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Digital Decade 2026 country report

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**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS**

**State of the Digital Decade 2026: Closing structural gaps and mobilising investments for
2030 and beyond**

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DIGITAL DECADE COUNTRY REPORT 2026

Hungary

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Executive summary

Hungary boasts a good fibre infrastructure and a strong position in digital public services for citizens, especially in the area of access to e-Health records. However, the country continues to lag in business digitalisation and the uptake of key technologies, especially in the case of small to medium size enterprises (SMEs), as well as in basic digital skills of the population.

The weaknesses identified in business digitalisation undermine Hungary's **competitiveness**, as enterprises with low digital intensity are less able to achieve productivity gains from both basic and advanced digital tools and to expand into new business opportunities. Moreover, limited digital literacy constrains citizens' effective use of technology and e-services, weakens labour productivity growth, and reduces businesses' capacity to reap the full benefits of digital adoption.

In order to improve its **digital leadership** assets, Hungary will host one of the European AI Factory Antennas, under the AI Factory programme of the European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU). This will give access to the computational capacity of the existing EU AI Factory, without the need to build a stand-alone national infrastructure. There are currently no digital unicorns in Hungary, which represents a serious gap in the development of the digital economy.

Hungary in the Digital Decade

Hungary shows a moderate level of ambition in its contribution to the Digital Decade having set 14 national targets (out of 14 possible), 71% of which are aligned with the EU 2030 targets. In its national roadmap, Hungary provided 12 trajectory points for 2025 (out of 13 analysed). The country is progressing towards them moderately well with 50% considered on track. Hungary addressed 33% of the 9 recommendations issued by the Commission in 2025 by introducing new measures. According to the national roadmap, by the end of 2026, 48% of the measures will come to an end. The total public budget associated with these measures is EUR 575 million, representing 32% of the total public budget provided for in the roadmap. According to the special **2026 Eurobarometer on 'the Digital Decade'**, **85% of Hungarian respondents consider that digital policy should have a very high/high priority for the EU** in shaping our future in Europe. They are also of the opinion that, in the next ten years, the EU should cooperate with Member States to reinforce cybersecurity and protection from online threats (92%), promote digital education and skills programmes (90%) and strengthen the regulation of online platforms (e.g. online social networks, marketplaces, app stores, etc.) (89%).

In addition, **81% of Hungarian respondents think that the EU should reduce its digital dependencies on non-EU countries**, and 89% are of the opinion that EU should prioritise investments in digital infrastructure and services that are developed and controlled in Europe. Meanwhile, 56% would be willing to switch to an EU-based digital service provider even if it means slightly higher costs.

Funding for digital and multi-country projects

Hungary allocates 29% of its total funding under the recovery and resilience plan (RRP) to digital (EUR 1.7 billion). In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 2.8 billion, representing 13% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Hungary's digital transformation.

Hungary is a member of the Alliance for Language Technologies, a European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (EDIC) and of the IMPACTS EDIC. Hungary is directly participating in the Important Project of Common European Interest (IPCEI) on Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services (IPCEI-CIS)

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and in the Tech4Cure IPCEI. Hungarian entities are indirect and/or associated partners in the IPCEI on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT). Hungary is a participating state of the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and of the Chips JU.

Digital Decade KPI ⁽¹⁾	Hungary				EU		Digital Decade target by 2030	
	Last available	DESI 2026 (year 2025)	Annual progress	National trajectory	DESI 2026	Annual progress	HU	EU
Fixed Very High-Capacity Network	86.0%	87.4%	1.7%	88.0%	85.5%	3.7%	97.0%	100%
Fibre to the Premises (FTTP)	79.9%	81.8%	2.4%	83.0%	74.1%	7.1%	95.0%	-
Overall 5G coverage	85.6%	94.0%	9.9%	76.0%	96.8%	2.6%	99.0%	100%
Edge Nodes (estimate)	-	152	-	28	7451	-	82	10000
SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity *	53.2%	59.8%	6.1%	61.5%	71.4%	11.0%	89.0%	90%
Cloud *	37.1%	40.8%	4.9%	48.0%	46.7%	9.5%	75.0%	75%
Artificial Intelligence	7.4%	10.4%	39.9%	9.0%	20.0%	48.0%	24.0%	75%
Data analytics *	53.2%	40.6%	-12.7%	59.5%	39.9%	9.5%	75.0%	75%
AI or Cloud or Data analytics *	65.6%	59.7%	-4.7%	-	63.2%	7.5%	-	75%
Unicorns	0	0	-	-	324	10.2%	2	500
At least basic digital skills *	58.9%	57.3%	-1.3%	66.0%	60.4%	4.3%	70.0%	80%
ICT specialists	4.5%	4.6%	2.2%	5.3%	5.0%	2.0%	8.3%	~10%
e-ID scheme notification		No						
Digital public services for citizens	77.7	85.6	10.3%	77.3	84.6	2.8%	96.3	100
Digital public services for businesses	80.0	80.0	0.0%	84.7	88.6	2.7%	97.2	100
Access to electronic health records	86.0	88.1	2.4%	96.4	86.5	4.6%	100.0	100

(1) Indicators full description, metadata and sources in the [DESI 2026 methodological note](#)

(2) Last available data is DESI2025 (reference year 2024) except for indicators marked with a star * for which it is DESI2024 (reference year 2023)

(3) National trajectory value for 2025, if set by the country in its Digital Decade national roadmap

A competitive, sovereign and resilient EU based on technological leadership

Hungary is performing well in **connectivity**, being above the EU average in fibre coverage and slightly below for 5G. Coverage of last premises, especially in rural areas, will be key to achieving full coverage by 2030.

Hungary has achieved mixed progress in the digitalisation of businesses. While there have been improvements in certain areas, such as the adoption of AI among SMEs and large enterprises, **Hungarian enterprises, particularly SMEs, continue to lag behind their EU counterparts** in most areas of technology adoption. The growth rates in most areas are also lower than the EU averages, indicating that while Hungary is making strides, it is not keeping pace with the broader EU trends.

Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Hungary's digital skills profile reveals several areas of concern. While performance in urban areas and among young adults is good, the country's overall digital skills rate has declined. The gender gap, educational disparities, and the urban-rural divide are notable challenges. Targeted interventions are necessary to address these disparities, especially in rural areas and among populations with lower

education. Strengthening digital education and training programmes could help Hungary close the gap with the EU average and ensure more inclusive digital participation.

Even though Hungary is performing well in terms of digital public services for citizens, especially in e-Health, further improvement in cross-border services and the notification of an e-ID scheme would further contribute to the improvement of these indicators.

Recommendations

- **Digitalisation of SMEs:** Improve SMEs basic digitalisation by designing dedicated public support measures, including training programmes, diagnostics and targeted financial support, to assist businesses in cybersecurity, digital business management, and AI.
- **ICT specialists:** Continue to improve the job market relevance of ICT specialist training pathways (higher education, vocational training, and re- and upskilling), aligning them with industry needs, with particular attention to AI and cybersecurity specialists. Encourage people to pursue ICT training pathways including via raising awareness at earlier stages of education, career guidance, validating prior learning, identifying and reducing barrier to entry, and advertising campaigns. Intensify efforts to increase women's participation in ICT studies and careers.
- **Uptake of AI:** Continue to support the adoption of AI by businesses by ensuring the proper implementation of current national measures. Strengthen access to AI infrastructures for SMEs, including AI factories, and promote AI adoption by SMEs via the sectoral flagships initiatives of the Apply AI strategy and skills development.
- **Basic digital skills:** Accelerate the country's efforts to bridge the digital divide by developing and investing in inclusion policies that focus on vulnerable groups, such as those with lower levels of formal education and those living in rural areas.
- **Cybersecurity:** Accelerate efforts to implement cybersecurity legislation measures necessary to strengthen the cybersecurity position of the country. Increase efforts in ICT security for enterprises, particularly by raising employees' awareness and improving their preparedness amid the ever-changing cyber threat and technology landscape.
- **Digital Public Services:** Accelerate the implementation of cross-border capabilities of public services, prioritising high-volume cross-border procedures.
- **e-Health:** Continue to cooperate and invest in digitalisation of its health systems to achieve the 2030 eHealth target and advance the adoption and integration of AI in healthcare. A key focus should be making the data type of medical images available to citizens through the online access service.
- **5G coverage:** Hungary should accelerate 5G rollout in the 3.4–3.8 GHz band. It should also promote the deployment of 5G SA networks while enabling advanced use cases. In addition, Hungary should take advantage of the upcoming expiry of rights of use to promote pro-investment authorisation.

