

HUNGARY'S NATIONAL REPORT

pursuant to Article 10(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1926



This report responds to the reporting obligation under Article 10(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1926 of 31 May 2017 supplementing Directive 2010/40/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to the provision of EU-wide multimodal travel information services, which requires Member States, to provide the Commission, by 1 December 2019, with a report on the measures undertaken, if any, to set up a national access point and on the modalities of its functioning.

Setting up and operating the National Access Point (NAP)

The NAP has been set up and went live on 8 August 2019.

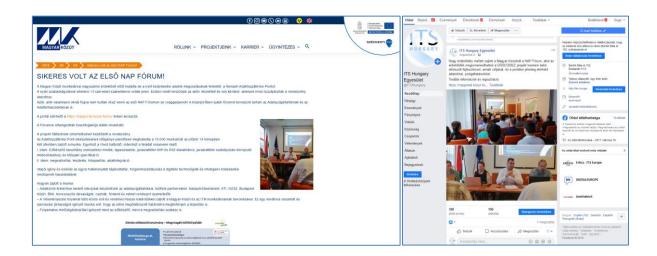
As specified by Decree No 27/2019 of the Minister for Innovation and Technology on the National Access Point and road transport information services, the NAP is implemented and operated by means of interfaces with the systems used by the Public Road Non-profit Private Limited Company (Magyar Közút Nonprofit Zrt.; hereinafter 'MK NZrt.') that is responsible for the operation of national public roads.

The NAP is operated by MK NZrt. through the existing ÚTINFORM service.

The transmission of data through the NAP is carried out using DATEX II or in another international machine-processable format compatible with DATEX II, via the interface between the data managers and the operator of the NAP. Real-time information is available to users in real-time. The National Access Point is available at https://napportal.kozut.hu/.

The physical implementation of the NAP was carried out by MK NZrt. in two phases under the CROCODILE 2.0_HU project. The technical architecture of the NAP, the procedure for the certification of data managers/service providers, as well as the tasks of the National Body and the organisations concerned were developed during the preparatory phase in 2018. Subsequently, the National Access Point was set up and was presented more widely at the first NAP Forum held on 8 August 2019. Attracting a large number of stakeholders, the Forum was organised by MK NZrt., responsible for implementing and operating the National (Data) Access Point. The main purpose of the event was to showcase the interface and to inform potential data managers and users. MK NZrt. reported on the event on its website and on ITS Hungary's Facebook page.

[The following images of the MK NZrt. website and ITS Hungary's Facebook page serve illustration purposes.]



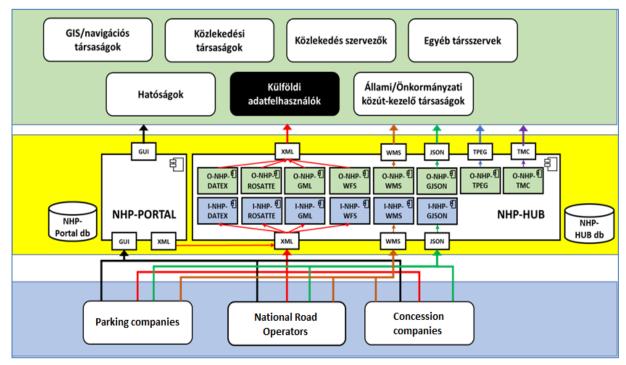
In view of the high level of interest, MK NZrt. held a similar forum on 27 September 2019, where participants (current/future users, data managers) were invited to provide feedback on the system, and received further information about it.

At present, two contributors, MK NZrt. and Budapest Közút Zrt., have registered and made available their data collected in electronic form under the ITS Directive. However, the data recorded by MK NZrt.'s ÚTINFORM service and the National Road Data Bank (OKA), also operated by MK NZrt., on the motorway sections run by the concession companies (AKA, M6 Duna, M6 Tolna, M6 Mecsek) are also available.

In keeping with previous practice, the Hungarian Government plans to provide access to the data without discrimination or restriction and, where possible or provided for by law, free of charge, through the subsystems and data exchange interfaces concerned. In addition to a number of private individuals, the following companies have registered on the Hungarian NAP portal:

- Magyar Közút NZrt. (data provider and user subscriptions)
- TomTom (also has a data user subscription)
- Vezess.hu
- Here
- Budapest Közút Zrt. (subscription as a data provider and user)
- Ministry of Innovation and Technology (registered as a National Body)
- Strabag (also has a data user subscription)
- Disaster Management.

The main interfaces made for the NAP were of the standard DATEX II type; however, it was also set up to manage a number of other commonly used standard data formats (e.g. shp, gml2, gml3, json, kml, gpkg, TN-ITS). Connecting to the NAP is free of charge without discrimination or restriction. Smaller Autohof-type parking companies may provide data manually via the portal. In this way, no major IT development is required for connection. The design and interfaces of the system are illustrated in the diagram below.



GIS/navigációs társaságok	GIS/sat-nav companies						
Közlekedési társaságok	Transport companies						
Közlekedés szervezők	Transport managers						
Egyéb társszervek	Other associated agencies						
Hatóságok	Authorities						
Külföldi adatfelhasználók	Foreign data users						
Állami/Önkormányzati közút-kezelő társaságok	State/Municipal public road management companies						
NHP-portál db.	Number of NAP portals						
NHP-portál	NAP portal						
NHP-hub db.	Number of NAP hubs						
NHP-hub	NAP hub						

In its current state, the NAP does not yet manage static multimodal travel and traffic data. In order to ensure the availability of travel and traffic data specified for the comprehensive TEN-T network in the Annexes to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/1926, the operator of the NAP has prepared a survey form (Annex 1) to collect the necessary information from public transport operators for further evaluation. The aim of the evaluation is to map the availability of data and their availability in the IT systems, and to prepare the planned service.

Following the evaluation of the survey forms, it will be possible to define additional tasks, to ensure the geographical coverage set out in the annexes and the availability of travel and traffic data, to connect and make available travel information services.

Annex 1 Survey form

Data Catego ry	Group	Detailed information	Are the data available in an IT system?	If so, in which system(s)?	Are the data available in structured form? (separated, systemised, e.g. not scanned)	What language(s) are the data available in?	Frequency of updates of commercial data (real-time, ad-hoc, weekly, end-of-day, etc.)	Completeness of data	Quality and reliability of data	Comment
Level of service 1	Location search (place of departure/des tination)	Address identifiers (building number, street name, postcode)								
		Topographic places (city, town, village, suburb, administrative unit)								
		Points of interest (related to transport information) to which people may wish to travel								
	Route plans	Operational Calendar, mapping day types to calendar dates								
	Site search (access nodes)	Identified access nodes (all scheduled modes)								
		Geometry/map layout structure of access nodes (for all scheduled modes)								
	Trip plan computation – scheduled modes transport	Connection links where interchanges may be made, default transfer times between modes at interchanges								
		Network topology and routes/lines (topology)								
		Transport operators								
		Timetables								
		Planned interchanges between guaranteed scheduled services								
		Hours of operations								
		Stop facilities access nodes (including platform information, help desks/information points, ticket booths, lifts/stairs, entrances and exit locations)								
		Vehicles (low floor; wheelchair accessible.)								
		Accessibility of access nodes, and paths within an interchange (such as existence of lifts, escalators)								
		Existence of assistance services (such as existence of on-site assistance)								
	Trip plan computation – road transport (for personal modes)	Road network								
		Cycle network (segregated cycle lanes, on- road shared with vehicles, on-path shared with pedestrians)								
		Pedestrian network and accessibility facilities								