

Information Society Statistics

Data for Candidate Countries

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Main results

- The number of PCs and Internet hosts per 100 inhabitants in Candidate countries (CC) is still relatively low compared to EU countries. In 1999 it stood at 6 per 100 inhabitants or about one fourth of the EU average.
- However the Candidate countries recorded a strong growth of the number of PCs (+ 27% in 1999) and Internet hosts (+27 % in 2000) in the recent past. The number of mobile phone subscriptions is also growing strongly (+ 56.6% in 2000).
- Differences between Candidate countries are considerable: while the density of PCs in Slovenia is close to the EU average, it stands at only about 1/10 of the EU level in Bulgaria and Romania. The number of internet users per 100 inhabitants in Estonia is slightly above the EU average, but it is only 1/8 of the EU figure in Romania and Turkey

Table 1 : Information Society 1999/2001 (in million)

	CC	EU-15	USA	World	Source
Number of PCs (Dec.1999)	9	93	141	387	ITU
- per 100 inhabitants	5	25	52	6	
Internet hosts (May 2001)	1	13	79	122	RIPE
- per 100 inhabitants	0.6	3	29	2	Netsizer
Internet users (July 2000)	12	88	144	360	NUA
- per 100 inhabitants	6	23	52	6	
Mobiles phones(Dec. 2000)	32	235	112	725	CMT
- per 100 inhabitants	17	63	41	12	Mobile Communication

Statistics in focus

INDUSTRY, TRADE AND SERVICES

THEME 4 – 27/2001

Contents

Introduction	2
Personal Computers	2
Internet hosts	3
Internet users	4
IT Expenditure	5
Mobile phone subscriptions	6



Introduction

The availability and use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has strongly increased in Europe in the last decade. This also true for the Candidate countries (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and

Turkey) although they are still lagging behind if compared to the EU. This report aims at providing a statistical overview on key Information Society related parameters in Candidate countries. The report is based on data from Eurostat (NewCronos), EITO, ISPO, ITU, OECD and RIPE NCC (see

sources list on page 7). The report offers information about the number of PCs, Internet hosts, Internet users, IT hardware expenditure and number of mobile phone subscriptions in Candidate countries

Personal Computers

Table 2: Personal computers 1990-2000

	Total number of PCs (1000) ¹				Growth (%) 1999/1998	Number of PCs per 100 inhabitants				Share of all PCs used ² (%) 1999	
	1990	1998	1999	2000 ²		1990	1998	1999	2000	households	businesses
Bulgaria	:	200	220	361	10.0	:	2.4	2.7	4.4	7	93
Cyprus	5	94	130	:	38.3	0.9	14.2	16.7	:	48	52
Czech Republic	120	1 000	1 100	1 342	10.0	1.2	9.7	10.7	13.1	24	76
Estonia	:	165	195	:	18.2	:	11.3	13.5	:	61	39
Hungary	100	660	750	:	13.6	1.0	6.5	7.4	:	30	70
Latvia	:	150	200	:	33.3	:	6.1	8.2	:	14	86
Lithuania	:	200	220	:	10.0	:	5.4	5.9	:	32	68
Malta	5	60	70	80	16.6	1.4	15.9	18.1	21.0	:	:
Poland	300	1 900	2 400	6 400	26.3	0.8	4.9	6.2	15.5	23	77
Romania	10	480	600	713	25.0	0.0	2.1	2.7	3.2	32	68
Slovakia	:	350	400	:	14.3	:	6.5	7.4	:	25	75
Slovenia	:	420	500	548	19.0	:	21.2	25.3	27.3	54	46
Turkey	300	1 550	2 200	3 000	41.9	0.5	2.6	3.2	4.6	:	:
TOTAL CC	(840)	7 075	8 985	:	27.0	0.6	4.1	5.2	:	46	54
EU-15	25 400	84 725	93 200	:	10.4	7	22.6	24.8	:	:	:

