

i2010 Annual Report 2007



Information Space
Innovation & Investment in R&D
Inclusion



Hungary is in the middle low end for most aspects of information society development. In general, citizens are more active than enterprises, notably in media use which is far higher than might be expected from connectivity levels. The indicators suggest advanced interest and user skills hindered by a lack of connectivity preventing it from fulfilling industrial and social potential.

Hungary Today

Broadband connectivity and internet access are below average and growth rates have been insufficient to avoid Hungary being overtaken and falling down the ranking. The broadband to narrowband ratio is above average suggesting users are going directly to broadband. About two thirds of connections are Digital Subscriber Line (DSL). Use of advanced internet services among citizens is higher than average, with the exception of banking, and quite significantly higher than what might be expected from connectivity rates. In the absence of high broadband penetration, the widespread consumption of audiovisual online content has not translated into a commercial market for online content. 3G and digital television are still in their infancy.

Availability of public online services for citizens is about average while service supply for enterprises is low. Use of eGovernment services is below average for citizens and very low for enterprises. Hungary has a relatively high number of broadband connected schools, but the number of computers per pupils is low, and the actual use by teachers in class is amongst the lowest in Europe.

Enterprise connectivity is low and the use of eBusiness and online services is one of Hungary's weakest points. The performance in eCommerce is somewhat better but still below average. This is despite Hungary having a fairly large ICT sector share of GDP and employment, and solid basic skill ratios.

Hungarian ICT Policy

ICT are one of Hungary's priorities in three of its microeconomic pillars: R&D and innovation, business environment and infrastructure.

Fostering ICT use: a number of projects have been set up to support business and household use of ICT. Online access to government services, particularly in the field of taxation has been enhanced. One-stop-shops for businesses and healthcare administration are based on electronic means.

R&D: Research in ICT is included in the programme, *Asboth Oszkar*, aimed at fostering advanced technologies.

Content: The Digital National Library programme aims to digitise and make national content resources accessible online.

Infrastructure: Measures include projects in broadband, network security and interoperability. ICT in environmental protection is also highlighted.

Broadband	2003	2004	2005	2006	EU25	Rank
Total DSL coverage (as % of total population)	58.0	70.0	85.0		87.4	18
DSL coverage in rural areas (as % of total population)			76.0		65.9	12
Broadband penetration (as % of population)		2.9	5.1	8.6	15.7	21
DSL penetration (as % of population)		1.9	3.3	5.3	12.8	19
Predominant download speed			0.5-1Mbps			
Households having broadband (as % of those having access to the internet at home)		40.9	49.5	68.2	62.1	13
% of enterprises with broadband access				61.3	74.5	19
Number of 3G subscribers per 100 inhabitants			0.0		5.0	20
Digital Television in households			8.4		30.6	17
Music: number of single downloads per 100 inhabitants			0.0			15
Internet Usage						
% population who are regular internet users		21.3	33.6	41.7	46.7	17
Take up of internet services (as % of population)						
Sending emails		20.4	31.4	36.9	43.8	18
Looking for information about goods and services		19.5	25.2	34.7	42.9	18
Internet telephoning or videoconferencing		2.1	4.1	7.8	7.1	15
Playing/downloading games and music		11.8	16.9	22.4	18.2	13
Listening to the web radio/watching web tv		3.3	7.2	12.1	11.8	13
Reading online newspapers/magazines		14.2	18.3	24.9	19.0	13
Internet banking		2.7	5.8	8.0	22.0	25
Places of access						
% at home		14.3	20.7	28.8	42.6	21
% at work		10.0	16.8	18.7	23.0	19
% at educational place		6.7	7.2	11.7	8.0	6
% at PIAP		9.7	5.7	6.8	6.8	10
eGovernment Indicators						
% basic public services for citizens fully available online		8.3		50.0	36.8	10
% basic public services for enterprises fully available online		25.0		50.0	67.8	21
% of population using e-Government services		16.1	17.9	16.8	23.8	17
of which for returning filled in forms		4.0	7.3	5.3	8.1	18
% of enterprises using e-Government services		34.7		44.9	63.7	25
of which for returning filled in forms		23.2		27.7	44.8	24
ICT in schools						
Number of computers connected per 100 pupils				8.6	9.9	14
% of schools with broadband access				77.0	67.0	11
% of teachers having used the computer in class during the last 12 months				42.8	74.3	25
e-Commerce						
E-commerce as % of total turnover of enterprises				7.0	11.7	15
% enterprises receiving internet orders		5.7		10.7	13.9	16
% enterprises purchasing on the internet		13.9		12.2	37.9	24
e-business. % enterprises:						
with integrated internal business processes		33.9		4.5	37.3	27
with integrated external business processes		5.2		5.4	13.5	22
Security: % enterprises using Secure servers		26.6		19.4	41.0	20
% using digital signatures for authentication		13.3		7.4	14.3	25
Employment and Skills						
% employees using computers connected to the Internet		26.3		20.6	36.1	25
% of persons employed with ICT user skills.	19.5	19.9	20.0	20.1	18.5	5
% of persons employed with ICT specialist skills	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.1	15
Indicators on growth of ICT sector and R&D						
ICT sector share of total GDP	6.4				5.5	7
ICT sector share of total employment	4.9				4.0	4
ICT sector growth (constant prices).	2.4				3.6	12
R&D expenditure in ICT by the business sector, as % of GDP	0.0				0.3	15
=== as % of total R&D expenditure	14.2				25.7	13