for the structure of laws and for a single reference framework, and also a modern search engine could be developed for legal databases.
  - Beyond inner system innovations, improvements will be made to front-office processes. The project aims to have a client-orientated quality service through offering personalised administration, thematic access to laws, and standard opportunity for social involvement and civil feedback at all cases.
  - Thirdly, the project highlights the goal to support quality legislation processes. New tools and services – such as legal editor programmes and communication systems – contribute to a well-organised, integrated legislative system that can save time and resources for state officials and for clients.
  - Finally, a more general aim is to achieve completely transformed, modern and transparent administrative procedures. This would mean enhanced accessibility, a high level of social involvement and related changes in regularisation. There is no information available concerning the fulfilment of the project indicators. The PADOP Annual Implementation Report has been published, and it does not contain any information concerning the fulfilment of the indicators.
- 3) “Additional digitisation of the administration of courts (Digital Court)” was defined by Government Decree 1004/2016. (I. 18.) on the Annual Development Framework of PADOP of 2016.

The beneficiary of the project is the National Office for the Judiciary and the amount of support is EUR 8.7 million (HUF 2.7 billion).  
The project started in May 2017.

The aim of the project is to enable clients of the court to obtain relevant information regarding the decision of courts electronically and improve the accessibility of memos/records (currently paper-based) for those personally involved in court cases, through:

- publication and anonymisation of court decisions
- online accessibility of client documents and rights management

**Table 64: Overview of projects supporting justice 2014-2020<sup>39</sup>**

Project name	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of project (year/s)	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
<b>Competitive Central Hungary OP – Public Administration and Development OP (CCI: 2014HU16M2OP – 2014HU05M3OP001), ESF</b>							
<p>The development of electronic solutions for the development of work organisation and communication of public administration in different geographical locations</p> <p><i>Elektronikus megoldás az eltérő földrajzi helyszíneken történő közigazgatási ügyintézés munkaszervezésének és kommunikációjának fejlesztésére</i></p>	2015	2018	3	9,670	0	0	<p>The aim of the project is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- provide a centrally operated, uniformly accessible and flexibly expandable integrated platform of video presence for fragmented systems and consolidated licence management of video communication;</li> <li>- provide a more efficient, swifter and cheaper governmental operation by improving and speeding up the flow of information and reducing the number of paths;</li> <li>- reduce the high costs of secure data service by modern and efficient video communication-enabled witness presence;</li> </ul>
<p>Integrated Legislative System</p> <p><i>Integrált Jogalkotási Rendszer</i></p>	2015	2018	3	12,200	0	0	<p>The main objective of the project is to establish the Integrated Legislative Framework in order to support the public service provider's capacity to provide high-quality services to citizens and businesses. This is being achieved through the creation of an electronic data transmission system, which is supposed to change the internal (backend) processes of public administration institutions.</p>

<sup>39</sup> Source of the data and the tables: [www.palyazat.gov.hu](http://www.palyazat.gov.hu)

Project name	Start of project (year)	End of project (year)	Duration of project (year/s)	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Budget spent in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR	Summary of activities undertaken
Additional digitisation of the administration of courts (Digital Court) <i>A bírósági igazgatás további elektronizálása (Digitális Bíróság)</i>	2015	2018	3	8700	0	0	The aim of the project is to enable clients of the court to obtain relevant information regarding the decision of courts electronically and improve the accessibility of memos/records (currently paper-based) for those personally involved in court cases.

**Table 75: Number and budget allocated (in thousand EUR) of projects supporting justice, funded by ESF and ERDF in the programming period 2014–2020**

Project Name	Number of projects supporting justice	Budget allocated in thousand EUR	Actual EU contribution in thousand EUR
ESF	3	30,570.00	0
ERDF	0	0.00	0.00
Both	0	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30,570.00</b>	<b>0</b>

**Project beneficiaries**

In September 2016, the Ministry of Justice was granted EUR 12.2 million (HUF 3.8 billion) for the implementation of the Integrated Legislative System project. Besides that, 32 other administrative organisations were granted funding within this call of the OP, but they have not been part of the justice system. Most of the projects aim at reducing the administrative burden of citizens and businesses and IT developments of public administration.