Sources : (1)1990-99 ITU, 2000:ISPO

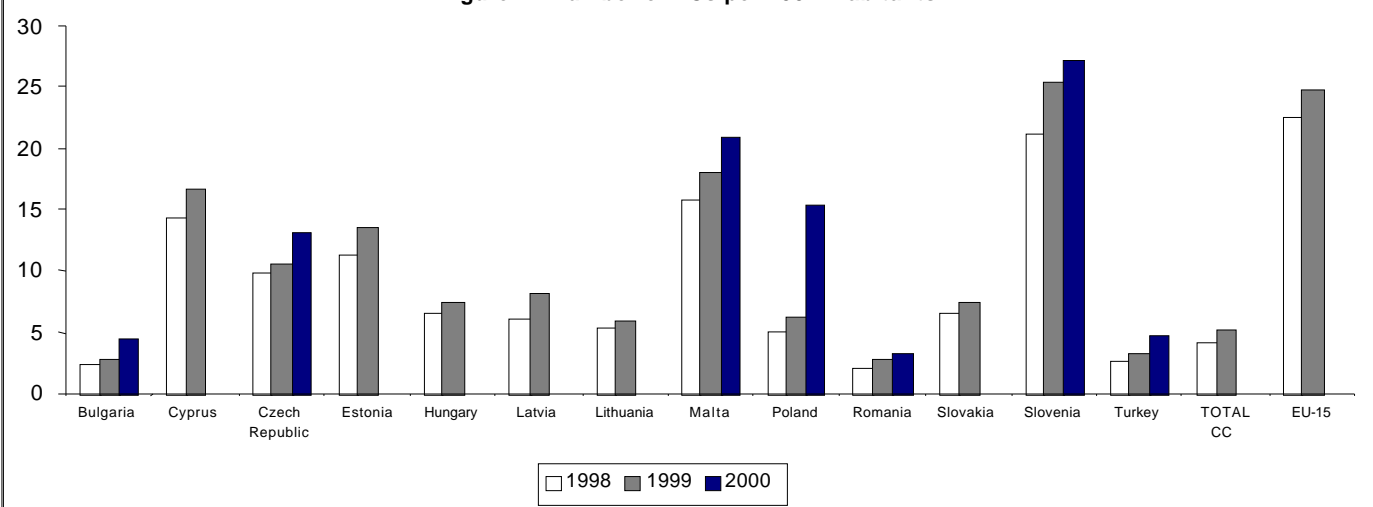
(2) ISPO Data for Cyprus, Malta and Turkey 1998-99: ITU; 2000: ISC

The number of PCs per 100 inhabitants in Candidate countries is low compared with the level in EU-15 (about 5 versus 25). However the number of PCs in Candidate countries is growing quickly.

The growth in 1999 was almost three times as fast as in the EU. Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey have the lowest PC density of all Candidate countries (only 1/9 of the EU level). Slovenia on

the other hand records a density close to the EU average. The number of PCs per 100 inhabitants correlates with GDP per capita.

Figure 1 : Number of PCs per 100 inhabitants



Internet hosts

Table 3 : Number of Internet hosts 1998-2000 and Internet access providers

	Access providers ¹	Internet hosts ² (1 000)				Growth (%)	Internet hosts per 100 habitants			
	1999	July 1998	July 1999	July 2000	May 2001	2001/2000	1998	1999	2000	2001
Bulgaria	170	9.1	15.2	18.4	24.0	30.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cyprus	:	5.5	6.2	6.3	7.4	17.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
Czech Republic	13	70.1	102.2	143.7	176.8	23.0	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.7
Estonia	9	20.6	27.2	33.3	44.6	33.4	1.4	1.9	2.3	3.0
Hungary	:	89.3	105.5	119.1	129.5	8.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
Latvia	22	9.6	16.0	19.7	23.2	17.8	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9
Lithuania	29	7.4	11.9	16.3	29.1	78.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8
Malta	:	1.8	6.0	6.5	6.9	6.2	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
Poland	250	109.6	142.1	228.7	516.1	125.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3
Romania	150	18.5	28.5	36.3	44.9	23.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Slovakia	:	18.3	26.1	29.1	53.3	83.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.0
Slovenia	33	20.3	22.8	21.5	28.1	30.7	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4
Turkey	65	48.9	78.9	90.9	89.7	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL CC	800	429.0	588.6	757.0	1173.6	55.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7
EU-15	2 820 ³	5 497	6 778	9 322	17 429	38	2.0	2.0	3.0	4.3

