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GOVERNMENT OF HUNGARY

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1. Programme strategy: main challenges and policy responses

Reference: points (a)(iii), (iv), (v) and (ix) Article 22(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 (CPR)

Hungary (HU) considers security a highly relevant field, in which preventing and combatting serious, organised, cross-border crime, including terrorism, have been some of the main challenges of our time. Facing an ever-growing number of threats, the main objective is to position HU at the European forefront of prevention and prosecution of cross-border crime. This goal can be achieved if a sufficient number of qualified staff and the use of technological innovations are ensured. Furthermore, it is essential that a proper cooperation and coordination mechanism is put in place to create national and international synergies.

Criminal priorities

Developments are planned in the fields of **combatting terrorism, radicalisation, organised crime and cybercrime**. Interventions are further planned on **cooperation, exchange of information and training.** The priority crime categories are related to **EMPACT** (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats) delicts. In the 2022-25 period the priorities include, inter alia, **THB (Trafficking in Human Beings), migrant smuggling, trafficking in drugs and arms, cyber and environmental crime, missing trader and excise fraud, organised property and financial crime, money laundering, frauds, document frauds**. Priority is also given to combat **radicalisation and terrorism** relying on the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) database.

In HU the annual statistics demonstrate thousands of illegal immigration-related activities and amongst them numerous cases are of **migrant smuggling** in an organised manner. Several groups of perpetrators have relocated their illegal activities into **cyberspace**. Statistical values show up to a hundredfold increase over a period of ten years. Fighting **drug related crimes** has not been easing as evidenced by the widening range of smuggled substances (e.g. synthetic drugs, precursors) and an increase in quantitative indicators (e.g. weight of drug seized). **Property and economic-financial crimes**, including document and other frauds, have also seen intensifying international criminal relations. The spread of **environmental crimes** and the formalization of combatting such crimes in recent years have resulted more than 1000 criminal procedures every year. **THB crimes** and actions against them are also intensifying with all statistical figures (e.g. number of perpetrators, convictions) indicating an increase. As regards **arms trafficking**, low figures have been recorded, but crises in Eastern Europe and North Africa must be regarded as continuous risks. Although the number of **terrorist incidents** in HU is persistently low, the number of **terrorist financing and money laundering** cases has been increasing.

Trends and challenges

In international comparison, HU mobilises more resources for fighting migrant smuggling on an organised manner than most Member States (MS). In terms of global cyber threats, HU's exposure equals that of other EU countries and the same findings apply to property, economic crimes. In EU comparison, terrorism-related statistics are favourable, but in terms of combatting THB, arms trafficking, environmental crime, under-representation can be detected.

The long-term trend analysis is hindered, because in HU data collection have been reformed and the legal environment has changed over recent years e.g. new crimes related to illegal migration have been defined. Another important change is that if an individual becomes victim of a crime more than once in connection with the same criminal proceedings, s/he is taken into account multiple times. However, overall, there has been a constant decline in the number of crimes in 2010-2020 and of priority delicts in recent years the decrease has been around 20%.

Despite positive changes, the presence of organised crime in HU can be detected over the past decade. Evidence shows that, overall, a higher number of organised offenders become known to the authorities and the crimes committed by them cause greater harm.

Organised crimes and terrorism are in themselves serious violations and are almost always of international relevance. Due to its geographical location, exposure of HU to cross-border crime in the EU is relatively high. Another challenge is the spread of crime in cyberspace, as illustrated by the fact that the workload of the central cybercrime unit of the Police has increased six-fold in past years.

The intensification of multi-dimensionality of criminal activities has been apparent, as offender groups less often concentrate on one category of crime only. It is also more frequent that violent organised crimes are accompanied by economic crime, corruption.
The ability of offenders to adapt to the social and legal environment requires faster, more effective response, so the need for timely intervention is a key issue. The collection of digital evidence needs to be prioritised as in some departments the background analyses supporting investigations and the volume of data examined double year by year.
The Hungarian law enforcement (LE) sector has reacted to the increasing complexity of crime and to the rise of threats. A bigger number of organisations and professionals are tackling the challenges. Nowadays, experts are expected to have broader set of skills, for instance, besides knowing how to handle drug related crimes, one must be skilled in ICT, finance and foreign language terminology. As a result of **trainings and exchanges of experience**, there has been a positive change in this respect, as a higher proportion of staff has improved their professional and language knowledge.
In regard to operational activities, the figures of identifying perpetrators and successful investigations have improved by 3-6% in recent years and the rate of restitution has more than doubled. However, the average duration of investigations has increased by almost 50% given the higher complexity of cases. Data confirms 60% rise in the number of actions targeting apprehensions of most wanted fugitives and a five-fold increase in the volume of drugs seized.
The participation of HU in international LE programmes has slightly increased, but compared to other MSs, in some respects stagnation and slight laggings can be observed, e.g. number of joint investigation teams (JIT). Related to EMPACT Operational Action Plans, HU has undertaken co/leadership tasks on average twice a year. Participation in EMPACT actions shows minimal increase averaging around 100 activities annually. As regards operational LE cooperation, the number of domestic and interstate agreements, data connections (e.g. Prüm data exchange) and the use of cooperation mechanisms have increased as SIENA, SIRENE, PNR channels have almost doubled the number of messages exchanged.
As for prevention and victim support, the number of victims indicates a decreasing trend of almost 5% in recent years. The proportion of persons involved in victim assistance is rising slightly, but in some areas (e.g. cybercrime) there is a relatively high level of latency.
There is a stronger focus on preventive activity across the entire LE sector e.g. the number of reintegration programmes of detention facilities has doubled in recent years. The changes in these fields are interconnected to the improvement of **digital support, databases and information exchange platforms** e.g. in the field of THB.

Union acquis and policy responses
As regards **data exchange**, related to PNR, Passenger Name Record and Advanced Passenger Information Directives define the legal framework. The Interoperability Regulation is also given top priority, as it sets the desired developments in the fields of LE and, migration. HU has adopted all relevant primary legislation, the implementation of the acquis is according to schedule e.g. establishing interfaces between PNR, Europol, Interpol systems; developments of Schengen Information System, Automatic Fingerprint Information System have been concluded.
Although some shortcomings have been addressed, e.g. ISF 2014-20 developed the PNR system, new EU regulations foresee upcoming objectives. Lessons learned substantiate that system-system connections need to be given an even more prominent role in the future. In answer to this, ISF 2021-27 is planned to **improve interoperability under Specific Objective (SO) 1.**
- The aim is to increase direct data connections among systems and improve digitalization. The interventions will improve the quality of operational cooperation contributing to a more dynamic decision-making mechanism in the LE sector, in this way boosting the efficiency of information-sharing processes.

To **intensify combatting crime and terrorism and to enhance operational activity** is reflected in Internal Security Strategy, Organised Crime Strategy and Counter-Terrorism Agenda. In the area of **security-resilience capabilities** (crowded places, soft targets, resilience of critical infrastructure), the CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear; Explosive) Action Plan has particular focus. The implementation of relevant points is ongoing, e.g. strengthening anti-drug cooperation and asset recovery on county level, contributing to International Child Sexual Exploitation database to fight on-line exploitation of minors and intensifying efforts against arm trafficking on Darknet. Similarly, direct

connection to European Counter Terrorism Centre has been established and bilateral treaties have been signed in the field of CBRNE.
Despite the progress recorded, e.g. ISF 2014-20 supported laboratories, over 1700 operations have been executed with financed equipment, in the field of investigative and security-resilience capacities there are still deficiencies. Lessons learned are that the lack of adequate equipment hinders operational cooperation, therefore availability of technical capacities must be ensured. In reply to this, ISF 2021-27 is planned to **improve areas of mobility and investigation under SO2 and analysis, security and resilience under SO3.**

- The aim is to enhance capabilities supporting investigative, laboratory, analytical, security-resilience functions, to increase the number of JITs, international operations and to broaden the pool of experts. The interventions will help to overcome legal and geographical barriers posed by the national borders used by criminal groups to their advantage, thus enabling effective gathering of evidence. As a result, the LE actors will be able to increase preparedness, resilience and to respond in a timely manner to security threats.

In the area of **victim assistance and prevention**, HU intends to focus on victim support on fighting sexual and labour exploitation, therefore the THB Strategy is of particular importance. The implementation of relevant points is ongoing, e.g. establishing international victim referral system, improving national coordination.
Besides the results achieved, e.g. ISF 2014-20 contributed to THB and cyber prevention programmes, lessons learned prompt to place emphasis on effective use of opportunities of the social signalling system and of joint actions of different agencies. As there is still need for **awareness and victim reintegration programmes**, ISF 2021-27 is planned to improve these fields **under SO3**.

- The aim is to reach out to individual groups of the society in differentiated manner through the use of a diverse set of tools and to increase the services provided to victims. The interventions will lead to increased prevention, victim-centred approach, contribute to lower re/victimisation and wider social support.

Almost all acquis and strategic documents stipulate the need of **expanding knowledge of professionals**. Achievements in this field are prominent, e.g. more than 10000 professionals participated in ISF 2014-20 trainings; a language exam system, a Central European CBRN-E Training Centre and a cybercrime cabinet have been developed. Lessons learned are that developments of training competences besides extending knowledge, requires technical support.
Based on the developments, some aspect of training and exchange of information programmes still can be further improved, hence ISF 2021-27 is planned to **improve the networks and knowledge of professionals under each SO.**

- The aim is to support organised crimes training capacities, activities of international and national networks, the sharing of good practices. The interventions will result that in HU the professional knowledge will develop in certain areas of the LE sector, the contacts among professionals will expand and the cooperation between public, for-profit and civil sectors will deepen.

On a similar manner, **victim support and crime prevention** will be tackled throughout the programme. From one side, the aim is to improve ICT support and information exchange (SO1), from the other, is to improve awareness, partnerships and victim services (SO3).
Schengen evaluations in 2019 in the field of combatting crime specify 19 actions to improve cooperation. HU complies with 13 of them, e.g. on-site data accessibility has been widened, guidelines/manuals have been elaborated using partially ISF 2014-20. Based on recommendation 1, 2, 10, 17-19 further actions are planned under ISF 2021-27. European Semester proposals urge actions against anticorruption in the field of prosecution, independence of judicatory, requests for public information. As a response, developments related to changes in legislation, digitalization of risk assessment have been implemented using partially ISF 2014-20 and further actions, e.g. trainings of magistrates are planned under ISF 2021-27. The planned interventions based on the two sets of recommendations will result higher level of theoretical knowledge (e.g. on potentials of SIENA, SIS) and more effective execution in practice (e.g. evidence handover among authorities). The programme will be revised to take into account possible future recommendations.

