CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE
HUNGARY

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 9 950 000

(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 72.64%

(data source: ITU Statistics, 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instrument:

- Criminal Code.

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Act No CVIII/2001 on Electronic Commerce and Information Society Services
- Act No C/2003 on Electronic Communications
- Act No. XC/2005 on the Freedom of Information by Electronic means
- Act No. LXIII of 1992 on the Protection of Personal Data and Disclosure of Data of Public Interest Government Decision No. 1139/2013 (21 March) on the National Cyber Security Strategy of Hungary
- Act L of 2013 on the Electronic Information Security of Central and Local Government Agencies
- Act No. XXXV/2001 on Electronic Signatures.

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

Hungary has an officially recognized national government CERT (GovCERT-Hungary) and other specialized CERTs such as CIP CERT (operated by General Directorate for National Catastrophe Management).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Hungary has an officially recognized national (and sector specific) cybersecurity framework for implementing internationally recognized cybersecurity standard htrough the Infosec and Crypto Division that performs official approval, monitoring and control functions regarding electronic systems handling classified information, operated and managed by governmental organizations and companies.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Hungary has officially approved national (and sector specific) cybersecurity frameworks for the certification and accreditation of national agencies and public sector professionals through the Product Certification Division. The Division has been working on the establishment of the legal framework of the certification authority related activities, such as information and physical security assessments, certification of hardware and software components applied during classified information handling - in close cooperation with professionals of the security protection industry.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

Hungary has an officially recognized National Cybersecurity Strategy.

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE
Hungary has a national governance roadmap for cybersecurity through the National cybersecurity Action Plan.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY
Hungary has officially recognized the following agencies responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy, policy and roadmap.
- National Cybersecurity Coordination Council (Prime Minister's Office, national coordination)
- Cybersecurity Authority (Ministry of National Development, assessment and supervision)
- National Security Office (Ministry of Public Administration and Justice, vulnerability handling by request)
- National Electronic Information Security Authority (NEISA).

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING
The National Electronic Information Security Authority (NEISA) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or referential used to measure cybersecurity development. NEISA works on the annual audit plan, annual and ad-hoc reports to the Government on IT system security and critical infrastructure cybersecurity.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT
The National Electronic Information Security Authority (NEISA) is the officially recognized national or sector-specific research and development (R&D) program/project for cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines to be applied in either the private or the public sector.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT
The International Children's Safety Service (ICSS) coordinates the project and serves as its national awareness center; the Kék Vonal Child Crisis Foundation manages Hungary's national helpline and the Theodore Puskas Foundation hosts the National Cyber Security Centre, CERT-Hungary and, since 2011, runs the Biztonsagosinternet hotline.
The national Electronic Information Security Authority (NEISA) participates in certain National Cybersecurity Coordination Council workgroups, especially in those informing IT system users, aimed at students of primary and secondary education by collecting, merging and re-publishing related materials.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
The national government CERT (GovCERT-Hungary)'s team is certified under internationally recognized certification programs in cybersecurity.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION
The national government CERT (GovCERT-Hungary) is officially the government and public sector agency certified under internationally recognized standards in cybersecurity.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION
Hungary has officially recognized partnerships to facilitate sharing of cybersecurity assets across borders or with other nation states through the NSA HU division which is responsible for preparing and coordinating negotiations about bi- and multilateral agreements on the exchange and mutual protection of classified information, as well as organizing international events. The division is initiating the national security inspection of persons resident in Hungary at the request of foreign authorities.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION
Hungary has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector through the national Electronic Information Security Authority (NEISA).

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

Hungary has officially recognized national or sector-specific programs for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public and private sector through the Information and Cyber Security conference (ISCD). The fourth ISCD Information and Cyber Security conference organized by the Hungarian National Security Authority was held in Budapest on 8-9 September 2014. The conference touched upon the current issues of cyber security and discussed the means of cooperation between NGOs and the State.

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Hungary is signatory to Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime and is part of the following organizations:
- EU   - NATO   - OSCE   - UN.
The NSA HU is representing the national interests by an active and persistent attendance at various NATO and EU committees and working groups. The division is responsible for coordinating this international attendance.

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instrument:
- Section 208 of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

Hungary has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.
Hungary has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

Hungary does not have any officially recognized agency that offers intuitional support on child online protection.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

The National Media and Infocommunications Authority (*) has developed the Internet Hotline website (*) where online content which is unlawful or detrimental to minors can be reported.
Illegal and harmful online content can be reported at the website (*) created by the Theodore Puskas Foundation
Computer incidents can be reported to the following email address of the National Cybersecurity Center (*): cert@cert-hungary.hu.