A competitive, sovereign and resilient EU based on technological leadership

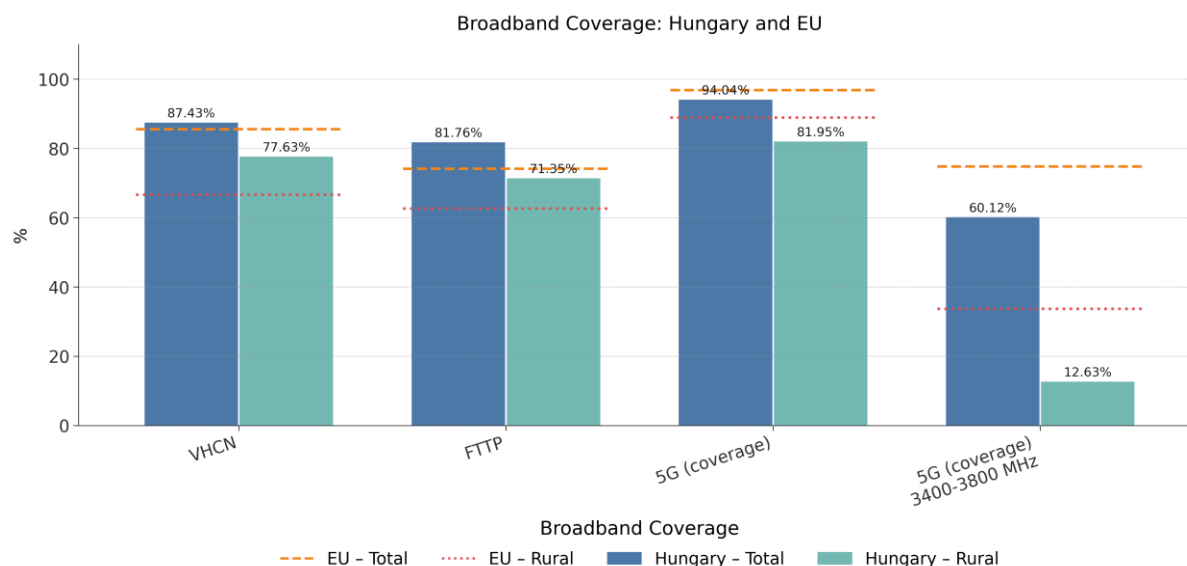
Building technological leadership: digital infrastructure and technologies

Connectivity infrastructure

Performance assessment

In 2025, Hungary achieved a coverage rate of 87.43% by Very High-Capacity Networks (VHCN), surpassing the EU's 85.54%, after an increase of 1.7% from the previous year. However, in terms of annual growth, Hungary's rate of 1.7% was lower than the EU's 3.7%. Hungary's VHCN coverage in sparsely populated areas increased to 77.63%, while the EU's coverage reached 66.66%. Hungary's annual growth rate of 2.3% was also lower than the EU's 7.7%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Hungary's fibre-to-the-premises (FTTP) coverage increased to 81.76% (+2.4% since 2024), significantly higher than the EU's 74.13%. However, Hungary's annual growth rate was lower than the EU's 7.1%, as the coverage is already at a relatively high baseline value. In sparsely populated areas, Hungary's coverage increased to 71.35%, again above the EU's coverage of 62.61%. Hungary's annual growth rate of 4.1% was also lower than the EU's 6.5%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.



In 2025, Hungary's 5G coverage increased to 94.04% (+9.9% since 2024), while the EU's coverage reached 96.79%. Hungary's annual growth rate of 9.9% was higher than the EU's 2.6%. In sparsely populated areas, Hungary's 5G coverage increased to 81.95%, while the EU's coverage reached 88.88%. However, the annual growth rate of 41.5% in these areas was significantly higher than the EU's 11.7%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

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Hungary's 5G coverage in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band was 60.12% in 2025, below the EU's coverage of 74.75%. However, the annual growth rate of 12.6% was higher than the EU's 10.6%. In sparsely populated areas, Hungary's coverage in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band increased to 12.63%, while the EU's coverage reached 33.71%. However, Hungary's annual growth rate of 97.2% in these areas was significantly higher than the EU's 32.9%.

Hungary has performed consistently in VHCN and FTTP coverage, surpassing the EU average in both years. However, the country's growth rates in these areas have been lower than the EU's. For overall 5G coverage and 5G coverage in the 3.4-3.8 GHz band, Hungary was below the EU average. However, the country's growth rates in these areas have been significantly higher than the EU's, indicating rapid progress. In conclusion, while Hungary's coverage levels in certain areas are commendable, there is a need for improved growth rates in VHCN and FTTP coverage.

The table below provides an overview of VHCN, FTTP and 5G coverage across NUTS-2 regions in Hungary and shows that the main regions facing coverage challenges are Nyugat and Dél-Dunántúl.

	VHCN coverage		FTTP Coverage		5G Coverage	
	Overall	Rural	Overall	Rural	Overall	Rural
National coverage	87.43%	77.63%	81.76%	71.35%	94.04%	81.95%
Budapest	99.33%		97.55%		100.00%	
Dél-Alföld	85.44%	76.82%	70.45%	67.57%	96.97%	94.34%
Dél-Dunántúl	79.84%	82.86%	68.98%	65.73%	81.09%	60.98%
Észak-Alföld	93.31%	86.64%	88.95%	85.02%	95.91%	92.16%
Észak-Magyarország	86.26%	70.89%	84.87%	68.08%	92.66%	82.52%
Közép-Dunántúl	83.61%	76.83%	73.54%	72.84%	91.23%	77.17%
Nyugat-Dunántúl	61.85%	63.20%	61.41%	63.14%	85.20%	61.01%
Pest	93.90%	85.40%	89.72%	68.92%	99.36%	96.68%

In terms of take-up, Hungary is at 44.53% of fixed broadband subscriptions \geq 1 Gbps, after an increase of 11.9% in 2025, which places it above the EU average of 26.97%. In 2024, Hungary's share was 39.81%, which was higher than the EU average of 22.25%. The annual growth rate for Hungary in 2025 was 11.9%, which was lower than the EU's growth rate of 21.2%, achieved from a lower baseline.

Despite an increase of 39.6% in 2025, only 29.01% of the Hungarian population have a 5G SIM card, significantly below the EU average of 55.55%. In 2024, Hungary's share was 20.79%, which was also below the EU average of 35.56%. The annual growth rate for Hungary in 2025 was 39.6%, which is lower than the EU's growth rate of 56.2%. This indicates that while Hungary shows progress in fixed broadband subscriptions \geq 1 Gbps, it lags behind the EU in the adoption of 5G SIM cards.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Hungary is focusing on covering the remaining households with fibre by directing public and private investment into this area. The state aid program DIMOP Plusz 3.1.2 (Gigabit Hungary) is based on the construction of gigabit capable connections via optical fibre and 5G Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) supported by an address database for households, businesses, governmental institutions and 5G base tower stations (BTS). The database, created with the help of a public consultation, contains information on uncovered (white and grey) areas.

The new Gigabit Hungary Program, announced in 2025 aims to provide gigabit network coverage for approximately 600 000 currently not covered access points in all the 174 districts of Hungary (with the exception of Budapest) with financing from European Union funds. The new programme takes into account the special requirements of rural areas, adding more financial and technical support for those connections. It plans to provide fibre and 5G FWA connections to households not yet connected to Gigabit speeds, with a deadline of the end of 2028. Provided the programme is successfully implemented, Hungary will be able to fulfil its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. The results of applications for participation in the programme were announced in two phases, adding 452 000 addresses to be covered with gigabit speed and 3 604 5G BTSs to be connected with fibre with a total state support of HUF 84.13 billion. To guarantee that the connectivity targets of the Digital Decade and the National Digital Strategy are met, public funding has been increased to HUF 95.46 billion HUF, enabling the country to launch a third phase, covering the remaining addresses.

The decommissioning of older networks (copper cable and 2G/3G) is progressing well. Regarding the switching-off of copper networks, operators have not set a target date for completion. However, the main players are progressing on the basis of batches of municipalities that are already covered with fibre or with a pilot project. Thanks to the high take-up of ≥ 1 Gbps subscriptions, the country is well positioned to complete the decommissioning in the near future. Based on the experiences of the successful switch-off of 3G networks in 2024, the mobile operators are already planning the 2G network switch-off on a commercial basis. One example is Magyar Telekom, one of the three mobile network operators in Hungary, which is gradually transferring its customers' 2G traffic to the national radio access network of another mobile operators (Yettel). However, the complete switch-off of 2G networks will not be possible before 2030, due to the large number of commercial (cashier or other machine-to-machine) devices currently in operation.

In 2025, Hungary did not receive any recommendation under the Digital Decade on connectivity matters (VHCN, FTTP, 5G).

Semiconductors

Hungary does not currently have a significant domestic industry for semiconductor production. However, some of the major industrial players in the European automotive semiconductor ecosystem, such as BOSCH, Infineon Technologies and NXP Semiconductors, are present in the country. As these Hungarian entities are indirect and/or associated partners in the IPCEI on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT), the country can contribute to the European automotive semiconductor value chain, relying on a strong research base and a growing industrial presence in the semiconductor industry.

