

E-Government developments in Hungary

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1. INTRODUCTION

I will present the following topics:

- **ICT infrastructure in Hungary**
- **E-Government in Hungary**
- **Hungarian Information Society Strategy**
- **Some characteristics of GIS activity in Hungary**

2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

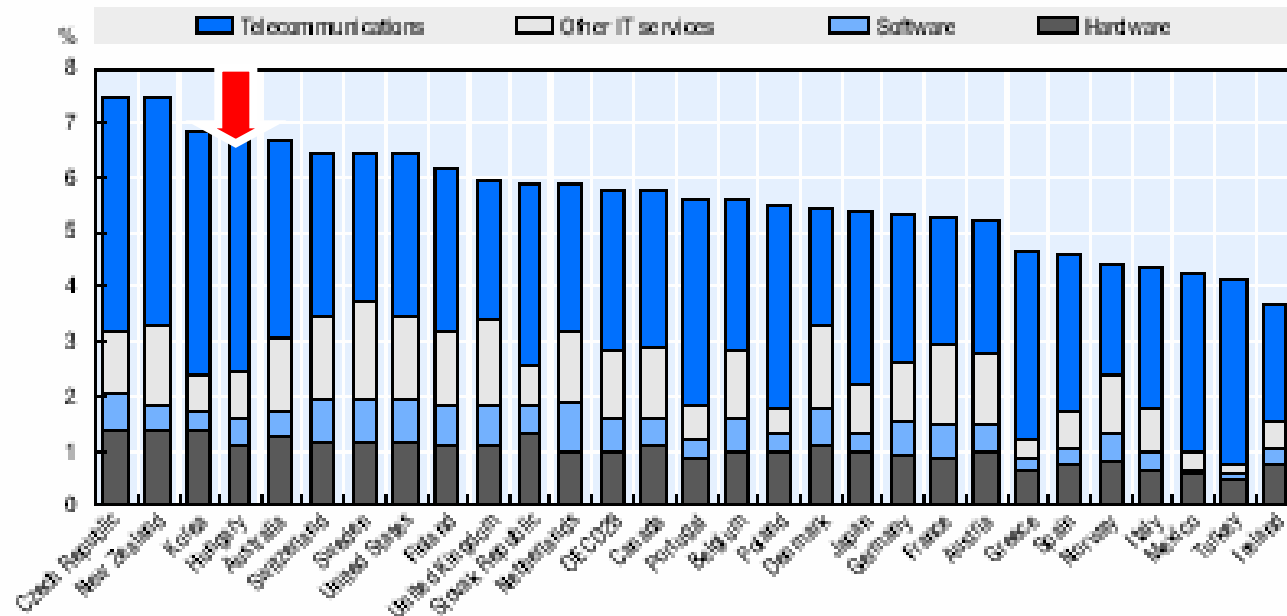
The following facts about Hungary:

- Hungary is a relatively small country (93 000 skm, 10 million inhabitants),
- The country has big traditions in mathematics and natural sciences,
- The country is after a political and economical transformation,
- Since 2004 Hungary is EU-member country.

2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

Hungary has a good position of ICT intensity in OECD countries:

