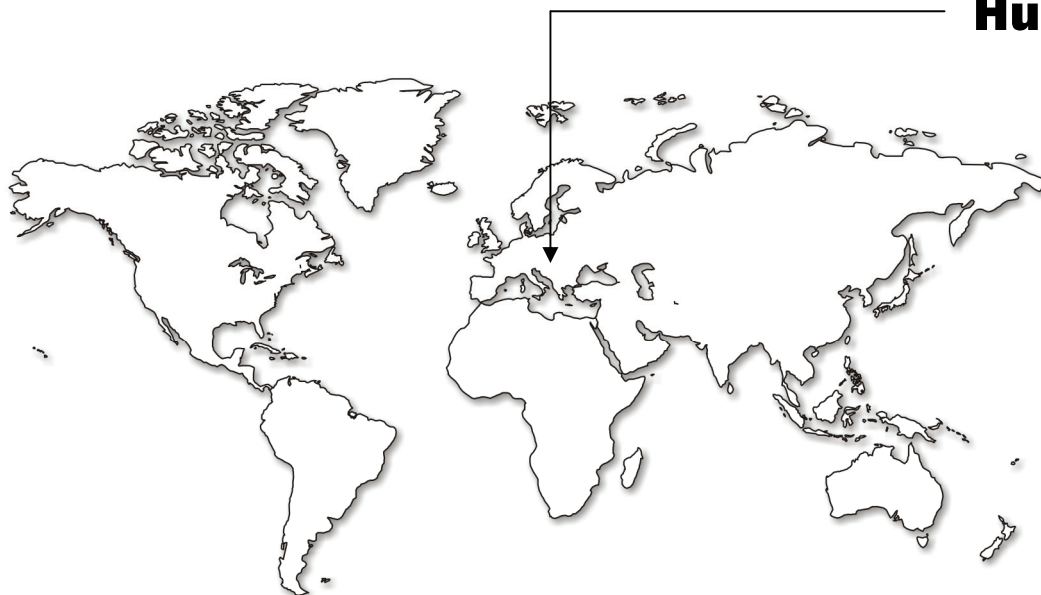


# Hungary




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**Responding institution:**  
***Hungarian Library Institute***

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This is the first time that Hungary has responded to the IFLA questionnaire.

There are an estimated number of 4 246 public libraries in Hungary, as well as 4 347 school libraries and 180 university libraries. The number of government-funded research libraries is given as 176.

In Hungary, 30.4% of the population are Internet users. All school and university libraries, 61-80% of government-funded research libraries and 41-60% of the public libraries offer Internet access to their users. Internet access is not free of charge, but a minimal “symbolic fee” is charged, mainly in order to limit the time period. The state has made extra funding available to improve Internet access in the last two years.

Very much local content is available on the Internet, and very much content is available in local languages. The literacy rate is given as 99%.

Although the library association is in favour of filtering information to a certain extent (e.g. for children), the use of such software is not widespread in libraries. Individual libraries use the relevant functions of their browser software. The regulations related to reader services indicate to users what is considered acceptable behaviour when accessing information on the Internet, and the relevant clauses refer to the Code of Ethics of Hungarian librarians (<http://www.ifla.org/>

[faife/ethics/hungary\\_code\\_of\\_ethics.htm](http://www.ifla.org/faife/ethics/hungary_code_of_ethics.htm)), which was adopted in 2006.

The library association has adopted the IFLA Internet Manifesto and it has been indicated that the Glasgow Declaration will be adopted within the next two years.

**User privacy and anti-terror legislation**

No anti-terror legislation has been passed. It is not felt that keeping user records would affect the freedom of expression of the individual Internet library user.

**Reported incidents/violations of intellectual freedom in the past two years**

The respondent has indicated that no incidents have occurred in the last two years that adversely affected the freedom of access to information or the freedom of expression. A third-party source reports on an incident in June 2007, when a journalist was violently attacked after investigating fraud in the petroleum industry in the 1990s (<http://www.ifex.org/da/content/view/full/84366/>). Such cases are, however, very rare in Hungary.

**HIV/Aids awareness**

There are no specific library programmes for raising HIV/Aids awareness, but the information is accessible in the media and health institutions, and at certain special libraries.

**Women and freedom of access to information**

Libraries in Hungary have no special programmes that focus on the promotion of women’s literacy, as there

are “no specific differences between the two sexes in this respect”. There are, however, special programmes for women on topics such as child care allowance and assistance for young mothers returning to work (e.g. computer and Internet literacy).

#### **IFLA Internet Manifesto**

The IFLA Internet Manifesto has been adopted, translated into Hungarian and published in professional journals. Issues related to it are regularly discussed on the listserv of professional librarians (KATALIST), and the Manifesto has been included among the themes of extension training courses.

#### **IFLA Glasgow Declaration on Libraries, Information Services and Intellectual Freedom**

The Glasgow Declaration has not been adopted, but it has been indicated that the library association intends to do so within the next two years.

#### **Ethics**

The library association adopted a code of ethics in 2006 (see [http://www.ifla.org/faife/ethics/hungary\\_code\\_of\\_ethics.htm](http://www.ifla.org/faife/ethics/hungary_code_of_ethics.htm)).

### Main indicators

Country name:	Hungary
Population:	9 956 108 (July 2007 est.)
Main language:	Hungarian 93.6%, other or unspecified 6.4% (2001 census)
Literacy:	99.4%
Literacy reported by respondent:	99%

Population figures, language and literacy are from the  
CIA World Factbook, 2007 edition  
(<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/index.html>).



### Libraries and Internet access

Hungary participated for the first time in the IFLA/FAIFE World Report in 2007. No comparisons can therefore be made with previous reports.

#### Library services

Estimated number of public libraries*:	4 246
Estimated number of school libraries:	4 347
Estimated number of university libraries:	180
Estimated number of government-funded research libraries:	176
Source of these numbers:	Statistical data of Hungarian libraries (Magyarországi könyvtárak statisztikai adatai) ( <a href="http://www.ki.oszk.hu">www.ki.oszk.hu</a> )

#### Internet access

Population online**:	3 050 000 Internet users as of March 2005 (30.4%)
Percentage of public libraries offering Internet access to users:	41-60%
Percentage of school libraries offering Internet access to users:	81-100%
Percentage of university libraries offering Internet access to users:	81-100%
Percentage of government-funded research libraries offering Internet access to users:	61-80%
In your estimate, how much local content*** is available on the Internet:	Very much
<i>To what degree is content on the Internet available in local languages:</i>	Very much
Is the library association in favour of filtering information on library Internet terminals:	Yes, to a certain degree
Is the use of filtering software widespread in your country's libraries:	No
Is it free of charge for library users to access the Internet on library computers:	No – a symbolic fee is raised that cannot be a barrier of access to anyone; the reason for using it is mainly to limit the time period
Has the state or other library authorities made any extra funding available for Internet access in the library system of your country in the last two years:	Yes – there are various grant schemes (e-Hungary programme, National Cultural Fund programme)

\* Public library service points, including branch libraries.

\*\* Online population numbers are from Internet World Stats ([www.Internetworldstats.com](http://www.Internetworldstats.com)).

\*\*\* Local content is defined as content that originates in the country.