Digital Success Programme 2030

COMPETENT STATE, (DIGITAL STATE GOVERNANCE)
“It’s time to stop eating with a soft porridge anymore, it can only make you soft and fussy, and that’s a waste of masculinity and a striker for sins and contempt for the laws; but be drunken with wine that is sometimes bitter, which makes your mind attentive to my teaching. Upon premising these, let us move on subject.”

*Patron saint of the Hungarian state and army, in peacetime this means the Hungarian public administration.
The DSP was a novel answer given for a fierce political situation. The conservative national government took the initiative of digital transformation based on the responsibility from the millennial statehood.

DSP1.0 (2015)
- It is based on the results of a consultation (InternetKon)
- Reflects the suggestions of the public and professional organisations
- 18 areas, 50+ projects
- Implemented, integrated into the execution of new tasks

DSP2.0 (2017)
- It is based on the results of NIS (National Infocommunication Strategy) and DSP 1.0
- Reflects policy, public administration and professional organisation proposals
- 90+ projects in 27 areas
- Closing implementation: End of 2019

DSP 2030 (2019-2020)
- It is based on the research results of the DSP and other government think-tanks and ministries, and on co-governmental cooperation.
- A holistic and structured accounting system for government actions related to the development of a country’s digital ecosystem.
- “Mendeleev’s Public Administrative Table”
Public policy framework, model for the competent state
Magyary Programme + DSP = Digital State Governance
Role of a strategy and its characteristics:

Objective: the good functioning of the state, which according to the present strategy could be described mainly by compliance

Integrity: there shall be no phenomena and actions that cannot be interpreted in the current strategic framework

Resource-optimization: operating external and internal factors in the most coherent way (strengthening internal synergies, inhibition of bad effects)

Flexible frame: instead of rigid precise target expectations and indicators, an interpretation system and renewable action plans at mid-term scale

State strategy related to digitalization:

Two interpretive widths:
- Broader: public governance of digitalisation
- Narrow: digital state-governance

In addition to the issue of competitiveness, it is now primarily a matter of sovereignty for the state (Last such: 1000 years investiture controversy)

Instead of natural forces or political leaders, the technology industry initiates state reform with a compliance dimension (profit and competitive service) different from that of the state.

In addition to sensitizing strategies to support the digital switchover, a new interpretative framework rewriting the basic operational rules of the state is needed: „in addition to map and route plan, mainly new engine and chassis“

The digital state-governance shall be achieved effectively – cf. maintenance of continuous operation - by building on and inoculating on the analog state government. (Magyary + DSP)
1. Programme
2. Holistic
3. Comprehensible
4. Vocative
5. Valuable
6. Its determined main objective „effective national public administration”
7. It has four areas of intervention
8. Receptive
9. It has a task-centric approach
1. Competitiveness measuring organisations (absolutisation of investment aspects of enterprises)

2. Human and civil rights organisations (absolutisation of individual rights)

3. Organisations assisting training, researching and describing the complexity of public administration (in addition to the complexity of evaluation, complex descriptions can usually only be interpreted for a narrow expertise)

Note: In the case of each measurement, the assumptions and underlying expectations related to goodness must be viewed with sufficient criticism (credit rating agencies, perceptions of lawyers about the state).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal adequacy</th>
<th>Self-adequacy</th>
<th>External adequacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>individual-community-enterprise (1.1.)</td>
<td>operability of the state (2.1.)</td>
<td>evolution and persistence of humanity (3.1.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past, present, future (1.2.)</td>
<td>ontogeny of the State and persistence (2.2.)</td>
<td>livability of Earth (3.2.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State = Sovereign Power institution = branches of power

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>public administration</td>
<td>municipal administration (in delegated governmental competences)</td>
<td>legislation</td>
<td>self-regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effective and national</td>
<td>representative (democratic, plural) and lifelike</td>
<td>legitimate and fair</td>
<td>1-3. Based on institutional characteristics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOBAL MEASUREMENTS OF DIGITALISATION (1.)

