

## i2010 Annual Report 2007



**Slovakia has an overall low level of connectivity, but Slovakian citizens are active internet users within the limits set by the infrastructure.**

### Slovakia Today

Household take-up of broadband and overall internet connectivity are among the lowest in Europe. Growth in broadband has tripled from a very low starting point but there has been little increase in overall number of internet users. Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) accounts for a bit more than half of all connections. Usage levels are higher than the connectivity would imply, and not far from the EU average. Reading news and magazines online is particularly popular. This can partly be explained with the high frequency of internet use outside homes, at Public Internet Access Places, in schools and at work. Despite the popularity of music and games downloads, the low broadband penetration does not permit the development of a commercial market for online content. Digital television is still in its infancy.

eGovernment services are not yet widely available online in Slovakia but citizens and enterprises use of basic services is above average and close to average for advanced services. Enterprise service use has grown especially fast. Availability of broadband and computers in schools are low but teachers use computers for teaching more than availability would imply.

ICT skill levels among employees are unequal: for expert skills, Slovakia is above average whereas basic user skill levels are among the lowest in Europe. Connectivity among enterprises is slightly better than in households but at the low end of the European scale. Enterprise use of eBusiness applications and eCommerce is low, with the exception of eSignatures.

### Slovakian ICT Policy

The development of the Information Society is one of the policy priorities of Slovakia.

**Digital Literacy:** ICT issues are being included in the curricula at all levels of education, teachers have been given training on ICT use in the educational process and schools were provided with some necessary infrastructure. To promote digital literacy the "Stur's Movement" project has funded ICT training for local communities.

**eGovernment:** The Central Public Administration Portal was put into limited operation; electronic procurement systems and electronic signature projects have been furthered; several studies on future ICT measures have been prepared (including a system for electronic data exchange among registers, a personal embedded chip ID cards and free access to the land register).

**eBusiness:** some legislative actions were undertaken to support electronic commerce and developments in electronic communications.

<b>Broadband</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>EU25</b>	<b>Rank</b>
Total DSL coverage (as % of total population)	18.3	44.0	60.7		87.4	25
DSL coverage in rural areas (as % of total population)			25.0		65.9	21
Broadband penetration (as % of population)		0.6	1.8	4.3	15.7	24
DSL penetration (as % of population)		0.5	1.5	2.9	12.8	25
Predominant download speed			LE 512kbps			
Households having broadband (as % of those having access to the internet at home)		15.2	31.0	43.0	62.1	24
% of enterprises with broadband access		24.8	47.6	60.8	74.5	20
Number of 3G subscribers per 100 inhabitants			0.0		5.0	22
Digital Television in households			12.7		30.6	13
Music: number of single downloads per 100 inhabitants						
<b>Internet Usage</b>						
% population who are regular internet users		39.8	42.8	43.1	46.7	16
<b>Take up of internet services (as % of population)</b>						
Sending emails		37.7	42.4	41.6	43.8	15
Looking for information about goods and services		26.6	30.1	33.5	42.9	19
Internet telephoning or videoconferencing		4.5	3.6	7.0	7.1	18
Playing/downloading games and music		18.5	16.1	18.5	18.2	16
Listening to the web radio/watching web tv		6.0	5.5	8.2	11.8	23
Reading online newspapers/magazines		22.6	23.2	25.4	19.0	12
Internet banking		10.1	10.1	12.6	22.0	20
<b>Places of access</b>						
% at home		22.4	20.1	23.6	42.6	25
% at work		26.0	27.0	25.7	23.0	13
% at educational place		10.5	11.0	11.4	8.0	8
% at PIAP		18.6	11.7	7.2	6.8	9
<b>eGovernment Indicators</b>						
% basic public services for citizens fully available online		8.3		8.3	36.8	23
% basic public services for enterprises fully available online		25.0		37.5	67.8	24
% of population using e-Government services		25.4	26.6	32.2	23.8	9
of which for returning filled in forms		4.9	6.5	7.2	8.1	13
% of enterprises using e-Government services		47.1	56.6	77.2	63.7	10
of which for returning filled in forms		18.2	16.3	44.6	44.8	17
<b>ICT in schools</b>						
Number of computers connected per 100 pupils				5.8	9.9	23
% of schools with broadband access				40.0	67.0	23
% of teachers having used the computer in class during the last 12 months				70.3	74.3	15
<b>e-Commerce</b>						
E-commerce as % of total turnover of enterprises			0.0	0.0	11.7	24
% enterprises receiving internet orders		6.5	6.5		13.9	
% enterprises purchasing on the internet		16.3	22.4		37.9	
<b>e-business. % enterprises:</b>						
with integrated internal business processes		21.2	25.5	22.2	37.3	20
with integrated external business processes		7.1	9.2	9.8	13.5	17
Security: % enterprises using Secure servers		13.2	20.9	15.2	41.0	23
% using digital signatures for authentication		5.6	10.4	14.6	14.3	7
<b>Employment and Skills</b>						
% employees using computers connected to the Internet		19.4	25.5	28.6	36.1	19
% of persons employed with ICT user skills.	15.0	15.7	15.4	15.3	18.5	22
% of persons employed with ICT specialist skills	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	8
<b>Indicators on growth of ICT sector and R&amp;D</b>						
ICT sector share of total GDP	7.1				5.5	4
ICT sector share of total employment	4.4				4.0	7
ICT sector growth (constant prices).	-2.0				3.6	18
R&D expenditure in ICT by the business sector, as % of GDP					0.3	
=== as % of total R&D expenditure					25.7	