**Table 86: Number of times the following entities were the beneficiary of a project supporting justice, by Fund**

Project Name	Relevant ministries	Courts and tribunals	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Registry offices	Regional administration	Specialised training or research institutions	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	1							2	1		4
ERDF											
Both											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>							<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>4</b>

**Activities of projects in tendering process and of ongoing projects related to support to justice**

No project activities have been implemented yet. However, the available information indicates that they will relate to the purchase of ICT systems, digitalisation of court services, and putting in place/ upgrading the cooperation and communication within the judiciaries.

Under the category of 'Purchase of ICT systems', the main planned activities of the projects are:

- Developing an expert system, a codification workflow framework that allows a substantial part of the preparatory work of legislation and modification to be carried out within a closed system.
- The creation of a constitutionality, coherence and legal structural checking system of legislative drafts will be created as a separate, priority module.
- A workflow system based on the municipalities' ASP systems is being developed, which offers extra functions of the codification process.
- A Legal Data Warehouse will be established, which can serve as a basis for the provision of state functions.

- Development of a compatible intelligent decision-search algorithm and system. The system will be able to use the most up-to-date tools of text browsing, validating legal and professional considerations.
- An intelligent legal analysis system will be developed that fits into an intelligent search system and logic.
- The scope and functionality of GovLex will be expanded and the mobile application use will be developed.
- An extended multi-level matrix-based function will be designed for multi-platform visualisation (including development of a mobile optimised version).
- Development will be carried out targeting the National Data Protection and Information Authority: integrated, multilingual, intelligent administrator and decision preparation module and data protection incident reporting system will be fully developed and IT, IT security and organisational implementations will be also followed.

**Table 17: Number of times a type of activity is foreseen/ongoing as part of a project supporting justice, by Fund**

Project Name	Training	Activities relating to ADR/ODR	Developing/upgrading business processes at courts	Developing/upgrading HR management processes within the judiciary	Introduction of case management system	Digitalisation of court services	Purchase of ICT systems (hardware and software)	Putting in place/ upgrading the cooperation and communication within the judiciaries	Development and circulation of best practices	Evaluations and studies	Support to reform initiatives	Upgrading physical infrastructure at courts	Others	No information available	Total
ESF						1	2	1							4
ERDF															
Both															
<b>TOTAL</b>						<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>							<b>4</b>

***Project final recipient related to support to justice***

The final recipient of the projects are the Ministry of Justice and the courts, which can now use the tools that were acquired within the frame of the project.

**Table 18: Number of times the following entities were the final recipient of a project supporting justice, by Fund**

Project Name	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Total
ESF	2	1					1			4
ERDF										
Both										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>			<b>4</b>



### **Project outputs, results and impacts related to support to justice**

The project has four output indicators and three result indicators, all of them linked to priority axis 1. They measure the efficiency of the organisational developments through the number of involved organisations, number of reorganised processes, the decrease in administrative time, and the number of processes that can be initiated electronically. However, none of them fit in the categories identified for this study as they are related to internal organisation processes, so the tables below report the indicators, rather than indicator groups. No evaluation or follow-on report has been carried out so far, as the project started recently.

**Table 19: Project output indicators and data**

Indicator Group	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available	N=
<b>Public Administration Development OP</b>					
<i>Priority Axis: 1 – Reducing administrative burdens</i>					
<i>Sub-priority Axis:</i>					
Number of digitised registers supported for development/improvement	Number of	-	1	no information available	

**Table 20: Result/ impact indicators and data**

Aggregate indicator	Unit of measurement	Baseline, if available	Target, if available	Reported value, if available
<b>Public Administration Development OP</b>				
Not relevant				0

#### 3.4. Relevant programme output and result indicators

##### 3.4.1. Programme indicators

The Competitive Central Hungary OP and the Public Administration Development OP do not include any indicators specifically referring to justice.