The principles of the listed strategies are all mirrored in national strategies of e.g. security, anti-drug, anti-corruption, THB, crime prevention. The objectives of the THB strategy intensify efforts e.g. on

victim identification and assistance, criminal and judicial proceedings, cross-sector partnerships. The crime prevention strategy focuses on e.g. to empower vulnerable groups and prevent re-offending, which in case of THB victims will be supported by ISF.

At present the proposed actions will not involve the use of modern technology, assets, tools linked to previous EU civil security research and innovation programme.

Projects aiming at implementing EU Internal Security legislation should be in compliance with national and EU data protection law (EU2016/680 Law Enforcement Directive, EU2016/679 General Data Protection Regulation).
The policy responses have been discussed with Europol and CEPOL, who agreed with the interventions. The programme will however flexibly respond to relevant newly emerging security-related challenges, e.g. invasion of Ukraine.

Key actors

The most important entity is the **Police** which acts as the general investigative authority and has local, regional, national and specialised units e.g. explosive ordnance disposal unit. Its distinguished body is the National Bureau of Investigation, which have elements established along the EMPACT priorities and other units, e.g. asset recovery, IT/forensics with horizontal, supportive functions. The **National Tax and Customs Administration** also has investigative powers in respect of crimes affecting the economic domain e.g. counterfeiting of products. This authority is responsible for the operation of the Financial Intelligence Unit, the Central Evidence Management System and the planned asset management office. Other key actors are the **Counter-Terrorism Centre** and the **National Protection Service** which is responsible for fighting corruption in state administration. The **National Information Centre** and the **Service for National Security Service** are distinguished actors in the fields of analysis, intelligence, operational support. Among judicial actors in the case of actions against radicalisation the **Hungarian Prison Service,** and in case of THB, the prosecution service are to be distinguished. Other cooperating actors include the **Hungarian Institute for Forensic Sciences** and the **victim and child protection services**. Some **non-governmental organisations** have been identified supporting the data collection and prevention related to e.g. THB, radicalisation, drug and cybercrimes.

Administrative Capacity

The **administrative capacity** at the Managing Authority (MA) in HU is adequate; the MA selects staff with high expertise and relevant practice. As the CPR and the national framework for all MAs and beneficiaries is common, strengthened legal certainty, common understanding and better implementation of projects is expected. The common IT system developed by the Central Coordination (CC) will serve as an administrative tool for project implementation at the beneficiary' and monitoring at the MA's side. In 2014-2020 the MA placed emphasis on the training of beneficiaries and such activities should be maintained and complemented by the ones of the CC. Deficiencies regarding the administrative capacity were not identified via previous audits. The prevention of fraud and corruption will remain priority.
Simplified Cost Options are planned to be used in settlement of costs with the beneficiaries under all SOs to reduce the administrative burden.
Continued under SO1

2. Specific Objectives & Technical Assistance

Reference: Article 22(2) and (4) CPR

Selected	Specific objective or Technical assistance	Type of action
☒	1. Exchange of information	Regular actions
☐	1. Exchange of information	Specific actions
☒	1. Exchange of information	Annex IV actions
☒	1. Exchange of information	Operating support
☐	1. Exchange of information	Emergency assistance
☒	2. Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions
☐	2. Cross-border cooperation	Specific actions
☒	2. Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions
☐	2. Cross-border cooperation	Operating support
☐	2. Cross-border cooperation	Emergency assistance
☒	3. Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions
☐	3. Preventing and combating crime	Specific actions
☒	3. Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions
☒	3. Preventing and combating crime	Operating support
☐	3. Preventing and combating crime	Emergency assistance
☒	TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)	
☐	TA.37. Technical assistance - not linked to costs (Art. 37 CPR)	

2.1. Specific objective: 1. Exchange of information

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

I. Legal framework

The need to enhance data exchange is reflected in a number of relevant EU documents, programmes such as the in EU's Internal Security Strategy. The Interoperability Regulation is given top priority, as it sets forth the desired developments in the fields of police and judicial cooperation and migration.

Interpol, Europol, SIS data exchange frameworks are governed by the Interpol Constitution, Europol and SIS II Regulations. HU has been the member of Interpol since its establishment, enjoys the membership of Europol since its accession to the EU and has ratified the Schengen Convention in 2007.

As regards PNR, the Advance Passenger Information and PNR Directives define the legal framework. HU was one of the first MS implementing the PNR Directive in 2017.

The most important regulative document of biometric data exchange (e.g. AFIS, DNA, facial recognition, Prüm) is the "EU Decision on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation in combatting terrorism and cross-border crime". In addition, in this field the Prüm II. Regulation (EU 2024/982) and the Directive on information exchange (EU 2023/977) are relevant.

In the legal framework of victim assistance and action against THB, the Victims's Right Directive and the Compensation Directives serve as basis. HU intends to focus the development of victim support on fighting sexual and labour exploitation. The Anti-Trafficking Directive and on national level the 354/2012. Government Decree on the identification order of THB victims is of particular importance.

II. Baseline analysis

Relevant actors and potential beneficiaries

In the field of exchange of criminal data the most important actor is the International Law Enforcement Cooperation Centre (ILECC), which also functions as the Single Point of Contact (SPOC) of HU. This specific unit is responsible for supporting international criminal cooperation and warranting activities via Europol, Interpol, Schengen channels. The PNR data exchange is primarily managed by National Information Centre (NIC) and Prüm data exchange by Hungarian Institute for Forensic Sciences (HIFS). In addition, a number of other bodies e.g. secret services, counter-terrorism, anti-corruption agencies also operate their own data exchange mechanisms. The registration of victims' data is managed by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and judicial data exchange is mainly undertaken through the involvement of the prosecution and judicial organisation system. The NGOs play important role in the field of data collection and exchange e.g. in the case of THB victims e.g. foundations Chance for Families and Anonymous Ways.

Trends, statistics, national and EU developments

The main databases in use for data exchange are SIENA and EIS, Interpol SLTD and SMV, SIRENE, PNR, AFIS and Prüm platforms. They are linked to several specialised systems in HU, e.g. "Robocop" police case management system. With regard to prosecutional data exchange, the Integrated Criminal and Electronic Case Management Systems, the Standard Criminal Statistics of Investigation Authorities and Prosecutors Database should be named. The systems of victim supporters and legal aid providers are used in the context of victim assistance.

The Hungarian PNR system has been active since 2015 and its capacity enhancement has been continuous since 2018. The basic system was developed from a direct project under ISF, the flight connections were typically upgraded from domestic sources and capacity extensions were carried out at the expense of the ISF NP. The services provided by the Hungarian Passenger Information Unit also play a prominent role at EU level. The system provides an overview of 81% of air traffic affecting HU. In

2018-19, the number of checked flights (43460; 101594) and passengers (940490; 15915556) increased and upon request, data was provided 437 and 1048 times.

The development and expansion of the SIENA system has been undertaken from national and ISF sources. As a result of the extension of end-point network targeting the territorial level, an increase in data traffic has been recorded. The sharpest rise in 2017-20, as regards outgoing messages, was produced by cybercrimes (289; 337; 406; 528) and organised property crimes (1979; 2219; 2503; 2651); as for incoming messages, by financial crimes (804; 1252; 1517; 2247) and corruption (105; 116; 124; 142).

There was a decrease in Interpol data exchange in 2017-20: 167767; 152486; 150800; 134732. One reason was that several regional units have already been granted direct access to certain databases as part of FIND, mainly financed from national sources. Another reason was that the SIENA application has become available for a number of relevant partners e.g. Balkan, Latin American countries.

The development of the SIS system under the ISF-Borders is ongoing. The effectiveness of the SIRENE channel in law enforcement matters has been verified by the increase in the number of alerts of European Arrest Warrants (2017-19: 1299; 1461; 1643).

As regards the 'first round' of data exchange under Prüm, the MSs opened up the databases of their AFIS systems. HU is above the EU average in this respect, having its bilateral relations developing, with growing number of partner countries (2017-21: 19; 20; 21; 21; 22). The expansion of data connections and that of storage and transmission capacities was carried out from ISF source. The first round of data exchange contains only biometric data and their identifiers and in the event of a hit, the AFIS system shall respond to incoming searches. Proving its relevance, the number of transactions shows an increase in 2017-19: queries sent were 2420; 5358; 6551; and received queries were 17769; 20238; 20099. In the event of a confirmed hit, MSs may request the personal and case data of biometric data in the context of the 'second round' data exchange.

The development of the victim support system was implemented from national budget, while the Assistance and Support Service for Victims of THB (EKAT) referral system was funded from ISF source. The latter has been in operation since 2017, however is currently not interconnected with other systems. An important change is that in the coming years HU intends to expand victim support with opt-out elements. According to the current opt-in practice, victims mainly receive information and decide on taking or not taking the offered services. According to the new concept, victim support professionals will approach victims in order to offer assistance. The transformation is necessary because although the number of crimes and victims in HU has been decreasing (2019-20: 100422; 94894), the number of victims affected by victim support has been low compared to the EU (2018-20:14884; 13780; 14764). Since 2018 HU has been applying a more holistic approach on THB phenomenon due to legislative changes. For this reason, statistics show an increase in the number of victims (2019-20: 33, 91, 239).

A uniform international IT system for prosecutorial data exchange is not available, but the establishment of an evidence exchange system contributing to law enforcement purposes has started at the expense of ISF. In the volume of data exchange no significant shift has been observed in 2019-20: requests concerning the prosecution services from EU MSs were 3035 and 2992, requests from other countries were 251, 286; requests sent to foreign authorities ranged between 1213 and 1437.

Lessons learned

In some cases, the development was aimed at the establishment of infrastructure and in the future it is necessary to focus on their enhancement and the modernisation of their elements. Developments have focused on increasing the volume of data exchange, yet focus shall be given to increasing data quality in the future. It can be concluded that the operation of the ICT systems also generates extraordinary costs, therefore it is a must to have these expenses planned. In addition to capacity-building improvements, it is necessary to pay attention to exchange of experiences. There was an opportunity to involve the church and civil sector as well as international organisations (e.g. data collection and exchange related to victims), which practice could be continued in the new period.

Co-operation with third countries and agencies

In the field of PNR, a liaison officer is deployed at Europol. Events of exchange of experience have been held with eu-LISA on applying international data exchange platforms. Discussions of legislative preparation have been held on ballistic exchange with ENFSI and for PCC-SEE to exchange data according to the Prüm model.

III. Implementations measures and fields of intervention

The volume of data exchange in operational matters and the number of data are constantly increasing, so it is of utmost importance to increase the availability, interconnection and automation of systems. Attention should also be paid to increasing the efficiency of data exchange and the exchange of good practices. HU aims to increase the capacity of the ICT systems, enhance their interoperability, increase expert knowledge and provide for operational costs.