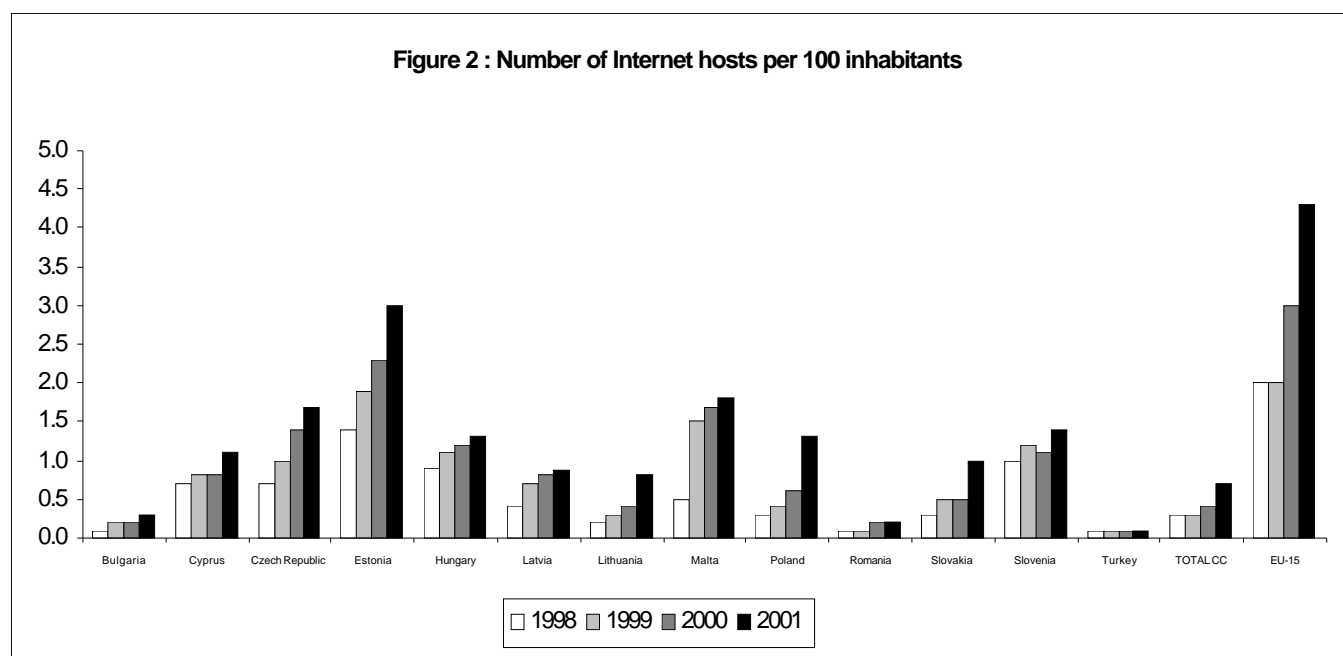
Sources : (1) ISPO (2) RIPE NCC (3) Data for the end of 1998, without Germany Data for Cyprus, Malta and Turkey 1998-99: ITU; 2000:ISC

The number of Internet hosts (only the number of country code top level domains considered in the table) increased in Candidate countries between 1998 and 2001 by 174%. This compares to a growth of 217% in the EU

in the same period. The liberalization of communication services contributed to the boom of the Internet. The difference between EU countries and Candidate countries regarding the density of Internet hosts is, however, still large.

There are also strong differences between Candidate countries. Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria show a very low density while Estonia has an Internet hosts density that is close to the EU average.