#### 3.5. Budget information

Overall budget information for projects supporting the justice system funded through the ESF and ERDF was generally available. However, there is no universally accepted taxonomy for project budget owners to classify budgets according to type of activity or final recipient. Moreover, many projects involve multiple activities and/or multiple final recipients. Whether and how budgets for these complex projects are analysed by activity or final recipient varies across project owners and countries. This militates against using reported data to make meaningful comparisons between projects and Member States.

For the purpose of this study, the researchers have therefore created a high-level taxonomy in order to enable an analysis of budget allocations for activities and final recipients for projects funded through the ESF and ERDF supporting the justice system. Information from interviews and documents has been used to apply this taxonomy and allocate budgets based on the main focus of the projects as well as the final recipients.

In cases where it has not been possible to determine budget allocations for projects with **multiple final recipients**, these have been classified as 'multiples' (further details and explanations have been provided in the text below). Where a project had **multiple activities** and/or included activities which did not fall under one of the focus categories, the categorisation of that project reflects its aim and not necessarily all individual activities

undertaken in the context of this project. This approach is further explained in the Final Report.

For the 2014–2020 programming period it is also important to note that the majority of projects are still ongoing. The tables below therefore only provide an overview of the **budget allocated** for project activities and final recipients.

**Table 21: Budget allocated in thousand EUR by project focus category foreseen**

Project Name	Improving internal processes	Digitalisation & ICT	Education & Raising awareness	Research and evaluation	Activities related to ADR/ODR	Upgrading physical infrastructure	Other	No information available	Multiple
ESF		30,570.00							
ERDF									
Both									
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30,570.00</b>							

The allocated budget of the projects will go towards digitalisation activities as described above.

**Table 92: Budget allocated in thousand EUR by final recipient targeted**

Project Name	Courts and Tribunals	Relevant ministries	Registry offices	Regional administration	National prosecution offices	Professional association of magistrates and bar associations	Specialised governance bodies of the judiciary	Others	No information available	Multiple
ESF	18,370.00									12,200.00
ERDF										
Both										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,370.00</b>									<b>12,200.00</b>

The Ministry of Justice, the National Office for the Judiciary and National Infocommunication Services Ltd. are the final recipients of the allocated budget during the current period.

## 4. Overview of existing national and regional data and documentation related to the ESF and ERDF

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### 4.1. Ex-ante evaluations and needs assessments

During our work, three ex-ante evaluations were viewed regarding three different OPs: Central Hungary OP, Electronic Administration OP and the State Reform OP.

HU\_2007\_ExAnte\_CHOPExAnte\_2007\_HU

HU\_2007\_ExAnte\_EAOPExAnte\_05\_2007\_HU

HU\_2007\_ExAnte\_SROPExAnte\_05\_2007\_HU

### 4.2. Programming documents

The Chapter on Hungary is based on 17 programming documents. Among them nine OPs can be found, as well as the annual National Reform Programmes, the National Strategic Framework and the Partnership Agreement. Magyary Programme is also part of the analysis.