Figure 1.24. ICT intensity¹ in OECD countries,² 2003



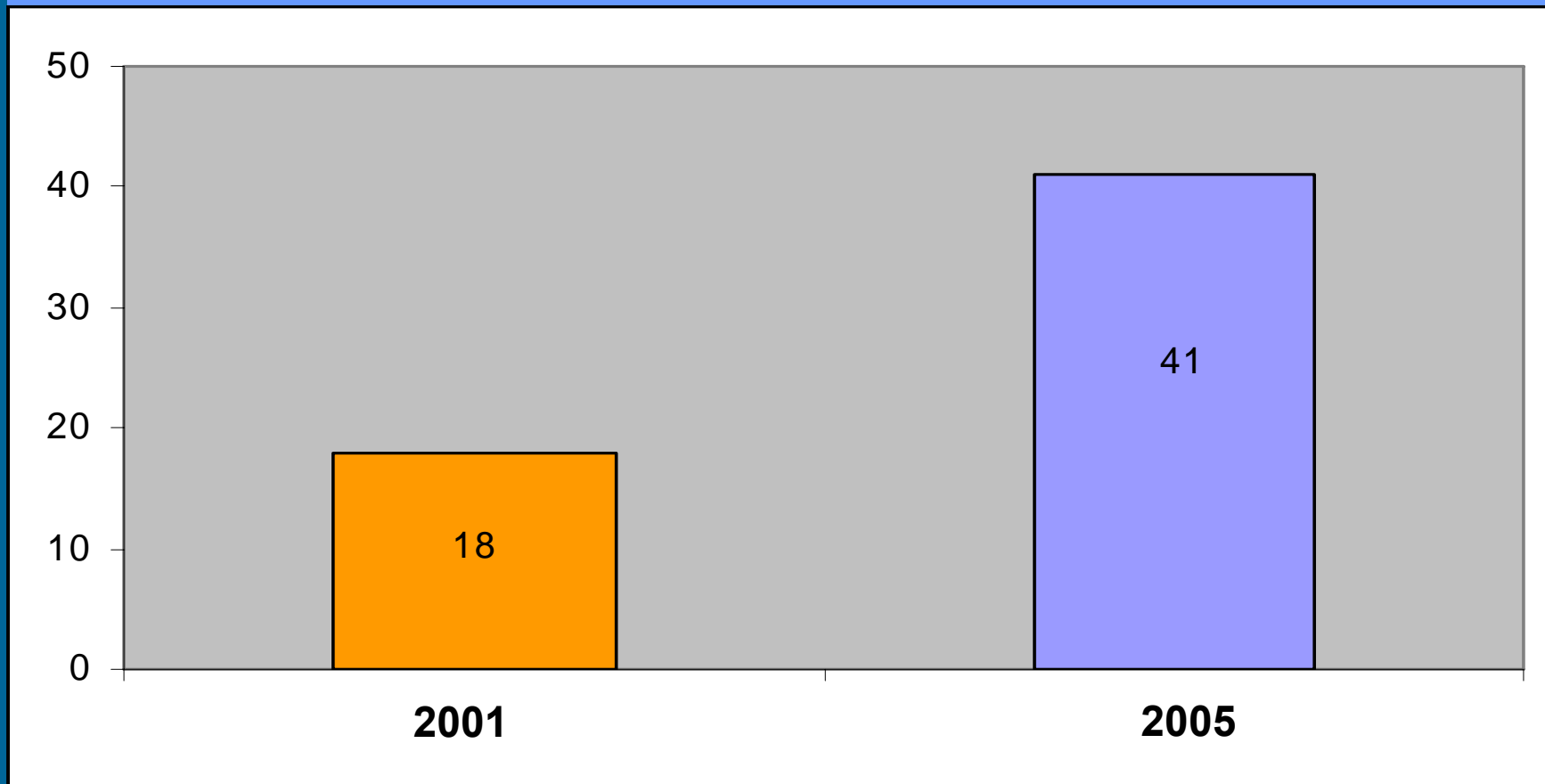
1. ICT intensity is defined as ICT markets/GDP.

2. Excluding Luxembourg and Iceland.

Source: OECD, based on International Data Corporation (IDC), 2004.

