

Broadband in Hungary

Hungary's National Digitization Strategy 2021-2030 aims at 95% of households covered by gigabit networks by 2030.

Summary of broadband development in Hungary

The National Digitization Strategy 2021-2030 was announced in June 2020. It aims at providing 95% of households with gigabit networks, as well as highlights increasing digital skills of the population, digitalisation of business processes as well as increase of use of e-government services.

National broadband strategy and policy

Responsible authorities

- Strategies concerning the use of information and communication technology including broadband policies fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Innovation & Technology (Innovációs és Technológiai Minisztérium).
- The Ministry of the Interior (Belügyminisztérium) was involved in preparation of the National Digitization Strategy 2021-2030.
- The Governmental Information Technology Development Agency (KIFÜ) operates under the supervision of the Ministry of Innovation and Technology. The agency manages IT projects dealing with central public administration and guided by the Government, e.g. the Superfast Internet Program and acts as national Broadband Competence Office (BCO).
- The National Media Infocommunications Authority (Nemzeti Média- és Hírközlési Hatóság, NMHH) provides regulation concerning fixed and wireless electronic communications and is also responsible for the wireless broadband strategy.
- The Ministry of Interior (Belügyminisztérium) is responsible for eGovernment issues and was involved in preparation of the National Digitization Strategy 2021-2030.

Main aims and measures for broadband development

The Hungary's National Digitization Strategy 2021-2030, announced in June 2020, was prepared by the Ministry of Innovation & Technology and the Ministry of the Interior. The strategy is based on the four pillars: digital infrastructure, digital skills, digital economy and digital state and sets targets to be achieved by 2030:

- 95% of households covered by gigabit networks,
- less than 2% share of people without digital skills in the 16-71 age group,
- more than 30% of processes in the enterprises are digitalised,
- 90 % of inhabitants use e-government services.

The strategy outlines infrastructural, educational and economic support measures. To ensure the

availability of wired and wireless digital infrastructure with adequate service capability and quality, the strategy foresees development of gigabit networks, digital infrastructure of educational and higher education institutions, further development of the national telecommunications backbone network, wireless communication for professional organizations, expanding supercomputing capacity as well as encouraging development of 5G networks.

Development of Gigabit capable networks will include wide implementation measures:

- planning and implementation of a nationwide “Gigabit Hungary 2030” network development programme, connected to 5G, in order to have an Internet connections with speeds of at least 1 Gbps available by end-2030,
- clarification of infrastructure and network sharing under competition law and regulation of access to optical and radio networks, in particular the sharing of passive (and partly active) infrastructure elements,
- transposing the European Electronic Communications Code into national law,
- reviewing and, if necessary, amending the rules for the construction of telecommunication networks,
- alleviating the reporting and administrative burdens on service providers,
- reviewing the quality and consumer protection regulations for communications services, reviewing standards, formulation of minimum requirements,
- review of the Communications Regulation to better support policy objectives related to digitization, micro- and macro-level competitiveness,
- updating national standards for the electronic communications networks,
- positioning digital networks as a critical infrastructure for the general public.

Encouraging the development of 5G networks will need further multiple actions:

- strengthening and expanding the activities of the 5G Coalition,
- launching a strategic agreements between the service providers and the government to accelerate state-of-the-art fixed & mobile and converged technology developments,
- development of R&D&I support scheme in line with digital infrastructure development, especially 5G,
- development of Széchenyi István University 5G Center of Excellence,
- contribution to the construction of EU 5G corridors,
- preliminary analysis of 6G technology.

National and regional broadband financial instruments

- Loans: For the 2014-2020 period, financial resources from the Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme (EDIOP/GINOP) support the expansion of public broadband networks and the expansion of high speed connections. National funds help expand the broadband networks in non-convergent Middle-Hungarian Region.
- ESIF funds: The 2014-2020 programmes estimate that investments into NGA high-speed broadband networks, with a speed of 30 Mbps or higher, will reach EUR 253 million. Part of the broadband budget will be spent via financial instruments. Hungary is the only EU Member State to use financial instruments for broadband development at the national level.

Data on broadband development and technologies in

Hungary

For the latest data on broadband coverage, subscriptions and penetrations, coverage of different broadband technologies and costs, check the scoreboard reports and the country reports of the Digital Economy & Society Index (DESI).

Spectrum assignments for wireless broadband

For details on harmonised spectrum assignments consult the European 5G Observatory.

Publications and press documents

- Study on National Broadband Plans in the EU-28
- Guide to High-Speed Broadband Investment
- Mobile and fixed broadband prices in Europe at the end of 2019
- Study on broadband coverage in Europe 2019
- Hungary - country reports on performances in digitisation: connectivity, digital skills, digital public services and more
- Portal szelessav.net gathering and collating service quality data on broadband
- Szupergyors Internet Program (SZIP)
- Nemzeti Digitalizációs Stratégia (NDS) 2021-2030

Contact information

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Related Content

Big Picture

Broadband in EU countries

Find current information on broadband development in each country, as well as national strategies

and policies for developing broadband.