Edge nodes

Performance assessment

According to the Edge Node Observatory, Hungary is estimated to have deployed a total of 152 edge nodes by 2025. Although due to a change in methodology, this number cannot be compared to previous estimations, according to the 2025 figure, Hungary has already fulfilled its 2030 target presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Hungary participates in the IPCEI-CIS (Important Project of Common European Interest – Cloud Infrastructure and Services). Bringing together seven Member States (France, Germany, Hungary, Italy,

the Netherlands, Poland, and Spain), the IPCEI-CIS aims to support projects contributing to the development of a multi-provider cloud-to-edge continuum in the EU, with a maximum public investment of EUR 1.2 billion.

Quantum technologies

Hungary builds on a strong science base in the field of quantum technologies and is actively linked to European and global initiatives in this area. Hungary established the Hungarian Research Network (HUN-REN) in 2025, as its leading national research organization and a central pillar of the domestic research and innovation ecosystem. The network brings together 15 research institutions and two business entities and employs more than 5 000 staff members, including approximately 3 400 researchers conducting research across a broad spectrum of STEM fields, life sciences, and frontier science. The research teams of the HUN-REN Wigner Physics Research Centre, HUN-REN Institute for Computer Science and Control (SZTAKI), the Budapest University of Technology and Economics, the Eötvös Loránd University and Pro-M Zrt. (Hungarian NREN) are actively engaged in research and development activities in the fields of quantum information, quantum communication and quantum simulation, which is increasingly linked to industrial collaborations and EU research programmes. Hungary is also actively contributing to the deployment of the European Quantum Communication Infrastructure, in particular through the EuroQCI programme, which aims to create a quantum-proof communication network in Europe to support the secure transmission of data across government systems, the financial sector and critical infrastructures. In support of these objectives, Hungary is participating in the QCIHungary and CEQCI projects, within which the HUN-REN Wigner Research Centre for Physics, the Budapest University of Technology and Economics, the Eötvös Loránd University, and Pro-M Ltd. are carrying out key research, development, and infrastructure deployment activities related to quantum communication technologies.

The **Hungarian National Quantum Strategy** is currently being prepared; it will provide a long-term framework for research, development and industrial deployment of quantum technologies. The strategy is expected to focus on strengthening quantum computing, quantum communication, quantum sensors and deep tech developments.

Hungarian researchers are also involved in global quantum initiatives. The Hungarian research group Gibbs Samplers, from the HUN-REN Alfréd Rényi Mathematics Research Institute, was among the seven finalists in the XPRISE Quantum Applications competition launched by Google Quantum AI, GESDA and XPRISE. The project aims to develop quantum algorithms that can significantly accelerate the discovery of new materials and the simulation of complex quantum systems.

In parallel with Hungarian research and ongoing projects, the National Media and Infocommunications Authority (NMHH) has developed its quantum strategy and begun expanding its communications measurement complex with a quantum laboratory with such capabilities that by the time quantum-based key sharing systems are built it will be able to measure and examine the necessary devices, test interoperability capabilities, and authenticate quantum-based devices installed in networks.

Supporting EU-wide digital ecosystems and scaling up innovative enterprises

SMEs with at least basic digital intensity

Performance assessment

Hungary is at 59.81% of SMEs with at least a basic level of digital intensity after an increase of 6.1% annually between 2023 and 2025, which places it below the EU average of 71.39%. In 2023, Hungary was at 53.16%, which was also below the EU average of 57.9%. While Hungary has shown improvement, its annual growth rate of 6.1% is lower than the EU's 11.0%, indicating that Hungarian SMEs are digitalising at a slower pace than their EU counterparts. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Regarding SMEs with a very high digital intensity index, Hungary is at 5.54% after an increase of 24.2% annually between 2023 and 2025, which places it significantly below the EU average of 9.07%. In 2023, the figure for Hungary was 3.59%, also lower than the EU average of 4.38%. As with basic digital intensity, for this indicator too, Hungary is making progress, but continues to lag behind average EU levels, particularly in achieving advanced levels of digital intensity among SMEs.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Low levels of digitalisation of SMEs prevent Hungary from benefiting from the global productivity gains from digital. SMEs face challenges in innovation readiness and capabilities, due to the lack of digital skills of managers and staff. Foreign companies investing in Hungary bring only a small portion of their R&D activities to Hungary, which are typically managed at parent company level. Consequently, there is minimal foreign support for the SME sector in this regard. Broken down by company size category, there is a significant difference between small enterprises with 10-49 employees and medium-sized enterprises with 50-249 employees. While 79.97 % of medium-sized enterprises with 50-249 employees reach at least a basic level of digital intensity (EU: 86.67 %), only slightly more than half of small enterprises with 10-49 employees reach at least a basic level of digitalisation (HU: 56.78 %; EU: 68.85 %). According to the latest Eurostat data¹, 63.5 % of domestic small businesses have a website (EU: 76.67 %), 43.96 % use cloud computing services (EU: 49.3 %), 24.35 % use an ERP solution (EU: 41.08 %) and 24.81 % send electronic invoices suitable for automatic processing (EU: 37.01 %), 27.35 % held remote (online) meetings (EU: 47.04 %), 44.38 % use social media (EU: 60.59 %) and 9.56 % have documentation recording ICT security measures or practices (EU: 30.31 %).

The Demjan programme, introduced in 2024 to address the digitalisation of SMEs and aimed specifically at developing the internet presence of Hungarian micro and small enterprises, has had mixed results. Another important measure, the second round of the call (DIMOP Plus-1.2.6/B -26) on supporting growth opportunities for SMEs to foster digital infrastructure and transformation was launched in 2026 to improve companies' position on the Digital Intensity Index. The programme supports domestic companies in procuring tools, services and training (e.g. related to the development of employees' digital skills, the development of ICT security or the effective use of social media). In order to be eligible for aid, companies must reach at least a basic level of digital intensity by the end of the project, but those undertaking to reach a high level of digital intensity by the end of the project

¹ Data for years 2023, 2024 and 2025 vary based on the latest measured data: *Website (2025); Cloud computing service (2025); ERP solution (2025); Electronic invoice suitable for automatic processing (2023); Remote (online) meetings (2024); Social media (2025); Documentation recording ICT security measures, practices (2024).*

Hungary

receive additional points in the selection procedure. Participating companies are required to participate in input and output measurements, which are designed on the basis of the Digital Intensity Index. The implementation was planned with the involvement of Hungarian telecommunication and IT service providers; however the implementation is progressing slowly due to administrative reasons.

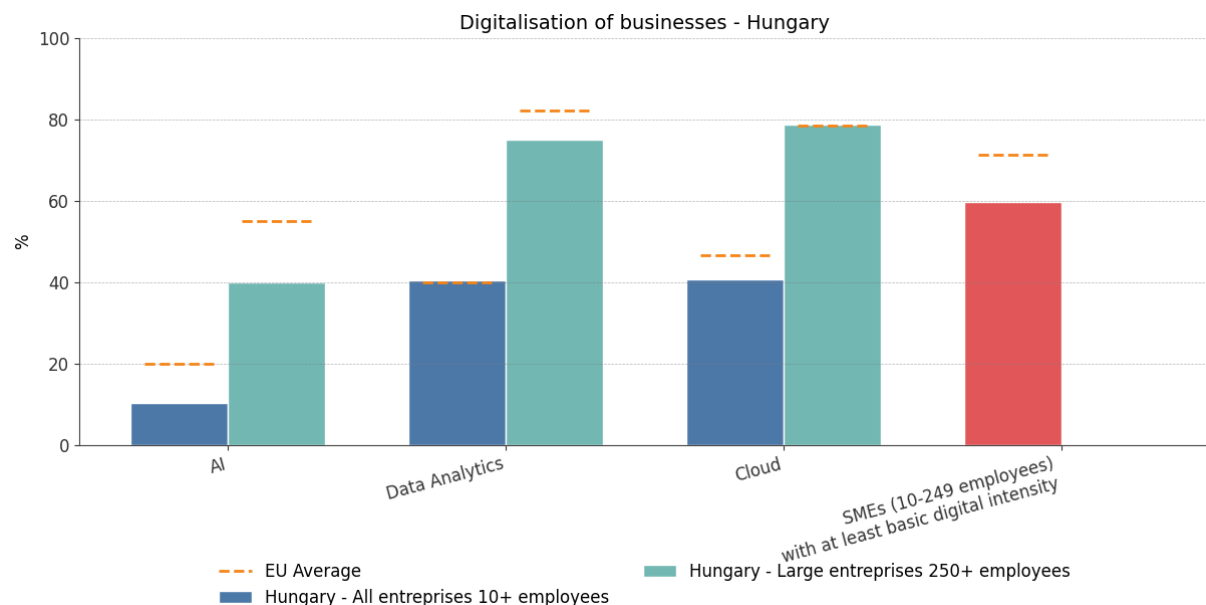
Additionally, as part of the strategic program EDIOP Plus-3.2.1-21 strategic programme, aimed at providing sub-granting to eligible companies for on-the-job training, thereby increasing their productivity, only 23% of the trainings courses for which funding was applied for were in the area of ICT; consequently, the programme has had only a moderate impact on the digitalisation of the SMEs.