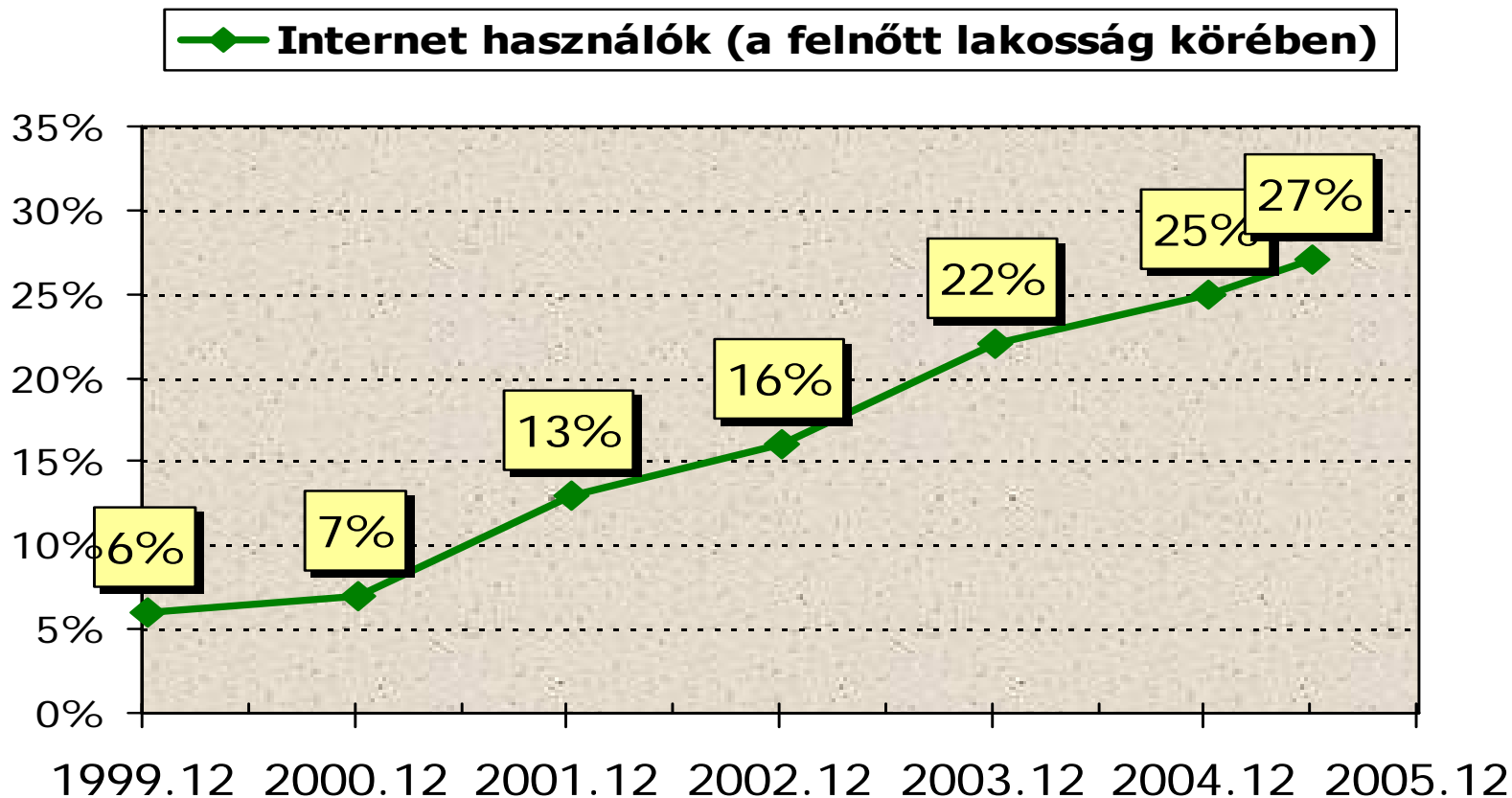
2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

The number of PC - s is increasing:



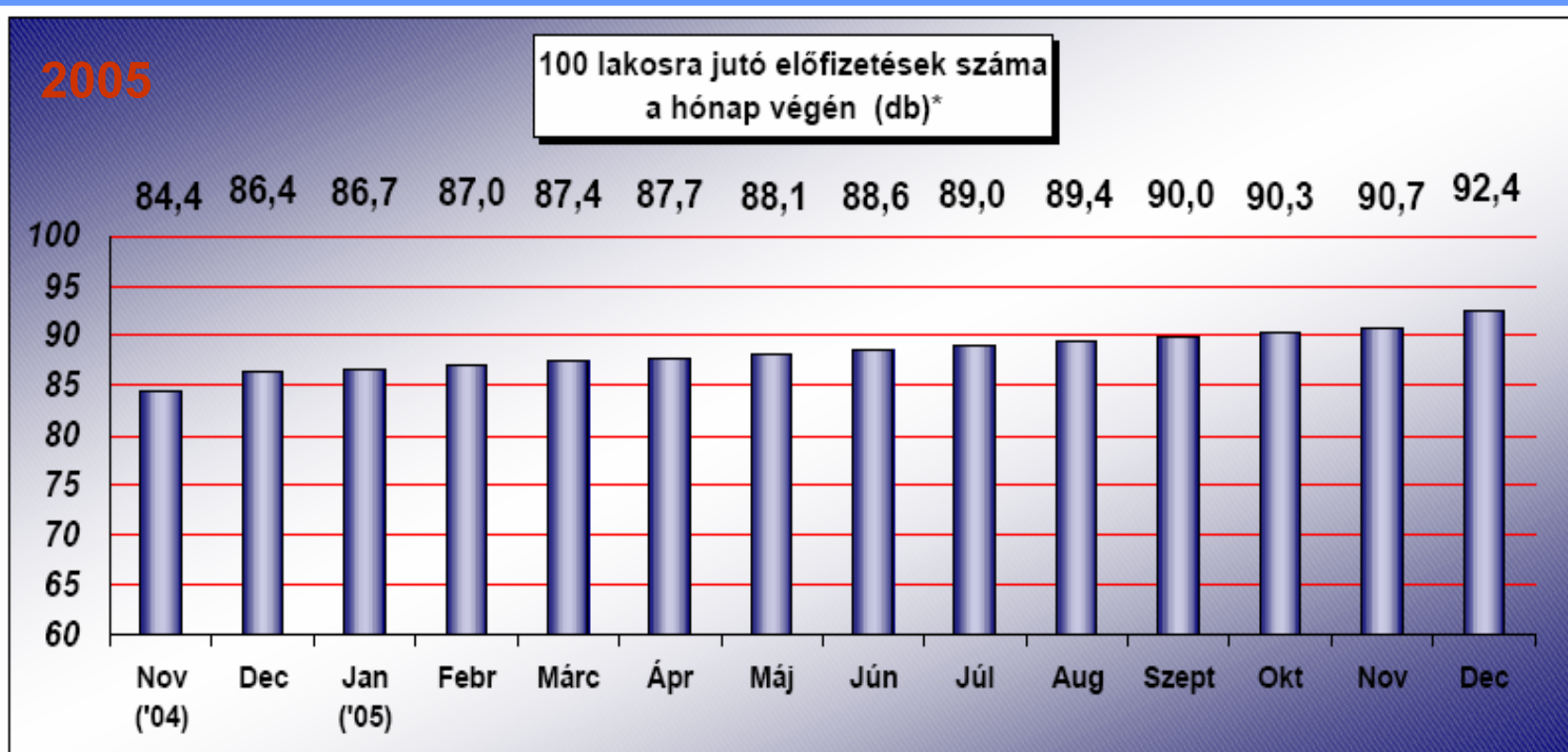
2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

The Internet penetration is increasing too:



2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

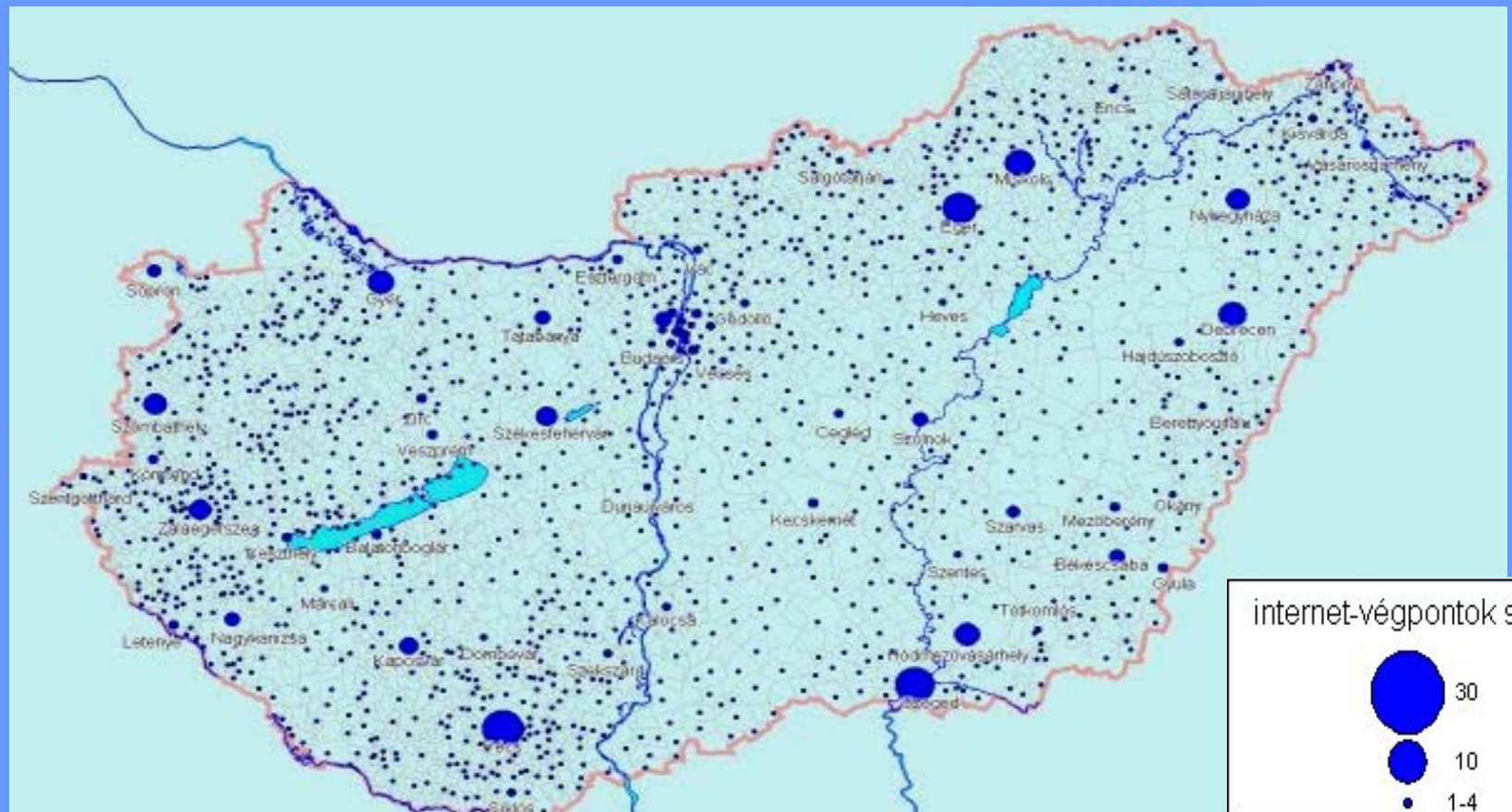
GSM penetration: 92,4 %, UMTS from 2005:



*(Összes előfizetés / Népszerűség szám) * 100

2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

Public access points (Hungary points): > 2700



Public net phase 1 (broad band): 5000 schools, 2300 institutes (including 5-600 municipalities)