Figure 2 : Number of Internet hosts per 100 inhabitants



Internet users

Table 4 : Number of Internet users 1998-2000

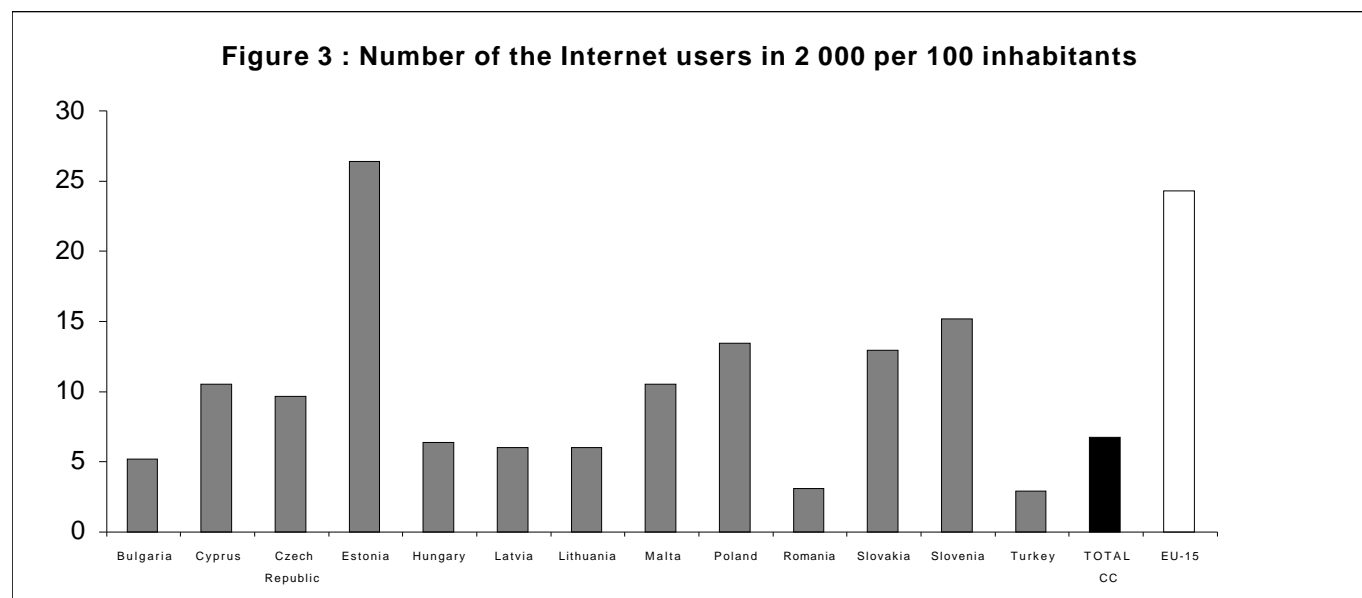
	Number of Internet users (1 000)					Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants		
	1998 ¹	1999 ¹	2000 ²	Month	of which: households (%)	1998	1999	2000
Bulgaria	150	235	430	12/00	20 ^a	1.8	2.9	5.2
Cyprus	68	88	80	12/00	0 ^b	9.1	11.7	10.6
Czech Republic	400	700	1 000	12/00	33 ^{ab}	3.9	6.8	9.7
Estonia	150	200	380	9/00	62 ^a	10.3	13.8	26.3
Hungary	400	600	650	3/00	17 ^a	4.0	6.0	6.4
Latvia	80	105	150	11/00	30 ^b	3.3	4.3	6.1
Lithuania	70	103	225 ¹	8/00	66 ^a	1.9	2.8	6.1
Malta	25	30	40 ³	5/00	:	6.6	7.9	10.6
Poland	1 580	2 100	5 200	12/00	21 ^b	4.1	5.4	13.5
Romania	500	600	690	12/00	13 ^b	2.2	2.7	3.1
Slovakia	500	600	700 ¹	7/00	29 ^a	9.3	11.1	13.0
Slovenia	200	250	300	12/00	45 ^b	10.1	12.6	15.2
Turkey	450	1 500	2 000	11/00	44 ^b	0.7	2.2	2.9
TOTAL CC	4 573	7 119	11 709		:	2.7	4.1	6.7
EU-15	34 506	55 942	91 285	7/00	:	9.2	15.5	24.3

Sources : (1) ITU (2) ISPO a) 1999 b) 2000 (3) NUA

The number of Internet users in Candidate countries increased by over 60% in 2000. The number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants is, however, still only 28 % of the EU average. This situation is mainly explained by income

levels and the relatively high costs of Internet access, limiting the number of users in private households. According to OECD the average Internet access price for 20 hours per month (peak rate using discounted PSTN rates) in

September 2000 in EU countries was about 39 USD or 42 USD in Purchasing Power Parities (PPP), while for three Candidate countries (Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland) the average was 42 USD (94 USD in PPP)