Measure no. 1: Developing IT systems, ensuring interoperability, supporting measures to improve information exchange

There is a need to improve access to EU and international information systems and to ensure the availability of systems and databases of agencies. The lack of data connections with the used case management systems can be identified as a problem. Occasional difficulties may appear in tracking hits and the ability to handle classified information. Gaps can be identified in terms of SPOC approach and in terms of identity and access management.

The aim is to introduce and modernise access to large-scale European information and query systems, to ensure wide access to the systems and databases of agencies e.g. development of EIS and data uploaders, QUEST+ integration, use of SIENA web/confidential. It is also aimed to achieve integration with case management and messaging systems, to increase the tracking of hits and the ability to handle classified information. HU also aims to enhance the SPOC approach and improve the ability to manage identity and access.

HU plans to support in line with Annex (hereinafter: A) II.1.

- b. setting up, adapting, maintaining IT systems, ensuring interoperability, developing appropriate tools to address identified gaps;

- d. relevant national measures (hereinafter: M), including the interconnection of national and Union databases.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- a. setting up, adapting, maintaining ICT systems, testing, improving interoperability components, data quality;

- k. financing of equipment, communication systems, security-relevant facilities.

With regard to PNR data exchange, there is a need to improve data quality and widen the use of homogeneous data formats. In addition, the use of Artificial Intelligence currently is scarce and there is a constant need for the development of the hardware-software environment. The actions will improve the quality of data exchange, standardise data formats and use self-learning algorithms */flagship activity/*.

As regards data exchange, e.g. Prüm, AFIS, biometric data, the level of interoperability between national bodies can be further improved. The anachronism of the specialised exchange systems pose challenge, similarly to the lack of available, linked warrant database. The actions will develop data connections between national bodies by establishing an international data repository related to the biometric data systems. Developments are also required for the exchange of ballistics data at EU level, to which HU also wishes to respond as soon as the EU law enforcement community decides upon the way forward on this issue e.g. application of Evofinder.

The planned improvements are also complemented by specific action ISF/2025/SA/1.1.1/007, that supports Hungary in developing the European Police Record Index System (EPRIS). The specific action aims to improve the national police database and maintain its connection to the EPRIS central unit.

The lack of interconnectivity between the system supporting the identification of THB victims and the specialised victim assistance system is problematic. Another shortcoming is that the systems do not have components supporting cross-border information exchange. The actions will improve system-system connections (e.g. between EKAT and general database of assistance of victims) and potentially extend them with functions supporting international data exchange in case future EU legislation enables access of victim repositories.

A horizontal, cross-cutting task can be identified related to the expansion of the scope and functionality of databases (e.g. statistical, economic, financial, evidence management) and to ensure wider access to them.

The implementation of the Interoperability Regulations will increase the quantity and quality of information for end-users to take individual decisions fighting terrorism (air-passenger data system), arms trafficking (ballistics records) and further serious and organised crime groups (Prüm data exchange systems). In addition, improvements will contribute to a more effective service in the field of THB (victim registers). Developments will also enhance combatting cybercrime (statistical databases, sharing of information related to convictions) and financial crime, including corruption and asset recovery (databases to assist identifying, freezing, seizing, confiscating goods).

Measure no. 2: Uniform application of the Union acquis, increasing the use of IT systems, improving data quality

Challenges can also be identified in terms of training and exchange of experience. Due to the fast-changing IT environment, there is a significant need for competency building, particularly in terms of sharing good practices in innovative and practice-oriented ways.

HU plans to support in line with A. II.1.

- a. exchange of relevant information, including through the implementation of recommendations from quality control and evaluation mechanisms;

- c. increasing the active use of EU and decentralised IT systems, ensuring that those systems are provided with high quality data.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- b. monitoring the implementation of Union law and policy objectives in the MSs in the area of security-relevant IT systems;

- g. supporting thematic or cross-theme networks of specialised national units, contact points to improve mutual confidence, exchange, dissemination of know-how, information, experience, best practices

- h. supporting education, training for staff, experts taking into account operational needs, risk analyses.

The actions will support training, exchange of experience and other tools of spreading knowledge, such as studies, study visits, related to e.g. the field of PNR, SIENA, EIS, VIS, SIS, notices placed in databases [SCHEVAL recommendation 10, 17-19].

In addition to cooperation between national authorities, these developments provide opportunities for cooperation with foreign partners, including agencies and third countries (e.g. USA, UK), as well as consultations with the for-profit and civil sector.

Trainings and experience-sharing events will also contribute to the improvement of data quality and personal connection can also increase the volume of data exchange e.g. in the case of PNR data.

Measure no. 3: Operating support

The operation and maintenance of systems meeting high-security standards and the provision of qualified personnel entail extraordinary costs for the relevant actors.

The objective is, inter alia, to bear the operating and maintenance costs of systems and networks in use in connection with PNR, SIENA, Prüm (according to A.VII.1a). In addition, the aim is also the maintenance of system support (e.g. system updates, access and license fee) for continuous high-quality functionality.

The tasks carried out by the actors, namely operating data exchange systems of law enforcement operational nature constitutes a public service for EU.

The continued availability of operating costs (e.g. in the area of air passenger traffic data exchange) will be used by the following possible beneficiaries: Police, NIC, HIFS.

For the SO, HU wishes to use only 75% co-financing rate expect for Operating support (OS) in which 100% EU contribution is to be applied.

Complementarities

Continuation from Section1

National resources concentrate on internal dataflow of LE agencies and basic and modular trainings. Investigating and preventing general and property crimes and providing primal victim assistance is supported nationally. As for capacity building of security-resilience and investigative nature, national resources cover the expansion of HR and the procurement of standard equipment. On the contrary, ISF 2021-27 adverts at data connections of cross-border sphere, EMPACT-related (e.g. drugs, cybercrimes) trainings and prevention, victims of THB and acquiring special equipment.

BMVI focuses on border management aspect of illegal migration, whilst ISF concentrates on relating intelligence and investigative elements. For large-scale EU ICT systems e.g. SIS II, BMVI will be used chiefly, application of ISF will be limited to develop systems with special LE focus e.g. AFIS. Anticorruption programmes, including the ones target border police officers, are to be financed via ISF. Actions aiming at victims of THB under **AMIF** will grant support if third country nationals became victims, while ISF supports victims of THB of EU citizens.

Swiss contribution is also available in the field of THB, however as the coordination falls under the same organisation that is responsible for ISF delineation among the priorities (e.g. ICT developments and victim support) will be time managed. **RRF** aims developing data management systems in the justice sector, whereas ISF strives for improving data exchange of relevant entities. **JUSTICE programme** focus on developments of prosecution services, whilst ISF may support operational cooperation and exchange of information between LE and prosecution in cross-border, serious and organised crimes. **DEP** and **DROP** prompt strengthening cybersecurity, which is complemented by ISF actions against cybercrime. Synergies with **INTERREG** and **other programmes, e.g. HRDOP** are also monitored to evade double financing.

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.1.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	360	1,260
O.1.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits	number	2	7
O.1.3	Number of ICT systems set up/adapted/maintained	number	0	5
O.1.4	Number of equipment items purchased	number	17	128

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.1.5	Number of ICT systems made interoperable in the Member States/ with security- relevant EU and decentralised information systems/with international databases	number	0	number	2021	4	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.1.6	Number of administrative units that have set up new or adapted existing information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for exchange of information with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021	4	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.1.7	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021	1,197	number	project	
R.1.8	Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	1,197	number	project	

2.1. Specific objective 1. Exchange of information

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	6,273,450,49
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	0.00
Type of action	005.Training	1,338,431,37
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	50,400.00
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	4,853,098,42
Type of action	009.Means of transport	0.00
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	0.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 2. Cross-border cooperation

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

I. Legal framework

The need to enhance operational activity is reflected in a number of relevant EU documents, programmes such as in the EU Organised Crime Strategy. The Framework Decision on Joint Investigation Teams, the "EU Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations" and the UN Convention against Organised Crime are of particular importance. The framework for asset recovery, cybercrime and digital evidence is set forth in the EU Asset Recovery Offices Cooperation Decision, the Directive on Asset Recovery and Confiscation (EU 2024/1260) and the EU Cybercrime Convention. Based on the crime-specific approach, SOCTA findings and EMPACT Operational Action Plans (OAP) identify specific tasks for each distinguished criminal priorities. The founding documents of EU agencies and the bilateral/multilateral international treaties with concerned countries provide opportunities for the employment of liaison officers. HU has such legal documents signed in relation to NL (Europol), RO (Southeast European Law Enforcement Centre, SELEC), DE, AT, UK, TR and RS.

II. Baseline analysis

Relevant actors and potential beneficiaries

The main national actor in the operational cooperation on EMPACT priorities is the Police and, in particular, the units of the National Bureau of Investigation having country-wide competence. The departments of this office are involved in the supervision of subordinate bodies and carry out activities of experience sharing and trainings. Non-priority investigations in EMPACT areas are executed by county and local units. In addition, the National Tax and Customs Administration (NTCA) is responsible for fighting tobacco and alcohol smuggling and Missing Trader Intra Community (MTIC) frauds. As regards the cooperation within JIT framework, the prosecution service plays a prominent role. Other law enforcement, anti-terror and secret service agencies typically focus on intelligence activities and the related operational tasks. On the basis of the information these services receive, open criminal proceedings are conducted by the Police, the NTCA and the Office of the Prosecutor General (OPG).

Trends, statistics, national and EU developments

The need to enhance operational cooperation is demonstrated by the fact that although the overall number of offences is decreasing, the presence of organised crime is also observed in HU. This is demonstrated, for example, by the increase in the number of suspects interrogated by the NTCA (2017-19: 7424; 6252; 10796) as many crimes have a higher degree of organisation.

The increasing pressure is also shown by the number of apprehensions of most wanted fugitives in 2017-19 (18; 15; 29) and the increase in the number of cross-border operational coordination meetings held (6; 8; 17). There is also a stronger focus on asset recovery, as exemplified by the increase in the criminal proceedings of the specified unit (27; 44; 48) and in their international asset recoveries (72; 137; 127). The need for digital support is also growing, as evidenced by the increase in the number of IT devices upon which NTCA experts performed examinations (304; 619; 832). The growing challenges are also illustrated by the increasing number of cases of environmental crime (812; 950; 1072) and the number of suspects of THB (21; 45; 47) at national level, as well as the amount of drugs seized by the NBI (27.46; 5.8; 123.9 kg).

The number of JITs shows a minimum increase (4; 7; 7) in 2017-19, yet below the EU average. JITs were established on drug trafficking, smuggling, cybercrime, economic and property crimes and homicide. ISF funds were not used on this subject.