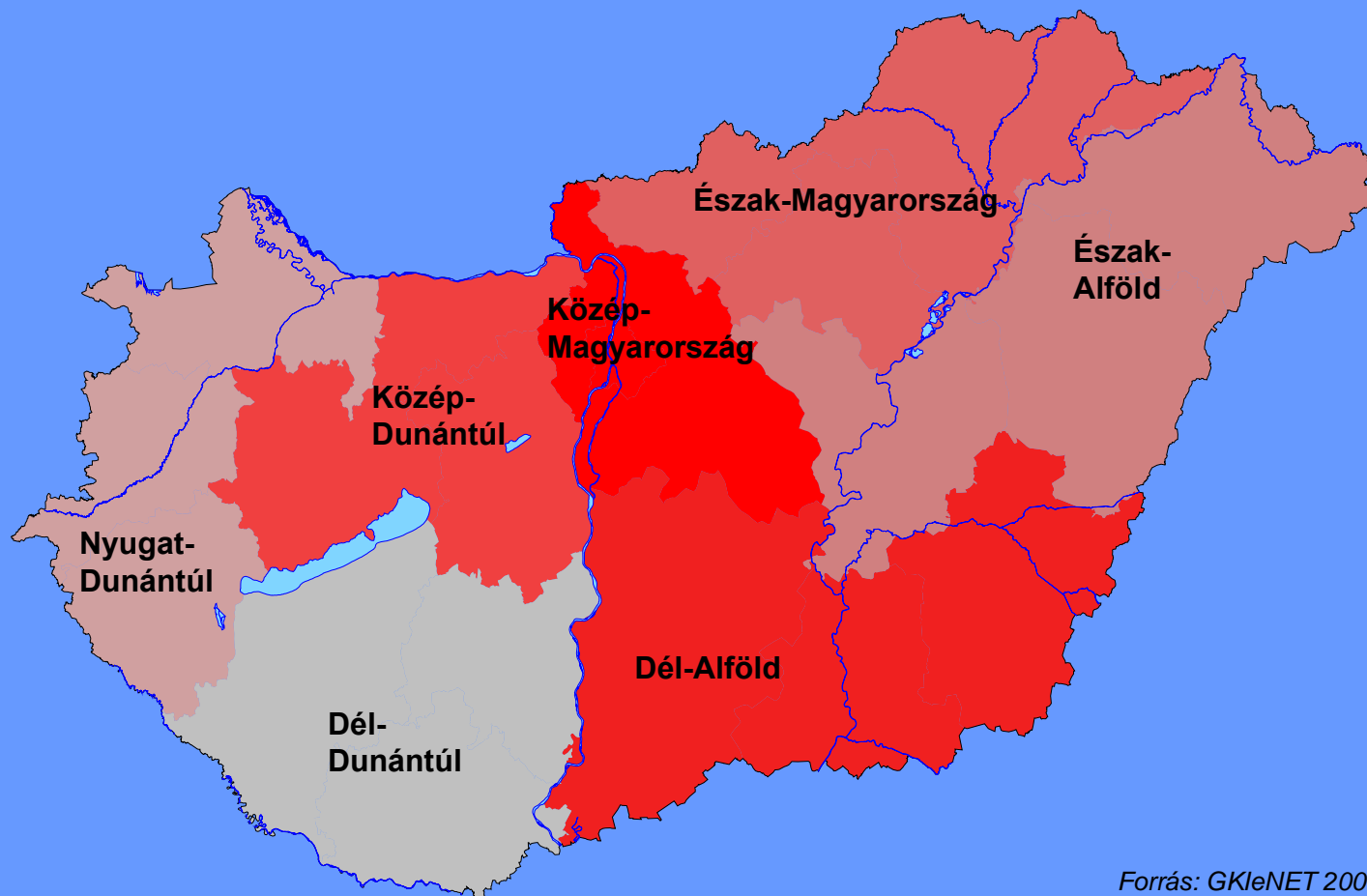
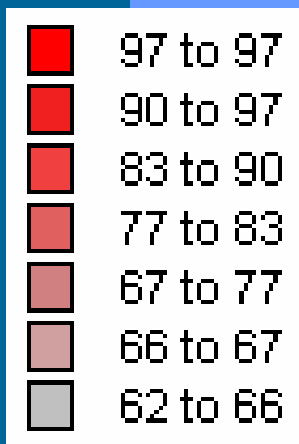
2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