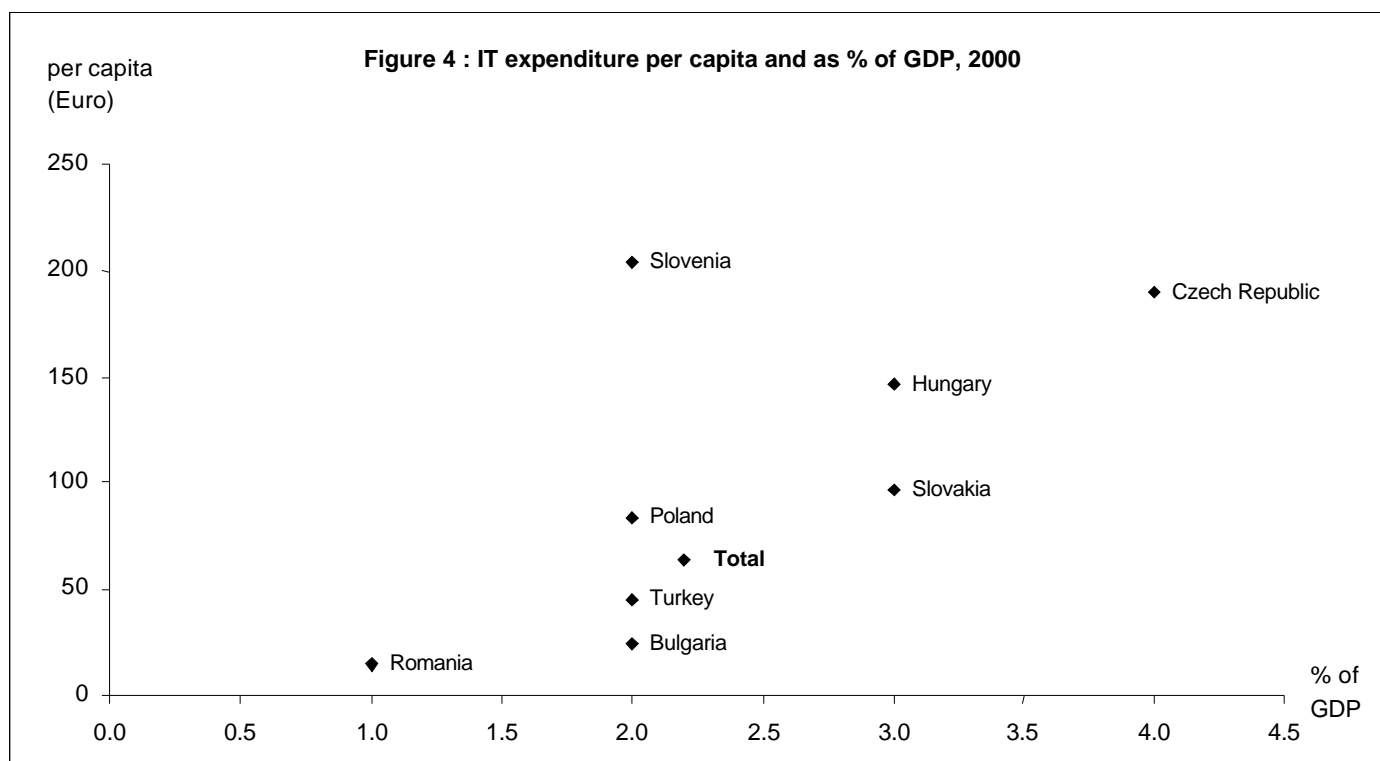
Information Technology Expenditure

Table 5 : IT expenditure (million Euro)

				Growth 1999/2000 (%)	Of which IT hardware ¹ (Mio Euro) 2000	GDP ² 2000 (Mio Euro)	IT expenditure 2000	
	1998	1999	2000				as a % of GDP	per capita (Euro)
Bulgaria	160	182	201	10	:	11600	2.0	24
Czech Republic	1 645	1 765	1 954	11	709	50 000	4.0	190
Hungary	1 216	1 336	1 485	11	519	45 000	3.0	147
Poland	2 571	2 834	3 254	15	1 664	145 000	2.0	84
Romania	250	279	321	15	:	32 000	1.0	14
Slovakia	438	465	522	12	188	18 000	3.0	97
Slovenia	344	375	403	8	204	19 000	2.0	204
Turkey	2 038	2 459	3 034	23	1 650	183 000	2.0	45
TOTAL	8 662	9 695	11 174	15	4 934	503 600	2.2	64

Sources : (1) EITO (2) Eurostat – NewCronos database

The IT hardware market in Candidate countries (no data are available for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Cyprus, Malta) had a size of about 5 billion Euro in 2000 (compared to 235 billion Euro for EU 15). Poland and Turkey represent more than 60% of this market. IT expenditure per capita in the Czech Republic and Slovenia is more than twice the CC average.