The presented agencies have very complex law enforcement functions. Operations as part of the intelligence-investigation-examination routine, shall be performed on a daily basis. This may include covert surveillance, controlled delivery, apprehension of suspects, cross-border pursuits and other joint

services, e.g. patrol services. However, only a small number of these have been implemented within the framework of EMPACT cooperation: in 2017-20, 381 such operations were carried out. Most of the activities are, by their nature, less predictable and therefore costs are mainly provided from national sources. As a result of the accomplished and ongoing projects under ISF, over 1700 operations have been concluded; number of which are included in the OAPs.

HU cooperates with the partner authorities on all EMPACT priorities except for the priority organised property crime, to which it intends to join in 2022. As part of this cooperation, HU has carried out a total of 12 OAP driver (excise fraud, child sexual exploitation, illegal migration, environmental crime) and co-driver tasks (bank card fraud, drug crime). Participation in EMPACT actions tends to show, in principle, permanence with an increase related to drug crime (15; 22; 23; 28). A number of joint action days, including CARPOL and OLAF, can be highlighted in the context of cooperation. The main EU partners are AT, DE, RO,SK, CZ, PL, NL and UA, RS, TR as third countries.

The central and border region units of the Police have implemented joint patrol services in SK, RO, HR, RS, MK relations. The objective of such cooperation was to strengthen the protection of public order, actions against illegal immigration and safety of tourism e.g. on international trains, resort areas. Hundreds of joint service days were accounted in 2017-20, some of which involved NTCA and Frontex. Cooperation has led to the collection of criminally relevant data on a number of occasions.

There has been significant national development in the field of the expansion of the mobility and intelligence capabilities needed to carry out operations. These investments were complemented by ISF with specialised equipment in almost all EMPACT areas. As a result, the forensic, analytical and surveillance capabilities of over 10 organisations and units were enhanced by ISF 14-20.

The exchange of information and good practices is a persistent task related to operational cooperation. The network of the liaison officers (7 persons, 4 posts) is mainly operated from national sources and there is an increase in the number of requests complied with its assistance in 2017-19 (256; 220; 327). Further deployment under the ISF took place in TR, UK and at Europol. Operational counter-terrorism meetings (15; 27; 51) and OSINT operation support (13; 21; 39) also show an increase due to personal presence. In addition, the use of SIENA in the field of PNR has also increased and in 2019-20 as 116, 143 messages were exchanged. The recent increase in the need of cooperation and coordination in the fields of countering terrorism, money laundering, cybercrime, migrant smuggling and frauds with countries of Asia, North Africa, Middle East and the Balkan region forecasts that HU must widen its presence into these regions.

A number of joint operational exercises involving 6 countries and over 300 experts were implemented from ISF and a cross-border pursue exercise has been carried out using national funds.

Lessons learned

From the point of view of the ISF, participation in anti-trafficking actions in AT with Europol should be highlighted. Operational exercises were held, inter alia, involving RS. Increased presence in Europol, TR and UK is ensured through delegated liaison officers.

Co-operation with third countries and agencies

From the point of view of the ISF, participation in anti-trafficking actions in AT with Europol should be highlighted. Operational exercises were held, inter alia, involving RS. Increased presence in Europol, TR and UK is ensured through delegated liaison officers.

III. Implementation measures and fields of intervention

A large number of personal and technical evidence can be collected during the operations, but the tasks need to be implemented in a coordinated manner and increasingly extended to the virtual space. Consideration should be given to the enforcement of the asset recovery aspect and to allow forensic support, on-site data access and exchange and rapid analysis of information. HU aims to support

operational activities, to provide the necessary technical developments and intensify the related exchange of information.

Measure no. 1: Increasing the number of law enforcement operations

Measure 1.A. Supporting action days, EMPACT operations, joint services

In the case of action days, the frequency of cooperation at national and international level, including in border regions, is low. As regards EMPACT actions, it is a challenge that some national operations are not reflected in the OAPs. JITs facilitate cooperation to a large extent once they have been established, but their formalisation is in many cases cumbersome and lengthy. In the case of joint (patrol)services, it is challenging that there has been only little experience gained at the end of the LE community when this set-up is applied for criminal purposes. Besides this, their execution requires cooperation of different services e.g. branches of public order, border police.

HU plans to support in line with A.II.2.

- a. increasing the number of LE operations.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- c. EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions.

The implementing actions will increase the number of complex, large-scale international action days in which Hungarian and foreign central-regional bodies and agencies are involved through the provision of operational expenditure and the establishment of a national EMPACT support team. The implementing actions will also raise the number of planned actions on EMPACT priorities, improve cooperation with agencies (e.g. by supporting pre-operation and planning meetings) and increase the visibility of national yet internationally relevant issues. The implementing actions will increase the number of JITs, including the application of it outside of the EMPACT framework and support the conclusion of JIT agreements e.g. by planning meetings and involvement of the JIT Network. Besides, the implementing actions will increase the number of joint (patrol)services focusing on organised crimes priorities and support the use of information obtained for criminal purposes e.g. by supporting planning and pre-operation meetings.

In the framework of the above forms of operational cooperation, HU is planning to apply a higher proportion of recovery on the assets of the criminal groups, and on the unlawfully possessed and marketed products, primarily in the areas of drug, environmental crime, THB, MTIC and excise fraud, tobacco and alcohol smuggling.

It is also noticeable that there is a demand on the part of society to increase dissemination and visibility, e.g. to announce some non-confidential action days, so that it can be supported by the public and to learn about the results of the actions afterwards. For this reason, efforts on propagation of operations and information on the results are planned to be increased.

To further boost the potential of operations and cooperation between relevant actors, the examination of possible development of police and customs data exchange is planned. Similarly, it is planned to examine the cooperation with logistics centre operators, postal and other transport service providers. The implementation of concrete developments based on the examinations is due in the period 2028-2034. Further studies are planned in relation to, e.g. the fight against drugs (on-site asset-recovery), cybercrime (methodology protocol) and environmental crimes (sharing operational data related to waste disposal/transport).

Through the provision of operational and preparatory expenditure (e.g. meeting expenses, rental of equipment, vehicle), qualitative and quantitative improvement in cooperation is expected with MSs (AT, SK, DE, NL) and with third countries (MD, RS, TR, UK). It is also expected to have a higher number of participants in the cooperation, as increased operational activity is also a priority for the MSs, third countries and agencies (Europol, Eurojust, EMCDDA, JIT, FIU and CARIN networks). Public insight into the results of LE will increase public confidence and social support.

Measure 1.B. technical support to increase the number of operations

In the case of operational cooperation, the development of mobility and on-site support capabilities may be identified as a continuous need, particularly in the field of forensics and analytical support. As part of this, it is also challenging to handle the increased amount of digital evidence and to recover assets hidden with advanced stealth techniques. Expanding the range of cyber-investigation, deploying measures against the unlawful usage of crypto-currencies, and launching parallel financial investigations in support of asset recovery, is a common challenge.

HU plans to support in line with A.II.2.

- a. increasing the number of LE operations.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- k. financing of equipment, means of transport, communication systems, security-relevant facilities.

The implementing actions will develop evidence gathering and response capacities [SCHEVAL recommendation 2] with special focus on expanding the scope of forensic toolkits e.g. 3D inspection activities. Similarly, the implementing actions will improve storage, management and visualisaton of large datasets, on-site data collection, data exchange and analytical support. Improvements are also planned to strengthen technical capabilities for intelligence, investigation and asset recovery of crimes in the digital space e.g. in the field of cybercrime.

The new capacities will be applied to execute JITs, EMPACT and other joint operations (e.g. joint service, joint patrol, action day), cross-border surveillance (M1A); and also to investigate cases related to cross-border serious and organised crimes. Besides, the new capacities shall be used e.g. in simulation of joint operations, driving technique trainings (M2) and crime-specific courses (SO3 M1).

As a result of more tools and techniques, more tactical options and faster, more efficient working methods will become available to LE agencies. In addition, adequate equipment will also enhance the security of human resources e.g. using a technical solution instead of undercover personnel.

Distinction from SO3 M2 is based on the role of the concerned LE organisations in EMPACT and JIT operations. Beneficiaries of SO2 can themselves implement such activities, whilst actors providing laboratory and analytical capacities under SO3 have indirect, supporting functions to operations.

Measure no. 2: Improving coordination and increasing cooperation in operations

The planning and implementation of complex LE actions and operations may pose a challenge due to a possible malfunction of information sharing, hiatus of risk analysis patterns and data repositories. There is a room for improvement also in sharing practices related to technological innovations e.g. implementing asset recovery or operational actions in the cyber-space.

HU plans to support in line with A.II.2.

- b. coordination, cooperation of authorities within and between MSs and with other relevant actors;

- c. inter-agency cooperation at Union level as well as cooperation at national level among authorities.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- g. thematic or cross-theme networks of specialised national units, contact points to improve mutual confidence, exchange, dissemination of know-how, information, experience, best practices.

The implementing actions will support the planning, implementation and use of the results of operations. As part of this, HU' purpose is to maintain its network of liaison officers in the UK, Turkey and at the Europol and delegate further officers for long-term cooperation e.g. in Israel, Morocco, China and to the

SELEC in the areas of organised crimes and counter-terrorism */flagship activity/*. The implementing actions will also focus on developments improving risk assessment [SCHEVAL recommendation 1], creating databases (e.g. for operations, interpreters) and data connections. It is also intended to support knowledge transfer activities e.g. operational exercises, study visits, studies.

The above developments help the planning of operations, so on the one hand, a higher number of operations are expected to be implemented, and on the other, their coordination will become more efficient. Besides these, knowledge and information sharing programmes will contribute to the competence extension of experts.

For the SO, HU wishes to apply only 75% co-financing rate.