2025 recommendation on digitalisation of SMEs: Continue efforts through new support programmes and incentives to accelerate the digital transformation of SMEs, no matter what their size, and increase resources for existing schemes.

In 2025, Hungary continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measure. The performance figures are slightly improving, but the gap between Hungary and the EU average is growing, which shows that the current initiatives are not sufficient. The country introduced a new measure just after the closing of the monitoring period, which aims to increase the competitiveness of micro and small enterprises with very low digital intensity in less developed regions by supporting the digital transformation, through the deployment and operation of digital solutions available on the market and, the strengthening of basic digital infrastructures. The DIMOP Plusz call, funded from the European Regional Development Fund and co-financed by Hungary, aims to strengthen the efficiency and income-generating capacity of these SMEs.

Take up of advanced technologies

Performance assessment



40.56% of enterprises in Hungary adopted data analytics, following a decrease of 12.7% annually between 2023 and 2025, which places the country slightly above the EU average of 39.85%. In 2023, the figure for Hungary was 53.21%, significantly above the EU average of 33.25%. The decline in Hungary's adoption rate might be considered as the 2023 figure was extreme, probably due to

methodological misalignment and this year's figure represents the reality. For SMEs, Hungary's adoption rate in 2025 is 39.62%, slightly above the EU average of 38.59%, but this follows a decline of -13.2% annually since 2023, whereas the EU saw an annual growth of 9.7%. Large enterprises in Hungary also experienced a slight decline, with an adoption rate of 75.04% in 2025, below the EU average of 82.04%, and an annual growth rate of -0.5% compared to the EU's 6.9%. The country is lagging behind its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

40.82% of enterprises in Hungary adopted cloud technologies after an increase of 4.9% annually between 2023 and 2025, which places the country below the EU average of 46.69%. In 2023, the figure for Hungary was 37.12%, slightly below the EU average of 38.97%. For SMEs, Hungary's adoption rate in 2025 is 39.8%, below the EU average of 45.74%, with an annual growth rate of 4.9% compared to the EU's 9.7%. Large enterprises in Hungary, however, have an adoption rate of 78.56% in 2025, slightly above the EU average of 78.32%, following an annual growth of 4.6% compared to the EU's 6.0%. The country is lagging behind compared to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

10.37% of enterprises in Hungary adopted artificial intelligence after an increase of 67.9% between 2024 and 2025. This is below the EU average of 19.95%, which grew at an annual rate of 48.0%. In 2024, the figure for Hungary was 7.4%, lower than the EU average of 13.48%. Despite Hungary's growth rate outpacing the EU's growth rate of 48.0%, Hungarian enterprises still lag behind their EU counterparts in AI adoption. For SMEs, Hungary is at 9.57%, below the EU average of 18.9%, but with a higher annual growth rate of 70.0% compared to the EU's 60.0%. Large enterprises in Hungary have an adoption rate of 39.99% in 2025, below the EU average of 55.03%, but with a higher annual growth rate of 51.5% compared to the EU's 34.4%. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

When considering the adoption of AI, cloud, or data analytics technologies together, Hungary is at 59.66% in 2025, following a decline of -4.7% annually since 2023. This is below the EU average of 63.2%, which grew at an annual rate of 7.5%. In 2023, Hungary's adoption rate was 65.63%, above the EU's 54.7%. For SMEs, Hungary's adoption rate in 2025 is 58.78%, below the EU average of 62.32%, with an annual decline of -4.8% compared to the EU's annual growth of 7.7%. Large enterprises in Hungary have an adoption rate of 92.19% in 2025, slightly below the EU average of 92.78%, with no growth between 2023 and 2025, compared to the EU's annual growth of 3.4%. The country did not provide a national trajectory point for 2025 in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Hungary has shown mixed progress in the digitalisation of businesses. While there have been improvements in certain areas, such as the adoption of AI among SMEs and large enterprises, **Hungarian enterprises, particularly SMEs, continue to lag behind their EU counterparts** in most areas of technology adoption. Hungary's annual growth rates in digitalisation are often lower than the EU averages, indicating a need for accelerated efforts to keep pace with EU peers.

Policy context and assessment of recommendations

Hungary launched new initiatives to facilitate the uptake of advanced digital technologies beyond the measures included in the Digital Decade national roadmap. The call on Establishing services to ensure the usability of data assets in the economy and making available the available data for re-use (DIMOP Plus-1.2.5-26) facilitates the use of AI and support for data-driven operations by businesses. The aim is to develop a service data platform and related services with AI-based analytics and data processing functions – based on administrative records, high-value public sector data,

market/economic sources, and SMEs' own data – providing businesses with tailor-made decision support solutions responsive to specific situations. Project DIMOP Plus -1.2.2-24 provides digital infrastructure and other IT services with a sectoral approach; it involves industry non-profit actors, creating model solutions applicable to sectoral type problems.

Hungary is planning to join the EU's AI Factory ecosystem, having successfully applied to join the EuroHPC JU with a six-member consortium. The consortium, named Hunaifa, will be connected to the JUPITER AI Factory in Jülich (Germany), Europe's largest AI plant with its largest exaflops-grade European supercomputer. Hunaifa's main objective is to develop a sustainable HPC-accelerated AI infrastructure in Hungary. It provides sector-specific support in areas such as healthcare, energy, agriculture and manufacturing, as well as access to local HUN-REN Cloud and remote HPC resources. A key partner in the partnership will be Forschungszentrum Jülich in Germany, which will provide access to the German research network and to the continent's most powerful supercomputer.

Assessment of the recommendation 2025

2025 recommendation on the adoption of advanced technologies: Support the adoption of advanced digital technologies (with a particular attention to AI and cloud) by enterprises via the creation of local ecosystems that enables technologies and best practices to be spread across the whole business sector.

Hungary made some efforts to address the recommendation through new policy actions in 2025. As the new policy actions were introduced recently, the impact is expected by next year.

Unicorns, scale-ups and start-ups

Performance assessment

At the beginning of 2026, Hungary had no unicorns (2030 national target of 2). There are no measures planned on unicorns in Hungary's updated roadmap. As there are two potential future unicorns that have been identified in Hungary, the national target seems achievable.

Strengthening Cybersecurity & Resilience

As for general digitalisation, Hungarian enterprises lag behind EU peers concerning the implementation of cybersecurity measures. In 2024, 41.93% of enterprises applies at least 5 cybersecurity measures (out of 11 measures [as measured by Eurostat](#)), lower than the EU average of 56.85%. The gap with the EU is particularly pronounced in the use of authentication via biometric methods (13.10% in Hungary, 18.27% in the EU), ICT risk assessment (14.85%, EU: 34.10%), and ICT security tests (18.16%, EU: 34.64%). The Eurostat indicators of ICT security in enterprises 2024 also show that Hungary is lagging behind in the EU in the case of 4 ICT security indicators, being among the three worst performing countries (use at least one ICT security measure - ranked 25th; make persons employed aware of their obligation in ICT security - ranked 25th; have documents on measures, practices or procedures on ICT security - ranked 26th; the enterprise's ICT security documents were defined or reviewed with the last 12 months - ranked 19th from 20 responding MS).

Based on the results of the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026, 94% of Hungarian citizens believe that the EU should pursue the objective of protecting privacy and security online and 92% of them also agree that in the next 10 years, the EU should cooperate with EU Member States to reinforce cybersecurity and protection from online threats.

Hungary has restructured its strategic cybersecurity governance model. The leading authority is the National Cybersecurity Task Force, headed by the Commissioner for Cybersecurity, who is also the Government's State Secretary for Cybersecurity. The purpose of the reorganisation was to involve the political level in legislative and other strategic decisions on cybersecurity. The operational level of cybersecurity in the central state administration is represented by the National Cybersecurity Centre (NKI). Its mission is to provide network and information security support for the entire central administration, local governments and critical infrastructure. The NKI operates the 'National Contact Point for cybersecurity', which is responsible for coordinating with other national contact points in the EU on serious cybersecurity incidents within the European Union, receiving incident reports and forwarding them to international partner organisations. On 7 May 2025 the Commission sent a reasoned opinion to Hungary for failure to notify full transposition of the NIS2 Directive.

The second round of the call (DIMOP Plus-1.2.6/B -26) on supporting growth opportunities for SMEs to foster digital infrastructure and transformation has several elements targeting the development of ICT security, as the following development objectives are eligible for support: informing employees about their ICT security-related obligations; implementing at least three ICT security measures; and ensuring the availability of documented ICT security practices and procedures.