Mobile phone subscriptions

The number of mobile phone subscribers is expanding very rapidly in Candidate countries. In the period 1995-2000 the number grew by a factor of 31 compared to an 11-fold increase in the EU. The number of subscriptions in

Malta and Romania more than doubled in 2000. The expenditure on communication in Candidate countries represents on average about 2 % of total household consumption. Hungary, Latvia and Estonia recorded the highest

level. In Bulgaria, the Czech Republic and Romania the share of communication expenditure is below the average of Candidate countries.

Table 6 : Mobile phone subscriptions 1998 - 2000

	Number of mobile subscriptions at the end of the year (1 000) ¹				Growth (%) 2000/1999	Number of mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants			
	1 995	1 998	1 999	2000 ³		1995	1998	1999	2000
Bulgaria	20	127	350	670	91.4	0.3	1.5	4.3	8.2
Cyprus	44	116	151	⁴ 197	30.5	6.9	17.5	22.5	26.2
Czech Republic	49	965	1 944	3 000	54.3	0.5	9.4	19.0	29.2
Estonia	30	247	387	463	19.6	2.1	17.0	26.8	32.0
Hungary	265	1 070	1 628	2 990	27.5	2.6	10.6	16.2	29.7
Latvia	15	168	274	377	37.6	0.6	6.8	11.2	15.6
Lithuania	14	268	332	420	26.5	0.4	7.2	9.0	11.4
Malta	11	23	37	80	116.2	2.9	5.9	9.7	21.1
Poland	75	1 928	3 956	5 783	46.2	0.2	5.0	10.2	15.0
Romania	9	643	1 400	2 813	100.9	0.0	2.9	6.2	12.6
Slovakia	12	465	918	1 158	26.0	0.2	8.6	17.0	21.5
Slovenia	27	196	626	1 140	82.1	1.4	9.9	31.5	57.4
Turkey	437	3 506	8 122	12 624	55.4	0.7	5.5	12.5	19.3
TOTAL CC	1 008	9 772	20 125	31 518	56.6	0.6	5.3	11.0	17.2
EU-15	21 160	90 145	146 579	234 841	27.5	5.7	24.1	39.1	62.6

