



MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The use of electronic applications in Hungarian rural development schemes

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Preparations of the introduction

- Optional electronic applications in SAPS
- Create the legal background for compulsory use of electronic applications
- Compulsory electronic applications for large farms in Saps (optional for the rest)
- Compulsory electronic applications in SAPS and some other area based RD measures (Single Application)



Where is e-applications used

- Single application (SA): SAPS + 19 area based RD measures, such as
 - Agri-environmental payments
 - Natura 2000 payments
 - LFA aid application
 - Modernisation of plantations
 - Energy plantation

In some cases both claim and payment applications is submitted electronically.

- Other RD measures such as
 - Afforestation of agricultural land payments
 - Forest-environment payments
 - Non-producing agricultural investments
 - Vocational training

- Monitoring data supply (approx. 30,000 in 2010, with more than 80% intensity)



How can farmers use e-application?

- Approx. 20-25% of farmers are computer literate (non-representative survey)
- All farmers are offered free help with single application by advisors
- 16% of farmers do SA e-submission on their own
- Users' manual and video on PA's website



Who help farmers with the e-applications?

→ Free help

- Village agronomists (600)
- Advisors of the Agricultural Chamber (200)

→ Help supported under advisory measure of NHRDP

- Advisors of the FAS (600)

All the above receive special training on e-applications, and furnished with the necessary hardware and software.



The procedure of e-application I.

- ➔ e-application system is operated by the Paying Agency (PA)
- ➔ Clients can submit e-application on their own or with advisor's help (advisor has to be authorized by client – electronically by using pin code, and on printed and signed paper, too)
- ➔ Client or advisor enters PA's web-site
- ➔ It uses the personal client gate (CG) of the governmental portal
 - CG is protected by username and password
 - CG is also used for other e-administration (e.g. tax)
- ➔ Choosing application form and filling in

Some properties of the software

- previous data from database automatically filled in
- only relevant boxes pop up
- area can be modified by drawing on map
- scanned documents can be attached
- data in excel format can be imported
- automatic cross-checkings
- missing (or obviously improper) data are indicated
- incomplete application can be stored and opened later to continue
- only complete and formally checked form is allowed to be submitted
- only electronic submission (“no paper”)
- even submitted applications can be modified until the deadline of submission



The procedure of e-application II.

- Submitted application is received by IACS
- “time stamp”
- Confirmation of submission to client
- Processing starts
- Some checking is done automatically, some by a clerk
 - In the case of deficiencies PA notify client in written form
 - Client submits amendments/additions in writing
- If application is correct, decision is produced



Pros and cons

→ Pros

- Large number of potential clients in Hungary
- Cost efficient administration (less labour is needed)
- Decreasing administrative burdens of both PA and clients
- Speeding up procedures

→ Cons

- Most of the farmers are computer illiterate
- And do not have the necessary hardware and software



ICT training

- ICT training (2 moduls of ECDL: operation systems, Internet and communication) is compulsory part of in-service courses that are:
 - Supported by public funds
 - Longer than 240 hours
- ICT training supported under NHRDP (started in Nov 2010):
 - 40 hours
 - Topics covered:
 - Operation systems
 - Use of Word and Internet
 - E-mailing



ICT help for rural areas

- ➔ e-Hungary program
 - e-Hungary points (2000 throughout the country – focused on small villages)
 - Equiped with Internet access
 - Professional help by e-advisor
- ➔ Services of e-Hungary points (cost free)
 - Tailored to local needs
 - Use of e-administration services
 - Seeking information
 - Banking, etc
- ➔ Locations of e-points
 - Local government premises
 - Libraries
 - Cultural centres
 - Village halls
 - Integrated communal service places (supported under NHRDP)
 - Schools



Future improvements

- ➔ Extending e-application to more measures
- ➔ Diminish or eliminate the use of paper in the application procedure
- ➔ helping farmers to be able to do application on their own:
 - Support for purchasing hardware and software (planned in NHRDP)
 - To promote supported ICT training



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Thank you for your attention!