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.2.1	Number of cross-border operations	number	45	156
O.2.1.1	Of which number of joint investigation teams	number	1	2
O.2.1.2	Of which number of EU policy cycle/EMPACT operational actions	number	14	35
O.2.2	Number of expert meetings/workshops/study visits/common exercises	number	124	434
O.2.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	50	176
O.2.4	Number of transport means purchased for cross-border operations	number	13	35

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.5	The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations	amount	0	euro	2021	1,300,000	amount	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.6.1	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - cannabis	kg	0	kg	2021	75	kg	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.6.2	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - opioids, including heroin	kg	0	kg	2021	15	kg	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.6.3	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - cocaine	kg	0	kg	2021	9	kg	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.6.4	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - synthetic drugs, including amphetamine-type stimulants (including amphetamine and methamphetamine) and MDMA	kg	0	kg	2021	60	kg	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.6.5	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - new psychoactive substances	kg	0	kg	2021	15	kg	project	baseline: ISF

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.6.6	Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations - other illicit drugs	kg	0	kg	2021	15	kg	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.7.1	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Weapons of war: automatic firearms and heavy firearms (anti-tank, rocket launcher, mortar, etc.)	number	0	number	2021	7	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.7.2	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Other short firearms: revolvers and pistols (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021	7	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.7.3	Quantity of weapons seized in the context of cross-border operations - Other long firearms: rifles and shotguns (including salute and acoustic weapons)	number	0	number	2021	7	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.8	Number of administrative units that have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/ tools/guidance for cooperation with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	number	0	number	2021	4	number	project	baseline: ISF

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.2.9	Number of staff involved in cross-border operations	number	0	number	2021	391	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.2.10	Number of Schengen Evaluation Recommendations addressed	number	0	number	2021	100	percentage	%	%

2.1. Specific objective 2. Cross-border cooperation

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	0.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	3,447,600.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	1,804,049,91
Type of action	005.Training	0.00
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	936,102.86
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	2,417,295,75
Type of action	009.Means of transport	1,236,282,60
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	0.00
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.1. Specific objective: 3. Preventing and combating crime

2.1.1. Description of the specific objective

I. Legal framework

The desire to intensify preventing and fighting against crime is reflected in all relevant EU documents and programmes, e.g. EU Counter-Terrorism Agenda, UN Convention against Organised Crime. In this regards the "EU Decision on the stepping up of cross-border cooperation in combatting terrorism and cross-border crime" plays a pivotal role.

In the field of training, the "EU Strategic Training Needs Assessment", in the area of networking of experts, the EU resolution on the use of police dogs and the UN resolution supporting the use of the National Environmental Task Force can be highlighted.

There is no uniform EU standard in the laboratory and analysis field, the technical guidelines are defined by the respective crime-specific legislation e.g. sample taking and testing protocols are set in the EU Drugs Action Plan. In the area of security and resilience capabilities, the EU CBRN Action Plan has a particular focus.

In the area of victim assistance and prevention, the directives on the European Protection Order, the Victims' Rights Directive, Compensation Directive and Anti-Trafficking Directive can be named.

II. Baseline analysis

Relevant actors and potential beneficiaries

The most important actors of criminal training in HU are the International Training Centre (ITC) and the Police Education and Training Centre (PETC), which are part of the Police. Additionally, each LE organisation operates its own training system. The structure of the network of experts at the main actors (Police, NTCA, prosecutors service) has been formed along local, regional and central levels and is structured by specific crime categories. Its representatives are typically practitioners and first/second line managers of the units. Contacts with foreign partners are typically held by staff at the central level.

HIFS is a key actor in the provision of laboratory services. In addition, the NTCA and the Service for National Security Service (SSNS) operate an expert institute and an explosive analytical laboratory respectively. In the field of analysis, NIC can be highlighted, which also supports intelligence with the possibilities offered by PNR and ETIAS systems. In addition, each LE agency has its own analyst-assessment unit. From the perspective of security and resiliencecapabilities, the Counter-Terrorism Centre (CTC) and the key actor on the CBRN/E field, the Bomb Disposal Service of the Police is to be highlighted.

In the case of the Police and the NTCA, preventive activities related to organised crime priorities can be distinguished, and CTC and Hungarian Prison Service focus attention on the prevention of radicalisation. The National Protection Service (NPS) is responsible for enhancing official integrity and SSNS is in charge of raising cyber awareness of critical infrastructure.

The coordination of the victim support system is managed by the MoJ, which provides support through regional offices. In the field prevention and victim assistance, some NGOs play important role related to e.g. THB, and others can be identified supporting and complementing the work of authorities related to e.g. radicalisation, drug and cybercrimes.

Trends, statistics, national and EU developments

There have been numerous developments financed by national funds in each of the areas of intervention. ISF supported the operation of the training system and the networks of experts with more than 30 projects. The establishment of the Central European CBRN-E Training Centre, which was the result of the cooperation of 8 countries, had allowed over 200 officers to expand knowledge by 2020. A specialised educational cabinet for analysis, countering terrorism and cybercrime, where over 650

professional were trained, was developed. An accredited LE language exam system has been established with 58 successful exams. Over 10000 participants participated in ISF training programmes, which focused in all organised crime areas, and also on fight against terrorism, corruption, prevention and victim support. The exchange of expertise took place with over 1500 participants. The support of the KYNOPOL (Police Network for Law Enforcement Dog Professionals) community with over 20 countries and the establishment of the domestic structure of NEST (National Environment Security Task Force) were noteworthy. In addition, 48 people were hosted by international agencies in trainee programmes.

Analytical activities (including criminal, financial, operational and OSINT analysis, risk analysis and insider threats) and laboratory support in criminal proceedings are of particular importance. In the area of security and resilience capability development, EU directly-managed ISF fund has been used for the development of CBRNE responding fleet. ISF also complemented the enhancement of detection and response capabilities of the counter-terrorism field and supported the examination of drugs and explosives. The statistics show a constant increase in the need for analysis, e.g. call list entries analysed by the NPS in 2018-20: 36; 53; 77 million. The number of terrorist acts in HU (0; 5; 6) is low in international comparison. There is, however, an increase in the number of other priority crimes requiring expert support, e.g. NBI criminal proceedings of cyber-attacks: 8; 10; 32, cybercrime cases: 59; 193; 370.

In addition to their reactive capabilities, almost each LE agency also has crime preventive functions. The integrity development programme was implemented at the expense of Public Administration and Civil Service Development Operative Programme. Victim support in the broad sense (including identification, referral and services) has also been supported from EU-direct AMIF source. The sources of the ISF are concentrated on THB, cybercrime and de-radicalisation, including support to the church and civil sector, and international organisations, e.g. Baptist Aid Foundation, IOM. As a result, 27 million online/personal accesses are registered and by the end of the ISF 2014-20 programme 75 victims will receive support. However, in international comparison, activity in this area is moderate from the part of the justice and police sector, also from other partners.

Lessons learned

Some national anti-terrorism programmes, e.g. PNR, as well as other programmes related to criminal support e.g. forensics activities, are closely monitored and supported by international partners, therefore there is a need to build on these good results. Similarly, the need to enhance knowledge is also increasing in the horizontal areas e.g. asset recovery, ICT, analysts, language skills. In addition to competence development, it is necessary to ensure the infrastructural and technological (including response) environment based on the example of the Central European CBRNE Training Centre. The partnership has been evolving with the civil sector and international organisations (e.g. prevention, victim support) and for-profit stakeholders (e.g. logistics, finance, critical infrastructure).

Cooperation with third countries and agencies

A number of partners e.g. CEPOL, UN, NATO, IBDCWG, Switzerland, Balkan and overseas countries have been involved in ISF-financed programmes concentrating on competency building and victim support.

III. Implementations measures and fields of intervention

As regards preventing and combatting crime, a complex approach is needed, as prevention, intelligence, investigation and judicial phases serve as a complementary system. HU aims to support competency building activities, infrastructural and technical developments, awareness-raising and victim support programmes.

Measure no. 1: Increasing training, sharing of best practices, exploiting synergies, developing training facilities

There has been an intense increase in international exchange programmes and training needs in HU, but the capacities of international training centres supporting their implementation are not sufficient. There is a particular need to increase foreign language skills and to develop cooperation between national and foreign authorities e.g. via police-prosecutor joint training. Difficulties can be identified in formalising cooperation among MSs, bodies of the national administration and the civil and for-profit sector. Another challenge is to further develop network coordination at national (e.g. asset recovery) and international level (e.g. with source and transit countries of migration, for instance, with Turkey and Serbia).

HU plans to support in line with A.II.3.

- a. increasing training, exercises, mutual learning, exchange programmes, sharing practices;

- b. exploiting synergies by pooling resources, knowledge, sharing practices;

- d. acquiring equipment, developing training facilities, increase adequate response as regards security threats.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- d. aiming effective, coordinated response to rises, linking up sector-specific capabilities, expertise centres;

- e. developing innovative methods, deploying new technologies;

- g. thematic or cross-theme networks of specialised national units, contact points to improve mutual confidence, exchange, dissemination of know-how, information, experience, best practices, pooling of resources, expertise;

- h. education, training for staff, experts;

- i. cooperation with the private sector to build trust, improve coordination, exchange, dissemination of information, best practices;

- k. financing of equipment, communication systems, security-relevant facilities.

The actions will further improve international training centres (e.g. International Training Centre of the Police, Central European CBRN-E Training Centre) through technical and educational tools. The centres will reflect on the need for practice-centred trainings and serve as the venue for on-site and analytical exercises as well as LE-specific RDI initiations. Their main profile will be the organised crimes priorities (e.g. cybercrime, drug trafficking, awareness raising on EMPACT), radicalisation and terrorism. The centres will also host trainings and exchanges of experience in other areas of relevance, e.g. corruption [European Semester recommendation], human rights, language trainings and trainings on areas referred in Council Conclusions 9445/21 and 9546/21.

The actions will furthermore strengthen the coordination of training e.g. through the involvement of CEPOL, facilitate the dissemination of good practices and increase the frequency of exchange programmes, e.g. deployment to international agencies in the medium term. As a part of these, it is planned to support thematic/multi-themed international networks of national units, e.g. Innovation Hub (jointly funded by BMVI) to coordinate RDI initiatives in Justice and Home Affairs with reference to organised crimes and terrorism. It is also intended to enhance organisational cooperation (administrative approach e.g. against environmental crime, THB), participation in workshops and preparation of studies.

The developments will contribute to making use of synergies between public, for-profit and civil sectors, building trust and promoting mutual learning e.g. specialised knowledge of the market sector in the fight

against cybercrime and on security innovation. The number of participants in cooperation is expected to rise, including professionals of third countries beyond our region e.g. African, Asian, US partners in relation to illegal migration, drug crime.

Measure no. 2: Acquiring equipment to handle security threats, protecting critical infrastructure

In the field of laboratory and analytical support, the need to process an increasing amount of data is a challenge. Incompletions can also be identified in terms of enhancing security and resilience capabilities e.g. extensive use of UAV. Similarly, challenges are posed by cyberspace, e.g. Darkweb and combatting extremist propaganda.

HU plans to support in line with A.II.3.

- d. acquiring equipment to increase preparedness, resilience, adequate response as regards security threats;

- e. protecting critical infrastructure against security-related incidents.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- f. improving resilience as regards emerging hybrid, CBRNE threats, malicious use of UAVs;

- k. financing of equipment, means of transport, communication systems, security-relevant facilities.

The actions will increase the supporting capacity of mobile/laboratories and background analysts, and develop statistical systems, e.g. in the field of anti-corruption, cybercrime, terrorism. The actions will also improve security infrastructure and pool of equipment in the field of security and resilience capabilities, e.g. related to CBRNE area.

