

i2010 Annual Report 2007



Information Space
Innovation & Investment in R&D
Inclusion



From a low background Lithuania has moved into being a mid-level performer in some regards, but is still low in most indicators. Development does not seem to have continued at the same speed as before. However, Lithuania is performing well in increased internet take-up and use of media services.

Lithuania Today

Broadband take-up in Lithuania is still slow. It has been complemented by increased narrowband take-up, unusual although natural, given the low overall connectivity. Overall connectivity growth is therefore better than the broadband figures show. Broadband is available through alternative access platforms, and Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) is less than half of the market. Internet and online service use are among the lowest. However, performance is well above average in media downloading, videoconferencing and reading, an interesting split that can be also seen in countries with less mature overall development. This may reflect general societal circumstances. Despite audiovisual digital content's popularity a sizable commercial market for online content has not yet developed – possibly due to the limited market size and the low broadband penetration.

Online public services have fallen below average since last year. However, enterprise use by is still solid. Citizen use is low, in line with low connectivity rates. School ICT use is among Europe's lowest.

Basic ICT skills in the workforce are above average, but for specialist skills its performance is Europe's lowest. Enterprise take-up of broadband has not grown and is now below average. Enterprises use of ICT tools and online services is mixed: While selling online is above average and eCommerce in general growing, other eBusiness indicators show low performance, except for eSignatures.

Lithuanian ICT Policy

In 2006 several ICT programmes were announced:

Broadband: Within the Rural Broadband Network of Information Technologies scheme the deployment of broadband has been supported and access has been provided for public authorities, hospitals, schools and museums, as well as for citizens and businesses in rural areas.

eGovernment: Within the eGovernment Implementation Plan 20 basic public services are going online until 2008. The electronic tax declaration system for taxpayers has been implemented and ICT is also used by employment services. Additionally, an eGovernment portal is being developed. The legal framework for the use of electronic communications within the administration was also created.

Promoting **digital literacy**, the General Computer Literacy Programme and the Programme of Social Integration of the Disabled People have been implemented, while schools are being provided with computers.

ICT use is being fostered through the programme "Development of Rural Internet Access Points." This Programme ended in 2006, but a follow-up is expected.

Broadband	2003	2004	2005	2006	EU25	Rank
Total DSL coverage (as % of total population)			82.2		87.4	21
DSL coverage in rural areas (as % of total population)			54.6		65.9	17
Broadband penetration (as % of population)		3.1	5.8	9.3	15.7	20
DSL penetration (as % of population)		1.2	2.5	4.6	12.8	20
Predominant download speed			LE 512kbps			
Households having broadband (as % of those having access to the internet at home)	27.5	31.7	73.4	56.2	62.1	21
% of enterprises with broadband access		50.1	57.5	57.1	74.5	24
Number of 3G subscribers per 100 inhabitants			0.0		5.0	22
Digital Television in households					30.6	
Music: number of single downloads per 100 inhabitants						
Internet Usage						
% population who are regular internet users	20.2	25.8	29.8	37.7	46.7	20
Take up of internet services (as % of population)						
Sending emails	17.0	22.6	25.6	32.4	43.8	21
Looking for information about goods and services	10.0	15.3	21.5	29.6	42.9	22
Internet telephoning or videoconferencing	1.1	1.9	4.4	11.3	7.1	8
Playing/downloading games and music	11.9	15.3	17.5	24.4	18.2	10
Listening to the web radio/watching web tv	6.8	8.3	10.9	16.9	11.8	9
Reading online newspapers/magazines	14.8	21.0	24.2	30.3	19.0	8
Internet banking	3.5	6.7	10.3	14.7	22.0	19
Places of access						
% at home	6.9	10.9	15.7	29.5	42.6	20
% at work	9.6	12.3	15.4	17.3	23.0	21
% at educational place	9.2	11.2	10.8	11.4	8.0	7
% at PIAP	6.2	11.2	5.8	6.7	6.8	11
eGovernment Indicators						
% basic public services for citizens fully available online		25.0		25.0	36.8	19
% basic public services for enterprises fully available online		62.5		62.5	67.8	15
% of population using e-Government services	6.7	9.8	12.1	12.7	23.8	21
of which for returning filled in forms	3.0	5.5	5.6	6.1	8.1	16
% of enterprises using e-Government services		64.7	71.8	76.1	63.7	11
of which for returning filled in forms		30.1	51.5	55.6	44.8	8
ICT in schools						
Number of computers connected per 100 pupils				5.2	9.9	26
% of schools with broadband access				33.0	67.0	24
% of teachers having used the computer in class during the last 12 months				59.3	74.3	24
e-Commerce						
E-commerce as % of total turnover of enterprises		1.8	2.3	5.1	11.7	18
% enterprises receiving internet orders		4.8	6.2	14.7	13.9	11
% enterprises purchasing on the internet		12.9	15.3	21.9	37.9	18
e-business. % enterprises:						
with integrated internal business processes		19.3	17.9	18.5	37.3	23
with integrated external business processes		6.6	6.2	9.1	13.5	18
Security: % enterprises using Secure servers		22.6	18.8	24.7	41.0	16
% using digital signatures for authentication		16.0	22.8	26.8	14.3	2
Employment and Skills						
% employees using computers connected to the Internet		17.8	20.2	23.4	36.1	24
% of persons employed with ICT user skills.	16.1	17.5	18.3	19.6	18.5	7
% of persons employed with ICT specialist skills	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	3.1	27
Indicators on growth of ICT sector and R&D						
ICT sector share of total GDP					5.5	
ICT sector share of total employment					4.0	
ICT sector growth (constant prices).					3.6	
R&D expenditure in ICT by the business sector, as % of GDP					0.3	
=== as % of total R&D expenditure					25.7	