**DIGITAL AROUND THE WORLD IN 2020**
- Total Population: 7.75 billion
- Unique Mobile Phone Users: 5.19 billion
- Internet Users: 4.54 billion
- Active Social Media Users: 3.80 billion
- Population: 55%
- Penetration: 67%
- Penetration: 59%
- Penetration: 49%

**GLOBAL DIGITAL GROWTH**
- Total Population: +1.1% (2020 vs. 2019)
- Unique Mobile Phone Users: +2.4% (2020 vs. 2019)
- Internet Users: +7.0% (2020 vs. 2019)
- Active Social Media Users: +9.2% (2020 vs. 2019)
- Population: +82 million
- Penetration: +124 million
- Penetration: +298 million
- Penetration: +321 million

**HUNGARY**
- Total Population: 9.67 million
- Mobile Subscriptions: 11.34 million
- Internet Users: 8.59 million
- Active Social Media Users: 6.00 million
- Mobile Social Media Users: 5.30 million
- Population: 72%
- Penetration: 117%
- Penetration: 89%
- Penetration: 62%
- Penetration: 55%

**ANNUAL DIGITAL GROWTH**
- Total Population: -0.3% (2019 vs. 2018)
- Mobile Subscriptions: +0.9% (2019 vs. 2018)
- Internet Users: +12% (2019 vs. 2018)
- Active Social Media Users: +3.4% (2019 vs. 2018)
- Mobile Social Media Users: +10% (2019 vs. 2018)
- Population: -33 thousand
- Penetration: +99 thousand
- Penetration: +922 thousand
- Penetration: +200 thousand
- Penetration: +500 thousand
Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) – basically an indicator of competitiveness

1. Network connectivity
   Wired broadband, mobile broadband and prices

2. Human capital
   Internet use, basic and advanced digital skills

3. Use of Internet Services
   Use of online content, Usage of communication and electronic transactions

4. Integration of digital technologies
   Digitalisation of businesses and e-commerce

5. Digital public services
   E-government and e-health
# OBJECTIVE AND AREAS OF INTERVENTION OF DSP 2030

## Digital Success Program 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human</th>
<th>Machine</th>
<th>System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a person who is valuable at the labor market, in communities, especially in the family and as a citizen</td>
<td>the digital economy and infrastructure, in all sectors</td>
<td>digital state governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>competent person</td>
<td>„good field”</td>
<td>clean data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>likeable person</td>
<td>„nice game”</td>
<td>useful robot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state-forming person</td>
<td>„home team”</td>
<td>understandable network</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DSP2030 - HUMAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Competent person</th>
<th>Likeable person</th>
<th>State-forming person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To train and encourage people who are able to perform valuable, especially in the labour market and in the communities:</td>
<td>Enabling the possibility and protecting healthy and happy private, community and family life:</td>
<td>Protecting and providing public services to citizens with an independent, undistorted sense of reality that ensures the functioning of a sovereign and democratic rule of law:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Elderly Affairs Program</td>
<td>3. Comenius Digital Programme (in addition to the competent person, protection of people, language, culture and self-protected digital infrastructure)</td>
<td>3. Digital Public Collection Strategy and support for the domestic content industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Digital Workforce Program that includes a tracking and forecasting system</td>
<td>4. Continuous observation of the harmful effects of digitalisation in an observatory manner.</td>
<td>4. Proactive Cybersecurity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Career program to enable people with disabilities to enter the targeted digital labour market</td>
<td>5. Digital novel of CRC and CI. for an accurate dogmatic grasp of new phenomena</td>
<td>5. National digital consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Digital Success Package for affordable access</td>
<td></td>
<td>6. Direct citizen access - DSP contact point network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Digital Success Club to reach those who are left out of the digital ecosystem</td>
<td></td>
<td>7. Smart City - Civitas Sapiens - Community Digital Town / Area Planning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.digitalisjoletprogram.hu
### „Good field“
A competitive and developed economic ecosystem, in particular:

1. Modern, partly state digital infrastructure (5G, mainframes, clouds, etc.)
2. Appropriate and incentive regulation, in particular regulation of the use of data, blockchain and artificial intelligence (technological persons), and a barrier-free administrative environment
3. Modern and up-to-date sectoral strategies
4. State pilots and test environments
5. Higher education, vocational training and adult education system with modern training structure and adult learning
6. Active and proactive participation in international digital ecosystem measurements (DESI)
7. A functioning data economy