In 2025, Hungary performed a total of 116 vulnerability checks and follow-up audits of 44 entities. 1307 vulnerabilities were identified, of which 92 were critical, 194 high, 323 medium and 489 low - ranked, and 209 were informally flagged as non-risk defects.

Hungary progressed in the rollout of the secure Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) for end users. On the deployment of [secure internet standards](#), Hungary is above the EU average in the roll-out of IPv6 for the end users (52% EU average: 33%) but below the EU average on the server side (8%, against 23% for the EU). As regards public networks, the availability of the IPv6 service for educational, research and public collection institutions exceeds 95 %, as IPv6 is widely provided to these institutions as part of the national research and education network (NREN)

2025 recommendation on cybersecurity: Continue efforts in cybersecurity to address evolving threats, particularly for enterprises and administration.

In 2025, Hungary continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measure. The country restructured its cybersecurity governance model based National Cyber Security Strategy and continued its cybersecurity awareness-raising activities and continued the implementation of several DIMOP Plus projects with ICT security related actions.

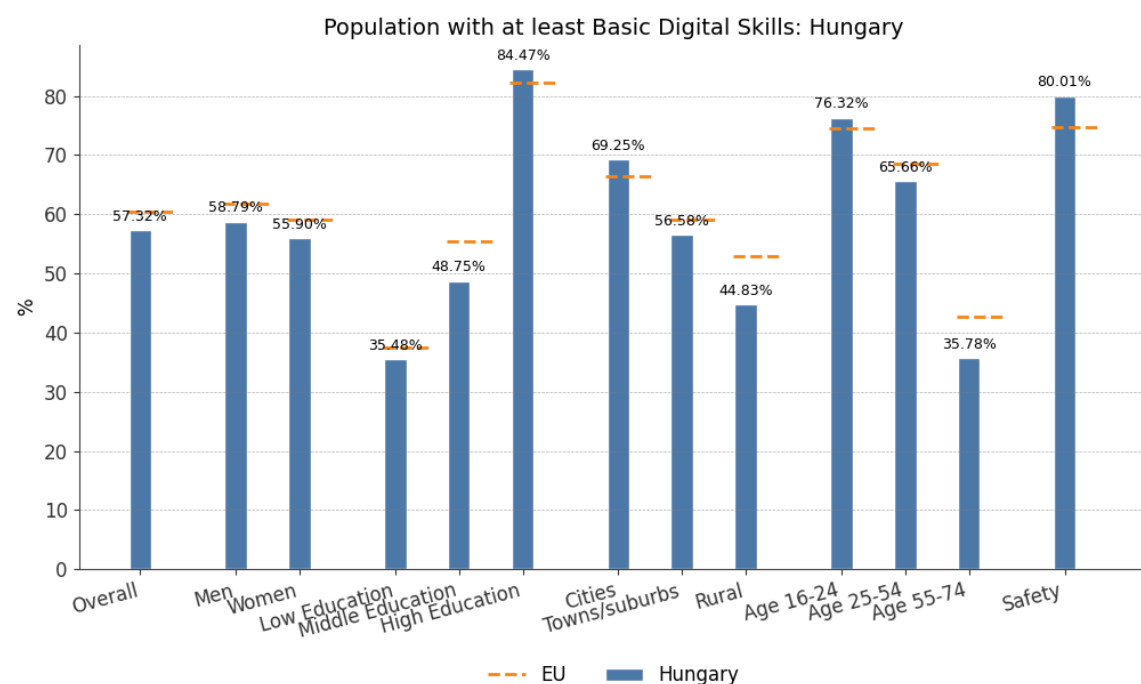
Protecting and empowering EU people and society

Empowering people and bringing the digital transformation closer to their needs

Equipping people with digital skills

Basic digital skills

Performance assessment



Overall, 81% of Hungarian people think that digitalisation of daily public and private services is making their life easier, the same ratio as last year, based on the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026.

Hungary is at 57.32% of individuals aged 16-74 with at least basic digital skills after a decrease of 1.3% annually since 2023, and now stands below the EU average of 60.39%. %. This decline is notable, as Hungary's 2023 figure of 58.89% was above the EU average of 55.56% for the same year. This trend indicates a reversal in Hungary's performance relative to the EU, with its annual growth rate lagging significantly behind the EU's 4.3% increase. The country is lagging behind its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Regarding the **gender gap**, Hungary exhibits a discrepancy of 2.89 percentage points in favour of men, with 58.79% of men and 55.90% of women possessing at least basic digital skills. This gap is slightly wider than the EU average of 2.74 percentage points.

Education level significantly influences digital proficiency in Hungary. Individuals with no or low formal education have a digital skills rate of 35.48%, which is below the EU average of 37.56% but represents

Hungary

a 21.84 percentage point gap relative to the national average, slightly narrower than the EU's 22.83 percentage point gap.

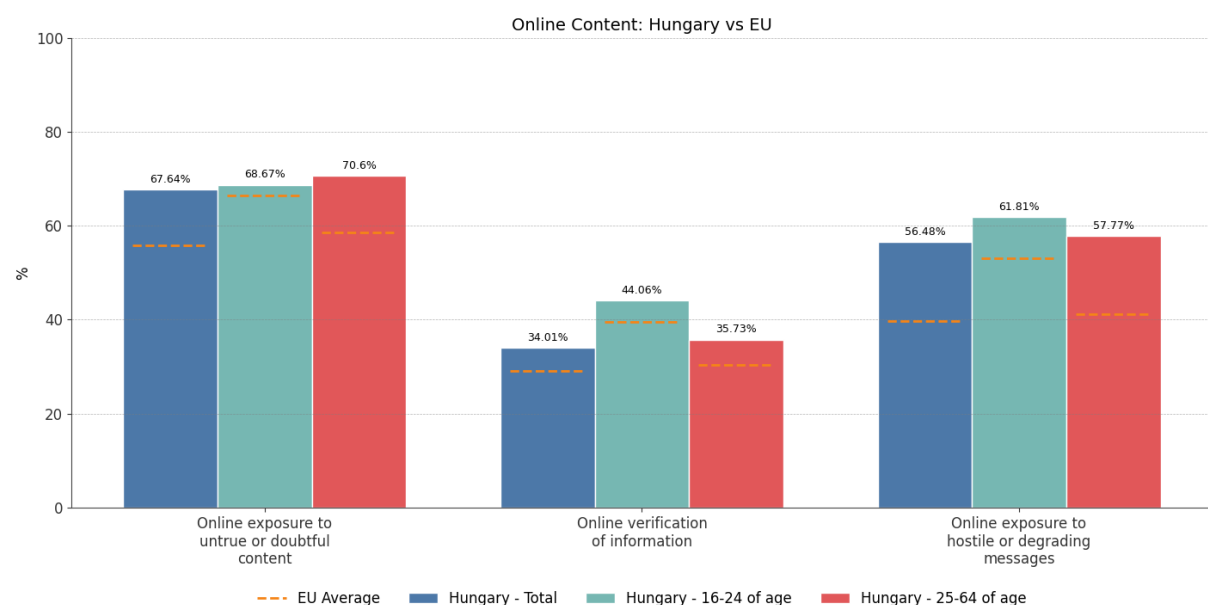
In urban areas, Hungary performs well, with 69.25% of individuals in cities possessing basic digital skills, surpassing the EU average of 66.49%. The **urban-rural divide** in Hungary is pronounced, with a gap of 24.42 percentage points, significantly wider than the EU average of 13.66 percentage points. Rural areas in Hungary have a digital skills rate of 44.83%, which is below the EU average of 52.83%.

Young adults aged 16 to 24 in Hungary demonstrate strong digital skills, with a proficiency rate of 76.32%, surpassing the EU average of 74.53%. The gap between young adults and older individuals (aged 55 to 74) in Hungary is 40.54 percentage points, wider than the EU average of 31.93 percentage points. The digital skills rate for the older age group in Hungary is 35.78%, below the EU average of 42.6%.

In terms of **digital safety skills**, Hungary performs well, with 80.01% of individuals possessing at least basic safety skills, above the EU average of 74.63%. This indicates that Hungary is effective in promoting digital safety, though its growth rate in this area is marginally slower than the EU average.

Regarding the **use of generative AI**, 29.56% of people in Hungary used it in 2025, which is below the EU average of 32.66%. A lower share of Hungarians – 14.86% used generative AI for professional purposes, slightly lower than the EU average of 15.36%. According to the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026, when asked about the most important obstacles to use more generative AI tools, Hungarian citizens pointed out 'concerns about privacy or data protection' (31%), 'concerns about accuracy or incorrect information' (31%) and 'concerns about ethical issues or misuse of generative AI tools' (25%).