Some problems:

- The Internet penetration is low. Hungary has a position in the last third part of EU 25 countries.
- The number of “digital illiterates” is high.
- Big differences between the parts of the country:

2. ICT INFRASTRUCTURE IN HUNGARY

Local governments accessing Internet in the regions of Hungary



3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

Two basic law of the modernisation of public administration are the following:

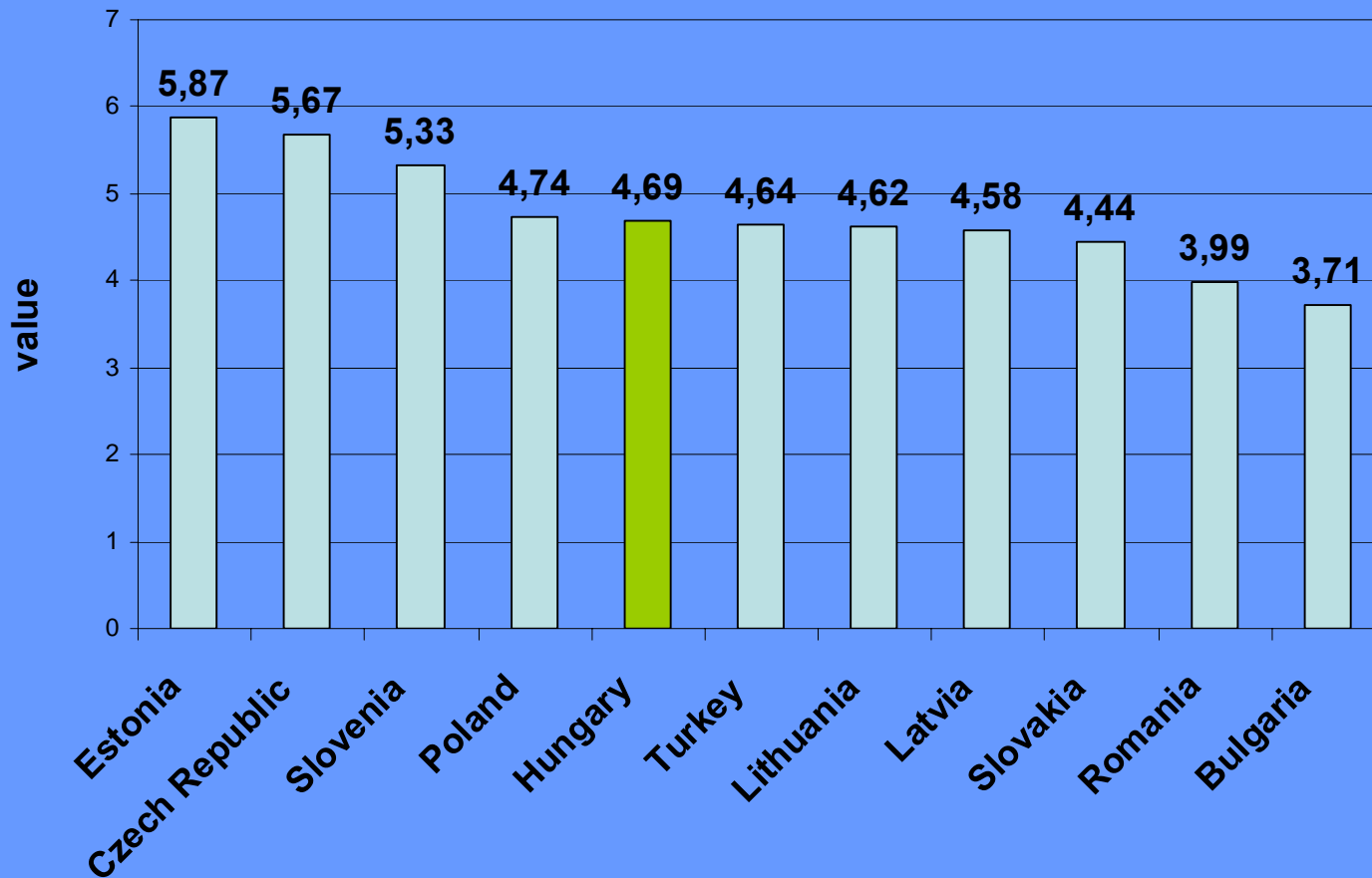
- **Act of information freedom (2005)**
- **Act on the general rules of administration procedures and services with separate section for electronic case management (2004)**