Laboratory and analytical support developments will lead to increased intelligence and investigation capabilities, e.g. in cybercrime and drug trafficking. Developments with a security and resilience dimension will enhance the continuity of differentiated public services (e.g. water, power supply) and the security of citizens.

Measure no. 3: Improving early identification, protection and support of victims of crime, and developing partnerships

Awareness-raising, safety awareness and addressing sensitive social issues (e.g. sexual exploitation, minor offenders) are some of the challenges posed in the area of prevention and victim support. There is also a room to increase the number of complex prevention programmes, to reach wider range of society and specific target groups. In the case of victim support, it is challenging to improve efficiency of identification as well as quality and quantity of services.

HU plans to support in line with A.II.3.

- c. promoting, developing measures, safeguards,mechanisms, best practices for early identification, protection, support of witnesses, whistle-blowers, victims, developing partnerships.

To reach the aims described above HU plans to implement the following actions in line with A.III.

- f. empowering communities to develop local approaches, prevention policies, awareness-raising, communication activities.

The actions will support prevention programmes and awareness raising of EMPACT priorities (e.g. cybercrime) specialised in perpetrators/victims, in addition to campaigns to reach the society in a more general scale (e.g. anti-narcotics). In addition, the actions will also involve the environment of both the

perpetrators and victims in crime prevention, in particular by developing early warning systems e.g. corruption, radicalisation.

The actions will enhance victim-centred approach to improve effective early identification and expand online reporting platforms. Moreover, the actions will also increase the use of complex rehabilitation and reintegration services, mainly regarding THB */flagship activity/*.

In addition to the (potential) perpetrators and the major target groups (e.g. students, elderly and disabled), the programmes need to be extended to a broader group of protectees. In line with this, special programmes focusing on staff of state administration (e.g. victim identification), detainees (e.g. radicalisation) and certain market stakeholders (e.g. media service providers, critical infrastructure operators) should be distinguished.

A wide variety of measures such as on-line campaign, personal on-site events, cultural enhancement, drama pedagogy are planned to implement the development. It is also planned to apply IT and innovative technologies to develop specialised advisory networks, services (e.g. voluntary victim support), and to carry out studies (e.g. focusing on local prevention).

Developments are intended to raise awareness and support victims, so that decline in perpetration of crime and (re)victimisation is expected, along with gradient quality in care services.

Measure no. 4: Operating support

The operation and maintenance of systems meeting high-security standards and the provision of qualified personnel entail extraordinary costs for the relevant actors.

The objective is, inter alia, to bear the operating and maintenance costs of systems and networks in use in connection with the analytical, laboratory and security and resilience services (according to A.VII.1a). In addition, the aim is also the maintenance of technical equipment for continuous high-quality functionality.

The tasks carried out by the actors, namely preventing and fighting serious organised crimes constitutes a public service for EU.

The continued availability of operating costs (e.g. in the areas of analytical support, anti-terrorism, CBRNE) will be used by the following possible beneficiaries: Police, NTCA, HIFS.

For the SO, HU generally wishes to use 75% co-financing rate, except for prevention programmes of radicalisation and cybercrime, where as per A.IV. 1. and 4. 90% EU contribution is planned. For OS 100% EU contribution is to be applied.

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 1: Output indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
O.3.1	Number of participants in training activities	number	1,371	4,800
O.3.2	Number of exchange programmes/workshops/study visits	number	14	70
O.3.3	Number of equipment items purchased	number	5	220
O.3.4	Number of transport means purchased	number	0	2
O.3.5	Number of items of infrastructure/security relevant facilities/tools/mechanisms constructed/ purchased/upgraded	number	0	2
O.3.6	Number of projects to prevent crime	number	1	4
O.3.7	Number of projects to assist victims of crime	number	1	4
O.3.8	Number of victims of crimes assisted	number	306	1,071

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

2.1.2. Indicators

Reference: point (e) of Article 22(4) CPR

Table 2: Result indicators

ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline	Measurement unit for baseline	Reference year(s)	Target (2029)	Measurement unit for target	Source of data	Comments
R.3.9	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to prevent radicalisation	number	0	number	2021	2	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.3.10	Number of initiatives developed / expanded to protect / support witnesses and whistle- blowers	number	0	number	2021	2	number	project	baseline: ISF
R.3.11	Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks	number	0	number	2021	0	number	--	baseline: ISF
R.3.12	Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	number	0	share	2021	4,560	number	project	
R.3.13	Number of participants who report three months after leaving the training that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	number	0	share	2021	4,560	number	project	

2.1. Specific objective 3. Preventing and combating crime

2.1.3. Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

Reference: Article 22(5) CPR; and Article 16(12) AMIF Regulation, Article 13(12) ISF Regulation or Article 13(18) BMVI Regulation

Table 3: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Type of action	001.ICT systems, interoperability, data quality (excluding equipment)	0.00
Type of action	002.Networks, centres of excellence, cooperation structures, joint actions and operations	0.00
Type of action	003.Joint Investigation Teams (JITs) or other joint operations	0.00
Type of action	004.Secondment or deployment of experts	0.00
Type of action	005.Training	4,468,971,68
Type of action	006.Exchange of best practices, workshops, conferences, events, awareness-raising campaigns, communication activities	5,824,339,73
Type of action	007.Studies, pilot projects, risk assessments	0.00
Type of action	008.Equipment	2,402,891,19
Type of action	009.Means of transport	1,332,289,10
Type of action	010.Buildings, facilities	753,715,77
Type of action	011.Deployment or other follow-up of research projects	0.00

2.2. Technical assistance: TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

Reference: point (f) of Article 22(3), Article 36(5), Article 37, and Article 95 CPR

2.2.1. Description

The Central Coordination (CC) will provide the IT background and training for the collection and storage of data in accordance with the uniform requirements for all the MAs for the period 2021-27.

The storage of the data related to the previous period and the provision of training, data collection and IT support for specific needs not covered by CC in the current period will be covered by the Technical Assistance envelope. The following are planned:

- Development of professional knowledge through participation in information events, conferences, events, professional training courses, publications, books and other tools organised by the European Commission, Member States or other institutions, abroad or in the country, and the production of training materials for the MA's staff
- Preparation, organisation and delivery of **training workshops and events to assist beneficiaries to meet their commitments and comply with relevant EU law**.
- Maintaining and developing computer systems to support data storage and collection, purchasing related software licences and tools.

Ensuring a more effective delivery of the MA's functions by:

- Maintaining and, where necessary, reinforcing the staff of the MA and the Audit Authority;
- Ensuring the availability of the necessary expertise (technical expertise, procurement expertise) for project selection and implementation.
- Operating Monitoring Committee.
- Preparing, organising and carrying out on-the-spot checks and audits carried out by the MA in the context of its programme management tasks.
- Maintaining and developing computer systems and acquiring the necessary equipment to support the effective management and control system.
- Recourse to external expertise for the preparation of evaluations/(mid-term) reviews.

To ensure visibility, information and communication requirements for assistance from the Funds:

- Preparation, organisation and implementation of information events in the framework of the information tasks related to the programme, measures or projects in line with the description under Section 7.
- Provision of information tools (promotional items with logos, brochures, etc.).

2.2. Technical assistance TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)

2.2.2. Indicative breakdown of technical assistance pursuant to Article 37 CPR

Table 4: Indicative breakdown

Type of intervention	Code	Indicative amount (Euro)
Intervention field	034.Information and communication	222,833.51
Intervention field	035.Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	1,559,834.60
Intervention field	036.Evaluation and studies, data collection	222,833.51
Intervention field	037.Capacity building	222,833.51

3. Financing plan

Reference: point (g) Article 22(3) CPR

3.1. Financial appropriations by year

Table 5: Financial appropriations per year

Allocation type	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Total								

3.2. Total financial allocations

Table 6: Total financial allocations by fund and national contribution

Specific objective (SO)	Type of action	Basis for calculation Union support (total or public)	Union contribution (a)	National contribution (b)=(c)+(d)	Indicative breakdown of national contribution		Total (e)=(a)+(b)	Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e)
					Public (c)	Private (d)		
Exchange of information	Regular actions	Total	10,760,558,19	3,586,852,73	3,586,852,73	0.00	14,347,410,92	75.0%
Exchange of information	Specific action	Total	584,905,66	64,989,52	64,989,52	0.00	649,895,18	89,9999996923 %
Exchange of information	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Exchange of information	Operating support	Total	1,169,916,43	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,169,916,43	100.0000000000%
Total Exchange of information			12,515,380,28	3,651,842,25	3,651,842,25	0.00	16,167,222,53	77,4120616994 %
Cross-border cooperation	Regular actions	Total	9,841,331,12	3,280,443,71	3,280,443,71	0.00	13,121,774,83	74,9999999809 %
Cross-border cooperation	Annex IV actions	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total Cross-border cooperation			9,841,331,12	3,280,443,71	3,280,443,71	0.00	13,121,774,83	74,9999999809 %
Preventing and combating crime	Regular actions	Total	13,494,704,12	4,498,234,71	4,498,234,71	0.00	17,992,938,83	74,9999999861 %
Preventing and combating crime	Annex IV actions	Total	1,287,503,35	143,055,93	143,055,93	0.00	1,430,559,28	89,9999998602 %
Preventing and combating crime	Operating support	Total	0,00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0,00	100.0000000000%
Total Preventing and combating crime			14,782,207,47	4,641,290,64	4,641,290,64	0.00	19,423,498,11	76,1047643750 %
Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			2,228,335,13	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,228,335,13	100.0000000000%
Grand total			39,367,254	11,573,576,60	11,573,576,60	0.00	50,940,830,60	77,2803535716 %

3.3. Transfers

Table 7: Transfers between shared management funds[1]

Transferring fund	Receiving fund						
	AMIF	BMVI	ERDF	ESF+	CF	EMFAF	Total
ISF							

[1]Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

Table 8: Transfers to instruments under direct or indirect management[1]

Instrument	Transfer Amount

[1]Cumulative amounts for all transfers during programming period.