In summary, Hungary's digital skills profile reveals several areas of concern. While the country performs well in urban areas and among young adults, its overall digital skills score has slightly decreased, and its growth rate lags behind the EU. The gender gap, educational disparities, and urban-rural divide are notable challenges. Hungary's performance in digital safety skills is good, but its slow adoption of generative AI, indicates a need for targeted interventions to enhance digital literacy and technological integration across all demographics.



67.64% of **individuals in Hungary were exposed to untrue or doubtful content online** in 2025, marking an increase of 14.8% annually since 2023, when the figure was 51.35%. This places Hungary above the EU average, which stood at 55.90% in 2025 and at 49.25% in 2023. The annual growth rate for Hungary (14.8%) is significantly higher than that of the EU (6.5%). When looking at different age groups, the situation in Hungary is different from that in the EU, as working-age individuals (aged 25-64) are slightly more exposed to such content compared to those aged 16-24 (70.60% compared to 68.67% in 2025). This age gap of 1.93 percentage points in Hungary is in favour of core working-age individuals, in contrast to the EU where the 7.77 percentage points gap is in favour of younger individuals.

However, 34.01% of individuals **verified the truthfulness of online content** in 2025, following an increase of 13.8% annually from 2023, when this figure was 26.27%. This places Hungary above the EU average of 29.16% in 2025 and 24.29% in 2023. The annual growth rate for Hungary (13.8%) also exceeds that of the EU (9.6%). Younger individuals (16-24) are more likely to verify online content, with 44.06% doing so in 2025 compared to 35.73% of those aged 25-64. The gap between these age categories is 8.33 percentage points, which is slightly lower than the EU average gap of 9.09 percentage points.

Concerning **individuals exposed to hostile or degrading messages online**, Hungary reached 56.48% in 2025, reflecting an increase of 13.7% annually from 2023, when this figure was 43.72%. This places Hungary significantly above the EU average of 39.72% in 2025 and 33.50% in 2023. Hungary's growth rate also outpaces the EU average, which rose from 33.5% to 39.72% over the same period, at an annual rate of 8.9%. Younger individuals (16-24) are more exposed to such content, with 61.81% in 2025 compared to 57.77% for those aged 25-64. The gap between these age categories in Hungary is 4.04 percentage points, which is smaller than the EU gap of 11.85 percentage points.

According to the **Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026**, 88% of Hungarians agree that online manipulation (such as disinformation, foreign interference, AI-generated content, deepfakes) poses a threat to the democratic processes. In addition, when asked which online issues had the biggest personal impact on them, Hungarian citizens highlighted 'fake news and disinformation' (55%), 'misuse of personal data' (48%), and 'insufficient protections for minors' (41%). In relation to the latter, 94% are of the view that further strengthening the protection of children and young people online should be a priority for the EU.

The data reveals that Hungary consistently exceeds the EU average across all key performance indicators (KPIs) related to online content behaviour. In particular, Hungary's annual growth rates for exposure to untrue or doubtful content, verification of information, and exposure to hostile or degrading messages are significantly higher than the EU averages. However, the age group disparities in Hungary differ from the EU trends, with smaller gaps between the youngest (16-24) and older adults (25-64) in most cases. This suggests that while Hungary's population is increasingly engaged with and affected by online content, the differences in behaviour between age groups are less pronounced than in the EU.

[Policy context and assessment of the recommendations](#)

The main objective of the policy actions taken by Hungary in 2025 was to improve the less developed regions by strengthening people's digital skills. An important step in this regard is the upskilling of educators in vocational education and training school in the field of AI, introducing AI education in VET programmes in all economic sectors, tailored to the specificities of each sector and profession. Another key issue is exploring the role that AI can play in improving educational outcomes, especially through providing differentiated learning support to pupils' levels of competences as well as special educational

needs. The aim is for pupils to understand that AI is a technology that is integrated into our daily lives and that we need to learn to apply them responsibly and critically. The programme will be part of the curriculum in 60 vocational education institutions in the first phase and then progressively in all vocational education institutions in the next phases. The trainers will be specifically prepared to teach the AI related subject. In November 2025, Logiscool prepared 95 trainers from 60 Hungarian vocational training institutions to teach the AI related subject. More than 1700 pupils started the pilot program, which will be completed in Q2 2025.

he DROP Plus (DROP+ priority 4) with a total allocation of over EUR 140 million European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) support target basic digital skills development. These include a set of interventions aimed at strengthening basic digital skills as well as advanced digital skills across Hungary. Collectively, these projects address the widening digital divide by targeting both the general population and particularly vulnerable groups, with a strong emphasis on less developed regions. DROP Plus 4.2.3 focuses on developing digital skills for those not yet having at least overall basic digital skills among adults, prioritising those with low educational attainment and limited digital skills. Its goals are to involve 188,025 participants in trainings to obtain micro-credentials. DROP Plus 4.2.7 key project already running and DROP+ 4.2.9 calls published in autumn 2025 are to provide entry level digital skills development, prioritises Hungary's least developed regions and specifically targets working age adults from disadvantaged backgrounds. The projects will offer a mentor-based, community-driven approaches. DROP Plus 4.2.8 mirrors this methodology in Budapest, adapting it to the urban context, while maintaining its focus on socially disadvantaged groups. These measures are complemented with DROP Plus 4.2.2 that aims to implement the EU's DigComp 2.2.

2025 recommendation on Basic digital skills: Accelerate the country's efforts to bridge the digital divide by developing and investing in inclusion policies that focus on vulnerable groups, such as those with lower levels of formal education and those living in rural areas.

Hungary made some efforts to address the recommendation through new policy actions in 2025. A call for proposal (DROP+ 4.2.9) to provide financial support for the development of digital skills of vulnerable groups was published in autumn 2025.

ICT specialists

Performance assessment

Hungary is at 4.6% of ICT specialists in total employment (2030 national target 8.3%) after an increase of 2.2% in 2025, which places it below the EU average of 5.0%. Hungary's growth rate was higher than the EU's (2.0% in 2025), showing that Hungary is making progress and getting closer to the EU average. The country is lagging behind its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

The share of Hungarian women working as ICT specialists and participating in ICT training shows a concerning trend. The share of female ICT specialists in Hungary was 15.2% in 2024, lower than the EU's 19.5%. By 2025, this figure decreased slightly to 15.0%, while the EU's share remained at 19.5%. This suggests that Hungary is not effectively retaining or attracting female talent in the ICT sector. At the same time, in 2024, Hungary was one of the Member States with the highest share of ICT graduates, representing 6.80% of all graduates. This relatively good graduation rate might contribute to ensuring more ICT specialists in the labour market in the future. Still in 2024, 6.35% of Hungarian enterprises recruited or tried to recruit personnel with ICT specialists' skills (EU average: 9.55%).

Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

To tackle the shortages of digital skills and specialists, Hungary is investing over EUR 230 million of ESF+ funds in digital skills development at different levels, aiming to reach above 500 000 participants, including 180 000 disadvantaged adults. In addition, Hungary allocated EUR 135 million ESF+ funding, within the Digital Renewal Operational Programme Plus 2021-2027, to develop digital skills in specific digital technologies contributing to the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP). STEP digital skills academies are planned to be set up in various domains to develop and deliver trainings. 80% of the total financial allocation is planned to be spent on learning vouchers for individuals.

To effectively ensure a skilled workforce, the Vocational Training 4.0 2030 strategy aims to renew and further develop vocational training and adult learning at system level. This also includes supporting the digital and green transition in VET. In vocational education and training the number of students in the IT and telecommunications sector ranks second on the list of training courses. According to Sir-STAT (national) statistics, in the 2025/2026 school year, 10.6 % of VET learners (219 352) are studying in the 'IT and telecommunications' sector (23.351 in student status).

The objective related to the 'ICT specialists', would also be supported by the career guidance planned in the EDIOP Plus cohesion policy programme.

2025 recommendation on ICT specialists and advanced skills: Closely monitor implementation of existing measures to boost the number of ICT specialists in the shorter term and continue measures to increase the percentage of women in ICT careers; increase efforts to reduce the cybersecurity skills gap.

In 2025, Hungary continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measure. Until EU funds are made available, there is limited progress expected in this field.

Key digital public services and solutions – trusted, user-friendly, and accessible to all

Performance assessment

In 2025, Hungary's total digital public services score for citizens (which covers both national and cross-border users) reached 85.65/100 points. This represents a 10.3% increase compared to 2024. As such, Hungary is above the EU average of 84.64/100 points. The country is on track according to its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. When looking specifically at digital public services for national citizens, Hungary reached 96.36/100 points in 2025. This is above the EU average of 94.01/100 points, and it marks a 1.5% increase from 2024. However, for cross-border digital public services for citizens, Hungary's 2025 score was 74.94/100 points, which is slightly below the EU average of 75.28/100 points. Compared to 2024, this reflects a 24.0% increase.