HU\_2007\_NOP\_CentralHunOP\_EN

HU\_2007\_NOP\_ElectronicAdminOP\_11\_2011\_HU

HU\_2007\_NOP\_SocialInfrastructureOP\_2007\_HU

HU\_2007\_NOP\_SocialRenewalOP\_2007\_HU

HU\_2007\_NOP\_StateReformOP\_08\_2007\_EN

HU\_2007\_NRP\_NRP2011\_04\_2011\_En

HU\_2007\_NRP\_NRP2012\_04\_2012\_En

HU\_2007\_NSFRF\_NSFRF7\_13\_05\_2007\_HU

HU\_2014\_Other\_MagyaryPorgramme\_12\_2012\_HU

HU\_2014\_NOP\_CCHOP\_HU

HU\_2014\_NOP\_EDIOP\_HU

HU\_2014\_PA\_PartnershipAgreement\_2013\_EN

HU\_2014\_NOP\_PADOP\_07\_2015\_HU

HU\_2014\_NOP\_TOP\_HU

HU\_2014\_NRP\_NRP2014\_04\_2014\_En

HU\_2014\_NRP\_NRP2015\_04\_2015\_En

HU\_2014\_NRP\_NRP2016\_04\_2016\_En

### 4.3. Implementation reports

### 4.4. Interim and ex-post evaluations

Two ex-post and two interim evaluations were used for this chapter. Two evaluations were written by KPMG; one of them concludes the half-time experiences of the funding period

of 2007–2013, and the second one analyses the use and the impact of EU funds, broken down by policy field.

The chapter contains the results of the two relevant OPs, obtained from the Final Implementation Reports that were published by the Monitoring Committees.

HU\_2007\_ExPost\_UseOfEUFunds\_03\_2017\_HU

HU\_2007\_InterimE\_OPsInterimEvaluation\_05\_2011\_Hu

HU\_2007\_AIR\_SROP\_11\_2012\_HU

HU\_AIR\_EAOP\_2017\_HU

#### 4.5. Other non-project level documents

As far as the other non-project level documents are concerned, the annual development frameworks of the OPs were reviewed, as well as Country Specific Recommendations for Hungary. However, not all of these documents contained relevant information.

HU\_2007\_AP\_CHOP2011\_13\_09\_2012\_HU

HU\_2007\_AP\_EAOP2007\_08\_HU

HU\_2007\_AP\_EAOP2009\_10\_HU

HU\_2007\_AP\_EAOP2011\_13\_HU

HU\_2007\_AP\_SROP07\_08\_HU

HU\_2007\_AP\_SROP09\_10\_HU

HU\_2007\_AP\_SROP2011\_13\_HU

Hu\_2007\_CSR\_CSR2011Hungary\_2011\_EN

Hu\_2007\_CSR\_CSR2012Hungary\_2012\_EN

Hu\_2007\_CSR\_CSR2013Hungary\_2013\_EN

HU\_2007\_EP\_EP2010\_12\_2009\_HU

HU\_2007\_EP\_EP2011\_13\_2010\_HU

HU\_2014\_AP\_PADOP\_2016\_HU

Hu\_2014\_CSR\_CSR2014Hungary\_2014\_EN

Hu\_2014\_CSR\_CSR2015Hungary\_2015\_EN

Hu\_2014\_CSR\_CSR2016Hungary\_2016\_EN

HU\_2014\_AP\_CCHOP\_2017\_HU

HU\_2014\_AP EDIOP\_2016\_HU

HU\_2014\_AP EDIOP\_2017\_HU

HU\_2014\_AP\_TOP\_2016\_HU

HU\_2014\_AP\_TOP\_2017\_HU

#### 4.6. Project-level data sources

Eighteen calls for proposal were selected in accordance with the guide, but eventually one of them had to be deleted, as no justice-related beneficiary was found among the beneficiaries of the project. The main information about these calls is included in the MS table.

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_1.1.1\_2007\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_1.1.16\_2014\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_1.A.1\_2014\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_1.A.2\_2014\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_1.A.3\_2014\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_2.1.6\_2009\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_2.1.11\_2011\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_1.1.21\_2015\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_1.2.6.A\_2013\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_1.2.6\_2013\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_1.2.18\_2015\_HU

HU\_2008\_Call\_SROP\_2.2.4\_2010\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_229\_a\_b\_2010\_HU; HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_229\_c\_2010\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_2009\_1.2.1.C\_2009\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_EAOP\_1.2.21\_2011\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_2.2.16\_2015\_HU

HU\_2007\_Call\_SROP\_1.2.1.b\_2010\_HU

HU\_2014\_Call\_PADOP\_1.0.0\_2017\_HU

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