4. Enabling conditions

Reference: point (i) of Article 22(3) CPR

Table 9: Horizontal enabling conditions

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
1. Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market	Yes	Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes: 1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143	Paragraphs (1) to (5) of Article 194 of the Public Procurement Act provide for the implementation of monitoring activities under the provisions of the Directives referred to, and Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System. The business intelligence (hereinafter: BI) module of the Electronic Public Procurement System was activated in spring of 2021, providing the data collection and analysis required for monitoring.
		2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of Act CXLIII of 2015 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System . The business intelligence (hereinafter: BI) module of the Electronic Public Procurement System was activated in spring of 2021, The BI module provides the collection and analysis of the data.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with article 83 (2) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (2) of directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143 14/2018. (VII. 3.) MvM Instruction on the Organisational and Operational Rules of the Prime Minister's Office https://njt.hu/eli/v01/UT/2018/MVM/14	Paragraphs (1) to (5) of Article 194 of the Public Procurement Act provide for the implementation of monitoring activities under the provisions of the said Directive, and Paragraph (8) of Article 195 of the Public Procurement Act sets out the responsibilities of the Minister responsible for public procurement for the collection and regular publication of statistical data in the course of the operation. The BI module was activated in spring 2021. In the BI module of the Electronic Public Procurement System the collection and analysis of the data is insured. The Public Procurement Monitoring Department of the Prime Minister's Office was established in 2020, and the professional capacities required for monitoring, processing and analysing statistical information are still provided by the Department.
		4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with article 83 (3) of directive 2014/24/EU and article 99 (3) directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Paragraph (8) of Article 195 and paragraph (1)-(5) of Article 194 of Act CXLIII of 2015 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2015/143	Article 194 (3) of the Public Procurement Act provides for the publication of the results of monitoring, and Article 195 (8) of the Public Procurement Act provides for the regular publication of statistical data collected in the course of the operation of the Electronic Public Procurement System. The IT development to ensure the public publication of the statements produced with the BI module (indicators of the Single Market Scoreboard and indicators related to the eligibility criterion "Effective

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					monitoring mechanisms for public procurement market", point 2) is ongoing.
		5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU.	Yes	Paragraph (4b) of Article 46 and paragraph (2)-(3) of Article 36 of Act CXLIII of 2015 https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-143-00-00 Act LVII of 1996 on the Prohibition of Unfair Market Practices and Restriction of Competition (Tpvt.) Chapter IX. https://www.njt.hu/jogszabaly/1996-57-00-00.58	Pursuant to Article 36 (2) and (3) of the Public Procurement Act, contracting authorities and the Minister responsible for public procurement or the use of EU funds are obliged to send a report (notification or complaint under the Public Procurement Act) to the Hungarian Competition Authority if they suspect an agreement restricting competition. According to Article 519(1) of Government Decree 256/2021 (18 May 2021), the functions of the Minister responsible for public procurement in respect of the Home Affairs Funds shall be performed by the Minister of the Interior.
3. Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights	Yes	Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include: 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.	Yes	General Guide to Calls for Proposals	The central coordination will publish the Charter of Fundamental Rights on the central website. The template documents (Call template, General Guide to Calls for proposals) used in the support mechanism will stress the importance of compliance with the Charter. The checklists used for the relevant procedural steps in the implementation of the rights set out in the Charter will be completed in order to verify compliance with the Charter. Provide training: - The Charter of Fundamental Rights (CPR Articles 9 and 73) will be incorporated into the basic training.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					- "Ensuring the application of the Charter in EU funding" e-learning training. The MAs are required to employ a fundamental rights officer who is responsible for coordination within the MA, collects good practices, provides professional support to staff observing the compliance with the Charter, prepares the report on fundamental rights for the MC meetings. Complaints are investigated by the MA, and if necessary, irregularities are investigated, which may lead to the recovery of the support.
		2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	Government Decree No 256/2021 (18 May 2021) on the rules for the use of certain EU funds in the 2021-2027 programming period.	Pursuant to Article 33 (2) of Government Decree 256/2021 (18.V.), the MC discusses the measures taken in relation to notifications concerning the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, based on a decision or report on a fundamental right, concerning EU development policy. The summary prepared by the Fundamental Rights Officer is discussed by the MC once a year. Contents of the report: - Implementation of the Charter in the Programme - Results of the investigation and handling of complaints concerning the Charter. The report shall include: a description of the complaints lodged, (at which stage of the project, which basic right is concerned,) the MA position on possible non-compliance, the actions planned/ taken (irregularity procedure) and their progress.

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
					The Fundamental Rights Commissioner's Office is invited to the MC.
4. Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities (UNCRPD) in accordance with Council Decision 2010/48/EC	Yes	A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.	Yes	http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=34535.376996 http://njt.hu/cgi_bin/njt_doc.cgi?docid=110932.266681 https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2015-1432-30-22 https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2008-1065-30-22 https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2011-111-00-00 https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/01620/01620.pdf (60.64. o.) https://www.parlament.hu/irom42/00520/00520.pdf https://kormany.hu/dokumentumtar/testuleti-szerv https://www.efiportal.hu/jogok/	National Disability Programme [Parlament Resolution 15/2015 (IV. 7.)] - Interim evaluation was carried out halfway of the Programme (submitted to Parliament on 05 7 2022), - Implementation is supported by action plans (AP), which anchored the Programme objectives with concrete measures, - The Government Decision 1187/2020 (AP) completed with indicators, proposal made for indicators on exclusion and on the access of disabled people to the labour market. - The Commissioner for Fundamental Rights carries out the independent mechanism tasks, the legislation submitted to the Parliament and the Disability Advisory Board (DAB) representing civil society, assists the work of the independent mechanism. The DAB's materials available at kormany.hu and efiportal.hu By the amendment of Government Decree 256/2021 the policy officer will use disability data of the National Statistical Office in the design and implementation of programmes.
		2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the	Yes	Act XXVI of 1998 on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Ensuring their Equal Opportunities https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/1998/26	The partnership will be implemented through the Hungarian social consultation process and relevant information will be published on the central website,

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
		preparation and implementation of the programmes.		Call template 2.4 General Guide to Calls 11.2 General Terms and Conditions Government Decree 256/2021 (18 May) Training material on the basics of cohesion policy Disability in the European Union and Hungary - e-learning training material Implementing the equal treatment requirement - e-learning training material	accessible to the public and in an accessible version. 467 partner organisations have been invited by separate letter, 12 of which are relevant professional organisations. The template documents (Call template, General Guide to Calls) developed by the Central Coordination and used by the support mechanism highlight the importance of compliance with the Convention and their use is mandatory. During implementation, the managing authority will monitor compliance with the horizontal aspects and equal opportunities commitments on the basis of a checklist criterion. Several relevant training courses are available in the training system. The person in charge of basic rights in the MAs promotes the mainstreaming of accessibility policies, legislation and standards in the implementation of the programmes, prepares reports for the MC meetings, ensures that lessons learned are incorporated into the institutional system.
		3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7).	Yes	Act CXI of 2011 on the Commissioner for Fundamental Rights Act CXXV of 2003 on equal treatment and the promotion of equal opportunities Act CLXV of 2013 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2013/165 CL Act 2016 https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2016/150 XCII Act 2007	The summary prepared by the Fundamental Rights Officer is discussed by the MC once a year. Contents of the report: - the treatment of non-compliant projects - the investigation and handling of complaints submitted in relation to the Convention The Commissioner of Fundamental Rights will be invited to participate in the MC meeting. The report shall include: a description of the complaints lodged, (at which stage of

Enabling condition	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				https://njt.hu/eli/v01/TV/2007/92 Office of the Fundamental Rights Commissioner http://www.ajbh.hu/jelentesek-inditvanyok-allasfoglalasok	the project, which point of the Convention is violated) the MA position on possible non-compliance, the actions planned/ taken (irregularity procedure, on-site inspection), their progress, findings. Complaints handling: If a non-subsidy holder wishes to complain about non-compliance with the Convention, he or she may submit a complaint to the MA Fundamental Rights Officer and to the Commissioner of Funfamental Rights. MA will proactively cooperate in the investigation and liaise with Commissioner of Funfamental Rights. The Commissioner of Funfamental Rights or its separate department, the Directorate General for Equal Treatment, carries out the investigations in accordance with the administrative authority procedure.

5. Programme authorities

Reference: point (k) of Article 22(3) and Articles 71 and 84 CPR

Table 10: Programme authorities

Programme Authority	Name of the institution	Contact name	Position	Email
Managing authority	Ministry of Interior	Judit Tóth	Deputy State Secretary	judit.toth@bm.gov.hu
Audit authority	Directorate General for Audit of European Funds	Balázs Dencső	Director	balazs.dencso@eutaf.gov.hu
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Ministry of Interior	Judit Tóth	Deputy State Secretary	judit.toth@bm.gov.hu

6. Partnership

Reference: point (h) of Article 22(3) CPR

In order to establish the partnership - the close cooperation between public authorities, economic and social partners and civil society organisations at national, regional and local level - as effective as possible, the MoI has produced a "**Guide to the partnership process and public consultation in the implementation of the Home Affairs Funds 2021-2027**". The Guide is an internal document approved by the State Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior and contains specifications exclusively for the MA. It aims to regulate the implementation of partnership tasks throughout the whole programme cycle, covering the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes (ISF, BMVI and AMIF). The Guide details the regulatory background (EU and national) to the partnership; the stages of the partnership process (programming, programme implementation, including both the development and evaluation of calls for proposals, monitoring, evaluation) and the description and timing of the tasks to be carried out in each stage; how partners are identified; and the channels for consultation (website, presence and online partnership events, expert working groups, individual interviews, letters).

Given that the European Union has not yet developed a new European Code of Conduct on Partnership for the period 2021-2027, the Guide has been developed on the basis of Commission Regulation (EU) No 240/2014 on the European Code of Conduct on Partnership in the European Structural and Investment Funds (Code of Conduct).

The Guide sets out the principles for the selection of partners:

- The partners should be selected to be the most representative stakeholders in terms of the relevant disciplines.
- Ensure transparency in the selection process.
- The partners should be public authorities, economic and social partners and organisations representing civil society, which are able to exert a significant influence on the programmes or which may be significantly affected by the implementation of the programmes.
- Particular attention should be paid to groups who, although they may be affected by the programmes, have difficulty in influencing them, such as victims of crime, persons with disabilities etc.

In the selection of partners, we have taken into account the requirements of the Code of Conduct, the CPR as well as the national horizontal regulation [Government Decree 256/2021(18 May 2021)]. The list of priority partners (public administration and law enforcement agencies, police academies, research institutes, NGOs, economic operators) includes the organisations that have contributed to the implementation of the Internal Security Fund National Programme 2014-2020.

Partnership in programming

The HOME fund programme drafts were developed in partnership with expert working groups appointed by the MA on a fund-by-fund basis. The programming documents were then made available for public consultation. When organising the public consultation, we aimed to achieve national coverage and maximum social outreach in line with Commission Regulation (EU) No 240/2014. Upon invitation, in 2020-22 altogether more than 30 workshops and other events were attended by public bodies and representatives of civil society organisations and academia relevant to the funds e.g. in case of ISF the members of the THB National Coordination mechanism (IOM, Baptist Aid, foundations for victim support) ,these organisations helped defining the priorities of the programme. Also a summary of the draft programmes was published on www.belugyialapok.hu in February 2021 for better accessibility. In order to maximise the number of comments, we invited comments from key partners by direct mail and from the general public through a communication on www.kormany.hu. Numerous comments and suggestions were received from central and regional bodies subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, as well as from other organisations involved in the fight against organised crime.