Citizen related life events that score particularly well include Health (95.0), Family (92.69), and Transport (88.75). Conversely, Starting a small claims procedure (75.0), Career (77.27), and Studying (85.0) show the most room for improvement. Across levels of government for digital public services for national citizens, central government services scored 88.73/100 points, regional government services scored 100.0/100 points, and local government services scored 66.11/100 points.

Hungary's total digital public services score for businesses (covering both national and cross-border businesses) was 80.0/100 points in 2025, standing below the EU average of 88.59/100 points. This represents no change from 2024. The country is lagging behind its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap. Among Business-related life events, Business Start-Up scores particularly well (82.5), whereas Regular Business Operations (77.5) show the most room for

improvement. Hungary's cross-border digital public services score for businesses reached 60.0/100 points in 2025, reflecting no change compared with 2024. These results are below the EU average of 78.37/100 points. On the other hand, digital public services for businesses available to national users in Hungary scored 100.0/100 points, which was already the case in 2024 and places the country above the EU average of 98.81/100 points.

Overall, digital public services for businesses lag behind EU levels, while citizen-facing services remain closer to EU norms. A similar pattern appears across government tiers, where local administrations are showing the greatest need for improvement. Despite these gaps, the underlying direction of change indicates that Hungary is on a positive upward trajectory toward achieving the 2030 digitalisation targets.

In terms of access to e-Health records, in 2025, Hungary scored 88.1, (2030 national target of 100), after an increase of 2.4% from 2024 and it is above the EU average of 86.5. Hungary's growth rate in this area is below the EU's 4.6%. The country is lagging behind its trajectory presented in the Digital Decade national roadmap.

Hungary has not yet notified an e-ID scheme to the Commission under the eIDAS Regulation; however, Hungary's roadmap still sets a 2030 target of 100% for access to e-ID. Hungary continued implementing the measures presented in its national roadmap. The Digital Citizenship (DÁP) application launched in September 2024, which will be the basis for Hungary's eID notification, is constantly gaining popularity. The application has been downloaded by more than three million Hungarian citizens to their smartphones. With the launch of the Hungarian eIDAS node in late December 2025, eIDAS authentication also became available on the Magyarorszag.hu portal.

Policy context and assessment of the recommendations

The digitalisation of public services for businesses, including the implementation of cross-border capabilities and the once-only principle, could foster the digitalisation of SMEs. Access to efficient digital public services which provide a tangible benefit (e.g. reduced administrative burden, gain of time) could incentivise smaller businesses to digitalise and close the gap in the basic digitalisation of Hungarian SMEs.

Hungary is progressing towards achieving universal citizen access to their electronic health records (EHRs) by 2030, as this year's improved score demonstrates. However, medical images are still unavailable to citizens due to the large storage and bandwidth requirements needed for a central repository. Public and private geriatric nursing homes are not yet connected or supplying data, and the online portal is not fully compliant with web accessibility guidelines, although plans are underway to design a new portal. In 2025, Hungary adopted its national AI Strategy, which recognises the potential of AI in healthcare. Health is also a crucial sector recognised in the Apply AI Strategy, yet AI adoption and integration in healthcare remain limited and uneven. To date, two organisations have joined the Network of AI-powered Advanced Medical Centres, which aims to speed up the introduction of innovative solutions for prevention, early detection and diagnosis in cancer and cardiovascular disease. Moreover, the cross-border harmonisation, secure storage, processing, and analysis of health data for high-impact use cases is supported by federated infrastructures and governance. Hungary has appointed a representative both in the Genome EDIC Working Group and the EUCAIM EDIC Working Group.

A key focus should be making the data type of medical images available to citizens through the online access service, increasing the supply of health data by onboarding public and private geriatric nursing

homes, and ensuring that all access modes comply with web accessibility guidelines. To further advance the development of safe and trustworthy AI in healthcare, Hungary could build on existing work to develop up-to-date investment roadmaps for priority use cases aligned with its national strategy. This could include supporting healthcare organisations to participate in the Network of AI-Powered Advanced Medical Centres, by establishing co-funding schemes for piloting and deploying AI solutions in clinical environments.

2025 recommendation on Digital Public Services: Speed up the digitalisation of public services for citizens and businesses.

In 2025, Hungary continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measure. The latest achievement was that eIDAS authentication became available on the Magyarorszag.hu portal.

2025 recommendation on e-ID: Notify an e-ID scheme under the eIDAS Regulation to the Commission.

In 2025, Hungary continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measure. The latest achievement was that the Hungarian eIDAS Node has been launched in live environment and the eIDAS authentication became available on the Magyarorszag.hu portal in December 2025. The pre-notification of the Digital Citizenship (DÁP) mobile application as the LoA High level Hungarian e-ID scheme has been officially initiated in February 2026, and in April 2026 the Commission services confirmed its completeness and took the required actions to initiate the peer-review process of the pre-notified e-ID scheme.

2025 recommendation on e-Health: Make the data type of medical images available to citizens through the country's online access service, expand the availability of health data by onboarding public and private geriatric nursing homes, strengthen the authentication method for logging in to the online access service by using a notified or pre-notified eID scheme and ensure that all access modes comply with web accessibility guidelines.

In 2025, Hungary continued the implementation of existing measures but did not take any new measure.

Leveraging digital transformation for a smart greening

As noted in previous State of the Digital Decade reports, none of the measures planned in Hungary's roadmap are specifically aimed at the green transition. However, Hungary still plans to leverage the digital transformation for smart greening as all the planned measures can contribute indirectly to the uptake of greener technologies due to the nature of digitalisation. Priority will be given to integrating future-proof, energy-efficient technologies into digital infrastructures, which can contribute to the sustainable functioning of the digital sector in the longer term.

Regarding citizens' perceptions, according to the Digital Decade Eurobarometer 2026, **84% of Hungarian people think AI should be developed as a priority in an environmentally sustainable way** (e.g. using renewable and clean energy). In addition, 47% of them consider 'green digital technology (e.g. energy-saving tech)' as the technology likely to have the most positive impact in the next ten years.

Relevant funding opportunities are being explored to support the green transition of digital infrastructures. DROP+ projects support the uptake of digital solutions and the transition to a climate-neutral, circular and more resilient economy through the use of data under the Green and Hi-Tech Transition priority. Its priority areas are **energy systems and networks, energy management systems and digital developments related** to energy communities (e.g. development of AI energy management systems, IT decision support systems; the introduction of IT solutions to support the efficient use of energy; putting district heating systems on a renewable footing; it developments related to electricity systems); **digitalisation of environmental parameter monitoring and disaster management systems** (e.g. ICT infrastructure, development of IT systems supporting disaster risk reduction; development of IT systems for data collection and monitoring); and the monitoring of **waste reuse and recovery** (e.g. supporting IT, data collection and data processing solutions to help track waste reuse and recovery and detect illegal dumping).

The objectives include the development and implementation of energy management systems for municipalities (DIMOP Plus-2.1.1), the development of cyber defense systems for renewable and decentralised electricity producers (DIMOP Plus-2.2.1), the development of solutions for the development of smart capabilities in the electricity grid (DIMOP Plus-2.2.2), the development of decentralised operation of the electricity system, the integration of renewable energy producers and the effectiveness of balancing (DIMOP Plus-2.2.3/A and DROP Plus-2.2.3/B), the development of an environmental monitoring system using installed data collection systems and a climate protection data repository (DIMOP Plus-2.3.1), the development of advanced digital specialised systems in the water sector (DIMOP Plus-2.3.2), the development of IT systems supporting disaster risk reduction (DIMOP Plus-2.3.3), the development of water monitoring systems (DIMOP Plus-2.3.5), the system supporting the elimination of illegal landfills and IT development based on aerial remote sensing technology (DIMOP Plus-2.4.1).

The **DataCity Platform and Pilot** (DIMOP Plus-1.3.15-25) aims to (i) support data-based operational frameworks for municipalities with a view to ensuring a healthy, sustainable living environment and good local quality of life, and (ii) improve the efficiency, accessibility and quality of public services through the use of smart service solutions. More specifically, the project aims to (i) develop a central data space using AI-based solutions that take into account local needs, ensuring the structured

Hungary

provision of data and the possibility of complex data analysis for different user groups; (ii) facilitate efficient, sustainable and resilient management of energy, water, transport and other resources through data-driven support for key use cases; (iii) support evidence-based, transparent and responsible municipal decision-making; (iv) ensure the involvement of local citizens in decision-making and provide access to open data for local businesses.

2025 recommendation on Smart greening: Support digital players to accelerate the transition of their network infrastructure to greener, less energy intensive solutions.

Hungary made some efforts to address the recommendation through new policy actions in 2025. However, most of the smart greening initiatives of the digital players are based on commercial practices, focusing on energy optimization.