3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

Some ideas of the modernisation are:

- **service-oriented, customer-centric**
- **outcome-oriented, efficient, cheap**
- **transparent, accountable**
- **increasing trust, broadening participatory democracy**
- **innovative, flexible**
- **open, collaborative.**

3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY



3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

The modernisation of public administration has two centres in the Government.

In the last time started the possibility to use the Internet in the public administration.

– Computer infrastructure

- central administration: 0,93 computer/employee (practically complete)
- local administration: 0,89 computer/employee

3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

– Network infrastructure

- central: ~ 500 institutes on Government Backbone (connected to TESTA), LAN: 98 %, Internet access: 97 % (48 % of employees)
- local: Internet access: 88 % (48 % of PCs), LAN: 36 %

– Home pages

- central: > 90 %
- local: < 40 %

3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

The main elements are the following:

- **Infrastructure:**
 - Government backbone, electronic utility, metadirectory, etc.
- **Regulation:**
 - harmonisation of governmental web pages, etc. (refer to common tasks)
- **Skills:**
 - courses for civil servants

3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

- **Content and services:**
 - Government Portal, Central Service Gateway, e-Procurement, e-Payment, Government Contact Centre, etc.
- **Effective back office:**
 - electronic legal codification, electronic records management, etc.
- **European integration:**
 - participation in IDABC, connection to TESTA, etc.

3. E-GOVERNMENT IN HUNGARY

Other strategies and programs

- E-Municipalities Strategy,
- National Broadband Strategy.

4. HUNGARIAN INFORMATION SOCIETY STRATEGY

The Hungarian Information Society Strategy is the adaptation of eEurope Program for Hungary.

a. Objective: modern society and competitive economy using information and communications technologies as most important tools of building a knowledge based society

b. 6 fields of intervention:

- Contents and services
- Infrastructure
- Knowledge and skills
- Legal and social environment
- R & D
- Equal opportunities

13 Key Areas, 19 Programs.

GIS is only indirect way included.

5. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF GIS ACTIVITY IN HUNGARY

- Hungary has a long tradition of geographical information manipulation.
- The 1D, 2D, and 3D reference systems (control network) are up-to-date
- In Hungary, various types of maps are available in analogue and in digital form.
- In the large-scale domain (1:500 –1:4000) are analogue maps over the country
- In the medium scale (topographic) domain (1:10000-1:200000) there are two parallel systems.

5. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF GIS ACTIVITY IN HUNGARY

- Near the maps and images a great deal of text and attribute data are available
- The GIS activity started in the mid-1970s
- The Hungarian companies and government organizations take part in various international projects (e.g. CORINE, MEGRIN, INSPIRE)
- The GIS technologies are part of the curricula of colleges and universities.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

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- **1980- :** Full professor at the Dept of Photogrammetry of Technical University Budapest
- **1997-2004:** Rector of the Budapest University of Technology and Economics (formerly Technical University of Budapest) (TUB)
- **2004-:** President of National Council for Communications and Information Technology