### „Nice game“
Encouraging good solutions in the interests of efficient and clean competition, excluding harmful deviations:

1. Preventive and interceptive consumer protection (proactive consumer awareness raising, increased prosecution and sanctioning of certain offences)
2. International public interest enforcement
3. A regulatory environment that immediately reflects on technologies
4. Operate marketplaces for state validation in order to inform consumers
5. Accurate measurability of the external and internal network operation and embeddedness of organisations

### „Home team“
Interventions to ensure equal opportunities for Hungarian economic actors under significant global pressure:

1. Digital Export Development Strategy of Hungary (Government Decree 1491/2016 (IX. 15.)) and Digital Startup Strategy (Government Decree 1858/2016 (XII. 27.))
2. DSP Capital and Credit Program
3. In addition to consumer protection validation, marketplaces supporting also domestic actors
4. Sectoral strategies and action plans, and as part of this, the support of the digitalisation of Hungarian SMEs
5. Preparing for quantum computer rearrangement
6. Supporting open source developments - maintaining digital security of supply through software and hardware diversification
7. Industry-oriented higher education through the DSP network of excellence points.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Areas of intervention</th>
<th>Organisation:</th>
<th>Objective:</th>
<th>Procedure:</th>
<th>Personal:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e-Public Administration loses its comprehensive nature</td>
<td>procedure automation</td>
<td>competency development workshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>new type of sovereignty protection</td>
<td>customer profiling and initiating administration,</td>
<td>new kind of careers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+/ - effects of digitalisation in all sectors</td>
<td>a decision by a more complex consideration</td>
<td>more modern C.G.S. (corporate governance system)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>new structured equal tax treatment</td>
<td>more effective impact assessment</td>
<td>Performance Diagnostics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>new type of legislation, norm algorythmization (faster obsolescence)</td>
<td>expansion one-tier procedures</td>
<td>expert cloud next to the dwindling faculty of officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>data based operation (data asset policy)</td>
<td>monitoring of higher frequency and parallel processes with new tools (network research)</td>
<td>management and use of formal and informal functioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>artificial intelligence - a new type of off-setting point - technological person</td>
<td>seizing new jurisdiction-cyberspace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>global observation systems - observatories</td>
<td>Novel authentication - quantum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline: Magyary 11.0 and 12.0

Main objective: Effective national public service

Areas of intervention

1. coalitions - a new economic and social partnership,
2. network operation - exceeding competence,
3. increase of authentication capability - external and flexible public task performance
4. innovative international partnerships
5. diagnostic examination of the status and assessment of a given organism in the ecosystem
6. organisational interpretation of blockchain
7. Liability of “Technological Persons”

Measures

1. procedure automation
2. customer profiling and initiating administration,
3. a decision by a more complex consideration
4. more effective impact assessment
5. expansion one-tier procedures
6. monitoring of higher frequency and parallel processes with new tools (network research)
7. seizing new jurisdiction-cyberspace
8. Novel authentication - quantum

Areas of intervention

data
robot
network

Main objective: Effective national public service

Digital Magyary 1.0
Faster aging paradigms and conceptual systems

An emerging conceptual, dogmatic framework (see Corpus Iuris Civilis 529 AD)

A new era in public administration science. Digitalisation can become a quasi empirical science, still not human / social experiments and maximum legal protection in individual cases, but proceedings can be better parameterised due to algorithmization, and retrospective evaluation and measurement can give more exact feedback. Improvements can be made faster and more efficiently.

Digital State Governance: increasing the efficiency of government through the most expedient use of digital physical and virtual tools.

Implementing the highest possible degree of automatization provided by the data available and created by the functional, professional and political operation, in a way that both individual and normative, higher frequency and complex task execution should be measurable - evaluable and controllable-manageable through the use of new mathematical methods (ie. network science).

An adaptive and adequate state is expected.

Adaptation is an important feature of the adequate State (an element of effectiveness). But with mere adaptation without historical bonds, the state cannot fulfil its vocation because the main drivers of digitalisation have different systems of goals, values, and expectations.

When adapting digital government:
- technological diversity and
- maintenance of analog operational capability

is of paramount importance
Thank you for your attention