See Also

[Broadband in Sweden](#)

Sweden's national broadband plan, adopted in 2016, has the vision of an entirely connected Sweden and has goals for both mobile coverage and for high-speed broadband connections for households and businesses. By 2020, 95% of all households and companies should have access to...

[Broadband in Spain](#)

Digital connectivity and 5G rollout are among the ten strategic priorities of the Spain Digital 2025 Agenda.

[Broadband in Slovenia](#)

Slovenia's broadband aims are in line with the gigabit society targets.

[Broadband in Slovakia](#)

Slovakia has set the long-term objective of achieving access to high-speed internet connection with at least 30 Mbps for all households by the end of 2020.

[Broadband in Romania](#)

Romania's broadband plan focuses on building up a national broadband network as a first step towards achieving the targets set by the Digital Agenda for Europe.

[Broadband in Portugal](#)

Portugal's NGA coverage is slightly below EU average. The Agenda Portugal Digital aims at development of a digital infrastructure that allows citizens to take advantage of the new opportunities offered by technologies.

[Broadband in Poland](#)

Poland's national broadband plan foresees that 100% of households should have access to internet connectivity of at least 30 Mbps by 2020. 50% of households should have internet connectivity of 100 Mbps by 2020.

Broadband in the Netherlands

The Dutch government supports the Gigabit Society targets. All households should have the opportunity to access broadband networks of at least 100 Mbps and a vast majority should be taking advantage of 1 Gbps by 2023. Mobile networks must also be able to access basic services at...

Broadband in Malta

Malta's broadband policy is technology neutral and favours a competitive market environment.

Broadband in Luxembourg

The development of a communication infrastructure with a target of gigabit broadband access throughout the country is one of the priorities in the governmental programme of Luxembourg.

Broadband in Lithuania

Lithuania's Next Generation Internet Access Development Plan focuses on direct state contribution to long-term infrastructure development, supports measures promoting private sector investments and seeks to foster an increase in demand for fast broadband access.

Broadband in Latvia

Broadband facilitates the development of e-services for government, schools, commerce, health and business besides providing high-speed internet to residents, businesses and public administrations in Latvia.

Broadband in Italy

The Italian strategy for next generation access network aims at developing a high-speed access network to maximise the take-up of an infrastructure able to guarantee services of 100 Mbps for at least 85% of households by 2020. Italy adopted a national state aid scheme to support...

Broadband in Ireland

The national broadband plan for Ireland foresees that by 2026 all premises in Ireland will have access to high-speed broadband.

Broadband in Greece

The Greek Digital Transformation Bible 2020-2025 highlights connectivity as one of the five strategic axes and acknowledges the Gigabit Society 2025 targets.

Broadband in Germany

The 2018 coalition agreement of the German Federal Government identifies the priority goal of a nationwide expansion of gigabit networks by 2025. The federal government has also developed a 5G Strategy for Germany.

Broadband in France

The national broadband programme France Très Haut Débit sets out the targets of fast broadband access for all households by 2022 and fibre for all by 2025.

Broadband in Finland

The Finnish authorities go for a competition-driven, fibre-based network roll-out assisted by public funds for underserved areas and advice for local municipalities on how to deploy broadband networks.

Broadband in Estonia

Estonia has established basic broadband coverage throughout the country, and has brought its broadband targets for 2020 in line with those of the Digital Agenda for Europe.

Broadband in Denmark

A number of political initiatives aiming at nation-wide fixed and mobile broadband coverage support Danish broadband goals. The Government works towards making Denmark a digital frontrunner by creating a foundation for Danish businesses to exploit digital technologies.

Broadband in the Czech Republic

The National Plan for the Development of Very High Capacity Networks, approved in March 2021, defines the strategic approach of the Czech Republic to the construction of VHCN.

Broadband in Cyprus

Cyprus' broadband plan sets strategic objectives for 2016-2020 and is aligned with the Gigabit Society objectives and the 5G Action Plan. It aims at Internet coverage with at least 30 Mbps for all households and businesses by 2020. In order to achieve the 2020 take-up target of...

Broadband in Croatia

Croatia's strategy contains basic principles such as service and technological neutrality, net neutrality and inclusion of broadband internet access among universal services.

Broadband in Bulgaria

The National Broadband Infrastructure Plan for Next Generation Access "Connected Bulgaria" and the Policy in the field of electronic communications have been updated and adopted in August 2020.

Broadband in Belgium

Belgium's broadband strategy is incorporated into a broader policy strategy "Digital Belgium 2015-2020". The aim is to provide speeds of up to 1 Gbps to half of the country by 2020 and to facilitate a proactive 5G roll-out. By lowering costs and reducing administrative burdens...

Broadband in Austria

Austria's broadband strategy focuses on the nationwide supply of Gigabit connections by 2030. By the end of 2025, almost nationwide availability of 5G should have been realised.

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