Annex I: National roadmap analysis

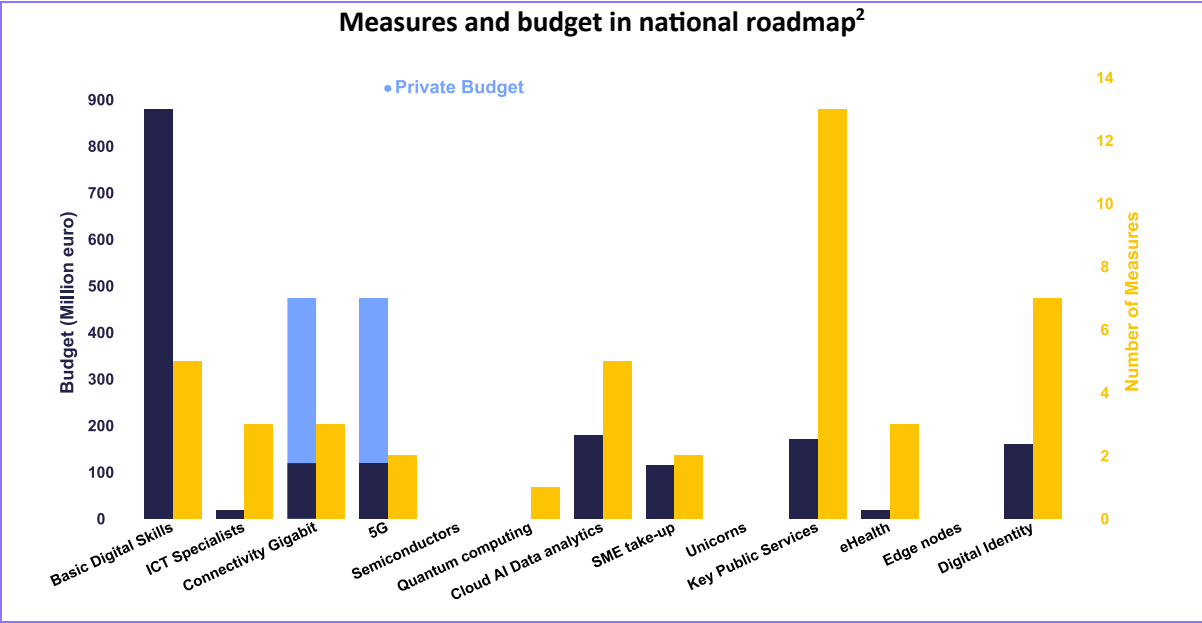
Hungary's national Digital Decade strategic roadmap

Hungary submitted a fully revised national Digital Decade roadmap on 16 May 2025, which contained two additional measures and revised trajectories. The revised roadmap continues to prioritise digital skills and digital infrastructure, and it includes reporting on the consultation of stakeholders. It still covers all objectives of the Digital Decade such as those relating to the green transition, competitiveness, sovereignty, leadership, resilience, and cybersecurity.

The adjusted roadmap addresses a substantial number of roadmap recommendations issued in 2024, which are described below along with the corresponding action taken by Hungary.

- *Propose national target values and trajectories for edge nodes and formalise the trajectory for FTTP.* Based on the methodology provided by the European Commission and the second Edge Observatory report published in 2024, Hungary's proposed national trajectory was indicated in the revised document together with an objective of deploying 82 edge nodes by 2030. However, Hungary maintains the position that it is not yet possible to determine how many edge nodes are realistically needed to achieve sufficiently low latency, given its relatively advanced domestic network infrastructure and current and expected user needs. Hungary also added a separate formal trajectory for FTTP, with a target of 95% coverage by 2030.
- *Increase the VHCN target to be closer to the EU's target, given the country's good starting point and its current rate of progress.* Based on the current rate of progress Hungary revised the trajectory of VHCN network development. The country considers it possible to increase the 2030 national target from 95% to 97% with the existing measures in place.
- *Consider more ambitious targets for the cloud and data analytics technologies take-up by enterprises to be closer to the EU's targets, as the current performance of these indicators is already above the targets defined in the roadmap of Hungary.* Based on the current rate of progress Hungary revised the trajectories for both cloud uptake and data analytics uptake and increased both to 75%, the same as the EU's Digital Decade targets.
- *Define a more ambitious target for digital skills closer to the EU's target, as the current national target is almost achieved according to the 2023 value.* Based on the current rate of progress Hungary revised the trajectory for digital skills. The country considers it possible to increase the 2030 national target from 60% to 70% with the existing measures in place.
- *Provide more information on the implementation of digital rights and principles (and Digital Decade general objectives), including what national measures contribute to it.* Hungary provided more information on initiatives and their implementation during the second monitoring study of the Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles. The country states that most of the measures in the revised roadmap contribute to the values of the Declaration.

The revised roadmap has 44 measures, which are backed by a budget of EUR 2.489 billion, 1.2% of GDP.



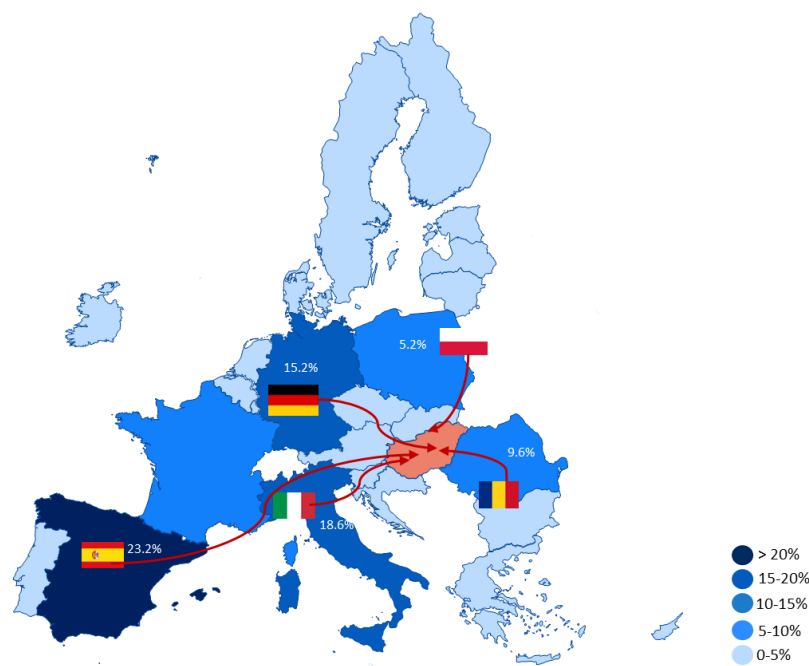
² When referring to national roadmaps, data used in this report are those declared by the Member States in their national roadmaps, on the basis of the Commission’s guidance (C(2023) 4025 final). Data might reflect possible variations in reporting practices and methodological choices across Member States. No systematic assessment of the extent to which Member States followed the guidance was carried out.

Annex II: Funding, economic impacts & Multi-Country Projects

Country results from the study 'Assessing the Economic Impact of Digital Investments under the Recovery and Resilience Facility'

A modelling study conducted by the European Commission services, with the FIDELIO model, assesses the economic impact of the digital component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). As of November 2025, the digital part of Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP) was evaluated to EUR 1.70 billion with EUR, of which 552 million for digital skills, EUR 126 million for the digitalisation of businesses, EUR 540 million for the digitalisation of public services, and EUR 478 million for other digital priorities.

The total economic impact of RRF digital measures is estimated to EUR 1.91 billion for the national economy. Of this, EUR 1.05 billion stems from the direct effects of Hungary's own RRP and EUR 859 million corresponds to spillover effects from the implementation of other EU Member States' plans. Hungary benefited the most from spillover effects from RRFs of Spain (EUR 199 million), Italy (EUR 160 million), Germany (EUR 131 million). The most impacted sectors are Manufacturing (EUR 523 million), ICT Services (EUR 411 million), and Construction (EUR 217 million).



RRF spillover effects to Hungary

Hungary

Funding from the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) & Cohesion Policy

Hungary allocates 29% of its total RRP to digital (EUR 1.7 billion)³. In addition, under cohesion policy, EUR 2.8 billion, representing 13% of the country's total cohesion policy funding, is dedicated to advancing Hungary's digital transformation⁴.

Multi-Country Projects

Hungary is a member of the Alliance for Language Technologies EDIC and of the IMPACTS EDIC and is an observer to the Digital Commons EDIC. Hungary is directly participating in the IPCEI on Next Generation Cloud Infrastructure and Services (IPCEI-CIS) and in the Tech4Cure IPCEI. Hungarian entities are indirect and/or associated partners in the IPCEI on Microelectronics and Communication Technologies (IPCEI-ME/CT). Hungary is a participating state of the EuroHPC Joint Undertaking (JU) and of the Chips JU.

³ The share of financial allocations that contribute to digital objectives has been calculated using Annex VII to the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. Last data update: 23 April 2026.

⁴ This amount includes all investment specifically aimed at or substantially contributing to digital transformation in the 2021-2027 Cohesion policy programming period. The source funds are the European Regional Development Fund (including Interreg), the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, and the Just Transition Fund.