The substantive comments received and the MA's position on them are also published on www.belugyialapok.hu. Many of the suggestions and comments are reflected in the final technical content of the programme documents.

It is a specific feature of the Hungarian development policy system that the MA sets out the schedule for the use of programme resources in the so-called Annual Development Framework (hereinafter referred to as the "ADF"). This document contains the title of the measures to be supported, the budget, the selection procedure, the expected date of publication of the call for proposals, so that it is clearly visible what development funds will be available in the next year. The content of the ADF will be drawn up with relevant experts in the field, predominantly representatives of potential applicants, and the draft will be subject to the opinion of the Monitoring Committee (MC). The involvement of the MC in the opinion on the ADF is a legal obligation of the Managing Authority. To strengthen the role of economic partners, prospective calls aiming the fight against corruption and financial crimes will be promoted directly to potential partners of these fields, e.g. anti-fraud and banking associations.

Partnership in the implementation of the programme

The participation of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes will be ensured through the proper functioning of the **monitoring committee (MC) of the programmes**. HU is planning to establish a single MC for ISF, BMVI and AMIF for the 2021-2027 programming period. Monitoring sub-committees may be set up in the framework of the MC to review the progress towards the objectives and challenges in key areas.

The composition of the Monitoring Committee and the sub-committees will be based on the actors listed in the Partnership Code of Conduct for civil society organisations, so that relevant civil society organisations, including those responsible for the rights of persons with disabilities, social partners and the Commissioner of Fundamental Rights, alongside governmental actors will be included in its membership, in line with Art 8 of the CPR taking into account the specificities of the Fund. The members of the Monitoring Committee representing civil society will be selected based on an objective assessment of their expertise and merit. The selection of each organisation will take into account the experience of the 2014-2020 period Monitoring Committees and will seek to involve partners who can contribute their expertise and knowledge to the implementation of the Programme.

The European Commission Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs will participate in the work of the MC in an advisory and monitoring capacity.

The final MC will be established and its members will be appointed after the adoption of the programmes.

A 10-day public consultation period for calls for proposals prepared under the ADF is also a legal obligation. The Managing Authority will finalise the draft call for proposals in the light of the comments received. This can be followed up on the fund specific websites. Calls for proposals will be published on the central website www.palyazat.gov.hu at least 30 days will be allowed before the deadline for submission of grant applications to familiarise themselves with the content requirements of the call. The publication of calls for proposals and any amendments thereto will be the subject of a notice.

We will continue to organise regular information sessions on the submission of grant applications, training sessions on the implementation of successful projects and on the fulfilment of reporting obligations, and events to share good practice.

Partnership in evaluating the implementation of programmes

The MA will carry out evaluations to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, coherence and EU added value of the programmes, with the aim of improving the quality of design and implementation.

An evaluation will also be carried out by 30 June 2029 to assess the impact of the programme.

In order to ensure the effectiveness of the evaluations, an evaluation plan will be prepared within one year of the approval of the programme by the Commission, which will necessarily include a mid-term evaluation to be carried out by 31 March 2024.

The draft evaluation plan will be submitted for public comment and will be amended in the light of the comments received and submitted to the MC, which will decide on its approval.

The approved evaluation plan will be published on the central website www.palyazat.gov.hu.

If necessary, the evaluation plan may be amended. The modification will follow the same procedure as the original plan. The MA intends to entrust the evaluations to independent experts in their field of competence, who will be provided with the necessary procedures to produce and collect the data required for the evaluations. The final evaluations carried out should also be published on the central website.

Respect of Privacy and Human Rights plays an important role in the projects and where this is sensitive, particular attention is paid to it by involving relevant partners in the development, implementation and monitoring phase for the different aspects, including ethical, legal and privacy related of the projects linked to AI under the SOs.

7. Communication and visibility

Reference: point (j) of Article 22(3) CPR

The communication activities of the programme is the responsibility of the MA and will be implemented using earmarked Technical Assistance resources with the technical and organizational support provided by the Central Coordination (hereinafter: CC).

The MA appoints a joint communication officer for all the three Home Funds. The communication officer will participate in the operation of the Member State Communication Network, will report at its meetings on the communication activities implemented and planned by the MA and will discuss the possibility of coordinated communication in the case of links with other programmes and the RRF.

Objectives:

To present and explain ISF's development objectives and achievements inform the public about the results of the programme in way that is understandable to both the general public and professionals, thus increasing the visibility and recognition of the strategic objectives of the programme and the use of EU support.

Targeted information on the main lines of intervention, development opportunities and results for the population concerned by the measures defined in the programme.

Promotion of the programme related EU direct funds, transfer of information using the MA network.

To provide potential applicants with full and continuous information on the programme enabling them to access and use EU funds and on the specific calls for proposals, and to mobilise applicants.

Informing programme beneficiaries of the communication obligations concerning their project and providing ongoing assistance to ensure that they fulfil their communication duties as defined in the CPR in a regular and effective manner (e.g. by highlighting the origin of EU funding in accordance with the Beneficiaries' Information Obligations Manual (hereinafter: BIO manual) prepared by the CC.

To present the annual progress and achievements of the programme through various communication tools.

Dissemination of technical and other information material produced in the course of the implementation of the programme.

Tools, channels:

Branding: as the provisions of the CPR also apply to the HOME Funds, instead of the visibility elements used in 2014-2020, the MA will use the common branding elements designed by the CC in complience with the regulations of the CPR to ensure a unified image in the new financial period and further highlight the importance of EU contribution.

Events: the MA intends to organize (virtual or in-person) professional events, conferences, information days for professionals, potential applicants and beneficiaries. Furthermore, in order to reach the widest

possible range of target groups, we plan to participate in events organised by the CC relevant to ISF and other joint communication activities (campaigns, events, audiovisual tools).

Social media: the MA plans to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the social media platforms operated by the CC to promote the achievements of EU contribution, and will support the project-level presence of beneficiaries on different social media platforms.

Printing, graphics: brochures and info materials, roll-ups, etc. Taking into account cost-efficiency and environmental considerations, whenever possible digital publications are given priority to reach the target audience.

PR, creative:videos and short films published on relevant channels (website, social media), promotional items distributed at various events.

Website: to ensure a uniform flow of information, the main communication and visibility channel will be the central website (www.palyazat.gov.hu), within that the sub-site dedicated to ISF, accessible and optimized for disabled users. The central website will be available within 6 months of the decision approving the programmes under the CPR, until then the current website of the Home Funds operated by the MA (www.belugyialapok.hu) will be used to communicate up-to-date programme-related information required under Article 49 of the CPR.

Press and other media coverage: press events, press releases.

Target group:

- the general public,
- potentional applicants and beneficiaries,
- relevant representatives of national and international professional organisations and institutions.

Source:

The costs incurred in implementing the above objectives will be financed from the Technical Assistance budget. The planned activities will be detailed in the annual communication plans.

Monitoring:

The progress of the following programme-specific communication objectives will be presented at the MC meeting, with the values being refined in the annual communication plans:

- Events: 5 events/ year, 80 participants / year
- Press and other media coverage: 3 in the programming period
- Website, social media: minimum 1 000 hits in the programming period.

8. Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs

Reference: Articles 94 and 95 CPR

Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR	Yes	No
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR	☐	☒
From the adoption, the programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR	☐	☒

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	Estimated proportion of the total financial allocation within the specific objective to which the SCO will be applied in %	Type(s) of operation covered		Indicator triggering reimbursement (2)		Unit of measurement for the indicator triggering reimbursement	Type of SCO (standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates)	Amount (in EUR) or percentage (in case of flat rates) of the SCO
		Code(1)	Description	Code(2)	Description			

(1) This refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations

(2) This refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable

Appendix 1: Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates

B. Details by type of operation

C. Calculation of the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates

1. Source of data used to calculate the standard scale of unit costs, lump sums or flat rates (who produced, collected and recorded the data, where the data is stored, cut-off dates, validation, etc.)

2. Please specify why the proposed method and calculation based on Article 94(2) CPR is relevant to the type of operation.

3. Please specify how the calculations were made, in particular including any assumptions made in terms of quality or quantities. Where relevant, statistical evidence and benchmarks should be used and, if requested, provided in a format that is usable by the Commission.

4. Please explain how you have ensured that only eligible expenditure was included in the calculation of the standard scale of unit cost, lump sum or flat rate.

5. Assessment of the audit authority(ies) of the calculation methodology and amounts and the arrangements to ensure the verification, quality, collection and storage of data.

Appendix 2: Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs

A. Summary of the main elements

Specific objective	The amount covered by the financing not linked to costs	Type(s) of operation covered		Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbusresment by the Commission	Indicators		Unit of measurement for the conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission	Envisaged type of reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary(ies)
		Code(1)	Description		Code(2)	Description		

(1) Refers to the code in Annex VI of the AMIF, BMVI and ISF Regulations.

(2) Refers to the code of a common indicator, if applicable.

B. Details by type of operation

Appendix 3

Thematic facility (Article 11 AMIF Reg., Article 8 BMVI Reg., Article 8 ISF Reg.)

Procedure reference	Programme version	Status	Accept/Decline date	Comments
	2.0	Accepted		

Specific objective	Modality	Type of intervention	Union contribution	Pre-financing rate	Description of the action
Specific objective 1. Exchange of information	Specific actions		584,905.66		ISF/2025/SA/1.1.1/007 The specific action supports Hungary in developing the European Police Record Index System (EPRIS). The project aims to improve the national police database and maintaining its connection to the EPRIS central unit. Planned activities: - Updating and customisation of the national police records source database - Management of a national police record index, including the automated synching with the national police records source database - Set up, configuration and operations of EPRIS micro-services provided by Europol, in the national technical infrastructure - Connection and maintenance of the national police record index to the EPRIS central routing infrastructure - Testing and improving the interoperability components and data quality of such systems - Consultancy services in relation to EPRIS implementation As a result, the national IT system will be adapted, the national and central EPRIS databases will become interoperable and the central police administrative unit will adapt its information exchange procedures.
TA.36(5). Technical assistance - flat rate (Art. 36(5) CPR)			35,094.34		TA for SA: ISF/2025/SA/1.1.1/007 Specific Action – (TA: EUR 35,094.34)

DOCUMENTS

Document title	Document type	Document date	Local reference	Commission reference	Files	Sent date	Sent by
Programme snapshot 2021HU65ISPR001 1.2	Snapshot of data before send	7 Dec 2022		Ares(2022)8503677	Programme_snapshot_2021HU65ISPR001_1.2_hu.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021HU65ISPR001_1.2_en.pdf Programme_snapshot_2021HU65ISPR001_1.2_hu_en.pdf	7 Dec 2022	