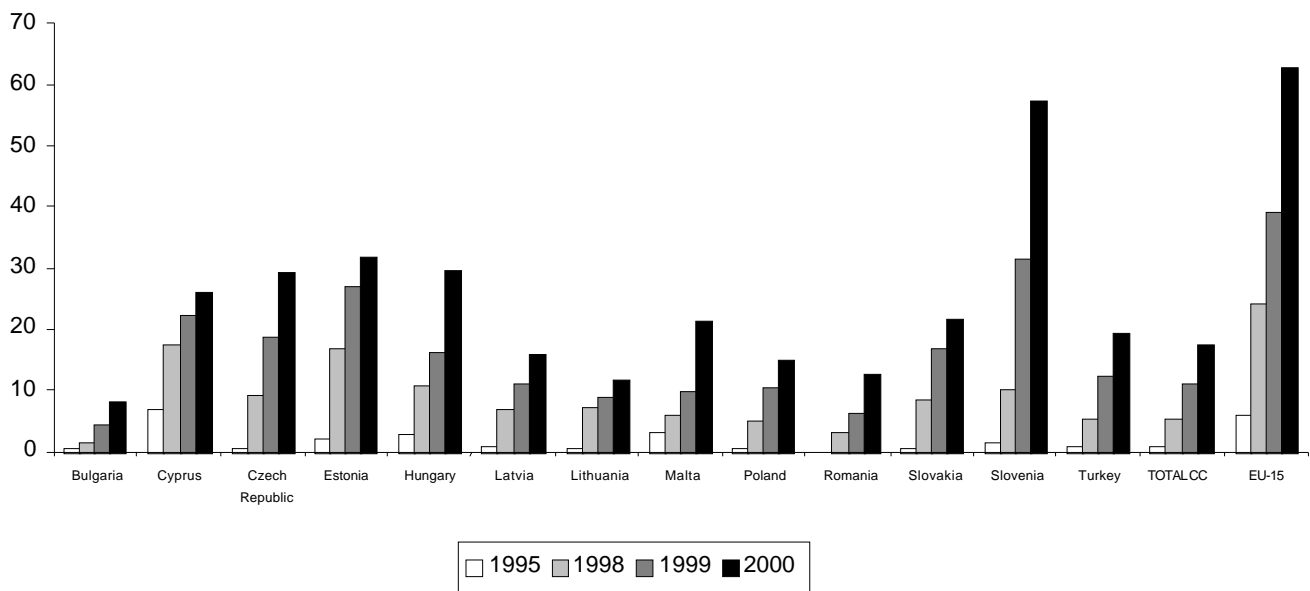
Sources : (1) ITU:1995-99

(2) Eurostat (data for Slovenia) 1995-99

(3) ISPO

(4) Mobile Communications

Figure 5 : Number of mobile phone subscribers per 100 inhabitants



Ø ESSENTIAL INFORMATION – METHODOLOGICAL NOTES

Personal computers (PC): includes portables, desktops and personal workstations. Board-level products are excluded. Data on the number of PCs by country from ITU represent estimates.

Internet service providers (ISP) an organisation that lets users dial into its computers to connect to its Internet link (usually for a fee). ISPs in general provide an Internet connection and an electronic mail address.

Internet hosts are the computers that are directly connected to the Internet and have their own IP address and full two-way access to other nodes on the network. The host data in this report refer to country code Top Level Domains only for EU countries and Japan (examples: .de or .uk), generic top level domains (examples: .com .org) are not included for these countries. There are about 15

million .com domains today. 69% of domain names have in the past been registered through the USA (1998: 75%, 2000: 50-60%).

Internet user: person using the Internet. The number is several times higher than the number of Internet hosts. Data relate to persons above a defined age limit. Data come from household surveys or represent estimates or projections (data in table 4 represent ITU estimates). In NUA estimates, figures represent both adults and children who have accessed the Internet at least once during the 3 months prior to being surveyed. NUA estimates of the worldwide number of Internet users are thus higher than estimates from other sources.

Information Technology (IT) market refers to the combined industries of hardware for office

machines, data processing equipment, data communications equipment and services. The EITO market value is expressed in Million ECU at constant 1998 exchange rates.

Mobile phone subscribers refers to users of portable telephones subscribing to an automatic public mobile telephone service which provides access to the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology.

Web site is a location on the World Wide Web identified by a web address. A Web site consists of one or more pages of information and data (encoded with a hypertext mark-up language to make them readable by a web browser).

Abbreviations / sources

: Data not available

Mio Million

bn Thousand million

PPP Purchasing power parity

Italics Estimated data appears in Italics.

EITO European Information Technology Observatory (EITO)
Address: Lyonerstr 18, D-60528 Frankfurt/Main, <http://www.eito.com>
Publication: EITO 2001

ITU International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Address: Place des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva Switzerland; <http://www.itu.int/>
ITU is a UN-Organisation. Statistical publication: ITU Yearbook

ISPO Information Society Promotion Office, the Information Society website of the European Commission provides information on EU policy but also links to EU websites providing figures on the Information Society (Eurobarometer figures, ESIS report, etc), <http://europa.eu.int/ISPO/ESIS>.

ISC Internet Software Consortium; <http://www.isc.org>
Produces twice a year (January, July) Internet domain survey.

RIPE NCC Réseaux IP Européens, Network Coordination Centre
<ftp://ftp.ripe.net/ripe/hostcount/History/>. Issues monthly hostcount statistics.

NUA Address: Merrion House, Merrion Road, Dublin 4, Ireland; <http://www.nua.ie>
NUA is a private web publishing company. On its web site, NUA provides a collection of results of Internet surveys and on the worldwide number of Internet users, <http://www.nua.ie/surveys/how-many-online/>.

NetSizer Interactive tool providing number of Internet hosts by month and by domain. The associated consulting company Telecordia Technologies provides quantitative and qualitative analyses related to the "Evolution of the Internet", <http://www.netsizer.com>

Mobile Communications

Mobile Communications (Baskerville). Newlands House, 40 Berners Street London W1T 3NA. UK.

Mobile Communications publishes monthly mobile phone statistics by operator, system and country.

<http://www.baskerville.telecoms.com/mobilecomms>

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New Cronos, Domain CEC

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